FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

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Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines still be charged.

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TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

P. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT.

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER.

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. E. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames street, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST, LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

FOR THE COUNTY OF

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country.

Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

VANCE'S BAKERY

Still continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE,

Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town daily.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with Farmers.

Allows Interest on Deposits,

Which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, *Manager.*

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696

RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN,

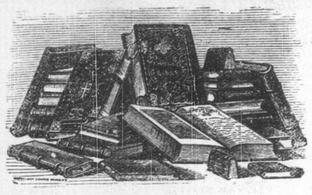
Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582y

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 19. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1583.

BUSINESS CHANGE.



The Undersigned having Bought out the

BOOK, STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods Business!

LATELY CARRIED ON BY

MR. GEORGE A. ODELL,

Hereby respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country that by paying cash down he was enabled to buy Mr. Odell's stock amounting to over $8,000.00 at a large reduction from cost price, thereby enabling him to give

BARGAINS

Unheard Of Before in this Locality.

New Goods FOR the Holidays

I am opening out my very extensive and superb stock of Fancy Goods, Presentation Books, Etc., for the Holiday trade. An inspection of which is cordially invited.

WALL PAPER.

My stock of Room Papers will always be found up to the requirements of the wants of our customers. A fresh supply of Wall Paper just received.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Picture Framing will be carried on in all its branches.

Having had 18 years' experience in the Book, Stationery, Wall Paper and Fancy Goods' business, besides being able to buy on the Cash Principle, purchasers can rely on getting good value for their money, and a well selected stock to choose from.

☞ In consideration of the foregoing, and with our best attention in the future, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given to MR. ODELL, with as many new customers as may be pleased to favour us.

A. ROBINSON,

STATIONER, ETC.,

INGERSOLL and BELLEVILLE.

Nov. 8th, 1883. 1574

PURE GROCERIES!

—AT THE INGERSOLL—

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

Headquarters the best for

TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES,

And everything in the grocery line at prices which defy competition.

The Finest Stock of CANNED GOODS to be Found Anywhere.

FISH, LARD AND KEROSENE

—Always kept in stock.—

A Choice Lot of Molasses and Syrups, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, and Stoneware.

CANDIES. CANDIES.

A FINE LOT OF LAMPS

And everything in the above line to be found in any well regulated Grocery. In addition there is the choicest and the most select assortment of

CHINA in all Shapes and Patterns. CROCKERY to be had at all prices.

GLASSWARE that cannot be beat for variety and Cheapness.

A better assortment of Canned Goods cannot be found in the County.

THOS. J. THORNTON.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1883. 1572

Wind Mills, Pumps,

Lead and Iron Pipe Fittings, &c.,

HOT AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, &c.

These furnaces have been in use for some time, and their economy and efficiency can be vouched for by any of the following parties:

REFERENCES.

John Gayfer, Esq., Druggist, Ingersoll; Geo. Currie, Esq., Beachville; T. J. Thornton, Esq., Ingersoll; Trustees' Beachville School; Mrs. Thornton, Beachville; John Shaw, Esq., Kintore; John McKay, Esq., Thamesford, and many others.

As a wood heater these furnaces are unsurpassed for economy with efficiency, cheapness and urability,

JAS. SINCLAIR.

Ingersoll, Sept. 6, 1883. 565

Magnetism Extraordin'ry

Caused daily through the beautiful display of HOLIDAY GOODS shown in

CAMPBELL'S BOOK STORE WINDOW,

These being an ordinary sample of the entire stock of

Fancy & Musical Goods, Toys, Christmas Goods, Etc.

All carefully selected from the latest productions of 1883.

And will be sold below Bankrupt Prices. Liberal discount allowed to Chrismas Tree Committees.

See our Beautiful Oil Paintings. Remember the place.

P. W. CAMPBELL,

WARNER'S OLD STAND, CHRISTOPHER'S BLOCK.

December 6th, 1883. 1578

HIAWATHA JOHNSON'S WOOING.

In the city of Chicago,
Where her father made his money
Selling wheat of which he had not
To the men from Cincinnati,
Lived a soft eyed pale faced maiden—
Minnehaha E. McNulty—
(With the ascent on the penult)
Who was young, and fair, and slender,
And who wore her hair in frizzes.

Very beautiful was Minnie,
Free from care of all description,
And as William J. McNulty
Paid her bills for fancy dry goods—
Bills for seven dollar stockings,
Corsets, crimping pins, and so forth—
He would often let his memory
Wander back a score of summers
To the time when he was courting
Agnes Genevieve McCarthy
(Now the mother of his daughter),
How they used to sit at even
On the front step of her father's
Mansion on the Rue de Tom Cat
Swapping lovely lies about their
Wild affection for each other.
And as William J. reflected
On the past and on the present
It occured to him that Minnie
Had a quite decided bulge on
Her mamma in point of wardrobe.

In the summer when the ball club
Of Chicago lost the pennant,
Lost the pennant that their hired
Men had held since 1880,
Minnehaha went out riding
In a nobby side-bar wagon,
And her parent drove an equine
That was thought to be quite speedy.
Down the boulevard they travelled,
Every now and then proceeding
To pull out and knock the socks off
Some more unpretentious flyer,
Until Minnie and her father
Had about reached the conclusion
There was nothing in Chicago
That could make the old mare hustle,
So they chatted on the topics
Of the day—Maud S., a record,
Mr. Beecher's indigestion,
And his love for Henry Irving

But anon the ear of Minnie
(Pretty ear with pink of sea shell)
Caught the soft and murmurous breathing;
Of another horse behind them,
Of another horse that seemed to
Be in something of a hurry.
From the way in which he made the
Landscape vanish in perspective.
So she punched her father gently
'Twixt the sixth and seventh riblets,
And suggested that, unless he
Had a wild desire to witness
The surrounding country through a
Cloud of dust, he'd better hit the
Old bay mare just about amidships
With the whip, and holler at her.

You have seen the tempest raging
On a wild and rocky seacoast,
You have read about the battles
In which thousands bravely perished—
They were nothing to the struggle
That took place between McNulty's
Old bay mare and gray gelding
That the stranger deftly handled.
He was handsome, was the stranger,
With a form like an Apollo,
And he steered the big gray gelding
With a skill that won the heart of
Minnehaha as she sat there
And beheld her parent distanced

"Hold, brave youth!" cried out McNulty:
"Pull your horse up and come hither,
I would speak with you concerning
That good steed which you are driving.
Will you sell him? What's his record?
Does he ever have blind staggers?
Is his owner a poor widow
Who is forced by want to sell him,
Or who argues that the climate
Where her husband now has gone to
Is too sultry for fast driving?
Seek not to deceive me sonny,
With a tale extremely gauzy,
But get down to bed-rock figures
On your horse, and let me have them."

Then up spoke the youth whose driving
Had enamored Minnehaha;
"I will never sell my horse, sir,
For I value him too highly.
With the swiftness of a whirlwind
He can draw two in a buggy,
And the famed steeds of the desert
Fall so far in speed below him
That if one should try to pass me,
I opine his driver quickly
Would conclude that he was going
In the opposite direction.
He is bred just like St. Julien—
Hambletonian stock, and you can
Bet your everlasting dollar
He is kind, and sound, and gentle.

"Money cannot buy this horse, sir,
But to you I'll gladly give him
If you only will allow me
To pay court unto your daughter,
She who sitteth now beside you,
In the flush of maiden beauty;
Sitteth there like any lily
Tall, and fair, and pure, and stately
I have loved your daughter madly
Ever since I first beheld her
As I came up on the near side
Of your buggy and went past you.
Without her my life is aimless,
All my hopes are wrecked forever
And unless my love returned is
I will jump into the river."

"You may have her," cried McNulty;
"Have her with a parent's blessing,
And before the winter cometh,
When the leaves are turning golden.
You shall marry Minnehaha
In a style to make your head swim.
For I love my only daughter,
And would make her whole life happy,
Take her, Hiawatha Johnson—
(You will notice that I know you)—
Take her with this horse and buggy,
And let me get in behind that
Gelding with Abdallah action.
I will give my Minnehaha
To the man who pleases her,
And console myself hereafter
With a horse that beats 2:30."

In the Carquinez Woods

BY BRET HARTE.

"No," he continued, bestriding a chair, and familiarly confronting Low over its back. "No, sir—no. And you want me to say no, don't you, regarding the little walks of Nellie and a certain young man in the Carquinez Woods—ha, ha. You'd like me to say that I know nothing of the botanisings, and the herb collectings, and the picnicing there—he, he—you sly dog. Perhaps you'd like to tempt Father Wynne further, and make him swear he knows nothing of his daughter's disguising herself in a duster and meeting another young man—isn't it another young man?—all alone, eh? Perhaps you want poor old Father Wynne to say no. No, sir, nothing of the kind ever occurred. Ah, you young rascal."

Slightly troubled, in spite of Wynne's hearty manner, Low, with his usual directness, however, said, "I do not want anyone to deny that I have seen Miss Nellie."

"Certainly, certainly," said Wynne, abandoning his method, considerably disconcerted by Low's simplicity, and a certain natural reserve that shone off his familiarity. "Certainly it's a noble thing to be able to put your hand on your heart and say to the world, 'Come on, all of you. Observe me; I have nothing to conceal. I walk with Miss Wynne in the woods as her instructor—her teacher, in fact. We cull a flower here and there; we pluck a herb fresh from the hands of the Creator. We look, so to speak, from Nature to Nature's God.' Yes, my young friend, we should be the first to repel the foul calumny that could misinterpret our most innocent actions."

"Calumny?" repeated Low, starting to his feet. "What calumny."

"My friend, my noble young friend, I recognise your indignation. I know your worth. When I said to Nellie, my only child, my perhaps too simple offspring—a mere wildflower like yourself—when I said to her, 'Go, my child, walk in the woods with this young man hand in hand. Let him instruct you from the humblest roots, for he has trodden in the ways of the Almighty. Gather wisdom from his lips, and knowledge from his simple woodman's craft. Make, in fact, a collection not only of herbs, but of moral axioms and experience,' I knew I could trust you, and, trusting you, my young friend, I felt I could trust the world. Perhaps I was weak, foolish. But I thought only of her welfare. I even recall how, that to preserve the purity of her garments, I bade her don a simple duster; that to secure her from the trifling companionship of others, I bade her keep her own counsel, and seek you at seasons known but to yourselves."

"But—did Nellie—understand you?" interrupted Low hastily.

"I see you read her simple nature. Understand me? No, not at first. Her maidenly instinct—perhaps her duty to another—took the alarm. I remember her words, 'But what will Dunn say?' she asked. 'Will he not be jealous?'"

"Dunn jealous. I don't understand," said Low, fixing his eyes on Wynne.

"That's just what I said to Nellie. 'Jealous,' I said. 'What Dunn, your affianced husband, jealous of a mere friend—a teacher, a guide, a philosopher—sir, impossible.' Well, sir, she was right. He is jealous. And, more than that, he has imparted his jealousy to others. In other words, he has made a scandal."

Low's eyes flashed. "Where is your daughter now?" he said sternly.

"At present in bed, suffering from nervous attack brought on by these unjust suspicions. She appreciates your anxiety, and, knowing that you could not see her, told me to give you this." He handed Low the ring and the letter.

The climax had been forced, and, it must be confessed, was by no means the one Mr. Wynne had fully arranged in his own inner conscience. He had intended to take an ostentatious leave of Low in the bar-room, deliver the letter with archness, and escape before a possible explosion. He consequently backed towards the door for an emergency. But he was again at fault. That unaffected stoical fortitude in acute suffering, which was the one remaining pride and glory of Low's race, was yet to be revealed to Wynne's civilised eyes.

The young man took the letter and read it without changing a muscle, folded the ring in it, and dropped it into his haversack. Then he picked up his blanket, threw it over his shoulder, took his trusty rifle in his hand, and turned towards Wynne as if coldly surprised that he was still standing there.

"Are you—are you—going?" stammered Wynne.

"Are you not?" replied Low drily, leaning on his rifle for a moment as if waiting for Wynne to precede him. The preacher looked at him a moment, mumbled something, and then shambled feebly and ineffectively down the staircase before Low, with a painful suggestion to the ordinary observer of being occasionally urged thereto by the nocasin of the young man behind him.

On reaching the lower hall, wever, he endeavoured to create a diversion in his favor by dashing into the bar-room and clapping the occupants on the back with indiscriminate playfulness. But here again he seemed to be disappointed. To his great discomfiture, a large man not only returned his salutation with powerful levity, but with equal playfulness seized him in his arms, and after an ingenious simulation of depositing him in the horse-trough, set him down in affected amazement. "Bleth't if I didn't think from the weight of your hand it wath my old friend Thacramento Bill," said Curson apologetically, with a wink at the bystanders. "That'th the way Bill alwayth uthed to tackle hith friendth, till he wath one day bounthed by a prithefighter in Frithco, whom he'd mithtaken for a mithionary." As Mr. Curson's reputation was of a quality that made any form of apology from him instantly acceptable, the amused spectators made way for him as, recognising Low, who was just leaving the hotel, he turned coolly from them and walked towards him.

"Hallo!" he said, extending his hand, "You're the man I'm waiting for. Did you get a book from the Exthpreth Offithe lathth night?"

"I did. Why?"

"It'th all right. Ath I'm rethponthible for it, I only wanted to know."

"Did you send it?" asked Low, quickly fixing his eyes on his face.

"Well, not exthactly me. But it'th not worth making a mythtery of it. Teretha gave me a commithion to buy it and thend it to you anonymouthly. That'th a woman'th nonthenth, for how could the get a retheipt for it?"

"Then it was her present," said Low gloomily.

"Of courthe. It wathn't mine, my boy. I'd have thent you a Tharp'th rifle in plathe of that nutthle loader you carry, or thomething thenthible. But, I thay! what'th up? You look ath if you had been running all night."

Low grasped his hand. "Thank you," he said hurriedly; "but its nothing. Only I must be back to the Woods early. Good-bye."

But Curson retained Low's hand in his own powerful grip.

"I'll go with you a bit further," he said. "In fact, I've got thomething to thay to you—only don't be in thuch a hurry; the Woodth can wait till you get there." Quietly compelling Low to alter his own characteristic Indian stride to keep pace with his, he went on: "I don't mind thaying I rather cottoned to you from the time you acted like a white man — no offenthe—to Teretha. She thayth you were left when a child lying round, jutht ath promithcuously ath sea wath; and if I can do anything towardth putting you on the trail of your people, I'll do it. I know thome of the voyageurth who traded with the Cherokeeth, and your father wath one—wathn't he?" He glanced at Low's utterly abstracted and immobile face. "I thay, you don't theem to take a hand in thith game, pardner. What'th the row? Ith anything wrong over there?" and he pointed to the Carquinez Woods, which were just towering out of the morning horizon in the distance.

Low stopped. The last words of his companion seemed to recall him to himself. He raised his eyes automatically to the Woods and started.

"There is something wrong over there," he said breathlessly. "Look!"

"I theo nothing," said Curson, beginning to doubt Low's sanity; "nothing more than I thaw an hour ago."

"Look again. Don't you see that smoke rising straight up? It isn't blown over from the Divide; it's new smoke! The fire is in the Woods!"

"I reckon that'th tho," muttered Curson, shading his eyes with his hand. "But, hullo! wait a minute! We'll get hortheth. I say," he shouted, forgetting his lisp in his excitement—"stop!" But Low had already lowered his head and darted forward like an arrow.

In a few minutes he had left not only his companion but the last straggling houses of the outskirts far behind him, and had struck out in a long swinging trot for the disused "cut off." Already he fancied he heard the note of clamour in Indian Spring, and thought he distinguished the sound of hurrying hoofs on the great highway. But the sunken trail hid it from his view. From the column of smoke now plainly visible in the growing morning light he tried to locate the scene of the conflagration. It was evidently not a fire advancing regularly from the outer skirt of the wood, communicated to it from the Divide; it was a local outburst near its centre. It was not in the direction of his cabin in the tree. There was no immediate danger to Teresa, unless fear drove her beyond the confines of the wood into the hands of those who might recognize her. The screaming of jays and ravens above his head quickened his speed, as it heralded the rapid advance of the flames; and the unexpected apparition of a bounding body, flattened and flying over the yellow plain, told him that even the secure retreat of the mountain wild cat had been invaded. A sudden recollection of Teresa's uncontrollable terror that first night smote him with remorse and redoubled his efforts. Alone in the track of these frantic and bewildered beasts, to what madness might she be driven!

The sharp crack of a rifle from the high road turned his course momentarily in that direction. The smoke was curling lazily over the heads of a party of men in the road, while the huge bulk of a grizzly was disappearing in the distance. A battue of the escaping animals had commenced. In the bitterness of his heart he caught at the horrible sugestion, and resolved to save her from them or die with her there.

How fast he ran, or the time it took him to reach the woods, has never been ascertained. Their outlines were already hidden when he entered them. To a sense less keen, a courage less desperate, and a purpose less unaltered than Low's, the wood would have been impenetrable. The central fire was still confined to the lofty tree tops, but the downward rush of wind from time to time drove the smoke into the aisles in blinding and suffocating volumes. To simulate the creeping animals, and fall to the ground on hands and knees, feel his way through the underbrush when the smoke was densest, or take advantage of its momentary lifting, and without uncertainty, mistake, or hesitation glide from tree to tree in one undeviating course, was possible only to an experienced woodsman. To keep his reason and insight so clear as to be able in the midst of this bewildering confusion to shape that course so as to intersect the wild and unknown track of an inexperienced, frightened wanderer, belonged to Low, and Low alone. He was making his way against the wind towards the fire. He had reasoned that she was either in comparative safety to windward of it, or he should meet her being driven towards him by it, or find her succumbed and fainting at its feet. To do this he must penetrate the burning belt, and then pass under the blazing dome. He was already upon it; he could see the falling fire dropping like rain or blown like gorgeous blossoms of the conflagration across his path. The space was lit up brilliantly. The vast shafts of dull copper cast no shadow below, but there was no sign nor token of any human being. For a moment the young man was at fault. It was true this hidden heart of the forest bore no undergrowth; the cool matted carpet of the aisles seemed to quench the glowing fragments as they fell. Escape might be difficult, but not impossible, yet every moment was precious. He leaned against a tree and sent his voice like a clarion before him, "Teresa." There was no reply. He called again. A faint cry at his back from the trail he had just traversed made him turn. Only a few paces behind him, blinded and staggering, but following like a beaten and wounded animal, Teresa halted, knelt, clasped her hands, and dumbly held them out before her. "Teresa!" he cried again, and sprang to her side.

She caught him by the knees, and lifted her face imploringly to his.

"Say that again!" she cried passionately. "Tell me it was Teresa you called, and no other! You have come back for me! You would not let me die here alone!"

He lifted her tenderly in his arms and cast a rapid glance around him. It might have been his fancy, but there seemed a dull glow in the direction he had come.

"You do not speak!" she said. "Tell me! You did not come here to seek her?"

"Whom?" he said quickly.

"Nellie!"

With a sharp cry he let her slip to the ground. All the pent-up agony, rage and mortification of the last hour broke from him in that inarticulate outburst. Then catching her hands again, he dragged her to his level.

"Hear me," he cried, disregarding the whirling smoke and the fiery baptism that sprinkled them—"Hear me! If you value your life, if you value your soul, and if you do not want me to cast you to the beasts like Jezebel of old, never—never take that accursed name again upon your lips. Seek her—her? Yes! Seek her to tie her like a witch's daughter of hell to that blazing tree!" He stopped. "Forgive me," he said in a changed voice, "I'm mad, and forgetting myself and you. Come."

Without noticing the expression of half-savage delight that had passed across her face, he lifted her in his arms.

"Which way are you going?" she asked, passing her hands vaguely across his breast, as if to reassure herself of his identity.

"To our camp by the scarred tree," he replied.

"Not there, not there," she said, hurriedly; "I was driven from there just now. I thought the fire began there until I came here."

Then it was as he feared. Obeying the same mysterious law that had launched this fateful fire like a thunderbolt from the burning mountain crest five miles away into the heart of the Carquinez Woods, it had again leaped a mile beyond, and was hemming them between two narrowing lines of fire. But Low was not daunted. Retracing his steps through the blinding smoke, he strode off at right angles to the trail near the point where he had entered the wood. It was the spot where he had first lifted Nellie in his arms to carry her to the hidden spring. If any recollection of it crossed his mind at that moment, it was only shown in his redoubled energy. He did not glide through the thick underbrush as on that day, but seemed to take a savage pleasure in breaking through it with sheer brute force. Once Teresa insisted upon relieving him of the burden of her weight but after a few steps she staggered blindly against him, and would fain have recourse once more to his strong arms.

And so, alternately staggering, bending, crouching, or bounding and crashing on, but always in one direction, they burst through the jealous rampart and came upon the sylvan haunt of the hidden spring. The great angle of the half-hidden tree acted as a barrier to the wind and drifting smoke, and the cool spring sparkled and bubbled in the almost translucent air. He laid her down beside the water and bathed her face and hands. As he did so his quick eye caught sight of a woman's handkerchief lying at the foot of the disrupted root. Dropping Teresa's hands, he walked towards it, and with the toe of his moccasin gave it one vigorous kick into the ooze at the overflow of the spring. He turned to Teresa, but she evidently had not noticed the act.

"Where are you?" she asked with a smile.

Something in her movement struck him. He came towards her, and bending down looked into her face. "Teresa! Good God!—look at me. What has happened?"

She raised her eyes to his. There was a slight film across them; the lids were blackened; the beautiful lashes gone for ever!

"I see you a little now, I think," she said with a smile, passing her hands vaguely over his face. "It must have happened when he fainted and I had to drag him through the blazing brush; both my hands were full, and I could not cover my eyes."

"Drag whom?" said Low quickly.

"Why, Dunn."

"Dunn! He here?" said Low hoarsely.

"Yes; didn't you read the note I left on the herbarium? Didn't you come to the camp fire?" she asked hurriedly, clasping his hands. "Tell me quickly!"

"No!"

"Then you were not there—then you didn't leave me to die?"

"No! I swear it, Teresa!"—the stoicism that had upheld his own agony breaking down before her strong emotion,

"Thank God!" She threw her arms around him, and hid her aching eyes in his troubled breast.

"Tell me all, Teresa," he whispered in her listening ear. "Don't move; stay there and tell me all."

With her face buried in his bosom, as if speaking to his heart alone, she told him part, but not all. With her eyes filled with tears, but a smile on her lips, radiant with new found happiness, she told him how she had overheard the plans of Dunn and Brace, how she had stolen their conveyance to warn him in time. But here she stopped, dreading to say a word that would shatter the hope she was building upon his sudden revulsion of feeling for Nellie. She could not bring herself to repeat their interview—that would come later, when they were safe and out of danger; now, not even the secret of his birth must come between them with its distraction, to mar their perfect communion. She faltered that Dunn had fainted from weakness, and that she had dragged him out of danger. "He will never interfere with us—I mean," she said softly, "with me again. I can promise you that as well as if he had sworn it."

"Let him pass, now," said Low; "that will come later on," he added, unconsciously repeating her thoughts in a tone that made her heart sick. "But tell me, Teresa, why did you go to Excelsior?"

She buried her head still deeper, as if to hide it. He felt her broken heart beat against his own; he was conscious of a depth of feeling her rival had never awakened in him. The possibility of Teresa loving him had never occurred to his simple nature. He bent his head and kissed her. She was frightened, and unloosed her clinging arms; but he retained her hand, and said, "We will leave this accursed place, and you shall go with me as you said you would; nor need you leave me, unless you wish it."

She could hear the beating of her own heart through his words; she longed to look at the eyes and lips that had told her this, and read the meaning his voice alone could not entirely convey. For the first time she felt the loss of her sight. She did not know that it was, in this moment of happiness, the last blessing vouchsafed to her miserable life.

A few moments of silence followed, broken only by the distant rumor of the conflagration and crashing of falling boughs. "It may be an hour yet," he whispered, "before the fire has swept a path for us to the road below. We are safe here, unless some sudden current should draw the fire down upon us. You are not frightened?" She pressed his hand; she was thinking of the pale face of Dunn, lying in the secure retreat she had purchased for him at such a sacrifice. Yet the possibility of danger to him now for a moment marred her present happiness and security. "You think the fire will not go north of where you found me?" she asked softly.

"I think not," he said, "but I will reconnoitre. Stay where you are."

They pressed hands and parted. He leaped upon the slanting trunk and ascended it rapidly. She waited in mute expectation.

There was a sudden movement of the root on which she sat, a deafening crash, and she was thrown forward on her face.

The vast bulk of the leaning tree, dislodged from its aerial support by the gradual sapping of the spring at its roots, or by the crumbling of the bark from the heat, had slipped, made a half revolution, and falling, overbore the lesser trees in its path, and tore in its resistless momentum a broad opening to the underbrush.

With a cry to Low, Teresa staggered to her feet. There was an interval of hideous silence, but no reply. She called again. There was a sudden deepening roar, the blast of a fiery furnace swept through the opening, a thousand luminous points around her burst into fire, and in an instant she was lost in a whirlwind of smoke and flame. From the outset of its fury to its culmination twenty minutes did not elapse; but in the interval a radius of two hundred yards around the hidden spring was swept of life and light and motion.

For the rest of that day and part of the night a pall of smoke hung above the scene of desolation. It lifted only toward the morning, when the moon shone high, picked out in black and silver the shrunken and silent columns of those roofless vaults, shorn of base and capital. It flickered on the still, overflowing pool of the hidden spring, and shone upon the white face of Low, who, with a rootlet of the fallen tree holding him down like an arm across his breast, seemed to be sleeping peacefully in the sleeping water.

* * * * *

Contemporaneous history touched him as briefly, but not as gently. "It is now definitely ascertained," said the *Slumgullion Mirror*, "that Sheriff Dunn met his fate in the Carquinez Woods in the performance of his duty; that fearless man having received information of the concealment of a band of horse thieves in their recesses. The desperadoes are presumed to have escaped, as the only remains found are those of two wretched tramps, one of whom is said to have been a digger, who supported himself upon roots and herbs, and the other a degraded half white woman. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the fire originated through their carelessness, although Father Wynne, of the First Baptist Church, in his powerful discourse of last Sunday, pointed at the warning and lesson of such catastrophes. It may not be out of place here to say that the rumors regarding an engagement between the pastor's accomplished daughter and the late lamented sheriff are utterly without foundation, as it has been an *ex dit* for some time in all well-informed circles that the indefatigable Mr. Brace, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, will shortly lead the lady to the hymeneal altar."

THE END.

How the Widow Measured the Resolutions of Sympathy.

John William Blank belonged to the Ancient and Modern Highly Honorable Sons of Guns. If it wasn't that, it was some other fraternal order which meets every Monday night and pays so much to the heirs of every member who happens to die.

John William happened to die the other month, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and present them to his wife in person. The first part of their duties was fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the lodge, but the committee had some little trouble in finding Mrs. Blank. They traced her from one neighbor to another, and finally found her at her sister's, hat and shawl on and ready to go out.

"Resolutions of sympathy, eh? Well, read 'em."

The chairman of the committee proceeded to read that John William was a good husband and a kind father and a citizen of unapproachable integrity, when the widow interrupted:

"Too much taffy! we used to have a fight every week, and as for his being a kind father, we never had any children. As for his integrity, he stole all the wood we burned last winter!"

The chairman gulped down something and continued to read that John William was an upright brother, a man with a heart full of sympathy for the misfortunes of others, and that charity and forgiveness were the beacon fires which guided his footsteps.

"Fudge!" sneered the widow. "I washed for the money to pay his dues to the lodge, and all the sympathy any one got out of him wouldn't buy a cent's worth of court plaster! Forgiveness! Well, some of you ought to have sat down on his hat some time! He'd have revenge if it cost him a year in State Prison. Beacon fires is purty good, considerin' that we never had a decent stove in the house!"

"Madam, your husband has been called hence."

"Exactly; I was at the funeral and ought to know."

"He was cut down like a flower."

"Well, flowers ought to let whiskey and saloons and plug tobacco and old sledge alone."

"And we trust that our loss is his gain."

"Well, if he's any better off I'm glad on't, but I guess the gain is on your side. Now that's all I want to hear. I can pick up a thousand better men than him with my eyes shut. I'm in a hurry to go down and see a woman who offers to sell a fur lined circular for $15, and if you have any more highfalutin Shakespeare to get off my sister will take it in and save it till I come back!"—*San Francisco Exchange.*

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

Love knows hidden paths.

It Wasn't Heart Disease.

"And is this not bliss, Hortense?"

"Bliss, Alexis? Oh, more than bliss. Yet when I think of how our lives are drifting on this sea of happiness, when I think of how day after day nothing comes to mar our bliss, no cloud spot to fleck the bright sky of our peace, I sometimes shudder and the thought comes to me that something, some indefinable danger, may come to us and blot out forever this sweet dream of peace."

"Nay, say not so, Hortense. I know that our lives are happier far than come to the lot of most mortals, but why should we dread? Do I not love you?"

"Yes, darling, oh, so fondly."

"Have I not strong arms to battle for you in the race for riches?"

"Yes, darling, so strong."

"Then why do you conjure up such fancies, dearest?"

"Oh, I know not. But come, let us banish these forebodings. Whirl me in a waltz, darling, and, held in your strong arms, with your heart beating to mine, I will forget them."

They were lovers, and when the golden October came they were to be wed.

They had been seated on the sofa, and even as they had conversed her head had rested on his shoulder, and eye spoke to eye and lip to lip.

Oh, that they had remained there.

See, they rise. His arm is placed firmly around her supple waist, her hand is held lightly in his, and together they float around the room, the very poetry of motion.

But hark! A cry of anguish and Hortense tears herself away and staggers to a chair.

There she sits with pale, pinched lips and a look of agony on her face, while her young head is bent over till it nearly touches her lap.

"Oh

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

THE Liberals of South Oxford met at Mt. Elgin to-day.

THE annual meeting of the Conservative Association of South Oxford will be held on Wednesday next.

THE Municipal Elections on Monday resulted in a large infusion of new blood at the County Council.

IT is almost daily becoming more evident that it is the duty of everyone to shoot down any man caught in a house in the dead of night. It is safe to assume that he is there for no good and if surprised is prepared to commit murder.

THE *Christian Guardian*—the organ of the Methodist Church of Canada—is well pleased with the decision that the Government of Ontario, and not the Dominion authorities, has a right to supervise the liquor traffic. Our contemporary says: "This decision will set at rest all doubt as to to the validity of the Crooks Act, and will greatly strengthen the hands of all lovers of law and order in enforcing its provisions."

IT is beginning to look as if the Hon. David Mills would yet be introduced to the Dominion parliament as member for Bothwell. Bothwell was one of the constituencies carved up by the Conservative administration in order to put Mr. Mills out and Mr. Hawkins in. Mr. Hawkins secured the seat through one of the deputy-returning officers throwing out twenty-five votes, on technical grounds. These votes have been admitted by the judge, and Mr. Mills now has a majority of nine.

THE agricultural products exported from Canada during the past ten years are shown by the trade and navagation returns to have been as follows:

1871	$22,436,071
1872	25,795,175
1873	29,238,457
1874	34,209,312
1875	29,958,865
1876	34,657,319
1877	28,909,993
1878	32,029,611
1879	33,729,068
1880	39,901,905
1881	42,628,546

THE Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* remarks that G. R. Pattullo (editor of the *S.-R.*) will not be a candidate for South Oxford. How considerate! Particularly when no one outside of the individual named ever thought of such a thing. South Oxford is going to elect a resident of the riding this trip, and even supposing we wanted an outsider we should look for some one more worthy the honour that a paid political hack who attempted to destroy the harmony of his party in his own riding. Our contemporary alarmeth itself unnecessarily. What chances the editor ever had in South Oxford are now shattered forever.

THEY have some strange liquor laws out in Illinois. The Attorney-General of that State has just rendered an opinion that the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by the law within two miles of any incorporated city, town or village. The important point of the decision is that, in the designated belt around such corporations, neither the corporate authorities nor the country boards can grant a liquor license. Thus, while a county may issue licenses to sell liquor, and an incorporated city, town or village may do likewise, there must always be a circle around these municipalities two miles in diameter, in which absolute prohibition will be enforced.

THE Poor House by-law has been defeated. The result has been attained through ignorance of the question. In some quarters we learn that exaggerated accounts were given to the electors concerning the expense of erecting and sustaining such an institution. In West Oxford their was no municipal election, consequently comparatively few turned out to vote on the by-law. Ingersoll gave 425, Tilsonburg 117, South Norwich and Woodstock each 500 for the by-law. We believe if the by-law was again submitted to the vote of the people, after giving sufficient time for the question to be properly explained, an over-whelming majority would be recorded for it. The cost to the municipalities for caring for the poor would be much less than at present, and would be divided on all ratepayers alike. It will be the duty of the County Council at their next meeting to discuss the advisability of again submitting the by-law to the electors at an early date.

LENOX.

DIVORCE COURTS.

(Communicated.)

Our American friends are begining to feel somewhat uneasy about the looseness of their Divorce Courts, and the ease with which men burst the bonds wherewith God binds men and women together. Not but they have good reason for their uneasiness. When one city of his fatherland grants, on an average three divorces a day, the thoughtful man who loves his country and rejoices in her integrity cannot but feel anxious. How bitter must it be to a father when his girl, the joy of his home, entrusts her happiness to the mercy of a comparative stranger, to think that if her husband should at any time tire of her, the Courts offer every facility for ruining her happiness and casting a cloud over the rest of her life. How loose must be the morality of a country where "incompatibility of temper" is a sufficient excuse for breaking the most solemn vow known to us. Yet with all these bad features, the other side of the question is not one whit better. Bad men often marry good women, and *vice versa*. Is it just or human to force a wife to acknowledge as her husband the man who has broken every vow, brought disgrace and shame upon her by his crime and villany, and to crown all maltreats her for her constancy? Is it right that a man should work for and keep the woman who has dishonored him? Need we have either these extremes? Must we have either the looseness of the United States, or the unbreakable bond of the British Dominion. Can we not have a law founded upon reason and administered with justice and moderation? Can we not have a Divorce Court without so much looseness? One would think not from the way the Divorce Law works in Canada and the United States. Our lawmakers, disgusted with the operations of the American Courts, and knowing that it would scarcely meet the modern idea of justice to be without an apparent means of release from a union that had become unbearable, have placed the matter in the hands of a council of elderly ladies euphemistically called a Senate, (brought into existence seemingly for the express purpose of proving that the old motion of "'tis only noble to do good" is not a universal axiom,) knowing that they in their efforts to find "how not to do" anything would make the Divorce Law a blank upon our Statute Books. Some may think this is overdrawn. A certain Mr. Campbell would have thought so years ago. He was not quite convinced that "all that glitters is not gold" and tried to get a divorce from this bevy of old girls under circumstances that convinced the people of the justice of his request, but their ladyships sympathizing with their petticoated sisters have kept mixing and putting the matter off to the present day, and Mr. Campbell cannot for the life of him tell whether he is a benedict or a grass widower, and our lawyers are unable to help him out of his dilemma. Surely it is time the country came to the aid of this unlucky man by establishing a Court to put in operation a rigid divorce law; one that would not allow "incompatability of temper" to be a sufficient reason for parting husband and wife, but would separate a woman or a man from a libertine, a criminal or a vagrant.

(To be Continued.)

Washington Letter.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 7, 1884.

To-day the real work of the session begins. Members have flocked back to the city, from their constituents and full of "views." It is noticeable that some come back in a combative mood. The outlook is squally, and indications are that the tariff will stir up a lively legislative whirlwind. But at present the two great committees of the House, those of the ouigo and the income, as Mr. Cox wittily describes them, entertain different views upon tariff legislation. Mr. Morrison, chairman of the latter, wants a long session and tariff legislation, while Mr. Randall wishes to hurry up the outgo in the shape of the appropriation bills have a short session, and adjourn without tariff legislation. The air is unusually fruitful of rumours of what is to be done.

There is certainly a general growing impression in Congress that something must be done for our Navy and coast defense. When one seriously considers it, our negligence in the matter of providing suitable defenses for our great cities is little less than criminal, and Congressmen are begining to realize this. A prominent member of one of the Houses of Congress, who made a tour through Europe last summer, had opportunity to learn how our defenses appeared to other nations. He says that among the first questions asked him by leading French politicans were: "What are the intensions of the United States Government in regard to the Lesseps' Canal? Will the theory enunciated in the Monore doctrine be adhered to?" "Your country is not strong enough," said M. Challemel-Lacour, a member of the French Cabinet, to him while discussing this matter, "in naval and military forces to compel any European nation to accept your theory of the supremacy of American ideas on the North American continent. Holding the opinions you do, it is the wonder of all Europe that you have permitted your means of defense and offense, that is, your army and navy to become so reduced. Your Navy has not a single modern ship of war. How, then, do you intend to maintain the Monroe doctrine if France questions your right of interference with the Lesseps' canal?" The American rather shamefacedly said that that doctrine had been the time honoured theory of the Government when it was less strong than it now is. "I admit your wealth but not your physical power," was the sharp answer, "The glory of the great country across the sea is an actual threat to every nation in Europe except France, and nothing would so please them as to witness your humiliation. Why there is not a first class fortification on the whole American coast line. It takes a whole year to build a first-class modern gun. Your cities would be shelled and sacked and laid under tribute while you were creating a navy, and how could you rebuild your fortifications with 1,000-pound shells falling about the ears of the workingmen? Be sure that your defenceless condition is thoroughly well known and commented upon by every power in Europe, and sooner or later your humiliation will come if you persist in your course of allowing the rich cities of the Atlantic seaboard to become a temptation by their defencelessness to the cupidity or arrogance of the ironclads of the weakest power in Europe." I have repeated only in part the material portions of this most interesting conversation. The members intends offering a resolution relative to the Lesseps Canal this session, and he will repeat on the floor in discussing it what is said in the interview above.

The report of the acting Secretary of the Senate for the last fiscal year develops some curious facts and figures, relative to senatorial beverages, pills, etc. It shows that 516 quarts of bethesda water were consumed by that body. The water is kept in bottles upon ice in the cloak rooms, and until last year members of the house used to come over and drink with the Senate. Then the Senate told the House that if it was so fond of mineral waters it might buy them out of its own contingent fund. 2,100 two-grain quinine pills were also purchased, an average of nearly 54 grains to each Senator. Among the peculiar purchases was a bottle of arnica, 3 dozen shoe brush sets, at $30 per dozen; 1 dozen Italian cosmetics, half a dozen Lubin's powder, 2 dozen bottles of ginger. Each Senator is allowed $125 for stationary and newspapers for the year. This account shows that some of them read a high class of literature, some liberally patronize home papers, and some, notably Senator Ingalls, provide their children with the best standard juvenile publications. David Davis drew $80.31 of his fund in cash.

LENOX.

SUICIDE AT TORONTO.

A Young Dressmaker Throws Herself over a Bridge.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—A sad case of suicide while in a state of mental depression occurred early this morning. Miss Catherine Miller, dressmaker, 355½ Yonge street threw herself off the White bridge at Rosedale, about 2 o'clock this morning, a distance of 15 feet to the ground, and when picked up was found to have broken her neck. The relatives of the deceased woman in this city can give no other reason for the strange action than that she was low spirited and in ill-health. She left the house about 6 o'clock in the evening for a short walk, and wandered as far as Rosedale, where she met her death. Great sympathy is felt for Miss Sarah Miller, her sister and partner in the business. The deceased was a consistent member of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, and was universally respected. It is said that a married sister resides in Hamilton. There is to be no inquest, the police on finding the body handing it over at once to the relatives.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

Three School Children Found in a Snow Drift.

Last Wednesday forenoon, about ten o'clock, Mr. Sam Wheaton, of Nissouri, was walking along the 3rd line of London township, accompanied by Mr Mayland. A heavy blinding snow-storm was beating from the north-west, and it was as much as the two travellers could do to keep their heads up to the wind. Mr. Wheaton fancied he heard a feeble wail not far from the road, and proceeding to one side of the road they found three children hudddled together in a heap, and the snow drifting over them to such an extent as to lead a person at first sight to suppose they formed part and parcel of the drift which extended along towards the fence corner. The children belonged to S. S. No. 17, London, and were on their way to school, and when they were overpowered by the pelting snow they lay down to escape the biting blast. Messrs. Wheaton and Mayland just arrived in time, as the children were chilled through and through, and although not frozen, yet were powerless and numbed. The two men took them as best they could in their arms, and carried them a distance of nearly half a mile to Mr. Joseph Kernahan's, 2nd con., lot 4, when they were soon thawed out, refreshed, and sent home in a sleigh. These little ones had to walk a distance of two miles to the school house, and they were not half way when discovered.

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

HAND in your subscriptions for any paper publication in the world, to J. G. Campbell in the Post Office Book Store. 51r

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

One of the Most Dazzling and Deadly Schemes ever Conceived.

The trial of the Marquis de Rays, charged with falsely inducing many people to subscribe to an alleged enterprise for the colonization of the island of Port Breton, in the South Seas, some two years ago, with misappropriation of funds, and also with inducing several hundred persons to embark and settle upon said island, most of whom perished through privations, has been concluded. The Court condemned the Marquis de Rays to four years' imprisonment. Four of his associates were convicted and sentenced to prison, two of them to two years each, one to eight months and one to six months. All of them were fined 3,000 francs each. Two others were sentenced to one and five years' imprisonment respectively. Three others, charged with complicity in the swindle, were acquitted.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

In July, 1877, the Marquis de Rays, who is said to belong to an ancient Breton family, and to have such a passion for travelling that before the age of twenty he had travelled over America, and even attempted to found a West African colony in Senegal, advertised throughout France a scheme for colonizing Port Breton. He claimed that he had obtained possession of the territory by a treaty with Maragano King of the Island of new Ireland, at the south-west portion of which Port Breton lies. Intending colonists were offered fertile land for about $1 per hectare (nearly two and a half acres), and the Marquis painted for them bright pictures of speedy fortune. Subscription lists were opened in Europe, and were soon filled up by a number of small capitalists, chiefly hard working agriculturists. Styling himself King Charles I. of the new colony, and adding to his gains by creating an order of nobility and selling titles, the Marquis aroused great enthusiasm among his dupes, who became eager to start off at once for the land of promise.

The vessel *Chandernagor* was chartered by him and left a Dutch port with eighty-nine passengers. Then commenced the revelation of the falsity of the romance. The company's officials and the ship's crew were continually fighting and quarrelling; the captain was a brutal drunkard, and the mate a man named Seyhens, thoroughly incompetent to perform his duties. The berths were wretched, each consisting of a mattress and a sheet; the ship was filthy; the diet was detestable. Passengers fell sick, but there was neither doctor nor medicine-chest on board. Even this was not all. The captain called upon the emigrants to do the work of the crew, and if they refused he had them triced up by the thumbs until they fainted, when they were revived by being deluged with buckets of salt water.

HOPES BLASTED.

This wretched journey finished in January, 1880. Sixteen men were put on shore at Laughlin Island with a small quantity of provisions and left there. They could find neither fish nor game; the water was undrinkable, and the ground was so rocky that cultivation was impossible. Four of them volunteered to go in search of assistance, and, after thirty-five days' drifting about, they reached Test Island, where they were relieved by some English missionaries. Many of those left behind died from starvation and despair, and the survivors were subsequently rescued by an English gunboat and carried to Australia. The balance of the emigrants, or colonists, who had been carried to Port Breton, had suffered similarly. The Marquis sent out from Europe another shipload of colonists and only two of these were found to be alive when the ship *India* took out a third batch shortly afterwards. Still another crowd of men, women, and children, to the number of 180, were sent out from Barcelona. Many of them were comparatively well-to-do, and had paid large sums for settlements in Port Breton. At Singapore the captain heard rumours of the true state of affairs in Cape Breton, and tried to persuade the emigrants to go no further; but such was their confident enthusiasm in the colonization scheme that they persisted in their desire to be taken on to their destination.

Here is the public prosecutor's statement of what followed:—"On their arrival the colonists found at Port Breton, instead of a town, with churches, docks, and factories, two unfinished wooden buildings, and a poor, half-famished Italian. The man related his sufferings on the adjacent Isle of Bougainville. He had five companions. These were killed and eaten by the native cannibals. He, too, would have shared the same fate but for his tears. The barbarian chief thought it so funny to see him weeping that he spared his life on condition that he should weep or laugh whenever he was told to amuse the savages in that way. He was compelled to live on raw human flesh. He was rescued after three months' awful misery."

This narrative was a terrible blow to the hopes of the sanguine colonists, who found Port Breton to be shut in by mountains, with an eight months' rainy season, and absolutely without pasturage or arable land. They, too, suffered terribly from scarcity of food and malarial fever, and finally, out of 170 survivors, only four men were left in health. One of these, a carpenter, was so certain of his approaching death that he made his own coffin and cut his name upon it. Shellfish cast among the rocks were literally devoured, and even the rain-water that drenched them was a blessing, for it, at least, was drinkable. They were rescued and taken to Sydney, and many children, whose parents had died in Port Breton, were compelled to wander through Australia and beg for charity, and, as the agent of the Marquis in Australia absconded without offering to provide a passage back to France for any of the unfortunate Port Breton colonists, the majority had to seek the assistance of the French Consuls, who brought the scandal prominently under the notice of the home authorities, with the result that that the Marquis de Rays finds himself to-day at the gates of a prison.

FOUR GREAT ENGLISH EMPIRES.

New Powers Emerging.

Chicago Interior.

The Englishman at home are very much surprised at the action of their fellow-subjects in convention assembled at Sydney, Australia. North of the Australian continent lies the great island of new Guinea, which is itself nine hundred miles in greatest length and three hundred in greatest width—say 100,000 square miles in area. The Sydney convention met to determine upon the annexation of this huge preserve to the colonial dominions. Not content with this demand, they proclaimed the Monroe doctrine, and issued their manifesto to all the world in the audacious command, "Hands off the Pacific!" and they inform the Imperial Government that they are ready to inforce this policy and do so at their own expense. This, the *Pall Mall* says, "is not the idle vapouring of excited pamphleteers. These men are in earnest, They are the responsible representatives of States destined in the near future to cast the nations of the older world into the shade, and to rival the mighty growth of the American Republic," and the *Gazette* admits that the colonists are destined to have their own way about it. While the Imperial Government has put its veto upon the annexation scheme of the colonists, there is no mistaking the satisfaction with which those schemes are regarded in England, nor will there be any serious opposition on their part, There is no exaggeration about the future of the Pacific dominions. A great Republic is there far advanced in the formative processes. He who lives fifty years from this time we will see the United States of the Pacific standing alone, as one of the great military and maritime powers of the world. The probability is that the Australian continent, now divided into five Provinces, will be further divided into ten or twelve great States. Guinea two, New Zealand, Tasmania, the Sundias group, the Molucca group, the Solomon group, the New Hebrides group, each forming a State—twenty great States in all, with their confederated capital securely located on the continent. We shall have three, and (if the Canadians get up for themselves and do not come in with us) four great English Protestant Empires. The American dominates the western world; the Australian has just asserted its dominance of the Pacific; the British asserts her old claim of the sovereignty of the seas.

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

NEWS ITEMS.

A foot of snow is reported at Memphis, Tenn.

There are now 18,000 weavers on strike in north and north-east Lancashire.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is preparing at Kingston for a second track.

The town of Prescott has voted to unite with the County of Leeds and Grenville.

The Czar is said to be suffering from delirium as a result of recent Nihilistic threats.

The mayoralty contest at London, resulted if favour of Ald. Hyman by 620 majority over Ald. Browne.

Simcoe, Berlin, St. Thomas and London carried the Free Library by-law and Whitby defeated it.

At Prescott, Friday evening, Mrs. M. C. McDermott, 75 years of age, fell into a cistern and was drowned.

A verdict tantamount to one of wilful murder has been returned in the case of the death of William Vansickle at Brantford.

An anti-organ member of the Shannonville Presbyterian Church locked the congregation out on Sunday last.

A St. Catharines lady is in a critical condition from a blow inflicted by a burglar, whom she discovered burglarizing her cellar.

At Monroevill, Pa., on January 7, Richard H. Beatty, who has squandered a fortune of $30,000, was frozen to death in his uncle's stable.

An extensive fire in Hope-street School Toronto, jeopardized the lives of the children, but the admirable order prevented any accident.

The Tichborne claimant will shortly be released from prison. His friends have bought for him the celebrated Granville hotel in London.

The Marquis of Lansdowne pays his first official visit to Toronto this week. The city is making preparation to receive him with the honour due to his high position as representative of the Sovereign and constitutional head of the Canadian Government.

On Monday Bishop Baldwin, accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, visited Alma College, St. Thomas, and were accorded a hearty welcome by Principal Austin and the faculty. Bishop Baldwin made a very appropriate, earnest and eloquent address to the students on the subject of personal religion.

They have begun to enforce the "four-mile" law in Tennessee. It is virtual prohibition. As a result the river steamers are freighted with jugs of whisky for private consumers. The W. A. Johnson recently steamed away from Paducah with 800 jugs for distribution along the river bank.

Cardinal Manning has issued an order that a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross be founded in every Catholic school, and that the manager of each school must be President and an abstainer. He has worked an extraordinary change among the Irish of Westminster, who, from being generally poor and thriftless, are now prosperous.

The observatory on the top of Ben Nevis, Scotland, is now in good working order, and M. Omand and staff are domiciled there. The last ascent was made with difficulty, as the snow was fourteen feet deep and a passage had to be cut through. The party sank often to the shoulder. The journey occupied nine hours. The observators will be cut off for months from the world.

The vacant Irish Chancellorship has been filled by the appointment of Sir Edward Sullivan. Much has been said by the English press about the enormous salary attached to this office $40,000, with a pension of $20,000 on retirement, wholly irrespective of duration of tenure). It is $10,000 a year more than that of the English Chancellor, whose duties as Chancellor, are twice as arduous, and he only receives $30,000 as Chancellor, his other $20,000 being for his duties as Speaker of the House of Lords. Besides, living in Dublin is at least 20 per cent. cheaper than in London.

Though there has been but one poet ennobled in England, there have been numbers of trades people, John Coventy, from whom the present Earl of Coventry is descended, was a mercer of London, and Lord Mayor in 1425; Stephen Brown, a grocer, gave Viscount Montague to the peerage; the Capels, Earls of Essex, are descended from a draper; Edward Osborne, the father of the Dukes of Leeds, was a cloth worker; from William Craven, a tailor, sprang the Earl of Craven, just deceased; Lord Dudley and Ward is descended from William Ward, a working jeweller.

In Waterloo County, it is the custom to confer the honor of the Wardenship on each municipality in turn. Next year, it is New Hamburg's turn. But it happens (as we learn from the Galt *Reporter*) that the village has a lawsuit with the county in regard to the erection and maintenance of a bridge; and if the suit is continued, and the usual course in regard to the Wardenship followed, the singular spectacle would be presented of the Reeve of Hamburg, on behalf of that municipality, being plaintiff in the suit, and as Warden of the County of Waterloo, defendant in the same suit! Here is a pretty mess of fish to fry!

The seventy-five men who lynched Charles Harvey, taking him from the jail in Petersburg, Pike county, Ind., between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last, cut the wires that connect the town with places that have telegraph offices. They surrounded the jail silently and broke down the front door. The youth they sought fainted when he saw them. Every man had revolvers. They put a rope around his neck and pinioned his arms, and bade him walk ahead of them. At the edge of the town they halted under a locust tree, and five minutes later all was over. A corpse swung under a limb, and in its hands was a card with the words, "More to follow." There was a storm of sleet, and when, at 10 o'clock, the coroner cut the body down, it was covered with ice. Harvey was 21 years of age. The crime for which he was lynched was that of waylaying and killing Henry Custin, Jr., for purposes of robbery.

BURNING OF A CONVENT.

A Panic Seizes the One Hundred Female Inmates—Many Jump from Windows—27 Lives Known to be Lost.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The Institute of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of Notre Dame, at Belleville, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. There were ninety pupils, all girls, from ten years to adult age, several teachers and other inmates. After the fire started an attempt was made by the Sisters to extinguish it. Failing, efforts were made to remove the pupils. The flames spread so rapidly that no order could be preserved.

A PANIC SEIZED BOTH CHILDREN AND SISTERS,

and there was a wild, confused rush to escape. Forty or more pupils are known to have got out, but several in their fright jumped from the windows,

EITHER KILLED OR BADLY INJURED.

Miss M. Campbell, teacher, leaped from the third story and died in a few minutes. Another climbed the roof of a portico and either fell or was blown off fatally injured. Among others injured by jumping were Daisy Eberman, of Belleville; Agnes Schneider, Lou Moit, East St. Louis; Fanny Rankes, Washington, Mo.; Sister Reparata, Sister Stylit, Manassa and fifteen to twenty smaller pupils. The fire department was of little avail against the flames, and in an hour the entire building was a mass of ruins. It is reported the fire started from a furnace in the basement. The flames spread upward

CUTTING OFF MOST OF THE EXITS.

When the ruins had sufficiently cooled volunteer corps went to work to bring out the bodies. At times the searchers found two or three charred masses huddled close together, seemingly seeking protection in one another from the advancing flames. Two bodies were found in the rear part of the building buried into an unrecognizable mass, but the majority were found beneath, where the dormitory is situated.

THE TOTAL KNOWN DEATHS ARE 27,

22 of which were pupils and five Sisters. Among the latter was Sister Superior Mary Jerome. On the fourth floor pupil boarders with three Sisters slept. On the third floor the remaining Sisters slept, and on the second floor orphans and half orphans slept. On this second floor the inmates escaped.

DISTRICT NEWS.

East Nissouri.

The East and West Nissouri and West Zorra Mutual Fire Insurance Co., meet at Kintore to-morrow (Friday.)

Beachville.

A successful magic lantern entertainment was held in the Town Hall, Beachville, on behalf of the Sunday School of Trinity Church, on Tuesday Jan. 8th.

North Oxford.

Our people had a hand to hand combat over the Reeveship, so closely did the contest run that each party were sure of electing their candidate, and the result shows they were pretty close in their reckoning, Mr. Jarvis winning by a small majority.

Woodstock.

The first of the meetings of the week of prayer was held Monday night in the school house of new St. Paul's Church. The rector of Woodstock, the Rev. J. J. Hill, A.M., presided, and after a hymn had been sung, expressed his great pleasure at the union and Christian feeling which prevailed in the town among the various branches of the Church of God, and his delight to meet with the clergymen of the various churches in our own school room. The Rev. C. Williams, of the Canada Methodist Church, the Rev. W. T. McMullin, of Knox Church, the Rev. W. A. McKay, A.B., Chalmer's Church, the Rev. T. Trotter, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Robt. Cade, of the Primitive Methodist Church, joined with the rector in making the opening meeting one of the most instructive and profitable which has ever been held in Woodstock. Mr. Pilcher presided at the organ, while the excellent choir assisted in singing the beautiful hymns selected from the Church of England Hymnal Companion.

Avon.

Mr. John Dafoe left on the 2nd inst., for Belleville. Mr. Wm. Jolliffe started on the 4th instant for Peterborough. Mr. P. E. Whaley, of this place, left on the 7th inst., for St. Thomas, where he will attend the Collegiate Institute. Mr. John Scoffin is visiting friends at Leamington. Miss Emma Laur, of Port Stanley, is visiting at Mr. J. Laur's. Mr. D. Jolliffe, of Thamesville, is visiting his friends and relatives in this place.

Mr. Wm. Rowe received from the Avon cheese company, for five cows, $2.050. This is a good return we think. Mr. Rowe's cows did the best of any patron that sent to the Avon cheese factory.

Mr. Wm. Monett is visiting his daughter at Oil City.

Mr. S. Morris left on the 7th inst. for St. Catherines, where he will attend the Collegiate Institute.

Mr. S. Lucas had his house (two miles north of Avon) burned about two o'clock Tuesday morning. It is not known how it caught but is supposed from a defective chimney.

Mr. D. McLachlan was returned Councillor over Mr. Thos. Lane with 35 majority.

Tilsonburg.

It is said that Mr. E. Borland, carriage builder, will shortly resume business, having come to some sort of a settlement with his creditors. We hope so, as the shutting up of his establishment would be a serious loss to the town.

Mr. J. A. Leach, cigar manufacturer, has assigned, but it is said that the establishment will shortly be re-opened and go into business on a more extensive scale.

A well attended missionary meeting was held in the English church on Monday evening last. Rev. Mr. Scott, of Orangeville, Rev. Mr. Fisher, of this town, and various other speakers addressed the audience, and were listened to with rapt attention for the space of two hours.

On account of the pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. M. McGregor, being indisposed, a student from Knox college filled the pulpit of that church last Sunday.

The young people of the Methodist church organized a "Mutual Improvement Literary Society" last Monday evening, and elected officers for the ensuing season. We have not learned the names of the officers elected.

A Mr. McMann has been appointed manager of Harrison & McTaggart's bank. He seems to be an obliging and genial gentleman, and no doubt will fill the position with credit.

Mr. John Haley, a farmer, living a few miles from here, and well known to the residents of this town, died from injuries received a few weeks ago, through his team having become frightened and running away, throwing him out. He suffered acute pain during his indisposition. He was buried last Monday.

Mr. J. D. Skein, son of Mr. John Skein, bookseller, of this place, was married in Toronto last Wednesday, to a young lady of that city. We wish Mr. S. supreme happiness.

As the Municipal Council for the ensuing year was elected by acclamation on nomination day, we were not troubled with that feverish excitement which generally follows an election contest. Still the various polling places were kept open to get the vote on the County Poor House By-Law. At the close of the poll the vote stood in favor of By-Law, 122; against, 5. The electors did not seem to care whether it was carried or defeated, and consequently a very small vote was polled.

LEARN SOMETHING USEFUL.—Below we give an extract from a letter to a friend in which the advice therein may prove useful to more than one young lad:—"As you say your son is doing nothing just now, I would suggest to him, if tired of school, the advantages of training his hands into useful members, either at carpentering or cabinet work or anything that would enable him to use tools to some purpose and without endangering one's own or somebody else's life and limbs. In these practical days the man who cannot help himself is sure to get left, and an educated head without correspondingly skilled hands appears to me about as useless as a steam engine without the steam or either the steam without the engine. If a good precedent is wanted, Prince Albert "the Good" provided a very respectable one by having his son's taught carpentry, and I suppose the Prince, of Wales could to-day (if not too fat) earn his board and a dollar or two by "shoving the jack plane," you see I'm "coming out strong" on this point, but its because I dislike to see a man who "can't iron off an duck's nest." In allusion to the old time custom of placing an old iron hoop or two about the nest of a setting duck or goose. I was a little surprised to see in the laboratory of our professor of chemistry a lot of tools sufficent for a village blacksmits or carpenter, and still more to discover our lecturer had not only a work shop for tools, but also for "Boys," and was well acquainted with our autocraes of eatomology.—DRS. HORN AND LECONTE."

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

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

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

CANDY.—One of our large manufactures had sixteen barrels of adulterated candy dumped in Toronto Bay by the Government Inspector. You can tell them by the price. The genuine article at Vance's, Thames street. 80

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

ALL grocers keep Moss & Co's Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, ask for it and take no other. 75

VANCE'S oyster parlour is now open. Give him a call. 71.

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

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

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

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

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

No table is complete without Moss & Co's Celebrated Mustard. 75

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

FOR Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 82¢

A good second hand organ wanted. Address box 435, Ingersoll. 81.

THE RED STAIN IN THE SNOW.

WEDNESDAY'S DISASTER ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

In the whirl and rush of the snow,
In the morning, chilly and grim,
Some men in the cars felt the cheerful glow
Of the dearest comfort a man may know,
That somebody's thinking of him.

And others glad in their fresh young life,
Sturdy of muscle and limb,
Eager to enter the world's greatest life,
Unblessed by a babe or the love of a wife,
Found never a morning dim.

They were only working men, of course,
Hardly refined to read
Up to the standard, in prouse or verse,
And one or two had been used to curse.
—But, talk no ill of the dead.

Yet ah, that valley of fire and snow!
The white banks lit by the red!
The mute meek faces that looked up so,
The mangled men, with their cries of woe,
And the frozen banks for a bed.

Bright hearths at morning grew black at night,
And hopeful hearts sank low,
And out of the doors there is naught in sight
But the dark, implacable, far spaced night,
And the whirl of the steady snow.

Ah Christ, the Christ of workingmen,
Bend down thy piteous brow!
Mary and Martha's Saviour when
Thou gavest them consolation—then
Be with our women now.

—*Toronto News.*

Bosh!

London Advertiser.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries have of late adopted the system of breaklines in their paragraphs,
Because they they think it is smart,
And clever,
And frisky,
As though quad-lines represented thoughts.
The idea is not new,
It is old,
Old as the hills,
Or the valleys either.
Old as Brick Pomeroy,
Or George Francis Train,
Or the red-hot lunatic of the late lamented Okolona States,
Which is now dead,
Defunct,
As it ought to be,
A musician would call this style staccato;
A printer "fat,"
But plain, every-day, common sort of people, who don't jerk their words out between gulps, would say,
Bosh.

A STRANGE CASE.

Gertie Fuller's Husband Admits She is not a Man.

The mystery regarding the sex of Frank Dubois, the female husband of the Waupun young lady, has at last been cleared up. The *Globe* correspondent got a carriage and started on a search for the couple, finding them after much trouble at Brandon. Dubois was without a coat, and appeared to be a slender, effeminate person. She is 4 feet 11 inches in height, weighs about 100 pounds, and has broad hips, a full chest, short arms, and very small and slender hands and feet. The woman known as Mrs. Dubois—Gertie Fuller—is apparently about 17 years old, about Dubois' height, and is rather a pretty blonde, with dark hair. She was in tears, and appeared greatly distressed when the question of her husband's sex was mentioned.

"Mr. Dubois," said the correspondent, "you, of course, know the stories which have been circulated concerning you?"

"I do," was the hesitating answer, in a voice which could not be mistaken for that of a man.

"You are married to Gertrude Fuller, are you not?"

"I am. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. L. Morrison, in Waupun."

"You insist that you are a man?"

"I do; I am. As long as my wife is satisfied it is nobody's business."

"Mr. Dubois, you look like a woman and act like a woman, and there are dozens of reasons to suppose you are not Frank Dubois, but Mrs. Hudson, a woman. Do you refuse to reveal yourself."

"There is nothing to reveal."

"If you are caught in this disguise, you will be arrested. You should place yourself in your proper light at once, and thus avoid punishment."

"Oh, Frank, for God's sake, tell all, and have it over at this moment!" exclaimed the young and pretty wife, tears streaming down her face.

Dubois looked toward her with trembling lip, and in a moment burst into tears. "It is true," she said at last. She said she was really Mrs. Hudson, and had tired of her husband and family, and determined to lose all identity as a wife and mother by assuming the guise of a man.

Mrs. Dubois, or more properly, Gertie Fuller, appeared utterly heart-broken. She had married Frank Dubois, or Mrs. Hudson, and had on the night of their marriage discovered that her husband was of her own sex. They had agreed to live together, and had done so.

Mrs. Hughlitt, mother of the wife of Frank Dubois, stated this morning that she would commence an action against Dubois for the return of her daughter.—*Boston Globe.*

A Great River Discovered.

Lieutenant Storey, who went to Alaska on the last trip of the Corwin, reports, on his return to San Francis the discovery of an immense river. Indians had vaguely spoken of the river to former explorers, and Lieutenant Storey determined to see if it existed. He proceeded inland from Hotham Inlet in a south-easterly direction until he struck what he believed to be the mysterious river. He traced it to its mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles. He went up the river for a distance of fifty miles, where he encountered natives, from whom he learned that to reach the headwaters of the unknown stream would take several months. The Indians told him that they had come down the river a distance of 1500 miles to meet a fur trader, and that it went up higher than that. It is his opinion that the discovery of this river accounts for the large quantities of floating timber in the Arctic Ocean, which has popularly been supposed to come down the Yukon River. The Indians said that the river in some places is twenty miles wide. Lieutenant Storey found flowers and vegetation not hitherto discovered within the Arctic circle.

NATIONAL Pills purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 82¢.

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

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

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

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

DESTROY the Worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms. 82¢.

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.25 The best value ever offered in Ingersoll.—S. P. Logee. 56

DR. Low's Worm Syrup will remove worms and cause, quicker than any other Medicine. 82¢.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:58 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents would oblige us by mailing their letters as early in the week as possible. We intend to send the paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly, and news items reaching us later than noon on Wednesday will run the risk of being left over—and out.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The edition of THE CHRONICLE printed each week is now so large and increasing rapidly that in order to catch the mails the paper must go to press very early each week. Changes for contract advertisements must be handed in not later than Tuesday morning of each week to ensure attention for that week's issue. There will be no deviation from this rule in the future. *Transient and legal advertisements will be received up to the time of going to press.* We hope our advertisers will bear the above remarks in mind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Dry Goods—I. Coyne.
Carnival—Rink Co.
Cheese Meeting—W. Gerrie.
Silks—Hearn & Co.
Reductions—D. White & Co.
The C. P. R.—Chas. Drinkwater.
Cards—J. H. Rigour.
Gold—Stinson & Co.
Agents—Hallett Book Co.
A Prize—True & Co.
966—H. Hallett & Co.
Estrayed—R. Ellis.
For Sale—H. O'Connor, Jr.
Horse Book—THE CHRONICLE office.
Drugs—D. Secord.
Notice—C. E. Chadwick.
Auction Sale—A. S. Porteous.
Song—Phillip Phillips.
Special—The Rink.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

REFORM CONVENTION.—We learn just as we go to press that it has been decided to hold the Reform Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Local House, on Friday next, 18th inst. The selection of delegates to be made in the usual way on Thursday, 17th inst. Look out for posters.

LOOK out for clothes-line strippers.

THE schools re-opened on Monday last.

CARNIVAL in the rink on Tuesday evening next.

FIRST carnival of the season on Tuesday. Ice in good condition.

HAVE YOU?—Have you turned over that new leaf?

THE ice on the rink is in capital condition and the ball is up.

M. T. BUCHANAN celebrated his victory by a jolly dance at his house in the evening.

LEAP YEAR.—Now girls, let us see which of you first comes out with a new silk dress.

THE Band serenaded the successful candidates after the election and were well received.

DANCING.—Prof. Degalles has opened a dancing school in Norsworthy's Hall. The class meets every monday.

SALE OF FARM STOCK, &C.—Attention is directed to the auction sale of Alex. S. Paterson, on lot 17, Con. 2, West Oxford.

A new time card has gone into operation upon the Great Western division and branches, but it involves very few alterations of importance.

FAILED.—Mr. Geo. Bailey, carriage maker, of this town, has assigned. The past year appears to have been particularly hard on those engaged in this business.

MOSES OATES said that the early part of January would be balmy with some days of early May weather. Moses is rather more off than usual this time.

SCOTTISH CONCERT.—Arrangements have been made with Findlay McGregor, the great Scottish vocalist, to give a concert in the town hall on Friday, Jan. 25th. Fuller particulars next week.

FROM FORMOSA.—In a private letter just received from Dr. G. L. McKay of Formosa, he says: "I am building a girls' school at Tansui. It is of cut stone, the same size as Oxford College, and near by it."

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—On the 3rd instant, Mr. Frank, of Otterville, was frozen to death while getting wood for his house. It is supposed he was seized with a fit, and becoming unconscious, died from exposure.

CURLING.—A curling match for the Smith Medal between rink Nos. 4 and 5 resulted as follows:—No. 4, John Brown, John Gayfer, W. A. Woolson, Dr. Walker (skip) 9; No. 5, Mr. Porteous, J. A. McInnes, O. E. Robinson, John Ross (skip) 3.

BOOMING.—The handle factory of Homer Campbell & Bro. is turning out a fine class of goods, this last week Messrs. Wood & Legatt, of Hamilton, ordered 100 dozen handles. The axe handles not only present a fine polished exterior, but are made of the best class hickory.

SNOW.—Snow everywhere! On the housetops and in the streets. Impeding railways and blocking roads. Falling noiselessly, slowly, filling every crack and cranny, and indulging in a mad whirl now and then along the thoroughfares. "Be thou chaste as snow," remarked Hamlet to Miss Ophelia. But he forget to observe that one can be chased farther by snow in America than in any other country.

S. S. ENTERTAINMENT.—The Sabbath School of the Charles Street Methodist Church will hold an entertainment on Tuesday evening next, 15th inst. Tea will be served in the basement of the church from 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a literary entainment will begin in the church consisting of dialogues, recitations, reading, singing etc., by the children. All are invited. Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

THOSE POLES—There appears to be a good deal of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the new telephone poles are placed in. If the town fathers would insist upon all telegraph and telephone poles being straight, and further that all should be painted white, the streets would not look so much like a burnt district in some pine woods. The company should also be careful that they are erected in such a way as to be as little of an eyesore as possible, as the Council have the power to say just how they shall be placed.

TESTIMONIAL.—It is with much pleasure that I testify to the worth of Mr. H. N. Warner, L. L. D., as a worker in the temperance cause. The thrilling story of his reformation from drunkenness as told by himself in a plain, simple, manly way cannot fail to inspire the faint hearted with courage, increase the order and energy of the temperance worker, and change enemies of the temperance work into its friends. He is not only a temperance worker, but a gospel temperance worker, and therefore we have the more hope of his work.—H. C. SPELLAR, Pastor Regular Baptist Church Ingersoll.

THE "SINGING PILGRIM."—Philip Phillips will give two evenings of song with dissolving views illustrative of a tour around the world, in the Town Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, January 23rd and 24th at 7:30. "Nothing can surpass the effect these pictures give to the songs rendered; as for example: while singing of shipwreck at sea, in a voice clearly enunciating each word, the pictures vividly displaying the foundering vessel, the lightning flashes, and the lifeboat coming just in time to save the sinking crew, make an effect the most startling and realistic." By the numerous slides in Mr. Phillips' collection he makes men walk, volcanoes smoke, waterfalls flow, snow fall, &c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents, to be had at Mr. R. Kneeshaw's corner drug store.

MADE A STAMP OUT OF IT.—The railroads made an unusual reduction on holiday rates this year, and the people appreciated the concession, judging by the amount of business which has been done in trip tickets. The business demonstrates one thing—that when a concession on rates is made it pays to make a liberal one. Dropping off the usual third fare and cutting the rates exactly in two has doubled the business. The Grand Trunk was the first in the field this year with the very liberal concession—and Mr. Robinson, the Grand Trunk passenger agent at Detroit, has the honor of making the happy suggestion. This road having announced these liberal terms, the other lines quickly saw it and made, with few exceptions, equally generous terms. It was, in fact, a Christmas gift from the railroads to the people.

A NEW DANGER.—The cook stove at the residence of Robert Matthews of Pittsburg, Pa., exploded Monday, demolishing the furniture and seriously injuring his two daughters. We are never safe. We resolve never to board a steamboat or travel by rail lest we beldrowned, blown up, crushed or scalded to death. We avoid all places of amusements and stay away from church for in case of fire and panic we may meet a horrible death. We sell our horses; riding and driving are dangerous, for if the horse runs away we may be thrown out and killed, or in crossing a railway track a train may strike us. We don't walk near buildings lest a load of ice fall off a roof and crush us. We avoid all these dangers, and many others, but as we sit by the fireside in our own houses smoking our pipes, and feeling safe, the cooking range explodes, and destroys our peace and our furnitrure, and perhaps our lives.

TRY Moss & Co's. Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, for sale by all grocers. 75

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Results in the Towns and Townships—The Poor House By-Law Probably Defeated.

The municipal elections in this town passed off without any particular excitement. For the First Deputy Reeveship, Mr. Watterworth has secured a majority over his opponent of 345—a fitting tribute to his ability. The Council for 1884 will be as follows:

Mayor—James Noxon.
Reeve—Thomas Seldon.
First Deputy Reeve—W. Watterworth.
Second Deputy Reeve—Joseph Gibson.
Councillors—Ward No. 1, J. A. McInnes, G. W. Walley, D. Horsman. Ward No. 2, M. T. Buchanan, F. Richardson, J. Waterhouse. Ward No. 3, A. Matheson, W. B. Nelles, H. O'Connor, Sr.

THE FULL VOTE.

Below is the total vote polled for each candidate:

FIRST DEPUTY REEVE.

	Stewart.	Watterworth.
First Ward	35	163
Second Ward	56	135
Third Ward	31	169
	122	467

FIRST WARD.

McInnes	179
Walley	138
Horsman	111
Foster	81

SECOND WARD.

Buchanan	175
Richardson	153
Waterhouse	145
Day	73
Norsworthy	30

THIRD WARD.

Matheson	167
Nelles	143
O'Connor	120
Norsworthy	111
Tripp	26

THE POOR HOUSE BY-LAW.

	For.	Against.
First Ward	148	31
Second Ward	176	14
Third Ward	172	26
	496	71

Maj. for By-law, 425.

ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

EAST NISSOURI.

Brown, Reeve; Councillors, Horsman acc., McCorquodale, Toul.

DEREHAM.

B. Hopkins, Reeve; Wm. Nanceskivell, 1st Deputy Reeve; E. B. Brown, 2nd Deputy Reeve; Councillors, S. Foster, T. Prouse.

NORTH NORWICH.

Reeve, Thos. Abraham; Deputy, R. Emeigh; Councillors, M. Emeigh; E. H. Snider, and W. Gair.

NORWICH.

Reeve, Geo. Cook; Councillors, L. F. Bungay, D. W. Miller, E. C. Palmer, L. D. Swartout.

SOUTH NORWICH.

Reeve, A. McFarlane; deputy, W. McCurdy; Councillors, R. Addison, G. Parson, Jas. Wilcox. Large majority for the poorhouse.

BLENHEIM.

Reeve, S. Hall; 1st Deputy, F. Burgess; 2nd Deputy, F. Vickert; Councillors, D. Kyle and Wm. Tennant.

EMBRO.

Reeve, R. Murray; Councillors, D. R. Ross, J. W. Upper, A. W. Campbell, Capt. Gordon.

NORTH OXFORD.

Reeve, E. Jarvis. Councillors—L. Buddick, E. H. Henderson, E. A. Nelles, Wm. Collier.

WOODSTOCK.

Mayor, Grant; Reeve, Totten; 1st Deputy, Wilson; 2nd, McLay; 3rd, Revell; Councillors, McKay, Martin, Morrison, Mitchell, Muir, Adams, Rapson, Hall, West and Carkson.

NORTH DORCHESTER.

Reeve, Jas. Gilmour, Councillors, John McFarley, Jas. Rouse, Neil Brown, D. McLaughlin,

BURFORD TOWNSHIP.

Reeve, Thos. Lloyd Jones; Deputies, Alex. McIrvine, Jas. Harley. Councillors—C. S. Howey, Davis, Huffman.

EAST OXFORD.

Reeve, John Peers. Deputy Reeve, Allen Virtue.

WEST ZORRA.

Reeve, Jas. Munroe. Deputy Reeve, J. McKay. Councillors—Messrs. Blair, Munroe and Forbes.

TILSONBURG.

All the nominees were elected by acclamation. The following is the result:—Mayor, Dr. L. C. Sinclair; Reeve, Philip Falle; Deputy, John Thompson. Councillors—West Ward, James Canfield, Wm. Brady, Chas. Thomson; East Ward, R. R. Goulding, F. B. Tillson; South Ward, J. Smith, G. W. Hare, John Waterhouse.

WEST OXFORD.

Council elected by acclamation:—Reeve, F. Karn; Deputy Reeve, T. Mayberry. Councillors, J. Downing, J. Curry, and F. Falden,

High School Entrance Examination.

The following is the revised list of successful candidates, the names being arranged in order of merit:—

Mary A. McDermott, Ingersoll.
Arthur Gordon, Ingersoll.
Austin Lowes, 3, N. Oxford.
Richard H. Ryan, S, Dereham.
Geo. A. Chambers, Ingersoll.
D. C. Choate, "
Maggie Smith, "
Annie Hoagg, "
Leonard Patterson, 3, N. Oxford.
Grace Flewelling, Ingersoll.
R. J. Mitchell, 5, Dereham.
Wm. Crawford, } Ingersoll.
Jessie Petrie, }
John Sheahan, 9, Dereham.
John Sandick, 3, N. Oxford.
Allen Barr, Mossley.
Minnie Henderson, 9, W. Oxford.
Hannah H. Beattie, 3, N. Oxford.
Samuel Watterworth, } Ingersoll.
Alice Chambers, "
Maggie Smith, Beachville.
Arthur W. Connor, } Berlin.
Bella Sutherland, } Ingersoll.
James Waller, 9, Dereham.
Susan M. McKenzie, Ingersoll.
Peter A. Poole, 2, Dereham.
J. H. Graham, } 12, Dereham.
Nellie McMurray, } Ingersoll.
Fred Gayfer, Ingersoll.
G. A. Webster, "
M. J. Morrison, "
Edith Boles, "
J. A. Campbell, Mossley.
Agnes Oliver, 5, E. Nissouri.
C. T. Hoagg, Ingersoll.
Anna B. Carroll, 2, N. Oxford.
Jeannie McKellar, } Ingersoll.
Theresa Reed, } 6, Dereham.

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

ACCEPTABLE.—We hope our friends and subscribers will remember that the beginning of a new year is the time to renew subscriptions. We are specially anxious that all outstanding accounts and subscriptions should be paid now. Let our friends kindly bear this in mind.

WEDDING BELLS.—Mr. J. D. Skene, the manager of A. Robinson's book and fancy goods establishment, (late Odell's), was married last evening to Miss Louie Malcolmson. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, 144 Upper Vanauley street, Toronto, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. The worthy bride was greatly esteemed as was evinced by the large number of wedding presents made by her friends. Mr. Skene and his bride arrived at their home in Ingersoll today. During this gentleman's short residence here, he has made many friends, and we feel sure his "better half" will soon help to extend his acquaintance, this lady being not only endowed with many eminent qualities, but is also an accomplished and gifted musician. We wish them all joy.

DEATH OF MRS. MCKENZIE.—The funeral of Mrs. McKenzie, wife of the Rev. Donald McKenzie of this town—so well known as the reverend pastor of Embro Church for nearly half a century—took place on Wednesday afternoon from their residence on Carroll Street, the remains being taken to Embro for burial. Notwithstanding the fearful storm, a large number of the old parishioners from Embro and Zorra came out to pay their last respects to the venerable partner of their old and beloved minister, both of whom had spent a life-time in their midst. The funeral services at the house were very interesting. The pall bearers were: Mr. Birss, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Gordon, of Ingersoll Church, and Mr. Smith, Mr. McKenzie and Mr. McDonald, of Embro Church. Amongst the friends from Zorra we noticed:—Wm. Stuart, Jas. Mann, R.S. McDonald, Jas. Murray, Alex. McDonald, Jas. Sutherland, J. G. V. McKay, A. L. Murray, Jas. Smith, Joseph Smith, Wm. McLeod, Robert McLeod, D. Sutherland, Wm. Clark, Hugh Sutherland, Alex. McCorquodale, Dr. G. Matheson, Hugh Frazer, D. Adams, Jas. Sutherland, Hugh Murray, Murdoch McKenzie, Angus McKay, Wm. Stuart, jr., Wm. Stuark., sr., &c., &c., The large attendance from a distance shows in itself the strong and lasting affection of the members of the old church in Embro. Had the weather been favourable this would probably have been the largest funeral that ever took place in Ingersoll.

CATTLE FAIRS.

Why Not Have These at Ingersoll.

Would it not be a good idea to establish monthly cattle fairs at Ingersoll, at which liberal prizes would be given for the best fat beast exhibited for sale? This would attract sellers and buyers and be of considerable benefit to the town. There has been a great improvement in stock in this district during the last few years, and a little judicious enterprise would make Ingersoll a first-class cattle market. At present when a dealer wants a number of beasts he has to scour the country at random to procure them, and as this absurd method incurs considerable expense and loss of time, the butchers would, no doubt, be anxious to co-operate with both town and country in trying to establish a periodical market for the sale of live-stock. When an abuse or bad custom is continued it generally happens that some one is interested to prevent its reform, but in the present case all concerned would alike benefit by the change. It is therefore to be hoped that an early meeting will be called to devise the best means for establishing a monthly cattle fair in Ingersoll, and to this end a circular should be sent to the members of township councils and to the leading farmers of the neighbourhood, inviting them to attend, to give their advice and help in any other way their experience may suggest to carry this long-neglected project into practice. At the Woodstock Xmas Fair a large number of the finest stock was purchased by our Ingersoll butchers. In most places the fairs are held monthly or fortnightly. Now, who will lead off? Perhaps Reeve Seldon and E. Caswell!

I. O. O. F.

Election and Installation of Officers.

OXFORD LODGE.

The following officers of Oxford Lodge, No. 77, I.O.O.F., were installed by D.D.G. M. John Andrews, into their respective chairs for the present term, on Monday evening:

Geo. A. Rose ..... N.G.
R. W. Smith ..... V.G.
John Andrews ..... Sec.
Thomas Budd ..... P.S.
A. Matheson ..... Treas.
John P. Webster ..... R.S.N.G.
George Scott ..... L.S.N.G.
Wm. Nanceskivell ..... R.S.V.G.
Spencer Leigh ..... L.S.V.G.
John Lovell ..... R.S.S.
George Bartlett ..... L.S.S.
John Bartlett ..... War.
A. C. Size ..... Con.
Charles Smith ..... I.G.
George Dennis ..... O.G.
Jacob Size ..... Chap.

SAMARITAN LODGE.

The following officers of Samaritan Lodge, No. 35, were duly installed by D. D. G. M. John Andrews, on Wednesday evening of last week:

Joseph Gibson ..... N.G.
T. H. Webb ..... V.G.
W. C. Bell ..... Sec'y.
L. Scofield ..... R.S.
A. Curtis ..... Treas.
W. Sutherland ..... R.S.N.G.
A. McLeod ..... L.S.N.G.
William Kerr ..... R.S.V.G.
William Garner ..... L.S.V.G.
John Birss ..... War.
Joseph Atkinson ..... Con.
M. Hyslop ..... I.G.
George Dennis ..... O.G.
James McIntyre ..... Chap.
W. Clouse ..... Organist.

UNITY ENCAMPMENT.

The following officers of Unity Encampment, No. 21, were installed on Tuesday evening by John Birss, D.D.G.P.:

John Andrews ..... C.P.
George Scott ..... H.P.
A. C. Size ..... S.W.
John Lovell ..... J.W.
M. Hyslop ..... Scribe.
John Birss ..... Treas.
John Size ..... 1st W.
John Bartlett ..... 2nd W.
Joseph Gibson ..... 3rd W.
Wm. Sutherland ..... 4th W.
R. Buckle ..... 1st G.T.
George Bartlett ..... 2nd G.T.
Thomas Budd ..... G.
S. A. Martin ..... I.S.
George Dennis ..... O.S.

Resignation of Father Boubat.

The following explains itself:—

C. M. B. A. Hall, Branch 19.
Ingersoll, Jan. 9th, 1884.

At our last regular meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by C. B. Ryan, seconded by Thos. Henderson, that we the members of Branch No. 19, C.M.B.A., of Ingersoll, have heard with deep and heartfelt sorrow that the Rev. Father Boubat is about to leave us, and we cannot let this opportunity pass without showing some respect towards him the spiritual adviser of this association and also as a truthful exponent of our holy religion. From the date of his arrival in Ingersoll his earnest wish and endeavours have been to advance the spiritual interest of us all. And that he may live for many years to work in the cause of the mother church and wherever his lot may be cast his endeavours may always be the same and that the memory of his many good deeds may never be forgotten, is the earnest wish of every member of this Branch, and that the Secretary of this Branch forward a copy of this resolution to Rev. Father Boubat.

T. P. COMISKEY, E. H. HENDERSON,
Recording Sec'y. President.

Chief Vance's Report.

The following report from the worthy Chief of the Ingersoll Fire Brigade will be submitted to the council at their adjourned meeting this (Thursday) evening.

To the Mayor and Council of the town of Ingersoll in Council assembled.

Gentlemen, I beg to submit the following report:—That there was three fires during the year 1883 with loss and insurance on same amounting to $10,380 which is the lowest fire loss that we have had for many years. I have also to report that the brigade has noticeably increased in efficiency and has made some remarkably short time for a volunteer brigade. I think the time is near at hand if it has not already arrived when your honourable body will have to procure increased means of extinguishing fire, and would recommend as a first step the procuring of a team of horses to draw the engine either by purchase or hire as might seem best to you. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBT. VANCE,
Chief of Brigade.

THE PRAYER OF THE BOOKS.

In this most literary town
There is a table richly spread,
Where wits and authors of renown,
Are waiting, waiting to be read.

Here's volumes large, and volumes small,
Here's wise old saws, here's pungent wit,
Come up kind friends, come in, come all,
Come fill ye full, or pick a bit.

Here's dear old genial, peerless Charles,*
Who truly painted age and youth,
Here's keen St. Barbe,† and though he snarls,
He snarls at folly, snarls for truth.

Of days gone by, some tell the story,
And with the truth mix in some lies
Of nation's shame, of nation's glory,
Of foolish people, people wise.

Of battles fierce, of victories won,
Of dire defeats, of truth beat down,
Rights set aside, of foul wrongs done,
By cruel, greedy human hounds.

Of privileged tyrants brought to book,
Of vulgar bullies straightened out,
When toiling and once cowering took,
And brought a healthy change about.

Some wander o'er the mountains grand,
Or tell of valleys deep and sweet,
The beauties limn of every land,
The sylvan glade, the city street.

The hoary tower, the dungeon deep,
The rampart high, the cannon grim,
The storm swept coast, the rocky steep,
The lava stream, the crater's rim.

Of burning lands, of fervent heat,
The dread tornado's awful roar,
Where earth and clouds in fury meet,
Where lightnings scorch, where torrents pour.

Of iceberge "architectiooral",
The palace of the growling bear,
(To rhyme that well I must say rural),
Pray Mr. Critic do not stare.

The poet's dish fit for a king,
Or better still for maiden sweet,
Composed of every luscious thing,
Of angel wings, of dainty feet.

Of pearly dews, of maiden's tears,
With radiant hopes, with longing sighs,
With faithful hearts, with groundless fears,
With blushing cheek, with melting eyes.

With passion pure, with gentle peace,
With consolations from above,
With hopes of joys that never cease,
And flavored all with potent love.

Longfellow sings Evangeline,
Grand Arthur‡ laves in his own river,
Of glorious thoughts in noble rhyme
Which like his brook will flow forever.

Tom Campbell winds his martial note,
Tom Hood sighs o'er his frail forlorn,
Tom Moore pipes through his dainty throat,
Tom Collins blares through passions horn.

And belted Will of all the king,
And yet may no one ever prove,
One dolorous song the King did sing,
That true love never did run smooth.

And now I trow enough is said,
'Twere well to pause, to fully stop,
These books are waiting to be read,
Pray do not let us shut the shop.

Ingersoll Mechanics' Institute,
Jan. 5, 1884.

*Dickens. †Thackeray. ‡Tennyson.

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $3 at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

The Cheese of 1883.

Mr. B. F. Van Valkenburg, of the statistical committee of the New York mercantile exchange, presented to the national butter, cheese and egg convention at Cincinnati, a report of the cheese trade in New York for the year ending November 30, 1883. His cheese summary was as follows:

	Boxes.	*Weight.*	*Value per lb.*	*Gross value.*
Eastern	2,168,809	119,174,495	11½c	$15,407,120 69
Western	301,418	13,563,810	9 c	1,220,742 90
	2,468,227	132,738,305	....	$14,627,873 59

Receipts of cheese have decreased from last year, 48,975 boxes.

The exports of butter and cheese for the same period were:

18,416,003 lbs butter valued at 23c per lb. $4,235,680 69
17,779,538 lbs cheese valued at 11½c per lb. 11,244,652 62

Total value of butter and cheese exp'd. $15,480,333 31

Export of butter during 1883 in excess of 1882, is ..... 11,115,117 lbs.

Export of cheese during 1882 in excess of 1883, was ..... 10,309,554 lbs.

It seems easy enough to account for the decrease in receipts of cheese. In the first place a large part of the western cheese has been shipped directly farther west, and to the south, instead of finding its way to New York for distribution. And secondly, considerable cheese from northern New York has found an outlet thro' Canada, or by way of Boston and Portland. These causes would easily make a difference of 40,000 boxes, the only wonder being that the shortage is not greater. But the decrease of exports is not so readily accounted for. In round numbers this may be said to equal 200,000 boxes, or one-tenth of the total exportation from New York. This is a large decrease for a single year, and the causes which brought it about must be serious ones. The proper way to look at it is to compare the decrease in receipts with the decrease in exports. By doing so it appears that the decline of exports is five times as great as that of receipts, so that the lessened amount of receipts can by no means be accepted as a reason for the decline of exports. There are, however, two causes which are probably the chief ones for this condition of things. Canada has been able to send out a much larger amount of cheese during the past year than ever before, and its quality has been quite equal to the general run of "states" cheese. It is quite natural that England should prefer to patronize her own dominion whenever she can do so satisfactorily. And Canada is making rapid progress in the manufacture of cheese. During all the past year an expert maker, salaried by the government, has been travelling among the factories, examining their cheese and their methods, and publishing each week the results of his examinations. Each factory was called by name, its stock was criticised, and the faults of manufacture, of machinery, or of buildings, were pointed out without fear or favor. Such a course as this could not but have a favorable result, which is shown in the largely increased exportations. Another cause of the decrease of our shipments is the increase of cheese-making in England. For a few years, English farmers ran crazy on the subject of supplying milk to the towns and cities, and their make of cheese was greatly reduced thereby. But last year they became convinced that, except in the case of dairymen who lived near the towns, and could get their milk to market quite fresh and at a slight expense, there was more money in good cheese. As a result, they turned back to cheese making in many instances, and the reports of the cheese fairs held thro' the season at different points, show a considerable increase in the amount manufactured, as well as an improvement in the quality.

These are the principal reasons for the decrease of our exports. But coupled with them is the fact that the quality of "states" cheese has not been up to the proper standard through the past season, so that exporters have found a great deal of fault with it. If we are to compete with Canada, and especially with the cheese made by the English themselves, our makers must take more pains with their product. It will not do to rely upon former reputation. Not in years has so little cheese been taken on its name, or so much sold by the test of the tryer. This fact testifies that exporters want quality, and that all brands must ultimately stand or fall by it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Letter From J. C. Norsworthy.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me space in your valuable paper to thank the people who voted for me at the recent election in spite of the slanders circulated about my character in a fly sheet headed "Caution," which was circulated, by some unknown persons, about the town late on Saturday night and during the Sabbath day preceding the Monday of election, for the purpose of injuring me. If the parties who issued that sheet have enough manhood to charge me publicly with any of the frauds they refer to, I will prove them all to be lies of the most villianous character. My name as a candidate has been before the public for several weeks. If they were so desirous to inform and serve the public as they profess, why did they not publish these charges before? Their action in sneaking about late on Saturday night and during the Sabbath preceding the day of election is in keeping with the most cowardly assassin who would stab you in the dark without giving one moment for defence.

J. C. NORSWORTHY.
Ingersoll, Dec. 8, 1884.

The Salvation Army.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I have taken some interest in the Salvation Army. I have often said "God speed them in their work," but I have to admit there are some things about them that I cannot reconcile with the superior devotion and sanctity which they profess to have.

Their strange performances and odd sayings I can look over. They would never make me more devotional, indeed I fail to see that they are in keeping with holy things. At the same time they seem to be attracting to a certain class of people, and by them I have no doubt some have been reached and brought within the circle of religious influences, so that, unlike some of my fellow christians, I can excuse these things. But there are other things practiced by the Army that I cannot excuse and things that certainly cannot be reconciled to the pure and holy teachings of the Lord Jesus. It has been the constant practice of members of the Army to speak, not only unkindly, but untruthfully and slanderously of Christian ministers, Christian people and Christian churches. This is well known to any who have been in the habit of attending their meetings, and it is even better known to persons who have been intimate with them in private life. How common it has been to hear them speak of ministers as lazy, indifferent about the souls of the people, as working for money, &c., and how often worthy Christian people who have been doing self-denying work for Christ for many years, have been spoken of as lifeless, dead, frozen up, &c. I read in the good book that Michael the archangel would not bring even against the devil a railing accusation, but our friends of the Army seem to take a pleasure in railing against Christian ministers and Christian churches. If these are the fruits of a higher Christian life I am free to admit that I never got that far in the Christian life. Indeed I find the nearer I get to the Lord the farther I get from evil speaking. They should also remember that such talk is still more objectionable when it comes from people whose characters and religion are things of yesterday. And what is worse still, some of those who were as ready and apt as any at this kind of thing, have in a few short weeks returned "like the dog to his vomit and like the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." It should be remembered by those new made soldiers that those ministers and people of whose piety they speak so lighly, fought hard battles for the Lord before they enlisted and indeed before many of them were born, and will be likely to continue in the field and in the battle when they have thrown away their colors. The good book says "Let not him that girdeth on the harness boast as he that puileth it off." The Christian ministers of this town and of the surrounding county, have given the best of evidence for years that they are consistent and worthy Christian men, and the most of them work hard for little pay, and many of the things that have been said of them by the Army leaders have been not only unkind, but untrue. Indeed it speaks well for them that they have had grace enough to go steadily on with their work without stopping to "render evil for evil or railing for railing." I wish the Army success in every good work, but shall never be able to give them credit for very much religion until they manifest more of the kind and loving spirit of their Master.

H. D.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

MOSS & Co's. D. S. F. Mustard cannot be surpassed for excellence of flavor purity and strength, ask your grocer for it. 75

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

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

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

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

OYSTERS in every style at Vance's. 71.

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush	$1 00	to	1 10
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 12
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats "	20	to	33
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	8 00	to	9 00
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples per lb	10	to	12
Tallow "	6	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	to	6 00
Live Hogs "	4 00	to	4 50
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring, 100 lbs	0 00	to	3 00
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	2 90
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 75
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	16	to	18
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	23
Cheese,	11	to	13
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	00
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks,	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

MONTREAL CHEESE MARKET.

The market manifests symptoms of increasing strength, a further advance of 1s per cwt. in Liverpool being cabled by both Beerbohm and the public cable, which quote 66s. Here there has been more business for English account. In New York there has been considerable activity, sales having transpired of about 30,000 boxes to exporters during the past week at 12¾c to 13¼c. Advices from New York state that there will be less than 100,000 boxes of cheddar shapes left after next Wednesday's steamers clear. We quote prices here firmer at 12¾c to 13c for fine to finest. The total shipments to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to date from the ports of Montreal and Portland were 945,099 boxes, against 779,058 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 166,041 boxes.—*Gazette.*

FARM AND DAIRY NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association will be held at London on the 13th, 14th and 15th of next month.

The scale test has advanced the value of Jerseys as a breed more than one hundred per cent. If applied to the common cows of the land there is every reason to believe it would advance their value five hundred per cent. It would not only leave the good ones, but it would take out the bad ones.

There is the reported yield of a Holstein cow at 18,000 pounds of milk in a year, and a little twelve months' old Ayrshire that weighed but 330 pounds giving 6,600 pounds of milk in thirteen months. This last cow was one of a small herd of six young cows which averaged from September to March 65½ pounds of butter weekly. So says the man who owned the cows in the Canada *Farmer.*

Here is the reported yield of the six best Jersey cows: Jersey Belle of Scituate, 85 lbs. in one month; Eurotas, 88 lbs.; Bombs, 89 lbs.; Lady Mel II., 90 lbs.; Mary Ann of St. Lamberts, 106 lbs., 12½ oz. Value II. was only tested for one week, when she made 25 lbs, 2½ ozt Jersey Belle of Scituate made in one year 705 lbs., Eurotas 778 lbs. Who can predict the possibilities of such cows?

Mr. Valancy E. Fuller, of Hamilton, has sold to Major Campbell Brown, Lolly of St. Lamberts 5380, dam of the celebrated Mary Anne of St. Lamberts 9770. Major Brown must have paid a long price for her. She has been sent to Stoke Pogis 5th, a full brother to Stoke Pogis 3rd. The progeny therefrom will have the identical blood elements of Mary Anne of St. Lamberts.

We are asked if Mr. L. B. Arnold is a "professor." Certainly he is. Any man who teaches is a "professor" at the North, just as any man who chews tobacco and says "begard" at the South is a "kernel." In Europe they designate those as professors only who are officially connected with institutions of learning, but here we show our contempt for titles by giving them to everybody.—*American Dairyman.*

At the Eastern Dairy Convention a question of cheese boxes was up, and it was decided that elm wood will soon be too scarce to make boxes, and that it is not good anyhow. Each box shrinks about three pounds from its wet to dry stage. It lets the flies and bugs in, and is not a standard size. A resolution was passed requesting the Federal Government to offer $1,000 for the best wood pulp cheese box, which, in the opinion of the speakers, could be made so as to obviate all the present difficulties.

A meeting of farmers of Ekfrid and Caradoc was held at Nichol's Hotel, Longwood Station, on the evening of January 4th, for the purpose of erecting a large cheese factory at Longwood. Mr. Walter Chisholm occupied the chair. Frank Atkinson, Secretary. It was resolved that Messrs. D. Leitch & Son proceed at once to build the factory, which, when completed, will, it is said, be the largest factory of the kind west of London. The milk from 350 cows was voted at the meeting, with a likelihood of 200 cows more to hear from. Messrs. Leitch & Son manufactured $50,000 worth this season, nearly all being white cheese.

We have received from Mr. Havemeyer, proprietor of the Mountainside Farm, Mahwah, N. J., a beautifully illustrated catalogue of his large herd of Jerseys. The book contains photographs of some of the most celebrated

THE BOGUS NOTE BUSINESS,

Suit of Deep Interest to Farmers who Signed Machinery Notes.

Montreal, Dec. 27. — Some two years ago one C. B. Mahon came to this city from the States and established what was known as the Empire Agricultural Implements Works. Mahon & Co," claimed to manufacture agricultural implements, and sent out travellers whose business was chiefly to appoint so-called agents upon easy terms among the farming community for the sale of their implements, and the *modus operandi* was to dupe farmers into signing promissory notes for various amounts payable at certain local banks, farmers supposing they were merely signing an agreement to become responsible for care of machines to be shipped to them for sale. As a rule they never received the implements, but were notified by the banks when the notes became due. This was continued for several months, but in the autumn of 1882 several farmers brought suits against Mahon, and *capias* were issued for his arrest. Finding it too hot for him in Montreal, Mahon skipped across the border and died in a western town about three months ago. The notes so obtained from various farmers were transferred to brokers and shavers in this city, and now various suits are being brought by the holders to recover the amounts of these notes. In a case heard by Judge Mathieu to-day James Baxter sued a farmer named Burneau for the amount of a promissory note. Bruneau contested the action on the ground that Baxter knew when he received the note that it had been fraudulently obtained. One of the witnesses was Chas. H. Walters, a well-known local money-lender, who when asked as to Mahon's whereabouts, said he could not tell whether he was above or below, at all events he was dead. Baxter has recently succeeded in several similar cases tried in the Superior Court, but the Court of Queen's Bench having reversed one of the decisions, the plaintiff asserts his intention of carrying the case to the Privy Council. It must be remembered that no case involving less than $2,000 can be carried to that tribunal without special permission from Council itself. The note in question is only for $370.

Winter and Spring Care of Calves.

The first winter is a trying time for calves. Some, who mean to be judicious feeders, think the calf needs to be toughened the first winter, so that he may not become too delicate, and may have a healthy, strong constitution. So the calf is often required to dig for his grass under the snow, pick at straw stacks, exposed in the most inclement weather with insufficient nutriment. If this is a good way for the young animal, why not apply the same practice, comparatively, with our children? If scanty nourishment and exposure strengthens the constitution, why not carry out the principle where it will have a more beneficial effect? The result of this most pernicious practice is too often seen in our thin, unsteady-gaited calves in spring, whose constitutions have been strengthened to the last degree of tenuity. Such thin animals are supposed to gain faster on the sweet early grass of spring; whereas they will require two months to regain their full weight, and two months more to reach the point they should have attained to the coming of spring grass. It is a most important point that the calf should never lose the thrift it possessed as a sucking calf—or, as it is sometimes expressed, should never lose its "calf flesh." When the calf is to be grown for beef, this view would seem to be too clear to require argument.

Wet Pastures.

One of the most serious obstacles in the way of successful dairying is a wet pasture. Land that is saturated with water produces unwholesome herbage, the grass is rank and sour, and sometimes the herbage consists wholly of sedges and other coarse plants that are not easily digestible. Such food cannot produce good milk, and the milk made from such food will not make good cheese or butter. But very often this coarse, rank food produces disease in the cows. This is more especially the case with yearlings and young cattle whose digestive powers are not fully matured. Another injury results from the use of such pastures. Vapor is constantly arising or settling over low wet lands, and the presence of this vapor greatly affects the temperature. Every farmer knows how frosts occur upon such low grounds when higher lands are free from them. Now, all these influences seriously affect the health of cattle feeding on such lands. The vapor arising from them is loaded with poisonous germs, which affects the blood when they are breathed into the lungs. The moisture which settles down upon them is cold, and as it condenses into visible vapor this absorbs from the cold air various unhealthful and injurious gasses which are always arising from the decaying vegetable matter in the soil. Every one knows more or less what malaria is and how it effects persons. Cattle are as subject to the atmospheric poisons as human beings are, and what we know as malaria frequently produces diseases which causes wonderment and surprise to the owners of the sick animals. So the cold which causes the frost in these low places chills the animals, and a chill to a milking cow is most apt to affect the udder first and produce garget, at which again the owner wonders and for which he cannot account. Pregnant cows suddenly chilled in this way, especially by lying down upon the ground, lose their calves, and still again the owners wonder how that can happen, when every care, as he supposes has been taken of the animals. But such things are caused by wet, undrained pastures, and every farmer should by every possible means remove such a constant danger from his farm by draining these lands. This is the season for such work, and wherever it needs to be done the opportunity of doing it should not be missed,

CAN'T Get It.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

Lovers think others have no eyes.
"Lost the cough I long did know,
Many years I felt its blow,
Without the use of pills or blister,
I cured the same with Downs' Elixir.

Thousands affidavits prove,
That it doth man's ills remove,
Coughs and colds, and hooping cough
By its power soon are off." 83.

Lovers' purses are tied with cobwebs.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Love your neighbor but don't pull down his fence.

MRS. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

Love, thieves, and fear make ghosts.

If you are bilious or have indigestion, sick headache or dizziness, try Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, used instead of pills; they cure constipation. Price 25c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. 83.

A New Treatment for Neuralgia.

The latest agent introduced for the relief of neuralgia is a 1 per cent. solution of hyperosmic acid, administered by subcutaneous injection. It has been employed in Billroth's clinic in a few cases. One of the patients had been a martyr to sciatica for years, and had tried innumerable remedies, including the application of electricity no fewer than 200 times, while for a whole year he had adopted vegetarianism. Billroth injected the remedy between the tuber ischii and trochanter, and within a day or two the pain was greatly relieved, and eventually quite disappeared. It would be rash to conclude too much from these results, in the face of the intractability of neuralgia to medication but if it really prove to be as efficacious as considered, hyperosmic acid will be a therapeutic agent of no mean value. —*Lancet.*

Stop Before You Begin.

The first argument, my young friend, for total abstinence is that no healthy person needs an alcholic beverage; and even invalids had better be careful how they tamper with it as a medicine, Sir Henry Thompson and several other distinguished British physicians have deliberately declared that "alcoholic bevereges cannot, in any sense, be considered necessary for the maintainance of healthy life; that it is not a food in any true sense of that term; and that the steadiest and best work is done without it." Livingston, the heroic explorer of Central Africa was both a physician and a teetotaller. His testimony was: "I find that I can stand every hardship best by using water and water only." Even as a tonic medicine, wine and Bourdon may cover up a great deal; they cure but very little. Several friends I have known to be decoyed by them into drunkenness and disgrace.

Therein lies a second reason for avoiding all intoxicants. They are deceitful. Not only the sting of the serpent, but the subtlety of the serpent is in them. The deception lies in the fact that the habit of drinking will become confirmed before you suspect it. Every alcoholic drink has in it this quality, that it never satisfies, but awakens a constant demand for more. This is not the case with any wholesome food or beverage. Bread and beef do not breed excess; one glass of milk does not arouse a morbid thirst for two the next time. A healthful beverage satisfies appetite; a hurtful one, like wine or brandy, stimulates appetite until it becomes an uncontrollable frenzy. This I regard as the Creator's law against alcohol; and when you take your first social glass you begin to play with a deadly serpent.

You may say: "Every one who drinks liquors does not become a sot." Very true, but every sot drinks liquors; and not one in a million ever expected to become a sot when he began with his champagne or his "sherry cobbler." Will you run the risk? I would not. The two reasons why I am a teetotaller are, that I dare not trust myself, and I dare not tempt others by my example. The most deplorable wrecks are those of men or women who, at the outset considered themselves perfectly strong invulnerable. First glasses have peopled Hell! With whatever "odds" in your favor, will you run the fearful hazard? Then stop before you begin!

A third reason why alcoholic drinks are dangerous is that it is the peculiar property of alcohol to strike directly to the *brain*. The glass of brandy aims for the brain, as a hound makes for a hare. In striking the brain, it overturnes the throne of the reason, and turns a man into a maniac. Like the shot in a naval battle, which hits "between wind and water," the alcoholic death-shot strikes where body and mind meet, and sends both to the bottom. No brain is proof against it. You might as well put the pistol to your brain, and make swift, sure work with it, as to poison your brain by the slow and equally deadly process of the bottle. Ninety-nine hundredths of all the suicides in the land began with a thoughtless glass. Stop, my friend, before you begin! All intoxicating drinks are more dangerous in this country than in almost any other, from the nervous temperament of our people. Our climate is stimulating, and American life, almost in every direction; runs at a high rate of speed. Youth is commonly stronger at the engine than it is at the brakes. This is pre-eminently true of our young men. One unanswerable proof of the difficulty of stopping the drink-habit is found in the fact that so very few are actually reformed. I might multiply arguments in favor of total abstinence as the only certain safeguard. The grace of God is powerless if you voluntarily yield to temptation. It is a defiance to the Almighty for you to leap into the rapids and expect Him to save you from the cataract. No small part of my own life has been spent in fruitless efforts to save those who were in the swift and treacherous current. The remainder of it shall be spent in endeavoring to prevent young men from embarking on the stream which is all music and mirth at the starting-point and all death and damnation at the bottom. Tons of arguments and appeals have been printed on this vital question, "How to save young men from strong drink?" but they may all be condensed into one line—*Stop before you begin!—Theodore L. Cuyler.*

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS.

Mr. John Gayfer is always alive to his business and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free. Regular size $1.00. 82t.

Love, knavery, and necessity make men good orators.

If you want fast colors and brilliant shades use the popular Star Dyes.

Love subdues everything except the felon's heart.

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

Love rules his kingdom without a sword.

Some say "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond the use of medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief and insures refreshing sleep.

Love others well, but love thyself the most; give good for good, but not to thine own cost.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes, "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, in Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving any relief. Desperate diseases best display its virtues.

Didn't Announce His Principles.

Arkansas Traveller.

'Can you tell me when the train comes along here?' asked a travel-stained man of an old fellow who sat on a pile of crossties near an Arkansaw railroad.

'Yas, I rekin I ken.'

'But will you?' asked the traveler after a moment's silence.

'Yas, rekin I will.'

'Well, what time?'

'What time what, mister?'

'What time does the train come along here?'

'I dunno.'

'You said you did.'

'Didn't.'

'I say you did.'

'Say I didn't?'

'What did you say?'

'Said I'd tell you when it comes along, an' ef both o' us is here when she comes, I will, but I rekin yer ken see her as well as I ken.'

'You think you are very smart, don't you?'

'Not now. I was right peart till the rhumatic sot in.'

'Where do you live?'

'I'm livin' here now.'

'Is this your home?'

'Noah.'

'Then you don't live here?'

'Wall, I don't die here, do I? Long's I'm here I'm livin' here.'

'When the train comes do you suppose I can get on?'

'Yes, if it stops.'

'But that's what I want to know. Will it stop?'

'I kain't tell yh. right now, although I'm allers pleased ter gin a stranger any information in my power.'

'When can you tell me?' asked the stranger, evidently thinking that the old fellow was going in search of information.

'When she gets here.'

'Now, say, old man, I don't like to be made game of in this way. You may have nothing to do but to sit around and spend your life in joking, but I am thoroughly in earnest. I have come a long distance to reach this road, and I want to leave this devlish country. You would confer a great favor on me by answering my questions in a straightforward manner. If the train is not likely to stop at this wood-yard, why then I must walk on until I come to a station. Now give me your honest opinion. Do you think that the next train will stop here?'

'Now, stranger,' replied the old fellow, leaning over and tying his shoe, 'yer ken talk mighty pitiful, I must allow, an' ef yer was a preacher it would take all the plank at the saw mill ter make a mourner's bench big enough fur yer church. I'd be a mighty bad man ter hold back any news I've got about this matter, an' bein's as I like yer looks, I'll tell yer all I know about these trains.'

'I thank you most heartily, sir.'

'I expect I know as much about these trains as any man that lives in this here community.'

'I have no doubt of it.'

'An' all that I know about 'em stopping here I'll tell yer.'

'W'y, sometimes they stop an' sometimes they don't. That's all I know.'

'I am half inclined to jump on you and maul you,'

'Better walk ter the station, stranger, than ter try that. The last man what tried it ain't been able to attend the United States cou't since.'

'Well, how far is it to the next station?'

'Which way? thiser way or thater way?' pointing.

'Either way.'

'Well, they'se about the same distance.'

'How far?'

'Blamed 'fi know.'

'I'll be confounded if I stand this; come over here an' I'll lick you.'

'So would a cat.'

'Come over here, and I'll whip you.'

'Well, ef yer wanter whup me wus'n I wanter be whupped, yer'd better come over here.'

'I can do it, and don't you forget it.'

'Wall, ef yer do, I ain't apt ter forget it.'

'I'll try it anyway,' and taking off his coat a bottle fell out.

'Hole on. What yer got in that bottle?'

'Whisky.'

'Then thar's no use in fightin',' and throwing out a quid of tobacco, he limped across the track, took a drink, and said:

'Train ain't likely to stop here.'

Took another drink.

'Closest station's down this way.'

Another drink.

'Three miles.'

Another.

'Make it better. Two an'er half.'

Still another.

'Ga down thar an' them niggers will take yer on a han' car. Good-day, cap'n. Wush yer well. If yer 'nounced yer principles in the furst place thar wouldn't been all this argyin'.'

'James, my son, take this letter to the post-office, and pay the postage for it." The boy James returned highly elated, and said—"Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little place, and when no one was looking I slipped yours in for nothing."

One Sunday, as a certain Scottish minister was returning homewards, he was accosted by an old woman, who said —"Oh, sir, well do I like the day when you preach.' The minister was aware that he was not popular, and he answered —'My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like when I preach?' 'Oh, sir,' she replied, 'when you preach I always get a good seat.'

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Love one that does not love you, answer one that does not call you, and you will run a fruitless race.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs from which scrofula is developed, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization.

Ami moi-m peu, mais continue—Love me a little, but keep it up.

A host of bodily troubles are engendered by chronic indigestion. These, however, as well as their cause, disappear when the highly accredited invigorant and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, is the agent employed for their removal. A regular habit of body, and a due secretion and flow of bile, invariably result from its persistent use. It cleanses the system from all irregularities, and restors the weak and broken down constution to health and strength.

Love me little, love me long.

It should be more generally undestood among invalids that medicine, like heat, is a mode of motion or form of potential energy, which is set free when taken into the system, according to its chemical affinities. It possesses no cure-all nor specific properties, but aids nature by increasing the functional activity of the vital organs, which secures the digestion and assimilation of food, *the only radical panacea we have in all forms of disease.* The special value of WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND GALISAYA consists in its being both medicine and food, containing agents that create nerve force, and tissue elements for repair.

Love makes time pass away, and time makes love pass away.

HOW TO TREAT WEAK LUNGS

Always breathe through the nose, keeping the mouth closed as much as possible. Walk and sit erect, exercise in the open air, keep the skin scrupulously clean, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs, colds and bronchial troubles. 80i

THE STAMP MANIA.

Famous Collectors and their Valuable Treasures.

While some foreign postage stamps are worth little more than their original government value (sometimes not so much), others obtain fabulous prices in the world's stamp markets. The most valuable stamp—the *rara avis* of the French collector—is that of Mauritius, 1850. Whether blue or red it is worth 15,000 francs cash to its possessor ($300); but it is not easy to find, as all the French consuls have been looking for it for years. The most valuable French stamp is the one-franc issued in 1849—orange color. Unused it is worth $40; cancelled it is worth $12. The first Hawaiian stamp issued bearing figures instead of a design, is worth $200. Stamps of La Reunion of 1852 (15 and 30 centimes respectively), printed with a handpress on blue paper, are worth $200. The Mexican stamps of 1867, known as the "White Cuadalajara" (1 real), is worth cancelled $50. British Guiana stamps of 1850 (round, and either black or yellow) are worth $55 cancelled. Red Spanish stamps of 1851 (2 reals) are worth $50 unused and $20 cancelled. These are a few examples of singular values attached to such bits of colored paper. New Orleans readers may be interested in these quotations; and some of our merchants may be tempted to overlook such of their foreign correspondence as dates from 1849 to 1860.

The value of certain collections is enormous. The most important in the world,—and it is not yet complete!—belongs to the ex-Duchess of Galliera. The sum paid for stamps alone—not including other large expenses—was upward of $300,000. But this collection consists of many hundred volumes!—albums containing stamps. It will take nine years more to complete the collection.

M. Arthur Rothschild's collection ranks next; it is worth only $50,000, or 200,000 francs, and comprises over 100 volumes.

M. Rothschild has founded a Stamp-Collectors' Society—"*La Societe Timbrologique*"—which studies and records the history and peculiarities of all known stamps in their relation to chronology, geography, finance, linguistics and fine arts. This society holds its meetings on the first Thursday of every month; it issues a yearly bulletin and is preparing a sort of encyclopedic dictionary of stamps.

So large as the commerce in real stamps has become, with its thousands of wholesale and retail houses in the capitals of the world, it is doubtful whether the trade in counterfeit stamps does not almost equal it. Turkish, Cinghalese, Indian, American, African, Chinese, Japanese stamps are manufactured to order by great firms in Germany and in Belgium, the counterfeiters being careful to cancel the stamps as soon as printed so as to escape prosecution. A new mania has thus been developed. Collectors of counterfeit stamps are numerous and some of their collections are quite costly. But as the majority of stamp-collectors, who care nothing for counterfeits, are perpetually liable to imposition, a new profession has also been created—that of timbrological expert. The expert can detect the best counterfeit as readily as a first class bank-teller can detect a bad bill, and his services are largely in demand. One of these experts, well known to all stamp collectors in Berlin, earns without effort $10 a day the year round.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE BOTTLE MAN.

A Professional's Views of Walking Advertisements.

The gilded neck of a contrivance fashioned in the similitude of a champagne bottle towered above the heads of the throng in Sixth-avenue. A pair of legs protruded from the bottom. Half way up, on the side which faced in the direction of its progress, was a small opening with a grating across it. Stepping alongside, the reporter rapped near the grating.

"Who's there?" came a challenge in hollow tones from within.

The response, "a friend," suggested itself, and was spoken.

"What do you want?" said the voice.

"Want to ask you how you like this thing."

The bottle became communicative, and as it toddled up the avenue, the voice said:

"It all depends upon the weather. A man as understands the business will accommodate himself to the seasons. He will tote a banner, or maybe carry a lettered umberella or wear a painted linen duster during the heated term, take to boards when the season of raw north-east winds come on, and go into a bottle for the winter. Boards is better than banners in cold weather. The wind always blows up or down the street, so a feller is pretty well protected most of the time. When he comes to a crossing, if he finds the wind whistling across pretty sharp, he can walk edgeways and protect himself. But in right down cold weather a bottle is as much better than boards as a double-breasted overcoat is better than a liver pad.

"Then again, in hot weather no man as knows himself will go into a bottle, without he happens to be a chap as has seen a great deal better days, and don't want to be recognized by his friends. Take a ward politician in reduced circumstances, for instance—he don't want to be seen carrying a banner or between boards; so he is glad enough to go into a bottle for the heated term. There is once and a while a chap as has reasons for sort o' keepin out of view, you know, and he is ready for a bottle any time in the year. I ain't tellin' no names, but I knew a party what kept away from the police for a month or more, till they got off his track, by doing the bottle act. He used to toddle along the avenue right by the side of the detectives who was looking for him. He wasn't any of your poverty stricken sort, but lived like a fighting-cock—carried a bottle of the best old stuff in his coat pocket, lunched on boned sardines when he was loafing along, and smoked real Havanas. The smoke? Oh that was all right. He blew it out of the lookout, and, if anybody saw it, they thought it just curled up from the cigar of somebody else who was passing."

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Eclectric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 82i.

A cutaway jacket is the proper costume for an elephant.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord. 75y

Great things are made from iron, but tin often makes grater.

WATERBRASH CURED.

Twelve years ago I began to be troubled with Dyspepsia and Waterbrash, with which I suffered extremely ever since until last spring. I tried the Crowfoot Bitters and less than one dollars worth cured me perfectly.

ELIZABETH GILLSON, Collingwood.

Pressed for money—a suit of clothes.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75y

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND REMEDY.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

BANKS AND BANK NOTES.

A Few of the Stories Told of the Greatest Bank in the World.

On one occasion the Bank of England proved much too accommodating for its own interests. Somewhere about the year 1840, one of its own directors, a man of wealth and of unimpeachable honor, bought an estate for £30,000, and for convenience sake obtained a note for that amount. On returning home, just as he was about to put it under lock and key, he was called out of the room and placed the note on the mantelpiece. On coming back a few minutes later, no note was to be seen. No one had entered the room in his absence, and, after an anxious search, he came to the conclusion that the precious bit of paper had fallen into the fire and been consumed. Hurrying off to Threadneedle Street he told his colleagues what had happened, and they gave him a second note upon his undertaking to restore the lost one if it should come again into his hands, and in case of its being presented by anybody else repay the amount to the bank.

Thirty years afterward, when he had long been dead and his estate distributed among his heirs, the supposed non-existent note turned up at the bank counter, where it was presented for payment. All explanation of the circumstances connected with it were lost upon the presentee—the note had come to him in the course of business, and it must be honored without delay. There being no help for it, he was paid the £30,000. Application was made to the representatives of the defunct director to refund the money, but they promptly disclaimed their liability, and the bank perforce had to put up with the loss. The story goes that it was discovered (how or when we are not informed) that the builder employed to pull down the dead man's house preparatory to rearing a new one on the site, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and had kept it and his own counsel until he thought it was safe to reap the reward of his patience and unscrupulousness, and so become a rich man at a stroke.

The executors of Sir Robert Burdett found no less than £270,000 worth of bank notes scattered here and there about his house, some slipped into bundles of old papers, some between the leaves of books, without a memorandum anywhere to apprise them of the existence of such valuables, much less of their whereabouts. A little better advised were the executors of the gentleman who left behind him a scrap of paper marked "Seven hundred pounds in Till," although they failed to interpret its meaning until they had disposed of all the dead man's belongings. Then one of them recollected that his library had contained a folio edition of Tillotson's sermons, and wondered if "Till" had any reference to it. The books had been sold to a bookseller, who luckily had not found a customer for them, although he had sent them on approval to a gentleman at Cambridge, who had returned them as not answering his expectations. The executor bought the Tillotson back again, and going carefully through the volume, recovered notes to the amount of $2,500.

The watchman of a factory at New Haven, America, afforded the administrators of his estate no clew whatever as to the hiding place of the savings of which they believed him to have died possessed. Overhauling his clothes, preparatory to selling them by auction, one of them threw an overcoat aside, when a dirty piece of cloth dropped out of the pockets. On examination this was found to be wrapped around a large cartridge shell, within which lay notes of $1,800 value, which, but for a mere chance, might unexpectedly have enriched a purchaser of second-hand clothing.

Some sixty years since a Bank of England five-pound note was paid into a Liverpoal merchant's office in the ordinary course of business. On holding it up to the light to test its genuineness the cashier saw some faint red lines upon it. Examining them closely, he traced some half-effaced words between the printed lines and upon the margin of the note written apparently in blood. After a long and minute scrutiny he made out the words: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algiers." The merchant immediately communicated with Mr. Dean, and he lost no time in bringing the matter before the Government. Inquiries were set on foot, and the unfortunate man discovered and ransomed. He had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers for eleven years when the message he had traced with a splinter of wood dipped in his own blood reached the Liverpool counting house. Liberty, however, came too late; the privations and hardships of the galleys had sapped his strength, and, although he was brought home to England, it was but to die.—*All the Year Round.*

Book-Keeping by Triple Entry.

The late Daniel Webster was not careful in pecuniary matters, and his fault was at times taken advantage of. At one time a man sawed a pile of wood for him, and, having presented his bill, it was promptly paid. The laborer being hard up during the winter, a neighbor advised him to call on Mr. Webster for the payment of his bill. "But he has paid me," said the man. "No matter," replied his adviser, "call again; it is a common thing for him to pay much larger bills twice over." The man carried in his account the second time. Mr. Webster looked at it, looked at the man, remembered him, but paid the bill. The fellow again got short some three or four months afterwards, and depending upon Mr. Webster's looseness in money matters, presented the bill for sawing wood a third time. Mr. Webster, looking at the man for a moment said: "How do you keep your books, sir?" "I keep no books," said the man, abashed. "I think you do, sir," continued Mr. Webster, "and upon a triple entry system. Go home, sir, and be honest. I have no objection to paying these little bills twice, but I cannot pay them three times." The man left the room, feeling as though he was suffocating for want of air.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diphteria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts, Sold by D. Secord. 75y

A New York woman keeps a coach dog to match her freckles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 90

A knotty question—What kind of tie do you wear?

THE BEST PROOF—The Globe.

"I sell more Burdock Blood Bitters than I do of any other preparation in stock," says B. Jakes, druggist, Toronto. If the reader will ask any druggist in the city he will get a similar answer to his query—a proof that it is the most popular medicine for the blood, liver and kidneys known. 80i

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in *every* family handy for use when wanted; "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498t-y

HIGHLY AGREEABLE

One very valuable feature of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is that it is highly agreeable to take, and all varieties of worms, tape worm included, can be safely expelled by it, without recourse to harsh and sickening drugs. 80i

Burns at Dumfries.

The great majority of the pilgrims whose curiosity leads them into the district are neither Englishmen nor Scotsmen, but Americans. Americans care very little for feudal times—for Maxwells, or Johnstons, or Kirkpatricks, for monks or for nuns—but they care a great deal for Meg Merrilies and Bertram of Ellangowan, for Robert Burns and Bonnie Jean, for Highland Mary and Tam O'Shanter. And here Burns, rather than Scott, is the potent attraction. All Scotland is the land of Scott—from Sumburgh Head to Kirkmaiden; but there are, as every one knows, two lands of Burns. There is the Ayrshire land, in which the poet spent his youth and his early manhood; and there is the Dumfriesshire land, in which he spent the last eight years of his life, which proved at once his saddest and his most brilliant as well as his most prolific days.

Dumfries still rings with the name of Burns from end to end. A marble statute of Burns, recently erected, fills the place of honor in the streets of the town. The Mausoleum of Burns, in St. Michael's Churchyard, is the centre of attraction to all from far and near who visit the place. The site of his pew in St. Michael's Church—for the pew itself was long ago purchased and carried off by a devoted admirer—is regarded with subdued reverence. The parlor in the Globe Tavern—"Burn's Howff"—in which he spent many a merry evening, and in which his favorite chair, occupying the Poet's Corner, is still sacredly preserved, is a point of interest which no pilgrim would dream of omitting. Unhappily, this same Globe Tavern has been the cause of endless misconceptions of the poet's good name. It has been assumed that, because he was a frequenter of taverns, he was therefore a hopeless abandoned character and an unmitigated sot. Those who leap to this conclusion are forgetful of the times and of the custom of the times in which Burns lived. They forget that the tavern was in those days what the daily newspaper is in these—the only available means of acquiring and discussing the news of the day.

That Burns, in his pursuit of social intercourse, sometimes drank to excess cannot be denied; but that he was an habitual drunkard is the reverse of the truth. The best proof of this is found in the fact, which is on record on the testimony of his wife and those who knew him best, that Burns was never known to drink to excess in his own house. His faults, grave as they were, were those of his time, and not of the man. No one, however, who goes to Dumfries and who drinks to the immortal memory of the bard in the Globe Tavern need be troubled with "compunctious visitings" on the ground that he is commemorating the fatal orgies of a confirmed bacchanalian. Burns was nothing of that kind. He had his weaknesses and his faults, like other men—more than other men, because of his tenderly-strung and super-sensitive nature, of a pulse that "ran like a ratton"—and mightily he suffered for them. But the sentimental prudery of the present day that affects abhorrence of the name of Burns because certain lordlings gave him the cold shoulder in the streets of Dumfries ought to be reminded that it was for his political far more than for his social excesses that he was made a martyr in his later days.

Infinitely more pleasant, however, than the memory of Burns as a frequenter of the Globe Tavern is it to think of him as pacing, evening after evening in summer time, the Dock Meadow, or the banks of "winding Nith," opposite Lincluden, and excogitating the century of immortal lyrics which have endeared his name to his countrymen. Next to the Elisland period the Dumfries period was the richest and most prolific in the history of his teeming fancy. "Duncan Gray," "Last May a braw wooer," "My heart is sair," "Ye banks and braes o'bonnie Doon," "Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast," "Scots wha hae," and the immortal "Auld Lang Syne," are among the products of the poet's muse in the Dumfries period. The enumeration does not suggest either mental decadence or moral deterioration. The real sadness lies in the reflection that the maker of these masterpieces of our literature, and of all literature, was at the time of their production a supervisor of excise with a salary of £70 a year, living in a house in Dumfries for which he paid no more than £8 a year of rent. —*London Times.*

Didn't Want It.

"Boss, I kaint take dis twenty-fi' cents. Its got a hole in it what's been plugged up," said a negro grocer to a customer.

"But you must take it. I got it from you last night. Don't you remember?"

"Oh, yes, I 'members. I knows dat I gin it ter yer, an' I gin it ter yer 'case I didn't want it. Ef I had wanted it I would hab gin yer some udder quarter. Git outen de way an' let me cut off a piece of bacon. Musn't stan' roun' de sto' when de customers is so rampant ter buy suthin'."

Religious Faith.

"I wanst's to know?" said an old negro man, addressing his wife, "whar yer got dat goose?"

"Ain't it a good goose?"

"Yas, but whar did yer get it?"

"Now, Silvey, yer knows dat I 'longs ter de church. Whar did yer s'pose I got it?"

"Stole it,"

"Dat's it, chile. I knowed dat yer didn't step aside very fur from yer teachin'."

—"Come, Johnny, you mustn't swallow the seed in the pears you eat." "Why mother?" "Because they are injurious. They might sprout and grow in your stomach." "Good golly, is that all? Oh, that would be bully fun. Wouldn't it make the fellers laugh to see me goin' around with a whole lot of little pear trees growin' out all round my body. How long will it take them to sprout, mother?"

—Compositors are the most generous people in the world. They are always setting em up.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea Table and Dessert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Lino Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Br

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GERNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, if mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the booksto es, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

THE CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

THOS. WELLS. P. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L.R.C.P. & L.M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L.R.C.P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ontario. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Exide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office, on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER. WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a months notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

VANCE'S BAKERY

Still continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town daily.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with armers.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which canbe withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, *Manager.*

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada. Particular attention paid to collections for Custom ers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582r-y

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 20. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1584.

BUSINESS CHANGE.



The Undersigned having Bought out the

BOOK, STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods Business!

LATELY CARRIED ON BY

MR. GEORGE A. ODELL,

Hereby respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country that by paying cash down he was enabled to buy Mr. Odell's stock amounting to over $8,000.00 at a large reduction from cost price, thereby enabling him to give

BARGAINS

Unheard Of Before in this Locality.

New Goods FOR the Holidays

I am opening out my very extensive and superb stock of Fancy Goods, Presentation Books, Etc., for the Holiday trade. An inspection of which is cordially invited.

WALL PAPER.

My stock of Room Papers will always be found up to the requirements of the wants of our customers. A fresh supply of Wall Paper just received.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Picture Framing will be carried on in all its branches.

Having had 18 years' experience in the Book, Stationery, Wall Paper and Fancy Goods' business, besides being able to buy on the Cash Principle, purchasers can rely on getting good value for their money, and a well selected stock to choose from.

☞ In consideration of the foregoing, and with our best attention in the future, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given to MR. ODELL, with as many new customers as may be pleased to favour us.

A. ROBINSON,
STATIONER, ETC.,
INGERSOLL and BELLEVILLE.

Nov. 8th, 1883. 1574

PURE GROCERIES!

—AT THE INGERSOLL—

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

Headquarters the best for

TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES,

And everything in the grocery line at prices which defy competition.

The Finest Stock of CANNED GOODS to be Found Anywhere.

FISH, LARD AND KEROSENE

—Always kept in stock.—

A Choice Lot of Molasses and Syrups, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, and Stoneware.

CANDIES. CANDIES.

A FINE LOT OF LAMPS

And everything in the above line to be found in any well regulated Grocery. In addition there is the choicest and the most select assortment of

CHINA in all Shapes and Patterns. CROCKERY to be had at all prices. GLASSWARE that cannot be beat for variety and Cheapness.

A better assortment of Canned Goods cannot be found in the County.

THOS. J. THORNTON.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1883. 1572

Wind Mills, Pumps,

Lead and Iron Pipe Fittings, &c.,

HOT AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, &c.

These furnances have been in use for some time, and their economy and efficiency can be vouched for by any of the following parties:

REFERENCES.

John Gayfer, Esq., Druggist, Ingersoll; Geo. Currie, Esq., Beachville; T. J. Thornton, Esq., Ingersoll; Trustees' Beachville School; Mrs. Thornton, Beachville; John Shaw, Esq., Kintore; John McKay, Esq., Thamesford, and many others.

As a wood heater these furnaces are unsurpassed for economy with efficiency, cheapness and urability.

JAS. SINCLAIR.

Ingersoll, Sept. 6, 1883. 565

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883. 1583r-m

FEY.

'Art sure they're not for hoisting t' drum? Run to the shed, my lass,
And tell us what the coastguard say, and tak a look at t' glass;
The surf is calling on the Scar, but that will be for He'll nobbut last till turn of tide—the wind is lound and still.

Frightened? Not as I knows on; I'se not much glen to fright,
Though I remember a scare I got once on a winter's night:
I said 'twas the cold, and mebby it wer, our hair stood stiff wi frost,
And the snow scarce let us see the waves come crashing on tut' coast.

And then the cries from t' rigging of the wreck we could not reach,
Though we started t' lifeboat a dozen times yonder on Sandsend beach:
She wer only lying—the barque, I mean—out upon Upgang rock;
So nigh one almost shivered oneself, as her timbers did, at t' shock.

The rollers gave as they struck her; each wer a murderous blow,
And we couldn't get to her, couldn't, though we tried for it ever so:
The seas then came aboard us, snapped the oars off in our hands,
And drove us back like a feather, and tossed us up on t' sands.

And at last a mighty wave came in, as high as Ketleness,
And broke in thunder over her, and the sea had a toy the less:
Gone, masts and hull and cordage, and the clinging shrieking men—
Gone, an as I just ha telled thee, I felt like "frightened" then.

Where were they? Gone in a minute, husbands and fathers no doubt!
Where were they? Still, in the pauses, we seemed to hear them shout.
If the Lord once walked the water, as t' parson reads t' t' Book,
Why does he give the sea its will? I asked mysen as I shook.

Ay, but then I went home and forgot it, as each hour brought its work;
It's not like that I feels to-night—it's more as I'd like to shirk;
As if I scarce dared step I' t' boat, nor steer, nor haul on't t' line—
If I wer as maddled as some are now, I'd tak it for a sign.

But I'll ha none o' sike fondness: I'se getten my duty to do;
If one nobbut keeps one's mind to that, there's less at t' end to rue.
And see tha, if the fish are rank, there'll be brass for Nance to spare;
Since her master and her lad were drowned, I reckon she's hard to fare.

Give us a hug, and tak up t' bairn—she'll sleep again enow—
I'd like to leave her daddy's kiss on t' bonnie wee warm brow!
Bless the woman! what's to fret about? The sea's as calm as aught,
And as to the ring about the moon, it's often there for naught!

An t' coble's taut and trim; an Bob, I doubt he's had a drop;
But it's as if I can't fend i' t' boat—thou wouldn'st ha me stop,
When all the Cragg have got agate? And there's no call for fear;
Thou'll trust my Father" for me, lass, till agaia thou hast me here?'

And brightly broke the sunny day, and the air was soft as balm,
And the fair false sea lay dimpling in its lovely laughing calm;
Only the foam gouts on the beach and some drifting spars to say,
Of the squall that rose at the dead of night, and swept over Whithy Bay.

And a woman in a cottage clasped a baby to her breast,
As she sobbed by the side of a stalwart man, as they streaked him for his rest;
They had found him floating on the waves, that kept his drunken mate,—
They should ha minded as he wer fey,' the neighbours said—too late.

THE SKELETON'S STORY.

Ride closer!

It is two miles ahead to the foot hills —two miles of parched turf and rocky space. On the right—the left—behind is the rolling prairie. The broad valley strikes the Sierra Nevadas and stops as if a wall had been built across it.

What is it on the grass? A skull here —a rib there—bones scattered about as the wild beasts left them after the horrible feast. The clean-picked skull grins and stares—every bone and scattered lock of hair has its story of a tragedy. And what besides these relics? More bones—not scattered, but lying in heaps —a vertebræ with ribs attached—a fleshless skull bleaching under the summer sun. Wolves! Yes. Count the heaps of bones, and you will find nearly a score. Open boats are picked up at sea, with neither life or sign to betray their secret. Skeletons are found upon the prairie, but they tell a plain story to those who halt beside them. Let us listen:

Away off to the right you can see treetops. Away off to the left you can see the same sight. The skeleton is in line between the two points. He left one grove to ride to the other. To ride? Certainly; a mile away is the skeleton of a horse or a mule. The beast fell and was left there. If he left the grove at noon, he would have been within a mile of this spot at dusk. It is, therefore, plain that he did not leave until mid-afternoon or probably at dusk. Signs of Indians may have driven him from his trapping-ground, or mayhap he had exhausted the game, and was shifting to new fields.

It is months since that ride, and the trail has been obliterated. Were it otherwise, and you took it from the spots where the skeleton horse now lies, you would find that the last three or four miles were made at a tremendous pace.

"Step! step! step!

What is it? Darkness has gathered over mountain and prairie, as the hunter jogs along over the broken ground. Overhead the countless stars look down upon him—around him is the pall of night. There was the patter of foot steps on the dry grass. He halts and peers around him, but the darkness is too deep for him to discover any cause for alarm.

"Patter! patter! patter!"

"There it is again! It is not fifty yards from where he last halted. The steps are too light for those of an Indian. A gizzly would rush upon his victim with a roar of defiance and anger. A panther would hurl himself through thirty feet of space, with a scream and unnerve the hardiest hunter.

"Wolves!" whispers the hunter, as a sound suddenly breaks upon his ear.

Wolves!" The gaunt, grizzly wolves of the foot-hills—thin, and poor, and hungry, and savage—the legs tireless—the mouth full of teeth which can crack the shoulder-bone of a buffalo. He can see their dark forms flitting from point to point—the patter of their feet on the parched grass, proves that he is surrounded.

Now the race begins. There is no shelter until the grove is reached. Instinct guides the horse, and terror lashes him with such a whip as human hand never wielded. Over space, through gloom, almost as swift as an arrow sent by a strong hand, dut a dark line follows. A line of wolves spread out to the right and left, and gallops after—tongues out—eyes flashing—great flakes of foam flying back to blotch stone and grass, and leave a trail to be followed by the cowardly coyotes.

Men ride thus only when life is the stake. A horse puts forth such speed only when terror follows close behind and causes every nerve to tighten like a wire drawn until the scratch of a finger makes it chord with a wail of despair. A pigeon could not skim this valley with such swiftness, and yet the wings of fate are broad, and long and tireless. The line is there—aye! it is gaining! Inch by inch it creeps up, and the red eyes take on a more savage gleam as the hunter cries out to his horse and opens fire from his revolvers. A wolf falls on the right—a second on the left. Does the wind cease because it meets a forest. The fall of one man in a mad mob simply increases the determination of the rest.

With a cry so full of despair that wells up from the heart of the strong man when he gives up his struggle for life that the hunter almost believes a companion rides beside him, the horse staggers—recovers—plunges forward—falls to the earth. It was a glorious struggle, but he has lost.

The wings of the dark line oblique to the centre—there is a confused heap of snarling, fighting, maddened beasts, and the line rushes forward again. Saddle, bridle and blanket are in shreads—the horse a skeleton. And now the chase is after the hunter. He has half a mile the start, and as he runs, the veins stand out, the muscles tighten, and he wonders at his own speed. Behind him are the gaunt bodies and tireless legs. Closer, closer, and now he is going to face fate as a brave man should. He has halted. In a instant a circle is formed about him —a circle of red eyes, foaming mouths and yellow fangs which are to meet in his flesh.

There is an interval—a breathieg spell. —He looks up at the stars—out upon the night. It is his last hour, but there is no quaking—no crying out to the night to send him aid. As the wolves rest a flash blinds their eyes—a second—a third—and a fourth, and they give way before the man they had looked upon as their certain prey. But is only for a moment. He sees they gathering for the rush, and firing his remaining bullets among them he seizes his long rifle by the barrel and braces to meet the shock. Even a savage would have admired the heroic fight he made for life. He sounds the war cry and whirls his weapon around him, and wolf after wolf falls disabled. He feels a strange exultation over the desperate combat, and as the pack give way before his mighty blows a gleam of hops springs up in his heart.

It is only for a moment; then the circle narrows. Each disabled beast is replaced by three which hunger for blood. There is a rush—a swirl—and the cry of despair is drowned in the chorus of snarls as the pack fight over the feast.

* * * * * * *

The gray morning—the sunlight of noonday—the stars of evening will look down upon grinning skulls and whitening bones, and the wolf will return to crush them again. Man will not bury them. They will look down upon them as we look, read the story as we have read it, and ride away with a feeling that 'tis but another dark secret of the wonderful prairie.

ENGLISH-AMERICA.

Some Pointed Remarks Thereon.

Our American cousins are very fond of national celebrations. On Monday they celebrated the centennial of the evacuation of New York after it had been held seven years by the British troops. Dr. Talmage, in referring to the change of feeling towards the people of England, said:—"It is a good thing that the English left, and it is a good thing that they are coming back. There are now more English in New York than before the famous evacuation, and they have come to stay. They are in our stores, our factories and our homes. They make up some of our best citizenship. The fact is that the English have made such a deep impression upon Americans that we are out Englishing the English—English doggarts, English hats, English shoes, English gesticulation, English accentuation. All the satire of the day will not be able to make English ideas and manners evacuate. We are more and more unified. Broadway is only an extension of London Strand."

The *Graphic* takes another view of the position and says:—

"Would the Government of New York as an English city be any worse than that of the New York of to-day? Would the officials of the Crown have robbed and stolen any more than those who have ruled the country for the last twenty years? Would the rule of the King have been any worse than the rule of the people? Would the rule of the Crown have been any more tyrannical than that of the Boss? Would the rule of the lordly lords have been any more powerful than that of our railroad lords? Would the authority of monarchy have been any more absolute than that of monopoly? Do you really think you have what your forefathers fought for? Isn't there a good deal of liberty in the wrong place among those who run the Government? How does a Republican navy compare with a Royal navy? Did the departure of the English lessen at all the love of our girls for becoming duchesses?"

Carlyle and George Washington.

The following amusing conversation between Carlyle and Mr. J.T. Fields, the American publisher, is recorded in "The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford:"—"So, sir, ye're an American?" quoth the self sufficient Scotchman. Mr. Fields assented. "Ah, that's a wretched nation of your ain. It's all wrong. It has always been wrong from the very beginning. That grete man of yours—(did any one under the sun ever dream of calling Washington *George* before?)—"your grete man George was a monstrous bore, and wants taking down a few hundred pegs." Really, Mr. Carlyle," replied my friend, "you are the last man in the world from whom I should have expected such an observation. Look at your own book on Cromwell! What was Washington but Cromwell without his personal ambition and without his fanaticism?" "Eh, sir," responded Carlyle, "George had neither ambition nor religion, nor any good quality under the sun—George was just Oliver with all the juice squeezed out."

Scotch Beauties.

They are a wiry and hard-enduring rather than a muscularly massive race, though here and there the Scandinavian physique is found to prevail. In the island of Lewis it is odd to note how in the north, where the names of the villages and mountains have Norse terminations (*bost* and *bhal*), the population is of the stalwart, tall, fair-haired, Scandinavian type, while the smaller black-haired or red-haired Celt occupies the southern half of the island, in which the names of the streams and mountains and lakes are exclusively Celtic. The handsomest man I have ever seen was a boatman on the west of Skye, the calm and serious dignity of whose face seemed more suggestive of Leonardo da Vinci than of herring-fishing; and the handsomest woman I have ever seen was a young married lady who, some years ago, happened to be travelling in the *Clansman*, and whose gently modulated English indicated an Inverness origin. When a Highland girl, even of the peasant class, is pretty (and the phenomenon is not of very rare occurrence), the prettiness is of a refined and intellectual type: the forehead high, the eyes clear, full, and contemplative, the mouth fine, and the expression of the face gentle and yet firm. Wordsworth never forgot the beauty of the Highland girl he saw at Inversnaid. Indeed, it is said he had to recur to that fount of inspiration when he wished to pay a poetical compliment to his wife. For the rest, the way in which an educated Highland young lady speaks English is one of the most delightful things in the world, though no doubt she would be very much surprised, and even indignant, if she were told she had any accent at all.—WM. BLACK, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

Lord Coleridge and Mr. Flynn.

When Lord Colegridge came down from breakfast yesterday morning he was accosted by a rough-looking son of the Old Sod who had been waiting for some time at the hotel door.

"Are yez Lord Coleridge, Yer Honor?"

"I am, sir," replied His Lordship with dignity.

"Lord Chafe-Justice av England?"

"The same, my good man."

"I hav a case before 'Squire Antony I wud like yez to plade fur me."

Lord Coleridge smiled faintly, and moved off toward the reading-room, remarking that he did not have the time.

"But yez must do it," urged the man in search of counsel. "I'm Mike Flynn, av the Saxth Ward, an a bloody duffer has brat suit agin mo fur bracken doon his fince wid my express waggon. Si Keck told me yez wud take the case fur me."

At this point the clerk came to the rescue of His Lordship, and Mr. Flynn, of the Sixth Ward, was invited to take a walk.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CABLE.

The New Company of Which ex-Postmaster James is President.

A number of prominent business men of New York, members of the Produce Exchange and other exchanges, have organized a company for the purpose of laying ocean cables between America and England. The chief object is to meet the requirements of business, and to this end the cables will make as nearly direct connection between New York and London and Liverpool as possible, the western terminus having been fixed at a point within a few miles of New York city. The rates for business will be about half those now charged; and guarantees against amalgamation or pooling will be provided. The president of the new organization is Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster-General, and among the directors are David H. Bingham, of David Bingham & Bros.; E. R. Livermore, of E. R. & R. B. Livermore; John H. Herbert, of Herbert & Allen; A. D. Straus, of A. D. Straus & Co.; John F. Blummer, of Pomeroy & Blummer; E. A. Quintard, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank; W. H. Guion, of Williams & Guion; and A. H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. J. C. Hueston has accepted the position of secretary. Nearly all the money is assured, and contracts are in negotiation for two cables of a new type, at once cheaper and better than any heretofore manufactured. The active interest of business men, and especially members of the Produce Exchange, in the enterprise will, it is believed, insure its success as a business venture from the start.

Frightened to Death by a Snake.

Miss Lizzie Belle, daughter of Benjamin F. and Clara A. Stevens, died in Livermore Centre, September 27, under peculiar circumstances. Her age was 13 years and 9 months. Her parents write us as follows: "As some incorrect reports have been circulated in regard to the sickness and death of our daughter Lizzie, we wish to give our testimony. Lizzie was employed in the box factory at Richmond's Mill, covering the little boxes turned there. One morning a basket of boxes was turned upon her bench. She put her hands in them to sift the sawdust from them, and discovered something among them, which she took hold of and brought to light. To her great horror it was a very large spotted snake. She was speechless for a while, but at length revived and said to the boss of the mill, 'That awful bi snake.' He said it made him shudde to touch it. She kept about for several weeks after with the horror of that dreadful snake ever before her. She would go to bed nights, but could not sleep or even remain in her bed; for that dreadful snake was ever around her. She kept up as long as she could, and then took to her bed. The first week she seemed comfortable; then she was taken crazy. Her chief talk was the snake. It seemed ever in her be or around her. She did not even recognize her father or mother, and her sufferings were heartrending. She lay in this state ten weeks, and then was stricken with typhoid fever, which run three weeks. The last few days her senses returned in a measure. Up to the time the fever set in the doctor called it no disease, simply nervous prostration. We think that her sickness, suffering, and death all started from that terrible shock."—*Lewiston Journal.*

Jamie's Old Watch.

On Brush street, near Jefferson avenue, for an hour the other day a bruised and battered old dumb watch and chain lay in the gutter, where some foot had kicked it from the walk. If any one gave the toy a second glance it was to realize that some child had lost or flung it away. The case was batter-ed, the face scratched and scarred, and no boy would turn aside to pick it up.

By and by a curious procession came up from the Brush street depot. It was composed of a man and his wife, both past 50 years of age, and four children, the youngest of whom seemed to be about 12. They were spread out on walk and street, heads down and moving slowly, and there was a look of anxiety on every face. Some one asked the man if he had lost his wallet, and he replied:

"No, not that. Somewhere as we came along we lost our Jamie's watch."

"Very valuable?"

"Well, sir, not as far as money goes, but it's a relic of the dead, and, sir—and——"

"Oh, it was an old dumb watch, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"You'll find it in the gutter up by that post."

The entire family made a rush for the spot, and the watch had no sooner been lifted than the mother kissed it, and the children shouted their exultation.

"It may seem foolish to you, sir," explained the husband, as he slyly wiped at something like a tear in the corner of his eye, "but it's a long twelve years since Jamie died. That watch was the first toy I ever bought him. We've been burned out of house and home twice since he died, and that's the only scrap of relic left us of the little one. You see it's old and bent, but money couldn't buy it. Every time we look at it we can call up his blue eyes and the chubby face, and the thought that he is waiting for us up there almost answers for a meal with mother."

"Are you going away?"

"Yes—across the ocean to our old home in England. We must leave the dead behind. Had we lost the watch, I believe the mother would have broken her heart. So long as we have it the boy's face comes up to us. We can almost hear his laugh again, and it seems more like we had him away to sleep for an hour or two. Thank heaven that we have it! It was Jamie's, sir, and we are never to see his grave again."

GENEROSITY.—Never be sorry for any generous thing that you ever did, even if it was betrayed. Never be sorry that you were magnanimous, if the man was mean afterwards. Never be sorry that you gave. It was right for you to give, even if you were imposed upon. You cannot afford to keep on the safe side by being mean.

The Overworked Oyster.

"My gracious, ole fellow," said the slice of lemon peel to the oyster, "you look mighty pale."

"Pale!" exclaimed the other, "and why wouldn't I? Here I've been up, night after night, attending church socials, church choir oyster suppers, and so on, and I'm about played out. All the work comes on my shoulders, and I ask myself, as I wander about the stew looking for a chum, 'O Solitude, where are thy charms?' I tell you, old Slice, it was mighty lonesome swimming around in that great tureen."

"Must have been," the other agreed, "but you'll get rest now, eh?"

"Rest! not much," answered the oyster, sitting down exhausted. "I've got to play a lone hand at a teacher's oyster supper to-night. They borrowed me for the occasion."

"It's stew bad," said the Lemon, sympathizingly, "but you're no worse off than I am. I, alone, furnished lemonade for 565 scholars at the Sunday-school pic-nic two weeks ago, and, since that, I've done duty in two saloons, and I reckon I've made fully 150 lemonades."

"My goodness, old man, you're as badly off as I am," said the oyster. "It's a lemoncholy business, ain't it?"

"You bet," replied the Slice; "but I must be off and sour up for another gallon of lemonade; tra-la."

"By-by."

Charlestown has a shoemaker named Jumi. He should be able to make some good chews.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Her" Mother-in-Law.

It is always his mother-in-law upon whom sarcasm spends its random ineffectual shots. Her mother-in-law escapes. With manly egotism editors and writers who are, invariably and heedlessly masculine, remorselessly put the stale slanders in cold type and assume that their mothers are perfect mothers-in-law. "Are we not their sons?" "Could so perfect a specimen of manhood spring from any but a most perfect source?" Assuredly not. But wives are proverbially known to be imperfect; hence their mothers are more so. Who ever knew a wife that could cook like "my mother," or make a shirt that set like mother's, or darn socks so they wouldn't hurt the tender feet? "Mother used to do it, I don't see why you can't." The wife being so faulty, what can her mother be?

It is never disagreeable to him to hear his mother say that "Mary Jane dresses too much," "that Mary Jane entertains too much," "that she is extravagant in her house-keeping, careless in the management of the children," "too demonstrative," or the reverse. Oh, no, it is his mother and she must know. But let her mother but hint in the kindest manner that "George stays out too late," or that the "club is too expensive for a young man just starting in life with his own way to make," "that his cigar bill would suffice to bring many a little luxury into his home," and then will flow the vows (made to his wife with profane prefixes unfit for ears polite) that he "won't stand that old woman's tyranny any longer, that he had put up with it long enough (although it may be the first hint that she does not think him perfect), that if she keeps on in that strain she will drive him straight to the devil," etc.

But these are nothing beside the trials of a young wife taken to live with her mother-in-law. Who ever saw a mother with a darling son that could find a girl good enough or pretty enough for the splendid creature who one day is going to make Rome howl with his phenomenal cleverness and wonderful abilities? Be she ever so pretty or ever so sweet—she is not too pretty nor too sweet to incur his mother's aversion. The first battle ground (it looks like tattle ground as written—ED.) is the housekeeping of this double household—and although all the drudgery of the house-keeper may be relegated to the young wife—be sure the reins of government are still in the hands of *his* mother. This gives her an opportunity to criticise and admonish that is not to be gained by any other arrangement. Who has not seen in their own circle of acquaintance some sweet young girl married and taken to live with her mother-in-law? Did no one notice how, little by little, the happy light faded from her eyes, the youthful elasticity from her step, until people began to say: "How Mary Jane is fading." "She used to be so pretty." "Those delicate, bright looking girls fade so soon." Her mother has seen it if no one else has, and perhaps this is the beginning of the trouble between him and his mother-in-law, of which he writes so fervently.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The One Thing in Which She Was Not Extravagant.

Mr. Topnoody lighted his cigar the other evening, after supper, just before starting down town, and Mrs. Topnoody looked at him and said:

"You smoke good cigars, don't you, Topnoody?"

"I try to, my dear."

"I heard a lady say to-day her husband told her you smoked two for-a-nickel kind."

"The scoundrel," said Mr. Topnoody, indignantly.

"I told her I knew you had better taste than that."

"Of course I have, my dear, and I'm glad you defended me. I smoke only the best and these cost twenty-five cents a piece, wholesale."

"How many do you smoke a day?"

"I smoke only about a half a dozen; but I give away enough to make it average as much as ten a day. There's nothing mean about me, my dear, in that sort of thing."

"Ten a day," said his wife, meditatively, "three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, 3,650 cigars a year, at a quarter apiece, amounts to $912.50—Topnoody, I want a $500 sealskin sacque."

"What? You shock me. Why, I can't afford it. I never wear any $600 clothes."

"All the same, I'm going to have it, and if I have to select it I'll get one for seven-fifty sure, Topnoody."

"But, my dear——"

"Don't but me, Topnoody. You may be a goat, but I'm no target."

"Good heavens, woman, you'll bankrupt me with your reckless extravagance."

"You think I'm extravagant, do you?"

"Yes, I do; you are extravagant in everything from your jaw clear around."

"Not everything, Topnoody."

"Name one thing you ain't extravagant in and I'll give you a dozen sacques, if I have to mortgage the house to do it."

"Will you? Well, I'll tell you mighty quick. I'm not extravagant in my admiration of a man named Topnoody, and I——"

Topnoody didn't remain even to hear the conclusion.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—"I thought," said the senior Baggles as he produced a suspicious looking flat bottle from his son's valise, "that there was nothing but your surgical instruments in this bag." "That's what I said, dad." "Then, sir, what do you call this?" "That? Oh, that's my eye-opener, dad; very useful instrument, very useful; indispensable, I assure you!"

—The idea of a woman demanding equal pay for equal work! She ought to be willing to do all the work for no pay at all. This comes of your higher education. Once was the time when a woman was willing to enlist in matrimony and become wife, mother, washerwoman and maid of all work, for board and clothes, and sometimes fifty poor board and plagues to clothes; but now—really, we have no patience with the creatures!

He Wanted an Explanation.

"You look like a clergyman," observed a hard up man to the gentleman next him in the smoker.

"I am," was the reply.

"Then I'd like to have you explain something to me."

"What is it?"

"You know, the Bible says 'as ye sow, so shall ye reap.' Now I've been sewing up holes in these trousers for two years, and I want to know when I am likely to reap another pair."

And he got the whole seat to himself.

The Hunter's Music.

The thunder grew louder. The storm gathered, hovered, burst. In a moment we were all wet—but hark! through the roll of the thunder and above the swirl of the rain, there sounds the bay of the hounds upon the mountain side. Old Spot is giving tongue, and that means the game is a bear. Young Spot joins in, and—booom, boooonm—down the canyon they came. The younger dogs stop chasing deer, and add their sharper voices to the steady roar of the infallible old trailer who follows on, as sure and as relentless as death. Where else now is music? Where is any harmony other than that of the full-voiced pack a-cry! Oh! Patti, Gerster, Nilsson; oh! Remenyi, Rubenstein, we love thee all, but no, thank you! we can't come just now.—*American Field.*

A high calling—The hallooing of a guide on a mountain.

THE STAGE-COACH ROBBERS.

What the Passenger With One Eye Did.

There was an army officer, a sutler, a surveyor, and two men who might have been mine inspectors in the stage when it drew up at Burt Hill to take on another passenger.

"Howdy," said the new passenger as he crowded in.

As he stood for a moment in the light of the station lamp, all saw that his left eye was gone. He wore no shade or patch to conceal the loss, and those who gave him a second look felt that the fire in his remaining eye was bright enough to answer for two. Dark as it was in the stage he seemed to have "sized up" every man inside of a minute, and, seeming to be satisfied regarding the crowd, he settled himself back in his seat, and had no remarks to make.

By and by the army officer mentioned something about road agents, and directly the conversation became interesting. Coaches had been stopped at various points on the line within a week, and it was pretty generally believed that a bad gang had descended on the route and were still ripe for business. The man with one eye had nothing to say. Once or twice he raised his head and that single

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents would oblige us by mailing their letters as early in the week as possible. We intend to send the paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly, and news items reaching us later than noon on Wednesday will run the risk of being left over—and out.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The edition of THE CHRONICLE printed each week is now so large and increasing rapidly that in order to catch the mails the paper must go to press very early each week. Changes for contract advertisements must be handed in not later than Tuesday morning of each week to ensure attention for that week's issue. There will be no deviation from this rule in the future. *Transient and legal advertisements will be received up to the time of going to press.* We hope our advertisers will bear the above remarks in mind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

G. T. R.—Joseph Hickson.
Concert—Caledonian Society.
Royal Baking Powder.
Warner's Safe Cure.
Watches—H. Richardson.
Drugs—J. W. Browett.
Dry Goods—Godson & Co.
Special—Nonsuch.
School Books—P. W. Campbell.
Tenders—Wm. Sutherland.
Wood Wanted—W. T. Feightner.
Cream—De Laval Cream Separator Co.
Auction Sale—J. Boles.
Meeting—Thos. Seldon.
Notice—M. H. Gray,
For Sale—Wm. Crary.
Violin Tuition—P. W. Campbell.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

GOOD ice at the rink.

"AN Ambitious Woman."

SLEIGHING parties are popular.

"AN Ambitious Woman" next week.

HORSE race in the park this afternoon.

LARGE quantities of good ice are being harvested.

THE Ingersoll Rural Cemetery Co. meet on Monday, 21st.

MR. F. Wixson is erecting a handsome residence on Queen street east, which is fast approaching completion.

A GRAND TREAT IN STORE.—The Camilla Urso Concert Co. are to appear in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, Jan. 28th.

WE regret to learn that Messrs. Jas. F. McDonald and Wm. Ewart are confined to their houses with severe colds.

THERE was no quorum at the Agricultural Society meeting called for Thursday last A meeting is called for Saturday, 26th inst.

SCOTTISH CONCERT.—The programme of the Grand Scottish Concert appears in another column. Read it.

ON our second page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.—Last meeting of the old council to-night. The new council will be sworn-in on Monday forenoon next, and the first regular meeting will be held the same evening.

M. E CHURCH.—The Sunday School Entertainment of this church on Tuesday evening last proved a most successful one. There was a large attendance, and the children acquitted themselves splendidly.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The young people of the B. C. Church, Oxford street, are arranging for a first class entertainment to be held on Monday evening, 28th inst. Look out for the "bill of fare."

PRINTED billheads look business like, and cost little more than the blank paper. They make the work of getting out accounts easier too. The CHRONICLE has a good and cheap line on hand. Call and examine samples, and learn prices.

SLEIGHS, ETC.—Mr. Geo. Bailey has been appointed agent here for the sale of carriages, sleighs, etc., made by John Campbell of London. He now has a large stock of sleighs on hand at his old warerooms opposite the Daly House.

DELEGATES TO GRAND LODGE.—At the last regular meeting of Anchor Lodge, Y. M. P. B. A., of this town, Bros. T. Bowers, M. D., J. E. Holden, and E. L. Smith were elected delegates to attend the Grand Lodge, which meets in Toronto on February 12th.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have received several communications this week in reference to the reform convention to be held at Mt. Elgin to-morrow. As the convention will be over before THE CHRONICLE reaches the majority of its readers and the communications would therefore have no effect we have omitted them.

MARKING BALLOTS.—It is very gratifying to notice how generally correct the people of all classes have become in the marking of their ballots at municipal and other elections. A few years ago the number of spoiled ballots reported by returning officers was remarkable. Now, however, very few errors are ever made.

THE POOR House question was submitted to the people without giving them any information about its objects, working or expense. The people in the rural municipalities supposed the House was solely intended to keep the poor of the towns, and therefore voted solidly against it.—*Woodstock Times.*

SNOW ON SIDEWALKS.—It is announced that the snow by-law will in future be strictly enforced. There is very little use for one man to clear off the walk opposite his premises if his neighbour neglects to do his part. It is the intention of the authorities to see that the walks are all kept clear of snow in the future.

SLEIGHING.—Sleighing for the last week or so has been very good, and any branch of business in which teaming is necessary, has been correspondingly brisk, although the intensity of the cold a few days since, may have somewhat hindered operations. Large quantities of wood have been brought to market, selling rapidly at good prices.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of Robbie Burns will be celebrated in Ingersoll by a grand concert under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, January 25th 1884. The Society has secured the services of the great Scottish humourist, Findlay McGregor. He will be assisted by Miss Belle Parsons, the humorous elocutionist, contralto vocalist and pianist, of Detroit.

COUNCILS FOR 1884.—According to the municipal law the new councils for the current year are required to meet on the third Monday of this month; and as the reeves and deputy reeves have to assemble in county councils on the 4th Tuesday in January to elect wardens, etc., it so happens the present year that this compels them to meet on the next day after organizing in the local municipalities—the 4th Tuesday being the next day after the 3rd Monday.

A GREAT ARTIST.—Camilla Urso is one of the greatest artists that has ever visited this town. Ingersoll is to be congratulated on having the opportunity of hearing her, and we trust our citizens will show their appreciation of high artistic talent by welcoming this great artist with a full house. We do not believe (as has been alleged) that the tastes of our people can only be gratified by a band of negro jubilee singers. We believe they can understand and appreciate the finer music of cultivated artists.

CANADIAN WINTERS.—The good sleighing is being taken advantage of. The merry jingle of the sleigh bells is heard on the streets from early morn till dewy eve, and a good while afterwards. Were it not for the sleighing the Canadian winter season would be drill indeed, for cold without snow is highly unpleasant. Besides the sleighing there are such outdoor pastimes as skating, curling, snow-shoeing, tobogganing and ice boating although the latter of these exercises cannot be indulged in here.

EXPOSURE AT FUNERALS.—An exchange remarks:—At this time of the year a great deal of mischief is done by people standing with their hats off at funerals. The drive to the cemetery is apt to give one a chill, and the burial service in connection with some of the churches is unduly long. It is only right that people should take their hats off when the burial service is being read, but it is not wise for them to expose themselves to unnecessary risk. A cold at this season may easily develop into something worse. It would be better if the burial service in winter time were confined to the house.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—The February number is even more than usually attractive with literary and artistic gems. The editor (T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.), has an exceedingly interesting article, "Wonders of the Century"; the Rev. E. Barrass, M. A., contributes an admirable one, "Methodism in Canada," with nineteen portraits and other illustrations, "Capri and its Blue Grotto," "Zwingle, the Swiss Reformer," "The Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers," "George Frederick Handel," "Samson Agonistes," "Liturgies and Liturgic Worship," etc., etc., are among the other prominent articles. There are short stories, sketches, essays and poems, and with a most varied, edifying and entertaining miscellany, the present number may challenge comparison with the best of its contempor, aries. The price is 25 cents a number; $2.50 a year, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, N. Y.

SOUTH OXFORD LIBERALS.

Annual Meeting at Mt. Elgin—Large Meeting of Representative Liberals—Convention to be held To-Morrow.

The annual meeting of the South Oxford Reform Association was held at Mt. Elgin on Thursday afternoon. The storm of the past two days had drifted the roads so badly that it was very difficult to reach the meeting from some parts of the riding. In spite of this, however, about 150 representative Reformers assembled. Among them were James Noxon, P. J. Brown, W. S. King, M. Day, T. Mayberry, T. L. Newton, G. H. Cook, C. J. Cook, W. Colyer, M. Hadcock, John Lee, H. A. Titus, E. Rinch, J. Connor, D. Tripp, W. S. Ferguson, S. Sherwood, T. J. Lammerman, J. Rice, J. Mines, D. Elliott, John Watt, Jas. Brady, J. F. McDonald, J. B. Capron, W. Watterworth, Wm. Schell, J. O. Flearman, J. V. Bodwell, W. Tripp, J. C. Hegler, F. Cody, Wm. McDonald, L. McLean, Geo. S. Oliver, Dr. McKay, E. B. Brown, Justus Miller, A. M. McKay, A. Ross, M. L. Stephens, James Fitzgerald, James A. Cody, W. Nancekivell, James Hunter, Jas. Ryan, Dr. Smith, R. Ryan, P. Kennedy, John Sheahan, J. M. Wilson, W. Ryan, John Tribe, Jas. Wilcox, J. Thornton, W. Brown, John Fulton, M. T. Buchanan, Wm. McKim, Joseph Bell, John Russell, John Frezell, W. Norris, Wm. Gait, Charles Thompson, J. C. Ross, D. W. Pratt, R. Butler, D. S. Butterfield. The press was represented by G. F. Gurnett, of THE CHRONICLE, and A. Pattullo, of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review.*

The following officers were elected:

President—Seneca Pitcher, Norwich.

Vice-President—Wm. McDonald, Tilsonburg.

Sec.-Treas.—Jas. F. McDonald, Ingersoll.

Mr. Day, the retiring president, spoke of the harmony with which the party had worked during his time of office, and expressed the opinion that in the contest supposed to be impending they would be found harmonious and united as usual.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved by James Noxon, seconded by E. V. Bodwell, That this association regrets the serious mental condition of our member, the Hon. Adam Crooks, which unfits him for the discharge of his duties as our representative, and we desire to express our high appreciation of his service as member of South Oxford, and to the cause of good Government.

Moved by H. A. Titus, seconded by Franklin Cody, That from information in possession of this Association, there is reason to believe that the representation for South Oxford will be declared vacant immediately on the assembling of the Legislature, on the 23rd inst., and in view of such an event, it is desirable that a candidate be selected to contest the Riding in the Reform interest: that for the purpose of making a proper selection of a candidate, a convention be held on Friday, the 18th inst., and that delegates be elected on Thursday, 17th inst.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents for the different municipalities:—

Name	*Post Office.*
SOUTH NORWICH.	
1. W. L. Townsend,	Hawtrey.
2. John Singer,	Otterville.
3. M. Durkee,	do.
4. James Wilcox,	Springford.
5. James H. Spencer,	do.
NORTH NORWICH.	
1. George Barr,	Norwich.
2. Elias Mott,	do.
3. W. H. Dennis,	do.
4. John Sheahan,	do.
NORWICHVILLE.	
1. J. H. Farrington.	
2. D. S. Butterfield.	
3. W. P. Ray.	
EAST OXFORD.	
1. Allen Virtue,	Eastwood.
2. John Eade,	Oxford Centre.
3. T. J. Lammerman,	Curries.
INGERSOLL.	
1. W. Watterwoth,	4. M. T. Buchanan,
2. W. C. Bell,	5. Peter Kennedy,
3. John Russell,	6. J. M. Wilson.
DEREHAM.	
1. S. Foster,	Salford.
2. W. Nancekivell,	Ingersoll.
3. S. Sherwood,	Springford.
4. J. Ryan,	Culloden.
5. D. Smith,	Delmer.
6. J. Fulton,	Brownsville.
TILSONBURG.	
1. J. C. Ross.	
2. C. Thompson.	
3. Jas. Connor.	
WEST OXFORD.	
1. Thos. R. Mayberry,	Salford.
2. Jas. Dicky,	Beachville.
3. F. Cody,	Sweaborg.
NORTH OXFORD.	
1. W. Colyer,	Ingersoll.
2. W. Dunn,	Ingersoll.

THE CARNIVAL.

At the Rink on Tuesday Evening.

There was an excellent attendance at the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening, upon the occasion of the first carnival of the season. Good music was rendered, the ice was in fine condition and everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. A goodly number of strangers from London, Woodstock and other places were present. There were several fine costumes shown. Among those present were the following:—

Miss Ada Palmer, Bride.
" Mira Hambly, Peek-a-boo.
" Lucy McCarty, Gipsy Queen.
" Jennie Rice, Hornet.
" May Boles, Red, white and blue.
" Marguerite Smith, Stars and stripes.
" Jennie McKellar, } Charity.
" Kate Vance, }
" Paulena Smith, Toy girl.
" Tillie Vance, Fairy.
" Kate Rose, Brigand's daughter.
" L. G. Oliver, Artist.
" Tottie Broderick, Sarnia, grandma.
" Josie Smith, good luck.
" Ella Greenaway, Spanish Girl.
" Bella Clark, purity.
" Nettie Palmer, Queen of the forest.
" Miza Buchanan, officer's lady.
" Nettie Murray, snow drift.
" Christena Buchanan, boots and shoes.
" Laura Ditchfield, good luck.
" Hannah Eyman, Swiss lady.
" Selena Mabee, sun flower.
" Emily Smith, Mary Queen of Scots.
" Jessie Wilson, waiting maid.
" Maggie O'Neill, winter.
" Annie McCarty, waiter.
" Emma McCarty, Spanish lady.
Mr. Joel McCarty, Mexican Cow Boy.
" Elmer Baker, } Sailor,
" Chas. Scoffin, } Cow Boy.
" Joe Doherty, Cow Boy.
" Geo. Baigent, Thamesford, Mexican Cow Boy.
" John McDonald, } Mr. and Mrs. Grumthy and
" John Goble, } sick kid.
" Robert Rice, Mexican Cow Boy,
" John Cavanagh, white-washer.
" F. Keating, young cadet.
" James Stuart, washerwoman.
" Willie Morrison, sailor boy.
" Charlie Underwood, clown.
" Harry Mason, clown.
" C. T. Hoaga, Ghost.
" Harry Grant, Saratoga waiter.
" W. A. Smith, } Irish gentleman.
" F. Boles, }
" A. Middlemiss, Page.
" Jas. Gustin, Saltanbulus.
" J. E. Ross, clown.
" Barnett Secord, Uncle Sandy.
" Jos. Hambly, Aunt Dinah.
" W. Middlemiss, what is it.
" Chas. Penfold, John E. Dialima, horizontal bar performer.
" Sterling Warnock, } torch boys.
" Chas. Warnock, }
" Gus Kennedy, Anti Fat.
" D. G. Douglas, London, a Dude in season.
" Chas. Fonger, a Dude out of season.
" T. Loss, Woodstock, masher.
" Joe Sutton, Dutch emigrant.
" E. Keating, Brigand chief.
" Edgar Buchanan, butcher.
" A. McDonald, waiter.
" Chas. Rose, }
" J. Greenaway, } Barnum's Quartett of Curious
" F. Campbell, } Wonders.
" Jas. Noe, }
" F. Smale, Chinawoman.

LONDON BICYCLE CLUB:

Messrs. J. Hodgins, Wm. Begg, J. McArthur, A. Osborne, G. Cameron, A. Forsyth, Jas. Lamb, J. Muirhead.

IT is impossible to find one individual who felt certain—some time ago—that the winter would be an open one.

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

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

Moss & Co's. D. S. F. Mustard cannot be surpassed for excellence of flavor purity and strength, ask your grocer for it. 75

OYSTERS in every style at Vance's. 71.

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logee's. 60

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

ASK your grocer for Moss & Co's. Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard. 75

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's, McCaughey's Block. 41.

DESTROY the Worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms 82t,

REV. FATHER BOUBAT.

Parting Testimonials From His Congregation.

The Rev. Father Boubat preached his farewell sermon, to the congregation over which he has presided the past seven years, Sunday morning, and was listened to with an earnestness and attention which seldom fails to the lot of a clergyman. After the impressive service concluded the school children read a feeling address to their spiritual adviser, and presented him with a handsome dressing case, to which the rev. gentleman made a suitable reply.

Subsequently Mr. James Brady, on behalf of a Committee of the congregation, asked the rev. divine's acceptance of a well filled purse, accompanying the same with the following address:—

"To the Rev. Father Boubat, Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll:—

"REV. AND DEAR SIR.—It is with feelings of profound sorrow we learn that you have offered the resignation of your pastoral charge of this mission, and that, with the sanction of His Lordship, you are about to leave us with the view of taking charge of another field of labour. Such unexpected and sad news has filled the hearts of your parishioners with deep regret, and we cannot, therefore, let this opportunity pass without signifying the high estimation in which we hold you.

"Since your arrival amongst us, seven years ago, you have endeared yourself to all, and to day, rev. sir, the name of Father Boubat elicits loving remembrances from every one in the parish. It requires no words of ours to point to the many improvements and good works which stand as monuments of your zeal and piety—they speak for themselves—our magnificent new church, second to none in Ontario, also the new parsonage, etc., etc. We also owe you a debt of gratitude for the great interest you have always taken in our schools. Our children will remember with heartfelt thanks their beloved priest, and ever recollect the well-meant instructions given to them; that when you are far away they may ever think of you, remain good Catholics and be also good members of society. Brief though the time at our disposal, we cannot allow it to pass without giving, in some slight manner, a substantial proof of the regard and esteem in which you are held by your parishioners, for which purpose we beg your acceptance of this purse. In conclusion, rev. sir, we solicit a remembrance in your prayers and at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

"We subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the congregation of Ingersoll, your loving and sorrowing friends, James Brady, James Murdoch, Robert Keating, Michael Dunn, John S. Smith, Peter Kennedy, Thomas Henderson, John Flaherty, John O'Callaghan, Peter Carling, Richard Ryan, Wm. Crawford, J. S. Henderson, Michael Clear, D. O'Neil, Andrew Smith.

"Ingersoll, Jan. 13, 1884."

The younger members of Father Boubat's congregation also evinced their appreciation of his labours by asking his acceptance of a purse of money, together with the subjoined address:—

"DEAR FATHER BOUBAT.—On the eve of your departure from amongst us, the younger members of your flock are anxious to tender to you the sentiments of reverence, love and esteem which they entertain towards you, as also to assure you of the high appreciation they feel of the devoted energy with which you have laboured for their spiritual and temperal interests. To you, dear Father, we owe the erection of our magnificent church, which will be a lasting monument to your zeal for the cause of our holy religion in Ingersoll. Your goodness and personal kindness have endeared you to the hearts of your people, who do not forget the debt of gratitude due to you from them. You have, by word and example, conducted all under your care in the holy and safe paths of faith, piety and Christian virtue, which alone lead to eternal life. It is, therefore, with the deepest regret that we must now sever the ties that have bound us together so many years, feeling that the void in our hearts caused by your departure can never be filled.

"Dear Father, please accept this purse from your children as a slight token of the strong attachment and filial love they bear you. If our prayers avail on High, your future path will be a happy one, as we shall daily commend you to the sacred heart of Jesus, in whose honor you have done so much for us.

"We will now bid you a kind farewell, wishing you, dear Father, the success you deserve in your future field of labor.

"Committee—Alex. Murdoch, Thomas J. Henderson, Thomas Comiskey, Ella Brady, Emma Smith, Minnie Keating, and Annie Shea.

"Ingersoll, Jan. 13, 1884."

The rev. gentleman was visibly affected by these manifestations of kindness on the part of both young and old, and replied as follows:—

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,—

"I thank you very sincerely for your very kind addresses by which you so gracefully express regret and pain on the occasion of my departure from amongst you, and of the most probably permanent severance of the ties of pastoral and spiritual affinity which have existed between us, I may say now, for seven years.

"The kindness and generosity of this present step of yours, of the congregation as a whole, and of the young people in particular, is appreciated by me so much the more as, under present circumstances, my heart naturally swells and breaks, and in the course of human promptings is yearning and gaping for loving and sympathizing hearts wherewith to soothe its aches.

"My heart aches, dear, beloved friends, when I find myself taken away, as I may put it, by the irresistible hand of passing events from among beloved parishioners, many among whom have given unto me, in most trying difficulties, a more than common and ordinary measure of sympathetic and practical assistance and of personal devotedness.

"My heart aches when I find this certainly beautiful and most devotional church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus taken away from me perhaps by an allwise Providence to whom I have had me draw richer and holier results from this precious gift, 'The Sanctuary' which, I hope, will yet be found to be the diocesan focus of our Blessed Lord's radiating love unto the devout worshippers and followers of His Sacred Heart.

"My heart aches when this severance of most sacred ties calls fresh to my mind all the greater good that I have failed to do you and the imperfections which have retarded the little good I have tried to do.

"Your kindness, therefore, is so much the better appreciated and my debt of gratitude to you is so much the heavier, when, unworthily faring better than our divine Master, my disciples and friends fall not asleep but are up round about me to protect me, if need there were, before a cold and not always a just world, and to assist my weakness by their fervent prayers before the most loving and most fergiving heart of Jesus.

"Very sincere thanks, then, again, my beloved friends, I give to you, the congregation of Ingersoll, and in particular to the young people thereof, for this and many other kind acts in the past.

"We may never meet again in person during our earthly pilgrimage, and never be united again in the bonds of pastoral friendship, but please remain assured that we shall often meet in the bonds of Christian charity the most grateful, and that when your spirit and your heart will be at the foot of Jesus, there also you shall find my spirit and my heart, and the incense of our prayers shall commingle and ascend through the sacred heart to the mercy seat of the Eternal Father.

"In earnest of which, believe me ever your grateful and devoted friend.

"B. BOUBAT."

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool,* they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

VANCE'S oyster parlour is now open. Give him a call. 71.

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

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

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

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

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

NO table is complete without Moss & Co's Celebrated Mustard. 75

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.25 The best value ever offered in Ingersoll.—S. P. Logee. 56

DR. Low's Worm Syrup will remove worms and cause, quicker than any other Medicine. 82t,

TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening last.

Members present:—His Worship, the Mayor, in the chair, Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Matheson, Stewart, Horsman, Cragg, Dr. McKay, Waterhouse, Richardson and Walley.

Treasurer's report for December showing balance on hand $1,689.46 read.

Report of Chief Engineer of Fire Department read.

Letter from M. T. Buchanan, giving up Hook & Ladder House.

The following accounts were read: Ingersoll Gas Light Co, $84.85; J. W. Holmes, tile, $1.47; Thos. Henderson, repairs, $20; Brown & Wells, law costs, $12.12; R. M. Deuel, wood for town hall, $14.75; C. R. Patience, printing election, $3.75; R. A. Woodcock, election expenses, $30.32; Geo. Ross, coal, $35.63; Robt. Frezell, tramp's meals, $5.70; G. F. Gurnett, printing, $105.94; H. Rowland, printing and order book, $11.50.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, That the taxes of the following ratepayers appearing on the accompanying list be remitted and the Mayor sign order in favour of the collector for the same amount, $79:—Miss Poole, $3.80; Mrs. H. McKay, $5.70; Mrs. A. P. Case, $2; Mary McCaskill, ½, $5.85; Mrs. Caroline Denning, ½, $2.62; Mrs. Hugill, ½, $2.62; Mrs. Robert Ross, ½, $2.85; Miss Rosina Stuart, $7.80; John Fraser, $5.35; Mrs. H. Lewis, ½, $2.80; Geo. Roberts, $2; Mrs. Cunningham, ½, $4.88; Mrs. Matheson, $2; Mrs. E. Edwards, ½, $4.28; Mrs. S. Collins, ½, $4.28; Geo. Cowse, $2.60; Mrs. McClary, $2.80; Mrs. J. James, ½, $4.52; Mrs. L. D. Kennedy, ½, $2.85; Mrs. C. Stonehouse, ½, $2.62; Mrs. Jackson, ½, $4.28.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Horsman, and resolved, That R. M. Deuel's account, $14.75, for wood for town hall and lock-up, be paid and that the Mayor sign an order on the Treasurer for the same.

Moved by Dr. McKay, seconded by Mr. Waterhouse, and resolved, That the salary of Mr. Gray, $50, for November and December, be paid, and that the Mayor sign order on the Treasurer for the same.

Moved by Mr. Walley, seconded by Mr. Matheson, That Geo. Ross' account, coal, $35.62½, be paid.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Waterhouse, That an order be drawn in favour of Wm. Thompson for $168, salary of 28 men for 6 months ending December 31st, 1883, and the following salaries be paid: Thos. Henderson, 1st engineer, $25; F. Sheppard, 2nd do., $12.50; W. Towle, 3rd do., $6.25.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Cragg, and resolved, That the sum of $50 be placed to the credit of Dr. McKay, Secretary of Band Committee, being amount in full for the year just ended, and that the Mayor sign order on the Treasurer for the same.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, That the salary of C. C. L. Wilson, $50, in full to January 1st, 1884, be paid.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Walley, and resolved, That the Mayor sign an order in favour of the Ingersoll Gas Light Co. for $81.46.

Moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and resolved, That the Mayor sign an order on the Treasurer in favour of M. Gray for $5.70, being for 38 meals for tramps at R. Frezell's, in full to December 31st, 1883.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Horsman, and resolved, That $30.32 be paid R. A. Woodcock for election expenses.

Moved by Mr. Waterhouse, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and resolved, that the Mayor sign order on the Treasurer in favour of R. Vance for $50, yearly grant to Chief of Fire Brigade.

Council adjourned.

INGERSOLL BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ingersoll branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society was held in the King Street Methodist Church on Thursday evening last. The Rev. E. M. Bland, 1st Vice-President, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by announcing a hymn. The Rev. J. Reynolds read a portion of the scripture. Rev. H. C. Speller offered prayer. The choir of the church were assisted by a few from other choirs.

The Secretary read the financial and statistical report, showing the sales at the Depository to be considerably in advance of the previous year.

It was moved by Rev. W. W. Ross, seconded by H. Crotty, and resolved, That we do hereby express our deep regret at the loss of the Rev. John McEwan, one who by his catholicity of spirit, cultured and thorough going qualities, has endeared himself to us all, and that we follow him with earnest prayers and large hope to the important sphere of Secretary of the Sabbath School Association of Ontario, a position to which years of preparations have eminently qualified him.

The Ladies' Auxiliary reported a very satisfactory increase in the amount collected over the previous year. They have also sustained a great loss, as well as the Committee, in the removal of Mrs. McEwen.

The following motion was unanimously adopted by the 2nd quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary: Whereas for seven years past Mrs. McEwen has rendered most reliable assistance in connection with our Bible Society work, not only in the way of sympathy, counsel and active effort, which she never failed to exert, but also by the cheerful hospitality of her home, which has, so many times been extended in connection with the societies' meetings. Therefore resolved, That we put on record our appreciation of the above, and our sincere regret at the removal from our midst of one so worthy of our esteem, both as a friend and fellow worker, so reliable and efficient in every department of Christian work. Our loving and grateful regards follow her to her new home, with the earnest prayer that she may be cheered, sustained and increasingly helped in the work of faith and labor of love.

The following is a financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1883:

Jan. 11, 1883. Balance in Treasurer's hands ..... $ 11 49
Collection at public meeting 9 00
Collected by Ladies' Auxiliary during the year 205 30
Sales at the Depository 62 49
$288 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

1883. Purchase of bibles and testaments, A. U. C. Bible Depository.. $ 59 00
Depositor's Commission 10 00
Sexton, services 1 00
Free grant to B. & F. Bible Society. 100 00
Free grant to U. C Bible Society . 100 00
Balance on hand 18 28
$288 28

STOCK ACCOUNT AT DEPOSITORY.

Dec. 31st, 1882. Stock of bibles and testaments on hand ..... $ 62 29
Stock purchases during the year 59 00
$121 29

Dec. 31, 1883. Stock on hand.. .... $ 57 90
Donation of bibles to indigent persons 90
Sales at the Depository 62 49
$121 29

After the passing of several votes of thanks the Secretary read the following list of officers and committees for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. E. M. Bland; 1st Vice-President, Rev. W. W. Ross; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Gordon; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Kneeshaw; Depository, R. Kneeshaw's. Committee: Major Hopkin, H. Crotty, David White, G. Williams, Major McMillan, T. A. Menhennick, F. W. Merchant, Robt. McKay, R. McDonald, Jas. Turner, Mr. Jackson, J. B. Estey, Mr. Mills. Auditors: G. A. Thompson and D. White. Ladies' Auxiliary: President, Mrs. Wells; Vice-President, Mrs. W. W. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Watt.

The Rev. W. W. Ross, by invitation of the Committee was called upon to deliver the annual address.

We cannot pretend to give more than a sketch of a few leading points of the interesting, instructive and very profitable address. The following are some of the leading points referred to by Rev. W. W. Ross:—

The British and Foreign Bible Society was organized in 1834. The Rev. Thos. Charles, of Bala in Wales, may be called the father of the Bible Society. Its organization was providential. Rev. Thos. Charles became painfully aware of the great destitution of bibles in Wales at that time, and proceeded to London where he laid the matter before a Committee of the Tract Society. It was suggested that instead of a Bible Society for Wales, that they should organize one for the world. The idea commended itself to a few, who immediately took steps in that direction; hence the origin of the B. and F. Bible Society, whose motto is "The Bible for the world." The Bible Society rigidly adheres to the principle of giving the holy scriptures without note or comment. It was stated incidentally that the Welsh are probably the greatest bible readers in the world, not excepting the people of Scotland. The Earl of Shaftesbury is now, and has been for many years, the president of the B. and F. Bible Society; many of the Bishops and Archbishops of the church of England are among its vice-presidents, as also some of the leading members among dissenters. Her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria contributes largely to its funds each year; the Princess Royal of Prussia, (our Princess Royal), who contributed liberally before she went to Germany, still continues her subscriptions annually. The Emperor Frederick William of Germany has contributed for years, but since the Franco-Prussian war has largely increased his subscription, having realized the beneficial effects produced by the distribution of bibles among his soldiers during that struggle. The estimated number of bibles in circulation at the beginning of the 19th century was five million, and translated into fifty languages. Number of bibles in whole or part circulated by the B. and F. Bible Society are one hundred million. Price of a bible in the 13th century £37. Price of labour—working man's wages 3½d. per day. 10,000 bibles are issued daily in Great Britain. The bible is now translated into 250 languages and dialects and is now acceptable to two thirds—1,000 millions—of the human race, in their own language.

The address which occupied about one hour in its delivery was listened to with rapt attention by a very intelligent and appreciative audience.

A collection was taken up amounting to $12.

The singing of the choir contributed greatly to the interest of the meeting. At 9.30 p. m. the meeting was brought to a close with the benediction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE;

SIR:—It must be pleasing to every person interested in the education of the youth of our town to note that Ingersoll stands first on the list of successful candidates at the entrance examination which appeared in your last issue, and that 20 of those candidates were pupils of our model school, making a total of 44 during the past year.

This success alone is worthy of our highest commendation, and reflects great credit on the efficient manner in which our Principal has conducted the school since his return to Ingersoll.

Mr. Deacon has, in addition to the work of his own room, had the model students in training, (all of whom passed successfully their professional examination) and given the teachers instruction in the Spencerian system of penmanship, which has enabled them to raise the standard in this important branch.

The Board of Education is to be congratulated on having secured the services of one who is competent to teach with marked success the work required of two teachers in other model schools.

Trusting that we may still continue to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" and thanking you for space in your valuable columns,

I remain, yours, &c,
GRATUS.

Ingersoll, Jan. 15, 1884.

Free Libraries.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—To-day's *Advertiser* joyfully compares the interest taken by the Toronto citizens in their free library with that of Battersea, Eng., where out of 130,000 people only 600 could be induced to vote for such an institution, and chuckles to think that Canada takes so much more interest in literature than the mother-country. How will Ingersoll stand this comparison? With a population of nearly five thousand the Mechanics' Institute is unable to support itself, and unless the people take more interest in it and give it better support, will in all probability collapse. What is the cause of this? Are the people so degenerate and illiterate as to have no taste for reading, or are the Directors of the Institute so negligent that the institution is comparatively unknown? It seems almost incredible to me that people will refuse to pay *one dollar per year* for the privilege of selecting and reading two volumes each week out of a library of nearly two thousand standard works. I believe that if the town were properly canvassed the membership might be raised to three or four hundred. If the Directors do not feel it their duty to solicit subscriptions, let them engage the services of a good canvasser (one can be had without difficulty) and let him canvass every man in the town, and I will guarantee that the membership will be trebled or even quadrupled. It will of course cost something, but even if they give him 25 per cent. of all subscriptions it will be a profitable undertaking, as they will only be at the expense the first year, and it will not cost more to keep the library open for four hundred members than for one. How many small villages both in this country and in the old have made a Mechanics' Institute self-sustaining, and are the people of Ingersoll going to let their library go to the ground from indifference? Ingersoll has the name of preferring Christy Minstrels to Prima Donnas; do not give our enemies an opportunity of saying that we are too illiterate to patronize a public library. Though the people may seem somewhat to blame I do not think that the Directors are to be entirely exonerated. If they had any zeal for the institution which is entrusted to their care the books would not be compelled to go begging as they did most piteously last week. Let there be a stirring up of "dry bones" in their ranks. Let them meet the people half way and there will be no more prayer-meetings among the books even in a dignified poetical strain.

FRITZ.

Ingersoll, Jan. 16, 1884.

To-Morrow's Convention.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It is well known that the Licensed Victuallers are doing their utmost to secure the nomination on the 18th inst. of a candidate for South Oxford, whose sympathies are opposed to temperance and prohibitory legislation. The time has come when the temperance sentiment of this county should be respected, and I write simply to give fair warning that if the Mount Elgin Convention yield to the liquor influence, then the Oxford Temperance Association will bring out an independent candidate to contest the riding in the interest of temperance and morality. This is no threat, but it is well that the Convention should act with a full knowledge of all the circumstances.

W. A. MCKAY,
President of the Oxford Temperance Association.

Woodstock, Jan. 16th 1884.

[The writer of the above, we feel sure, is in error in suggesting that the liquor trade is interesting itself in the South Oxford election. The gentleman referred to goes before the convention as an independent citizen and as a Reformer. If he does not secure the nomination he will join heartily in supporting the nominee whoever he may be. If nominated he will expect the support of his party generally.—ED. CHRONICLE.]

COMMERCIAL.

**INGERSOLL MARKET

Farm and Dairy.

An observant farmer will notice the fact where the soil is rich the grass continues green after such frosts as will shrivel np the herbage on poorer fields. It is undoubtedly the richness of soil of the blue grass region of Kentucky that makes its Winter feed so good in ordinary seasons.

A Michigan farmer who had long been troubled by a cat-hole swamp on his land, which he could not easily drain, relieved the excess of moisture by sinking a shaft down to a gravel bed, into which the surface water soaks away. There are probably many swamps which this plan of draining would help.

Official reports show that there are about 600 creameries in the state of Iowa, and the yield of butter is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds per annum which, at twenty-five cents per pound amounts to $25,000,000. The cheese product is valued at $2,000,000, making a total of $27,000,000 from that branch of industry alone. Iowa has one-thirtieth of all the milch cows in the United States.

The following note on the keeping qualities of English cheese is from the provision trade circular issued by Thomas Downes, Fenning's wharf, Tooley street, London, S. E.: "In reference to make and quality of cheese in American factories they can never be equal in quality to skilled English dairy farmers, whose wives look after the making. English cow-keepers who do not make good cheese find it more profitable, and less labourious, to sell their milk, and this steadily increases, fortunately for consumers, so do imports of American. Probably half our consumption is foreign, and quotations are a good test of quality. English improves by keeping; American deteriorates."

Household Hints.

If an egg is added to the butter for flour griddle cakes they will be surprisingly improved, and brown nicely.

GALVANISED iron pails for drinking water should not be used. The zinc coating is readily acted upon by water, forming a poisonous oxide of zinc.

FOR SPRAIN.—Bathe with arnica diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same. A sprained wrist thus treated will grow well and strong in a few days.

FROSTED FEET.—Rub the parts affected with kerosene every night. Use plenty of it, and sit in front of a moderate fire while applying it. Three or four applications should complete the cure.

TO CLEAN DAMASK CURTAINS.—If crimson, wash well with ordinary soap and water, then rinse in clean cold water, wring through a wringing machine, and hang in the open air to dry. If the curtains are green, use gall instead of soap. Silk trimmings must be removed, as they cannot be cleaned.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—It is said that a very effective remedy for croup is common alum, used as follows:—Take a teaspoonful of pulverized alum, mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable, and administer as quick as possible. Its effect will be truly magical, as almost instantaneous relief will be afforded.

POTATOES.—If you wish to have potatoes mealy do not let them stop boiling for an instant; and when they are done, pour the water off, and let them steam for ten or twelve minntes over the fire. In the spring of the year it is better to boil potatoes in two waters, pouring off the first as soon as it comes to the boil, and then covering the potatoes a second time with cold water, adding a little salt.

Resolutions for the New Year.

That you won't keep a worthless dog.

That you will be kinder to your wife, family and acquaintances.

That you won't go in debt.

That you will be a better farmer than ever before.

That you will live better this year than in the past.

That you will know what each crop costs, and what it brings in.

That you will be economical, but not penurious.

That you will take an interest in the public schools and the education of your children.

That you won't pasture the highways or allow your neighbors to do so if you can help yourself.

That you won't go off to your work swearing when the minister comes to call, and then sit in the shade three hours to be flattered by the man that gets you to put your name to what appears to be a simple contract for the agency of a sickle-grinder, but what happens to be a promissory note for two hundred dollars.

That you will keep your tools in the dry when not in use.

That you will oil the harness twice a year.

That you will plant only the best varities and use only the best implements.

That you will begin work at the earliest possible seasonable moment.

That you will prize the compost heap as the apple of your eye, and not allow it to burn its heart out or the rain to wash it away.

That you will keep the weeds in the fence corners cut down like the profits from bad farming.

That you wont plant a tree and then let it die for lack of attention.

That you will eat more fruit and be happier.

That you won't sell the best fruit and keep the inferior for your family to eat.

That at times you will give your stock plenty of pure water.

That you will provide shelter in summer and in winter.

That you will not feed with a sparing hand.

That you will keep only the best breeds.

That you will provide a variety of wholesome food at seasonable times for your farm stock.

That you will not abuse your horses and allow their shoulders to remain sore.

That you will not dose your horses with all the vile decoctions the fiendish ingenuity of ignorant, superstitious quacks has devised.

That you will have an early garden.

That you will eat more vegetables and pay fewer doctor bills.

That you will not allow the manure to accumulate in the poultry house during the winter but mix it with soil, sand or muck in a sheltered place.

That you will keep a chicken-proof fence around the garden and yard.

That you will have a beautiful home.

FEAR NOT.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator—nothing equals it.

The Spiritual Effects of Drunkenness.

An editorial in "Topics of the Time," of the December *Century*, says: "This loss of self-respect, the lowering of ambition, and the fading out of hope are signs of the progress of this disease in the character. It is a mournful spectacle—that of the brave, ingenuous, high-spirited man sinking steadily down into the degredation of inebriety; but how many such spectacles are visible all over the land! And it is not in the character of those alone who are notorious drunkards that such tendencies appear. They are often distinctly seen in the lives of men who are never drunk. Sir Henry Thompson's testimony is emphatic to the effect that 'the habitual use of fermented liquors, to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce intoxication, injures the body and diminishes the mental power.' If, as he testifies, a large proportion of the most painful and dangerous maladies of the body are due to 'the use of fermented liquors, taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate,' then it is certain that such use of them must result also in serious injuries to the mental and moral nature. Who does not know reputable gentleman, physicians, artists, clergymen even, who were never drunk in their lives, and never will be, but who reveal, in conversation and in conduct, certain melancholly effects, of the drinking habit? The brain is often inflamed with alcohol that its functions are imperfectly performed; and there is a perceptible loss of mental power and of moral tone. The drinker is not conscious of this loss; but those who know him best are painfully aware that his perceptions are less keen, his judgments less sound, his temper less serene, his spiritual vision less clear, because he tarries every day a little too long at the wine. Even those who refuse to entertain ascetic theories respecting these beverages may be able to see that there are uses of them that stop short of drunkenness, and that are still extremely hurtful to the mind and the heart as well as the body. That conventional idea of moderation, to which Sir Henry Thompson refers, is quite elastic; the term is stretched to cover habits that are steadily despoiling the life of its rarest fruits. The drinking habit is often defended by reputable gentlemen to whom the very thought of a debauch would be shocking, but to whom, if it were only lawful, in the tender and just solicitude of friendship, such words as these might be spoken: 'It is true that you are not drunkards, and may never be; but if you could know, what is too evident to those who love you best, how your character is slowly losing the firmness of its texture and the fineness of its outlines; how your art deteriorates in the delicacy of its touch; how the atmosphere of your life seems to grow murky and the sky lowers gloomily above you,—you would not think your daily indulgence harmless in its measure. It is in just such lives as yours that drink exhibits some of its most mournful tragedies.

NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE.

In Which He Rode to Moscow and to Waterloo.

It is quite in accordance with the irony of fate that the state carriages of the Third Napoleon should be exhibited in England at sixpence a head. Not for the first time has the genial showman made money out of the carriage of a Bonapartist. More than sixty years ago an enterprising gentleman named Bullock, the founder of the London museum, now the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, wrote to Mr. William Jerdan, afterwards well known as the editor of the *Literary Gazette*, telling him that he was about to offer his collection for public exhibition, and asking Mr. Jerdan to write some kind of a little introductory address to be delivered on the occasion, especially as regarded a certain Bonapartian relic—the famous imperial travelling carriage, which was captured by a party of Prussian dragoons commanded by Baron Kohler, on the night of Waterloo.

The history of this carriage is of the most curious nature. When it was lost Napoleon and his staff fled from the field on horseback, but the emperor was in wretched health and could hardly keep his saddle. At Philippeville search was made for a carriage to convey the imperial fugitive and his suite, but nothing was found available for the purpose beyond an old postchase, half broken to pieces, and in this dilapidated chariot the vanquished usurper was about to resume his flight when some carriages belonging to Marshal Soult entered the town and these the emperor's servants seized for their master's use. Soult lost his carriage and was proscribed into the bargain by the Bourbons for his adherence to Napoleon, but fate, always ironical, compensated him by permitting him to live long enough to be present as the embassador extraordinary of France at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

In order to attend that memorable pageant the marshal caused to be built one of the grandest of state carriages ever seen, the model for which was for many years a familiar object in a coach-trimmer's window at Longacre. Napoleon's travelling carriage was built at Brussels for the conveyance of the then master of Europe on his fatal exepdition to Russia. It carried him to Moscow and back to Dresden and Paris. It 1814 it bore him to the shores of the Mediterranean and was shipped with him to Elba. In March, 1815, the carriage was reshipped to Cannes. Napoleon's triumphant journey to Paris was made in this carriage; nor would he quit it, although a state carriage had been despatched from the French capital to meet him.

It bore him, finally, to Waterloo and destruction. With this heavy but admirably filled berline a greater literary interest is associated than lurks in the fact that Mr. Bullock asked Mr. Jerdan to write an auctioneer's puff about the Bonapartian relic. Its roominess and commodiousness appear to have attracted the attention of a famous English poet. In any case, Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, in "The Real Lord Byron," tells us that when the Noble Childe, after his separation from his wife, repaired to the continent, he had built for him a travelling carriage which was an exact replica of the imperial berline captured at Waterloo. Mr. Jeaffreson adds that Byron, characteristically enough, quarrelled with the Brussels coach-maker about the bill.—*London Telegraph.*

What it Cost a Railroad President to Learn a Secret.

Mr. Kimball, the present Vice-President of the Rock Island, took a seat behind two section men as a coach leaving Davenport for Chicago. The conductor came in and collected fare from one of the men, the other having previously paid. Said the latter, to gag his friend:

"I can travel on this road whenever I want to, and never pay a cent."

"How's that?" said the other.

"It's a secret," said the first.

Mr. Kimball pricked up his ears and thought he had a good-sized "hen on." The Paddy who last paid his fare got off at a way station, and Mr. Kimball slipped into the vacant seat.

"Have a smoke?" he said to the remaining Irishman. "How do you manage to travel without paying? I do a deal myself, and would like to know."

"Would yez loike to know?" said Pat, looking cunning.

"Indeed I would, and I'll give you $10 if you'll tell me."

"No."

"Fifteen."

"No."

"Twenty-five."

"Done!" said the section hand, and the cash was forked over.

"Be jabers, I walk."

This same Pat is section foreman on the Rock Island, near Davenport.—*Exchange.*

WHAT A DRUGGIST SAYS.

Dear Sirs,—The Crowfoot Bitters are selling rapidly here and giving remarkable satisfaction, as evidenced by the demand which is daily increasing. PARKER & Co.,

$44 Owen Sound, Ont.

Coal Fields in the North-West.

The proof of the existence of coal, of various grades, in workable quantities, seems at last to be forthcoming. In quantity, the coal, in one or other of its forms, from lignite to true coal, bituminous and anthracite, appears to be practically inexhaustible. It is said that Mr. George Dawson's forthcoming report on the subject, will give the following estimate of quantities underlying each square mile of surface:

	Tons.
Main seam, in vicinity of Coal Banks, Belly River, coal underlying one square mile	5,000,000
Grassy Island, Bow River, continuation of Belly River main seam, underlying one square mile.	5,000,000
Horse-shoe Bend, Bow River, continuation of Belly River main seam, underlying one square mile.	4,000,000
Blackfoot Crossing, workable seam as exposed on Bow River	9,000,000

The extension of the coal beds which occur on the Bow and Belly Rivers is great both to the north and north-west. Lignite is found on the North Saskatchewan. One seam is six feet thick, and there is an outcrop at Edmonton. Thirty miles higher up, there is a seam which reaches the enormous thickness of eighteen feet. The quality is good and the composition as follows:

Water	7.92
Volatile combustible matter	31.35
Fixed Carbon	54.97
Ash	5.85

Outcrops exposing large seams are met with at other points. On the North Pembina, an eight feet seam occurs, and on the Athabaska lignite beds have been traced for several miles; and it is expected that near the mountains, coal of a better quality will be found. On the Peace River only thin veins, of doubtful economic value, have so far been found; but it is possible that further explanations may give better results. Coal from a two foot seam in the canon of the mountains, where they are pierced by the Peace River, yielded on analysis:

Water	2.10
Volatile combustible matter	21.54
Fixed carbon	71.63
Ash	4.73

Near the boundary line, coal is found much further east than on the North Saskatchewan. The coal in the Cypress Hills and at Medicine Hat is a distinctly marked lignite, which is of course not the most valuable. On the Souris River, the lignite beds are capable of yielding 7,136,864 tons the square mile. A large number of analyses of lignites found east of the 108th meridian, give the following result:

Water	15.46
Volatile combustible matter	37.97
Fixed carbon	41.21
Ash	5.36

The wide distribution of the beds of different kinds of coal is a most fortunate circumstance, reducing as it does the cost of carriage to the lowest limit, and bringing fuel, an article so much wanted in the North-west, near the homes of future settlers.

On the policy of the Government in dealing with these coal lands, much will in the future depend. The great thing to be guarded against will be the formation of rings that might carry prices to an artificial height. The profits of individuals and companies who acquire coal areas should be got out of the working, and not extracted from jobbing purchases and sales of coal lands. The regulations for the disposal of coal lands are in many respects, fair enough. After survey has been made, and this is to be done as soon as possible—the coal lands, within certain districts, will be periodically offered for sale by tender or public auction, at the option of the Government. Existing leases may be converted into freeholds on certain conditions, including payment in cash of the price placed by the Minister of the Interior on other coal lands in the district where the beds are found. Forfeiture will follow where the conditions to commence active operations within one year, and to work the mine within two years, have not been complied with. The Minister of the Interior has conferred upon him the power to sell at the upset price to persons whom he may find have spent "considerable sums of money" in exploring for coal; a latitude of discretion which will take certain lands out of the general regulations, as to sale by tender or auction.

The want of some regulation which would prevent rings being formed to make coal artificially high, will, we fear, yet be felt. What form such regulations to be effective could take, is a point on which scarcely any one has, so far, ventured an opinion.—*Monetary Times.*

He Wasn't to Blame for Having Chills.

"Good deal of malaria going round just now," observed Barton Brown as he stood at the desk.

"Yes," replied his Honor.

"Air seems to be chock full of chills and fever."

"Yes."

"Some folks can take quinine and some can't," continued the prisoner as he shifted his weight to the other leg.

"I presume so."

"And them as can't take quinine must take whiskey, you know."

"Yes, I know."

"I felt my bones aching yesterday, and being as I can't take quinine I took a small drink of whiskey. I presume that is the reason why I am here?"

"It is."

"I don't remember of being intoxicated, but I presume I must have betrayed more or less agitation or I would not have been arrested."

"Did the whiskey cure your chill?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir."

"Then you may hand the clerk the usual medical fee of $2.50. We can't play doctor without collecting our pay."

"I—I haven't got a nickel to my name!"

"Then you may go up for fifteen days."

"Am I to blame for having chills?"

"No sir. What I find fault with is the remedy you used. Fall back and give the next man a chance."

—Secular music cannot be played on Sunday upon an upright piano.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74r-y

Airy tongues that only syllable men's names.

NOTHING gives such beautiful colours as the Star Dyes.

She walks the water like a thing of life.

HAVE you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences.

WHAT Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure."

CLARA E. PORTER.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

R. C. BRUCE, druggist, Tara, says: I have no medicine on my shelves that sell faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I ever had. One of my customers was cured of Catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night.

Motto for the girls next year: "Look before you leap."

AYER'S Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

A horse reporter should carry a Colt's revolver.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Don't Know.

"I don't know," is too often the remark made by a farmer or dairyman.

"How much milk does this cow give?" "I don't know." "How much butter?" "I don't know." "How much feed do you use?" "I don't know." Suppose the grocer or butcher is asked how much sugar or tea in a barrel or box or in that parcel, or how much does that quarter of beef or that side of pork weigh? and he should say I don't know; we should contemplate him with amazement, and silently count up how long it would be before the "know-nothing" would be sold out by the sheriff. But farming is so good a business that it will stand all this neglect and ignorance, and the farmer still make a living. The owner of a cow should know to an ounce how much milk she gives to a milking, in a day, in a week, each month, and in the year. He should know to an ounce how much butter each cow gives, and how much feed she eats to produce so much. He should also know the most he can get from the least feed, and the most feed, so that he can regulate to a cent the cost of his milk and butter. And a cheap spring balance and a note-book and pencil, used in this way, will be worth many dollars every year to him.—*The Dairy.*

A Chinese Shaving Parlor.

The Philadelphia *Times* describes barbering as practiced among the Celestials in that city. It says:

When the last man was getting shaved he fell into a doze, his head bobbing suddenly to one side. As it did so the razor slipped and cut off several hairs from the sleeper's queue. The barber, as he witnessed the accident, uttered an exclamation of astonishment, jumped up, and then falling on his knees assumed a supplicating air. One would have supposed from the expression of his face that he had mortally offended or terribly injured his customer, for which act he was asking pardon. The dozing Chinaman had also awakened and, putting his hand to his head, uttered a plaintive howl, and was at once surrounded by everybody present. Each person examined his head with consternation pictured on his face.

To a *Times* reporter, who was present to witness the Chinese shaving process, the owner of the laundry, who speaks English glibly, explained the cause of the sudden commotion. He said, substantially, that the man who was doing the shaving had cut off several hairs of the unfortunate man's pig-tail—one of the greatest calamities that could have happened to the latter. It was the belief of every Chinaman, he explained, that for each hair cut or torn from his queue, he would be kept one year out of the Flowery Kingdom, whence he expected to go when he died. As this particular man had lost, by careful count, four hairs, he would be compelled to roam in outer darkness after death for four years.

The reporter's informant also explained that many other superstitions and customs were connected with the pig-tail. He said that one Chinaman could not offer a greater insult to another than to pay him a visit with his hair wrapped around his head. He was always considered extremely polite and a mark of courtesy to plait the queue afresh just before making a call. In his pigeon English the knight of the flat-iron said that he would no more think of paying a visit to one of his countrymen without shaving his head, than one of the young men of Philadelphia would think of calling on a lady friend with an unshaven face. "Melican man shavee chinee, Chinee boy shavee headee."

The Privacy that Absorbed Workers Like.

They tell of one of the Harts, a painter, that when he is in the throes of labor he admits no one to his room. Some one called on him once and knocked. There was no response, but he heard a noise within, and kept the rapping up till the door suddenly opened.

"You'll excuse me," said the artist through three inches of aperture, "but I am peenting on a sky."

And he slammed the door and resumed his work.

It reads like a rudeness, doesn't it? But that same man who has ever tried to work under the fire of an old lounger with little or no sympathy in his toil, will not recognize it as a justifiable one?

A man can no more paint on anything he is seriously interested in under a foreign disturbance, than he could write a poem or compose an opera. There never was a painter yet, who, when he did good work, did not forget himself and his surroundings in it, and there never was one who could do work under any other circumstances. The majority need privacy for their labor, like the portrait painter, who when the mother of a baby sitter said to him:

"Mr. X, why don't you talk to me? I'm sure it's very dull here."

Replied with more excuse than politeness:

"Then take a walk around the block. When I work I think of what I am doing; not of what other people are not doing."

Hedging.

The Rockingham, N. C., Registrar of Deeds received the following postal card a few days since:

MR. C., September 12, '83.

Mr. Registrar:

DEAR SIR—I write to find out if there is any way to get money back as I will have to return These License as the girl has went back on me and Run away. Let me know soon.

Respectfully.

—*[Rockingham (N. C.) Rocket.*

"Can a man be a Christian and belong to a brass band?" inquired some one of Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher. "Yes," he replied, "I think he might: but it would be a very difficult matter for his next-door neighbor to be a Christian."

An Ohio dentist has devoted himself to active politics, probably on the ground that his calling has fitted him for "taking the stump."

Holloway's Pills—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

Even his failing loaned to virtue's side.

WHEN digestion of albumenoids or tissue food is defective, the blood fails to furnish the proper nutriment for the muscles, functional activity is impaired, and muscular debility or a sense of weariness constantly felt. This is soon apparent in the heart, the most faithful, hard-working muscle in the body, and we have heart starvation, or a weak heart, which is often mistaken for fatty degeneration or other organic disease. The feeble pulse, tendency to fainting, impaired brain power, want of resolution and despondency, are purely functional disturbances from insufficient blood supply, and radically curable by the use of WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA the best remedy.

The childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day.

IT is a remarkable fact that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

THE BAD BOY IN PETTICOATS.

And the Trick He Played Upon the Old Man and a Dearly Beloved Brother.

"Say, you think of about everything mean there is going, don't you?" said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in to show that his black eye had been cured. "The minister explained to me yesterday how you caused him and your father to lay and soak in the water for about three hours, one hot day last summer, in the lake, and they both blistered their backs. What caused you to play such a mean trick on them?"

"Oh, it was their own fault," said the boy, as he looked with disdain on a watermelon that was out of season, and had no charms in October. "You see, the night the sociable was at our house, the minister and some of the deacons were up in my room, which they used that night for a smoking-room, and while they were smoking they were telling stories about what fun they had when they were boys, and I remember one story the minister told about finding some girls in swimming once, and stealing their clothes, and making them wait till night, and then a girl had to fix herself up with newspapers and go home and send a waggon after the rest of the girls. The minister thought it was awful cunning; so, when the church had the picnic last summer on the bank of the lake, I remembered about it. Beats all, don't it, how a boy will remember anything like that? Well, after dinner I saw pa whisper to the minister, and they took a couple of towels and a piece of soap, and started up the lake about half a mile, and I knew they were going in swimming. Well, it don't take me very long to catch on. I get an overdress that one of the girls had been wearing to wash dishes, and a shawl, and stole a hat belonging to the soprano of the choir, and a red parasol that a girl left under a tree, and I went down in the woods and put on the clothes, over my pants and things, and when pa and the minister had got in the water and were swimming around, I put up the parasol and tripped along the shore like a girl pickin flowers, and when I came to the stem where they put their clothes I didn look toward the water, but acted tired, and sat down on the stump, and began to fan myself. You'd a dide to see pa look. He crawled up on the beach, in the shallow water, and said, 'Elder, do you see that?' The elder looked, with hisself all under water except his head, and said, 'Merciful goodness, squire, we are in for it. That interesting female is going to sit there and read a novel through before she goes away.' I peeked through the fan, and could see all they said, while I pretended to read a novel. They swam around, and made a noise, but I was deaf, and I thought it wasn't any worse for me to sit on the stump than it was for the minister, when he was a good little boy, to steal the clothes of the girls. I stayed until I got tired, and didn't hear them when they hollered to me to go away, and after a while they got water soaked, and had to do something, so the minister broke off a piece of a tree and dressed himself in it, and came up towards me, and said, 'Madam, excuse me for troubling you, but if you will go away while I get my clothes, I will take it as a favor.' I pretended to be insulted, and got up and walked off very indignant, and went back to the picnic and returned the clothes, and pretty soon they came up, looking as red as if they had been drinking, and the picnic was ready to go home. Somebody told pa it was me, but I don't know who it was that gave it away. Anyway, he chased me clear out of the woods with a piece of sapling. That was the time I told you I was too tired to ride, and walked home from the picnic. Pa has forgiven me, but I don't believe the minister ever will. By the way, whatever you do, don't ask pa if he was at the circus, 'cause he will kill you. You see pa and I drove up to the race track, where the circus was, the other evening, and after the circus was out he went to see the men take the tents down, and after they had gone, we started to drive home. It was darker than a squaw's pocket, and I drove out on the race track, and the old horse used to be a racer, and he pricked up his ears. Pa took the lines and said he would drive, 'cause we were out pretty late, and ma would be nervous. I told pa I didn't believe he was on the right road, but he said he guessed nobody could fool him about the road to town, and bless me, if he didn't drive around that track about eight times. Every time we passed the grand stand, which pa couldn't see on account of his eyes, I laffed, but I thought if he knew the road so comfortable well, I could ride as long as he could. After we had rode around the track about eight miles, and I was getting sleepy, I mildly suggested that may be we had better stop at a house and inquire the way to town, and pa got mad, and asked me if I took him for a fool. Then he drove around a couple of times more, and the man that keeps track he came out with a lantern and said, 'hello!' Pa stopped and asked him what he wanted, and he said, 'O, nothin',' and pa drove on and told him to mind his business. We went around the track again, and when we got to the same place the man was there, and I guess pa thought it was time to inquire the way, so he pulled up and asked the man what he was doing there, and the man said he was minding his own business. Pa asked him if we were on the right road to town, and the man said if we wasn't in a hurry he would like to have us drive on the track all night, as it was a little heavy, and he wanted to get it in condition to speed the colts the next day, but if we had to go we could drive out the gate and take the first left-hand road. Well, pa was mad, and he wanted to know why I didn't tell him we were on the track, but I told him he seemed to know it all, and it was dangerous to advise a man who knew it all. He didn't speak all the way to town, but when we put out the horse he said, 'Hennery, if this thing gets out your pa will have the reputation of being drunk. If you tell of it you are no friend of mine.' So I shall not say anything about it, 'cause it is a mean boy that will go back on his pa."

And the youth went out whistling, "She's a daisy."—*Peck's Sun.*

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Eclectric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 82.

Not born to blush unseen—the nose.

LIKE all sterling remedies, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaints, and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence.

A flourishing genius—The writing master.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y,

Present time—In the sweet pretty soon.

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y i

Many a coarse rake wears fine hose.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, in its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498wy

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

Prominent English Opinions Upon an Important Subject of Great Value to Every Reader.

The day for pretenders has passed. Men are judged by what they can do not by what they say they can do. The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long deceived by the spurious. If an article have merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into oblivion. For years the people of England and America have put to the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made. Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to, nearly every known preparation would have failed, but this did not. In England and the United States to-day, it is the most widely known and popular of all public preparations. In vealification of which note the following:

In September last, one of the English foresters of India returned to London, Eng., utterly broken down and debarred from further service by reason of what the examining physicians pronounced incurable kidney disorders and dropsy. He was a comparatively young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidently learning, however, of the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has attracted so much attention of late, he began its use. Within three months he was thoroughly restored to health, passed medical examination as a sound man and is to-day discharging his duties as well as ever in the trying climate of India!

J. D. Henry, Esq., a near neighbor of the late Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, S. W. London, Eng., became very much emaciated from long continued kidney and liver disorders, the treatment he had sought from the vast medical authorities working only temporary results. He then began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and in May 15th last, declared, "I am now feeling physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the Safe Cure for kidney, liver and various diseases, also speaks of it in the highest terms."

R. C. Sowerby, Helensburg, N. B., was obliged to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheerfully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

Mr. William Jones, 16 Wellington street, Camborne, Eng., says that he was thoroughly treated in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, Eng., for urinary disorders and weakness. He used Warner's Safe Cure and he says: "I am like a new man." It cured him of indigestion, troubles of the bowels, excessive urination and nervous prostration. He adds: "I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors, and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Cure for only four weeks I was brought from death to life."

Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street, London, W. Eng., suffered for years from female weakness, skin eruptions and impure blood, but after using Warner's Safe Cure, she says: "My health is better now than it has been for years."

H. F. West, Esq., 16 Burton Crescent, W. C., London, from his own experience "strongly recommends Warner's Safe Cure to all persons suffering from kidney and liver complaint as the best remedy known."

Mr. Henry Maxted, 1 Pennsbury Private Road, Wadsworth Road, London, Eng., was cured by Warner's Safe Cure of severe kidney and liver which produced numbness in his left leg, with a dead heavy feeling on the right side of his head. "I have recommended it," he says, "to several of my friends, most of whom have derived great benefits from it."

Mr. W. Clarkson, Carlton House, Spital, Chesterfield, Eng., used Warner's Safe Cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting of bile, and mental depression. January 15, 1883, he writes: "After using the eighth bottle I feel better than for many years. It is an invaluable medicine."

Mr. J. Hiscock, station master, Taff Vale railway, Navagation station, was cured of abscess of the kidney, calculus or stone, discharge of pus, etc., by thirteen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure. "I had long and faithfully tried some of the ablest medical men in South Wales, in vain, one of them remarking that medical science has failed to find a remedy for confirmed kidney disease. The Safe Cure dissolved and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the Safe Cure too highly."

Mr. Robert Patten, New Delaval, Eng., was much overcome by severe inflamation of the bladder. "I had to urinate about every five or ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both kidneys and bladder affected, and in addition I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney and liver trouble by Warner's Safe Cure, his "cough and palpitation were quickly gone."

William Simpson, Esq., Daughty Mill, Kirkcaldy, N. B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidneys and consequent dropsy. His body was dreadfully swollen. His appetite was fickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucous and brick dust sediment: his pulse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptoms of that dreadful disorder. He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Infinary, of Edinburgh, under the skill of the best physicians who, having exhausted all agencies at their command, discharged him "as incurable." He says: "I passed water every hour, day and night, having great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk, with albumen, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he began to use Warner's Safe Cure—the only known specific for Bright's disease of the kidneys—"I have used twelve bottles," he says, "and his health is so restored that he adds: "I bless the day when I read that Bright's disease was curable and for so little cost."

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a few of the thousands who have used and have commended Warner's Safe Cure, the great specific for kidney, liver, urinary, female and Bright's diseases:

Hon. Freeman H. Morse, 8 Park Villas East, Richmond.

Captain F. L. Norton, Glingall Villa, Lee Road, Blackheath, Kent.

Hon. S. B. Packard, 14 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool.

Hon. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul, Manchester.

The Rev. C. G. Squirrel, Stretton under-Fosse, Rugby.

Such testimonials from such unquestionable sources prove the value of this remedy, which is sold in every drug store, beyond the shadow of a doubt. They prove that it is the greatest of all modern medicines for these terrible kidney and liver diseases. What it has done for one it will unquestionably do for others, and as such it commends itself most warmly to public confidence.

"Lost the cough I long did know,
Many years I felt its blow,
Without the use of pills or blister,
I cured the same with Downs' Elixir.
Thousands affidavits prove,
That it doth man's ills remove,
Coughs and colds, and hooping cough
By its power soon are off." 83.

Sweetness of love—Gumdrops.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1884.

IN addition to the candidates who will go before the Liberal Convention to-morrow, already published, is James Noxon, of Ingersoll. Mr. Noxon decided to-day to submit his claims to the Convention.

After the Hon. David Mills' seat in the Dominion Parliament has been usurped for one session by Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Justice Gait has decided that the usurper must go. Mr. Mills is given the seat which the electors of Bothwell decided should be his.

PROF. Leone Levi, in a letter to the London *Times*, points out that during the last 30 years the average income of the lower middle classes has increased about 37 per cent., and of the working classes 59 per cent. The tendency, Prof Levi shows, is more and more towards an even distribution of wealth.

ACCORDING to a report from Toronto, the composite series of readers which Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, has resolved to recommend for adoption are as follows: Primers and junior third book from Gage's Canadian series; second and fourth books from Canada Publishing Company's Royal Canadian series; senior third and fifth books from James Campbell & Son's Royal series.

A CURIOUS mistake for literary men to make is the frequent reference by western journalists to Matthew Arnold, who is now lecturing on this continent, as the author of "The Light of Asia." It is Edwin Arnold who wrote the magnificent religio-philosophical poem on the life Buddha, entitled "The Light of Asia"—which is one of the greatest poetic productions of the past quarter of a century and not Matthew Arnold.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, seems to be a ready speaker. The first part of his oration at Toronto was mere words, but the concluding portion was brimful of ideas. In speaking of the Canadian Pacific he foreshadowed a coming event, the importance of which many Canadians have not yet thoroughly comprehended. He will be the first Governor-General to traverse the Dominion from end to end upon an all-rail route. Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne both visited British Columbia by water. The Marquis of Lansdowne will go there by rail. Three Governors General have witnessed the construction of the Canadian Pacific: Dufferin saw it begun—Lorne noted its rapid progress—Lansdowne will announce its completion.

IN every election a number of ballots are disallowed on account of irregular marking. It is therefore satisfactory to have a judicial decision on the common class of errors of this kind. In the Bothwell election trial Judge Galt ruled ballots marked as follows good and counted them:—Ballots marked with two or three crosses; marked with a cross in the margin above or below the marking of the compartment where the cross should be placed; crosses with the points crossed resembling a printed capital X; a cross for a candidate with a cross for the other candidate struck out, asif the voter had made a mistake; cross on the left side of a name; ballots with a small piece torn off the right end. Among the disallowed ballots were those having names or in it ials written anywhere on the ballot; thos ehaving a number placed upon them by the returning officer according with the voter's list and the poll book, by which the voters could be identified.

A. T. STEWART'S BODY.

The Facts of the Theft and Recovery —$50,000 Paid.

New York, Jan. 7.—The real facts about the body A. T. Stewart have been purposely withheld, and various stories have been given to the local papers here to satisfy the curiosity of their readers. Two of the chief of these papers have alleged within the last two months that it has never been recovered from the thieves who stole it from the vault on that dark night five years ago.

I am able to-day to give the true story for the first time, and on high authority. The restless remains of the millionaire were recovered more than two years ago, and for a year they have reposed under the Cathedral at Garden City, in a special vault so constructed and equipped that if an attempt be made to enter it, the touch would set in motion the chime of bells in the tower above and ring an alarm to the town. If Judge Hilton's conjectures are correct the robbers of Stewart's grave were three horse-thieves pretty well known in this state and Connecticut. Mrs. Stewart from the moment of her discovery that her husband's grave had been desecrated, insisted on the recovery of the body at any price, but Judge Hilton doggedly opposed it, declaring with some show of reason that public safety required a defense of the villains and a refusal to yield to their demands.

But in the fall of 1881 (I think it was) an event occured that woke Judge Hilton up to the peril of further persistence. One of his servants happening to go out of the door at night discovered some men at the foot of a long ladder that was erected against the side of the mansion. They immediately fled and he alarmed the household. At the top of the ladder a window was open—the window of the room where slept Judge Halton's seven-year-old son! Then came an anonymous letter, "You were in time last night. Next time you will be too late." Hilton yielded to Mrs. Stewart's view of the case and negotiations were re-opened.

There was a good deal of shrewd bargaining as to the actual sum of money to be paid, and a spirit exhibited on both sides that must have rejoiced the soul of the great merchant if it was present; but at last the sum of $50,000 was fixed on, and the terms C.O.D. Not precisely, either, for the thieves insisted on getting the money in hand before delivering the body. This condition was accepted by Hilton, as no other was offered to him by the commercial and supicious parties of the second part.

The place selected for the delivery was a small bare hill in Weschester county, commanding the approaches from every side. The directions to Judge Hilton ran virtually thus: "We will be there at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning with the body. You send one man, unarmed, on foot, with $50,000 for us. When he has given us the money we will leave him in possession of the body." This programme was actually carried out. A plucky servant of the late Mr. Stewart was selected to complete the purchase. He walked to the top of the hill and was examined for weapons by masked men, who then accepted the money and departed leaving the tormented body behind them in a trunk.

I have forgotten to say that while the negotiations were pending the villains proved their identity by sending to Judge Hilton a piece of paper exactly the size and shape of the piece of zigzag cloth they had cut from the lining of the rifled coffin they had left behind them in the Stuart vault. So ends the ghastly affair.

Since the recovery of the body Mrs. Stewart is very secluded and is contantly attended by detectives, who are hardly ever out of her sight. Judge Hilton thrives amazingly. Stewart's great projects of a cheap woman's hotel and a Garden City utopia have been allowed to go to dismal wreck, but Judge Hilton has, it is alleged, made money by the sweat of his ingenuity at the rate of more than a million a year. The million dollars that Stewart gave him has been turned over and over and over. Stewart himself is seldom spoken well of by those who knew him. I know of no more hideous pictures of wealth than his hollow life and revolting death and resurrection, or one better calculated to make the poor contented with their lot.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79.

NEWS ITEMS.

Khartoum is to be evacuated.

Sir John A. McDonald is 70 years old.

The Canada Southern Railway is to be double-tracked.

Kent Dominion election will take place on the 29th inst.

The Pekin Government is now said to be resolved upon war.

Mr. Tweedle, of Stoney Creek, poisoned with ammonia by mistake, is dead.

El Mahdi is reported to be marching on Khartoum with 70,000 troops.

Sunday performances in two Buffalo theatres last night were stopped by the authorities.

It is reported the Directors of the Exchan Bank are to be proceeded against personally.

An American barque, bound for Portland, Oregon, has been lost at sea with all on board.

The actual cash subscriptions handed to the Mayor of Toronto for the Humber sufferers amount to $6,012.01.

Fleming and Loring, the Chicago grain swindlers, have been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and fined $500 each.

The sugar cane of Georgia has been injured by the frost; the orange groves of Mobile have also been damaged by the cold weather.

The Mechanics' Institute at St. Thomas is to continue open until May 1st. It is said an attempt will be made to quash the Free Library by-law in that city.

THE HUMBER HORROR.

Verdict of the Jury—Barber and Jeffreys Committed For Trial—The Company Held Responsible for the Crime.

Toronto, Jan, 15.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict finding Conductor Barber, Engineer Jeffreys and Mr. Chas. Stiff, superintendent of the Great Western Railway, culpably negligent in the recent disaster, and through them the Grand Trunk is responsible for the collision. Barber and Jeffreys were committed for trial. Jeffreys is too weak to go to jail and was allowed bail. The jury also demand that the road between Toronto and Mimico be double tracked.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent)

Washington, Jan. 14, '84.

The opening week of the year was a busy and fruitful one in Congress. Many of the three thousand or more bills which were introduced prior to the holiday adjournment were reported favorably from Committee, notably Mr. Dingley's shipping bill, which does away with many of the incidental burdens and annoyances which add to the obstacles in the way of reviving our marine. The virtues of the American hog were ably defended in the House, and retaliatory legislation was proposed to secure to him the right of immigration. Senator Van Wyck raked over the Star Route expenditures, and brought curious detective bills to light. The aggregate expenditures in the Star Route prosecution were about $107,286, and it is becoming painfully evident that one of the attorneys had a regular bonanza in the business. Then the investigation mill was set agoing again under Mr. Springer's leadership, and this time they are grinding at the Department of Justice. There is much work to come, and the measures that promise to demand the attention of Congress are of prime importance. Two of the appropriation bills are ready, and others will quickly follow, so that there will be no lack of routine business. Outside of these supply bills the legislation that will excite the most discussion relates to the revenues and currency. There will also be determined efforts to augment our military establishment, encourage shipping, help the whisky interest, benefit the Mississippi river, perfect the machinery of the electoral college, relieve the Supreme Court, arrange an improved system of dealing with private claims, frame a satisfactory bankrupt law, and alter the postal laws in some particulars. The railroads are to have no mercy, land grants will be strictly construed, the diplomatic and consular service is to be critically scanned, Fitz John Porter is to be restored to the Army, the Chinese must not come, and the Mormons must go. Thus it will be seen that enough work is mapped out to make a busy and a useful session, though it may be cut short by the anxiety of the various members concerning their campaign interests.

The question of social precedence in official life in Washington is still a favorite theme of conversation and a topic for reception newspaper paragraphs. The latest report is that the President was a little annoyed by the comments made upon his New Year's reception, mainly because he feared that they were disagreeable to the lady, Mrs. Carlisle, to whom he gave precedence. Another favorite topic generally discussed by statesmen and others at the time is the proposed law which is to alter or extend the line of Presidential succession. It seems a little curious that these two questions of social precedence and constitutional law should have become rife just at the same time. But there is a decided affinity between the two subjects. How much the particular question of social precedence as to the proper place among the highest officials of the Speaker and his wife depends upon the other one of the coustitutional law in regard to the succession to the presidency, none who have not given thought to the matter can understand. So close, however, is the relation between them that when the law regulating the presidential succession is altered in any way from that now in force, the social code of etiquette in regard to the four highest offices must be changed also. In fact a change of that law known as section 146 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the succession in the order named: first, of the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and next of "the Speaker of the House for the time being," in case of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President, would bring about what the French would call a "*bouleversement*" in Washington society, so thoroughly mixed up are social gossip and constitutional law here at the National Capital.

Strangers in the city and new members of Congress have been asking lately; "Does the President ever have any receptions? Does anything ever go on at the White House in the way of gayety?" Those who remember that during preceding administrations four in a season has been the least number of public receptions given by night at the White House make inquiries as to why the Executive Mansion is so unusually quiet this year, tho' the season is two weeks gone. In fact, Mr. Arthur has held only four absolutely public receptions since he became President. All told, he has devoted just six hours to public hand-shaking—three hours in 1882, two hours in 1883, and one up to date in 1884. He manages to take a good deal of exercise on horseback this cold weather, and is paying careful attention to his health. LENOX.

Lord Tennyson.

The view which we venture to express of the peerage offered to Mr. Tennyson seems to be the view very generally taken by the journals which have written on the subject since the Poet-Laureate accepted the honour. It is felt on every hand that he has made a mistake, and that Alfred Tennyson really loses by condescending to become a lord. We have reason to believe that if the author of "Locksley Hall" and "In Memoriam" had been left to decide the matter himself, he would have remained in the ranks of that class which includes Shakespeare, Milton, Cowper, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Keats, instead of going over to the class which is mainly recruited from plutocrats like the late Lord Overstone, and political schemers like Mr. Knatchbull-Hugesson. But Mr. Tennyson is a married man, and, like less distinguished folk, he must pay some deference to the good-wife. If he has accepted the peerage to please Mrs. Tennyson, he is certainly not the first man of whom the same might be said.

CANDY.—One of our large manufactures had sixteen barrels of adulterated candy dumped in Toronto Bay by the Government Inspector. You can tell them by the price. The genuine article at Vance's, Thames street. 80

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

ALL grocers keep Moss & Co's Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, ask for it and take no other. 75

FOR Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 82t

DISTRICT NEWS.

East Nissouri.

Only twenty-three men in this township voted for the Poor House.

Messrs. A. H. Cogswell and A. S. Shepherd are our new school trustees.

The new teachers, Mr. Kester and Miss Kester, commenced their duties last Thursday.

Tilsonburg.

In view of the union of the Methodist churches, a concluding service was held, and a farewell sermon preached in the M. E. Church, on Sabbath evening last, by the Rev. E. G. Pelly, of Springford. At the close of the service the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered.

Salford.

A good many people in this community have complained a great deal of having to pay toll, while the road was so bad.

The social at the personage here was quite a success. It seems the Methodist's lot to have stormy weather for all their entertainments, but the people do not seem to mind it. The autograph quilt was presented to Mrs. Hunt. About $55 was the proceeds of the social.

Rev. John Clark occupied the Methodist pulpit last Sunday morning, in the absence of Rev. Moore, who went to Ayr to attend missionary meetings.

The new teacher, Mr. Copeland is quite acceptable, but the stormy and cold weather has prevented many scholars from attending school.

A social will be held at Richard Wilson's, Dereham, next Monday evening, by the young people of the Methodist Church. A good time is expected, and everybody who comes are assured an enjoyable evening.

Putnam.

A public meeting was held in the Methodist Church here Tuesday evening to consider the advisability of joining the two Sabbath Schools into one for future work. Rev. R. B. Rowe presided, with Mr. O. White, teacher of this section, acting as Secretary. The best of feeling pervaded the meeting, and several resolutions were passed culminating in an arrangement to unite the schools, beginning with the 20th. Mr. O. White was elected Superintendent, and Mr. R. Uglow, Secretary. The officers elected were about half each from both schools. This change is a wise move, and probably the public services may be united soon if the time of meeting can be made to work agreeably with other parts of the circuit work.

At the residence of Jos. Rouse, Esq., a large party met last evening to spend a pleasant time together. After a good programme was gone through, the Secretary of the B. C. S. S. presented Miss Annie Rouse with an address accompanied with a purse in recognition of her services as organist. The pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. Rowe, replied in behalf of Miss R. to the young friends who arranged the programme. About 60 sat down to a first class oyster supper and with devotional exercises the whole affair was most satisfactory.

Beachville.

Miss Laidlaw, of Woodstock, is in charge of the junior department of the public school.

Mr. J. M. Archibald received a handsome present from his highest class at the opening of the school after holidays.

Mr. Robert Beath lost his purse with considerable money on Monday. Any person leaving the same with Mr. John Fairbairn will be suitably rewarded.

The concert in the hall on Friday evening, 18th inst., under the auspices of the public school promises to be a great success.

Glad to report that notwithstanding the general depression of trade throughout the country, our merchants and mechanics are doing a good trade, while the mills are run continuously night and day.

The Salvation Army continue to gather in recruits and lately have met with more than their usual success. If less drinking, steadier work and happier homes mean success, the army may properly claim it here.

The Trustees of the village school have lately made improvements in the heating apparatus, and scholars and teachers rejoice in comfortable rooms these cold days. Thanks, sincere thanks! It is impossible for children to work in a cold room and we hold Trustees guilty of wasting valuable time besides endangering the health of the children who do not make every possible provision for having the room warm before the pupils assemble in the morning.

Dereham.

Somebody of the ink and quill craft has assumed the responsibility of informing the public through the columns of your valuable paper, that a Christmas tree was held at Ebenezer Church, third concession of Dereham. I don't suppose any person has any objection to that, but it would have been much to the credit of the writer if he had confined himself to a plain statement of facts instead of stooping to the misleading statement that was given purely for the purpose of having the satisfaction of laughing at the production of his own ponderous mind. The entertainment was a success in every way. If compared with other entertainments of a similar kind, it was second to none. To praise one and not another would be unfair, and to do ample justice to all would occupy too much space, but I will say that none who took part in the entertainment are ashamed of the result of their efforts. The trees bore many valuable presents for both pastor and congregation. Now sir, if the writer of the article referred to has no respect for himself, common decency calls for a becoming regard for others. If it was because the ambitious author did not receive anything that his invective spirit boiled over, we kindly invite him to leave his card at your office, and he shall receive a token of remembrance, if anything in either art or nature can be found that is long enough in the ears to be appropriate. NOVICE.

An oyster supper was given at the Bayham branch factory of the Brownsville Cheese Co. in honor of Mr. Wm. Waddel, who has been cheese maker at this factory for the past nine years. He has accepted the position of maker for the new factory near Ingersoll.

At the annual meeting of the Dereham branch agricultural society, held last week, the following officers were elected:—President, J. Baxter; vice pres., J. A. Brown; directors, D. T. Smith, E. D. Tillson, M. Armstrong, W. S. Thompson, J. Fulton, W. R. Thomson, Geo. Frost, D. Malcolm; auditors, M. Kelly and W. A. McCollom. J. Garnett, sec.-treas.

Kintore.

Mrs. Thurlow is seriously ill at the present date.

R. E. Towle left for Ingersoll yesterday to resume his studies.

Good sleighing now "boys," don't forget to take your girl out for a drive next Thursday evening.

Mr. John McMurray will leave for Dakota in May.

Jno. Morrison was elected public school trustee in the place of Jno. Shaw.

Miss Jennie A. Towle returned home last week, to spend the New Year holidays.

Miss A. McKay, who has been visiting her relatives here for some time, left for her home last week in Kincardine.

Mr. S. McKay recently celebrated his removal to a fine new residence by a "House warming." The attendance was large, and a pleasant time was spent.

The thoughtful expression noticed in the face of some of our bachelors is attributed to the fact that this is leap year. The ladies are organizing and time will show the result.

While Mr. Francis Thurlow was engaged at his work on the farm one day last week, he fell and bruised his shoulder severely.

The election of municipal officers for East Nissouri which came off on Monday was conducted somewhat quitely. E. H. Brown was re-elected reeve. In Ward No. 2, D. McQuordsie was re-elected as councillor, A. Welfare was elected for Ward 3, in Ward No. 1 and 4 there was no contest, C. Horsman and J. Towle, respectively being re-elected by acclamation.

One of those happy events that give to social life, those pleasant reflections was communicated by Mr. George W. Uren and Miss Sarah J. Goforth, on the occasion of their being united in wedlock. The nuptial rites were performed by the Rev. D. Sharp assisted by the Rev. T. Westforth of St. Marys. The villagers join in one in extending to the happy couple their best wishes. MOUNT ROYAL.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

North Oxford.

The many friends of Miss Teresa Henderson, eldest daughter of Mr. James Henderson, formerly of North Oxford, now of Adelaide, will be pleased to hear of her marriage to Mr. Edward Smithers of McGillivray, which happy event took place on Monday Jan. 7th. The ceremony was performed in the R. C. church, Strathroy, by the Rev. Father Feron in the presence of a large number of friends, after which they returned to her father's residence where a sumptuous dinner was partaken of. The high esteem in which the bride was held was evinced by the large number of handsome and costly presents which she received. Tea was then prepared after which accompanied to the station by their many friends, the happy couple left on the evening train for the west, carrying with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Council met on Thursday the 27th day of Dec., at the clerk's residence.

Council opened at 11 o'clock a. m. All the members present. On motion moved and seconded the reeve signed orders to pay the following accounts:—Thos. Downing, for two lambs killed by dogs, $5.33; John Downing, for 67 loads of gravel, $4.02; Eli Ensign, for 78 loads of gravel, $6.24; Arch. McKellar for 48 loads of gravel, $5.84; John Brock, for wood supplied Mrs. Carpenter, $5.75; Henry Shearon, for one ewe killed by dogs, $4.00. On motion the sum of $9.14 was placed to the credit of division No. 5, to balance the expenditure in said division for 1883. On motion the collector was allowed until the 8th day of January 1884 to make returns of the collectors roll. On motion moved and seconded, By-law No. 154 to appoint Samuel Allen Deputy Returning Officer for Electoral Division No. 2, in place of E. A. Nelles resigned was read third time and passed. On motion the sum of ninety-two dollars was transferred from the general funds of the township to supplement the County grant for roads and bridges for the current year. On motion the reeve signed orders to pay members of the council wages for the current year the sum of eighteen dollars each and the sum of seven dollars each as road commissioners. On motion the reeve signed orders to pay the clerk the following sums: Balance of salary, $70,00 use of council room $12 00; school tax rolls, $10 00; precentage on county school monies $9.00; postage, stationery &c, $4,47. On motion the Reeve signed order to pay Mrs. Carpenter, indigent the sum of five dollars. On motion the council adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of January 1884.——Council met according to adjournment on Tuesday the 8th day of January 1884. All the members present except W. Jarvis. Minutes of last meeting read and signed by the Reeve. Alex Holmes heard praying council to grant aid toward the support of Angus Morrison and sister, indigents. On motion the Reeve signed order in favour of Alex. Holmes for the sum of eight dollars for the benefit of Angus Morrison and sister, indigents. On motion the order drawn by the Reeve in favour of Alex. McDonald for the sum of $16.50 for gravelling on the Governor's Road was confirmed by the council. On motion the sum of $20.07 was placed to the credit of Division No. 1, to balance the expenditure for public improvements for the year 1883. On motion the Collector was allowed until the 21st day of January instant, to make final returns of the Collector's Roll. On motion of Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Gerrie, and resolved that the thanks of this council be and is hereby tendered to Matthew Day, Esq., for his able, courteous and gentlemanly conduct during the time he has filled the possition of Reeve of the municipality which is for the last four years. On motion the council adjourned to meet again on Monday the 21st day of January instant at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.—ABM HILLSDON, Tp. Clerk.

County and Vicinity.

The Middlesex County Council will admit no more paupers to the County Poor House from outside municipalities. The building is taxed to the limit of its accomodation to receive the local indigents, hence thenecessity for declining to take in the poor of other counties as has been the custom formerly.

Mrs. Riley Day, of the 8th concession, East Nissouri, was the recipient of a set of silver forks and a table cruet stand, recently by the Directors and Secretary of the Cherry Hill Cheese Manufacturing Company, for kind considerations during the season of 1883.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, Westminster, has lately purchased from Mr. J. Durand, ex Reeve of Dorchester, the famous Durham bull Red Duke, sired by Bironet (imported), dam Lady Oxford by Scotsman, and bred by Mr. R. Thomson, St. Mary's.

NATIONAL Pills purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 82t.

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

ESTRAY STEER.

Strayed into the premises of the subscriber, lot 19, 6th Line, Dereham, on or about the 12th December, a Yearling Steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD ELLIS.

January 10th, 1884. 1583c

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

Cheap, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to

H. O'CONNOR, JR., Broker, Ingersoll.

January 10th, 1884. 1583m

FOR SALE.

That elegant Villa, in the Town of Ingersoll, and bout 2 acres of land a tiached, lately occupied by the late James Batterby, Esq. Terms easy. Apply to MESSRS. BROWN & WELLS, Solicitors, Ingersoll

BYCICLE FOR SALE.

An English Bycicle in good order. Cost $70, will be sold for $30. Apply at THE CHRONICLE Office.

Dec. 6, 1883. 1578

TO LET.

NORSWORTHY'S HALL,

Being the whole of the upper flat of Norsworthy's Block, King street. Would be given at a low rental for a term of years. Apply to

J. C. NORSWORTHY.

Ingersoll, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575cm

STOVE FOR SALE.

A Large Size Box Stove as good as new. Will be sold cheap. Apply at THE CHRONICLE Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent.—£500,000

H. O'CONNOR, jr., Broker, Ingersoll.

Office—Opposite Imperial and Merchants Banks.

Ingersoll, Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578t

FOR SALE.

A Cottage on the south side of Canterbury Street, in good repair, containing five rooms, situated on two lots; good barn, hard and soft water. Will be sold cheap. Apply for particulars to WM. DUNDASS.

Ingersoll, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property; one of the best paying hotels in the County; also 50 acres improved land in Hough ton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to C. GARNER, Thamesford P.O.

June 21st 1883. 1554f

THE 'SINGING PILGRIM'

PHILIP PHILLIPS

Will give two evenings of song with dissolving views illustrative of a tour around the world in the

TOWN HALL,

Wednesday & Thursday

JANUARY 23rd and 24th, at 7:30.

"Nothing can surpass the effect these pictures give to the songs rendered, as for example: While singing of shipwreck at sea, in a voice clearly enunciating each word, the pictures vividly displaying the foundering vessel, the lightning flashes, and the life-boat coming just in time to save the sinking crew, make an effect the most startling and realistic."

"By the numerous slides in Mr. Phillips' collection he makes men walk, volcanoes smoke, waterfalls flow, snow fall, etc.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents, to be had of Mr. E. Kneeshaw, Corner Drug Store.

January 10th, 1884. 1583l

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the shareholders of the

INGERSOLL GAS LIGHT CO.,

Will be held at the office of the Company, on

Wednesday, the 23rd of Jan.,

A.D. 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

To consider and if so decided to confirm the proceedings of the Board of Directors at the meetings held on the 7th and 9th days of January, A.D. 1884.

JAMES NOXON, Secretary.

Ingersoll, Jan. 10, 1884. 1583l

$1 Cash

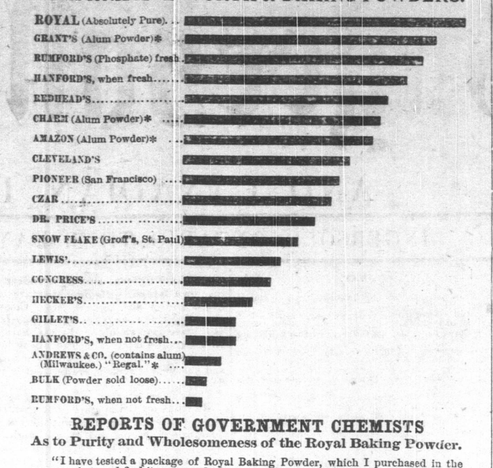
Will buy a set of Freeman's

Improved Geographical Cards!

The very latest thing out. An improved method of studying Geography. Endorsed by every teacher who sees them. One agent sold 300 sets in 5 days. Agents wanted in every city and town in Canada. Do not delay, but address at once, Jos. H. Rigour, Sole Agent, Prospect, Ohio, U. S. A., drawer E.

January 10th, 1884. 1583

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It it a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Hearn & Co

ARE SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets,

Black and Col. Velvet Plushes,

FOR EVENING WEAR.

Also for evening wear a large assortment of

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK.

We are also selling the Balance of our winter stock at great reductions.

INSPECTION INVITED.



JAMES BADDEN

MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages, Buggies & Wagons

Of every description and the latest designs.

Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Charles Street, near McMurray's Hotel.

A RARE CHANCE.

An entirely new piano, of one of the best makes, for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE BAILEY, of the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, and Province of Ontario, Carriage Maker, has made an assignment to

ALFRED H. ELLIS,

Of the said Town of Ingersoll, Hardware Merchant, of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said George Bailey, are requested to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, on or before the said

Ninth day of March next

A statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration.

The said Trustee will after the said Ninth day of March next, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rata among the creditors of the said George Bailey, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll, this tenth day of Jan., A.D. 1884.

A. H. ELLIS, Assignee.

FARM TO RENT.

CONSISTING OF

200 ACRES,

Situated in the Township of West Oxford, County of Oxford, Lot 17, Con. 2; 180 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, large orchard, brick dwelling, one barn 30x50, one bank barn 40x60, situated one mile from the corporation of Ingersoll. This is considered one of the best farm properties in the County of Oxford. 25 acres of fall wheat sown; and 25 acres fall ploughing done.

Address JAMES ELLIOTT,

Ingersoll, or on the premises to ALEX. S. PORTEOUS.

P.S.—Possession given immediately if required.

January 3rd, 1884. 1582c

D. SECORD

DRUGGIST, - INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters,
Warner's Safe Cure,
Shiloh's Consumption Cure,
Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.

Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Lot 17, Con. 2, West Oxford, known as the

HARRIS FARM,

ON

TUESDAY, 22nd JANUARY 1884,

At One o'clock p. m. sharp, the following:

20 first-class dairy cows, 3 yearling heifers, 1 yearling bull, 7 calves, 1 heavy draught mare 4 years old, 1 heavy draught mare 3 years old, 1 carriage mare 2 years old, 1 horse, aged; 1 mare, aged, in foal to Lord Haddo, 3 sows, 4 fall pigs, 14 small pigs, 1 reaper, 1 mower, 1 grain seeder, 1 horse power and cutting box, 1 sulky hay rake, 1 roller, 4 ploughs, 1 set iron harrows, 1 corn cultivator, 1 lumber waggon, 1 milk waggon, heavy; 1 light waggon, 1 buggy, 2 sets bob-sleighs, 1 set light bob-sleighs, 1 cutter, 2 sets double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 saddle, 1 hay rack, 1 fanning mill, 1 pair scales, 2 sets whiffletrees, 2 neck yokes, 1 hay fork and rope, 1 cauldron kettle, about 40 tons of hay, forks, shovels, chains, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 milk cans, 2 coolers, sap buckets.

TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under, Cash; over that amount, 8 months' credit on furnishing approved notes, without interest. Eight per cent. per annum off for cash.

JAS. BRADY, ALEX. S. PORTEOUS, Auctioneer. Proprietor.

January 10th, 1884. 1583l

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

BECK.

HAVING

Bought out the Business

Lately carried on by

ROBT. YOUNG

We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of

FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED GOODS

Fine Confectionery.

OYSTERS

JELLYS, JAMS,

Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,

And hoping by close attention to busines and

SELLING CHEAP

To merit the patronage of the public.

GEO. BECK.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

HOLD ON

—AND—

Dont be in a Hurry

—BUT—

GO STRAIGHT

—TO—

SHRAPNELL'S

AND BUY YOUR

Xmas Goods

Candies, &c.,

—AT—

Half Price

FOR

TWO WEEKS ONLY

AT

SHRAPNELL'S,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580l

Weddings!

Wedding Invitations

LATEST STYLES

—WITH—

ENVELOPES TO MATCH.

A Beautiful and Varied Stock

—AT—

The Chronicle Office.

TOWN

WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27. 1883. 1581c-m

SOMETHING NEW

—IN—

STOVES

MILLS AND BUCHANAN

DEALERS IN

COAL and WOOD

—STOVES.—

LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED KINDS.

FURNACES, FURNACES,

BEST IN THE MARKET.

MILLS & BUCHANAN

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582c

WHEAT WANTED.

800-Bushels Wheat Per Day-800

For which the very highest market price will be paid at the

Ingersoll Roller Mills.

Gristing Done on the Hungarian System, Chopping Done as before the change.

TERMS CASH.

WM. PARTLO.

Ingersoll, Nov. 22, 1883. 1705tf

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR.,

GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559y-r

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1577c-m

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent *free*. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will receive offers for the following

VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

Which will be sold in separate parcels.

PARCEL No. 1—The northerly 135 acres of Lot Number 25, in the 5th Concession of North Oxford, (formerly North Dorchester) in the County of Oxford. This is a most desirable property, and is situate about 5 miles West of Ingersoll on the river road. The buildings on the premises are in good state of repairs, and consist of a Frame House, about 30x32, one and a half stories high; Frame Barn about 40x30, with shed attached; Drive House about 32x26, and usual out-buildings. There are 2 orchards and 3 wells on the premises. The soil gravely loam. On this parcel there are from 33 to 35 acres of good lumber land, Maple, Beech and Hemlock. The River Thames runs through this parcel.

PARCEL No. 2—The Easterly 74 acres of Lot A, in

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 00	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	5 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the person contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

F. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, — Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Exide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

VANCE'S BAKERY

Still continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE,

Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town daily.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with armers.

Allows Interest on Deposits,

Which canbe withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, *Manager.*

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696

RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Rosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, to whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1587y-y

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 21. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1585.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR.,

GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

THE CREDIT VALLEY!

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILWAY LINES.

The Great Direct Through Line to all points in Western and North-western America.

TRAINS LEAVE INGERSOLL STATION AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

GOING WEST.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

10:10 a.m.—From all stations on main line and branches and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all Western and Northwestern points, and points in Northern Michigan.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

4:13 p. m.—Stopping only at principal stations on main line, and for St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Pauls, Winnipeg, and points west and northwest.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

8:40 p. m.—Stopping at all stations on main line to St. Thomas.

GOING EAST.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12.26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

MONTREAL EXPRESS.

3:03 p. m.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all stations on Credit Valley Railway, and for all points on Grand Trunk east of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Portland, &c.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

6:23 p.m.—From St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points West and Southwest, stopping at all stations on the Credit Valley Railway.

This is the direct line to Toronto without change. Ask for all information and purchase your tickets from

F. SYMONS, Station Agent. JAS. GORDON, Agent C.V. & M.C. Ry Lines, Thames St., Ingersoll.

Ingersoll Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

SOMETHING NEW

—IN—

STOVES.

MILLS AND BUCHANAN

DEALERS IN

COAL and WOOD

—STOVES.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED KINDS.

FURNACES, FURNACES;

BEST IN THE MARKET.

MILLS & BUCHANAN

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582c

TOWN

WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27. 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD

DRUGGIST, - INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters,

Warner's Safe Cure,

Shiloh's Consumption Cure,

Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.

Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

A Fact Established,

—THAT—

Wilkinson's

IS THE

PLACE TO BUY

YOUR

Groceries, Crockery,

AND GLASSWARE.

Also a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Prices to suit the Times.

Note the place, one door West of Daly House.

KING STREET WEST.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883.

$1 Cash

Will buy a set of Freeman's

Improved Geographical Cards!

The very latest thing out. An improved method of studying Geography. Endorsed by every teacher who sees them. One agent sold 300 sets in 5 days. Agents wanted in every city and town in Canada. Do not delay, but address at once, Jos. H. Rigour, Sole Agent, Prospect, Ohio, U. S. A., drawer E. January 10th, 1884. 1583

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

BETRAYED.

Out in the cold—
So cold—
Out in the cold and stormy night,
Her haunting fears,
Her falling tears,
Tell of a life of early blight

With bleeding heart—
Poor heart!—
She wanders forth to meet her death,
A gasp, a moan,
A bitter groan—
She draws, in anguish, her last breath.

Gone to her rest—
Long rest—
No funeral rite to her is paid,
No anthem tone,
No storied stone—
Nothing but that dark word, "betrayed."

Julius Ingram.

A TRIOLET.

The beauteous Ethel's father has a
Newly painted front piazza—
He has a
Piazza;
When with tobacco juice 'twas tainted,
They had that front piazza painted—
That tainted
Piazza painted.

Algernon called that night, perchance
Arrayed in comely sealskin pants—
That night perchance
In gorgeous pants;
Engaging Ethel in a chat
On that piazza down he sat—
In chat
They sat.

And when an hour or two has passed
He tried to rise, but oh! stuck fast—
At last
Stuck fast!
Fair Ethel shrieked, "It is the paint."
And fainted in a deadly faint—
This saint
Did faint.

Algernon sits there till this day—
He cannot tear himself away—
Away?
Nay, nay!
His pants are firm, the paint is dry—
He's nothing else to do but die—
To die—
Oh my!

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER I.

If any spot on the globe can be found where even spring has lost the sweet trick of making herself charming, a cynic in search of an opportunity for some such morose discovery might thank his baleful stars were chance to drift him upon Greenpoint. Whoever named the place in past days must have done so with a double satire; for Greenpoint is not a point, nor is it ever green. Years ago it began by being the sluggish suburb of a thriftier and smarter suburb—Brooklyn. By degrees the latter broadened into a huge city, and soon its neighbor village stretched out to it arms of straggling huts and swampy river lime, in doleful welcome. To-day the affiliation is complete. Man has said let it all be Brooklyn, and it is all Brooklyn. But the sovereign dreariness of Greenpoint, like an unpropitiated god, still remains. Its melancholy, its ugliness, its torpor, its neglect, all preserve an unimpaired novelty. It is very near New York, and yet in atmosphere, suggestion, vitality, it is leagues away. Our noble city, with its magnificent maritime approaches, its mast-thronged docks, its lordly encircling rivers, its majesty of traffic, its gallant avenues of edifices, its loud assertion of life, and its fine promise of riper culture, fades into a dim memory when you have touched, after only a brief voyage, upon this forlorn opposite shore.

No Charon rows you across, though your short trip has too often the most funereal associations. You take passage in a squat little steamboat at either of two eastern ferries, and are lucky if a hearse with its satellite coaches should fail to embark in your company; for, curiously, the one enlivening fact associable with Greenpoint is its close nearness to a famed Roman Catholic cemetery. It is doubtful if the unkempt child wading in the muddy gutter ever turns his frowzy head when these dismal retinues stream past him. They are always streaming past him; they are as much a part of this lazy environ as the big, ghostly geese that saunter across its ill tended cobblestones, the dirty goats that nibble at the placards on its many dingy fences, or the dull faced Germans that plod its semi-paven streets. Death, that is always so bitter a commonplace, has here become a glaring triteness. Watched, along the main thoroughfare, from porches of liquor shops and windows of tenement houses, death has perhaps gained a somber popularity with not a few shabby gazers. It rides in state at a dignified pace. It has followers, too, riding deferentially behind it. Sometimes it has martial music, and the pomp of military escort. Life seldom has any of this in Greenpoint. It cannot ride, or rarely. It must walk, and strain to keep its strength even for that. One part of it drudges with the needle, fumes over the smoky stove, sighs at the unappeasable baby; another part takes by dawn the little dwarfish ferryboat, and hies to the great metropolis across the river, returning jaded from labor by nightfall. No wonder, here, if death should seem to possess not merely a mournful importance but a gloomy advantage as well, or if for these toilful townsfolk philosophy had reversed itself, and instead of the paths of glory leading to the grave, it should look as if the grave were forever leading to some sort of peculiar and comfortable glory.

But Greenpoint, like a hardened conscience, still has her repentant surprises. She is not quite a thing of sloth and penury. True, the broad street that leads from steamboat to cemetery is lined with squalid homes, and the mourners who are so incessantly borne along to Calvary must see little else but beer sellers standing slippered and coatless beside their doorways, or thin, pinched women haggling with the venders of sickly groceries. But elsewhere one may find bystreets lined with low wooden dwellings that hint of neatness and suggest a better grade of living. A yellowish drab prevails as the hue of these houses; they seem all to partake of one period, like certain homogeneous fossils. But they do not breathe of antiquity; they are fanciful with trellised piazzas and other modern embellishments of carpentry; sometimes they possess miniature Corinthian pillars, faded by the trickle of rain between their tawny flutings, as if stirred with the dumb desire to be white and classic. Scant gardens front them, edged with a few yards of ornamental fence. Their high basement windows stare at you from a foundation of brick. They are very prosaic, chiefly from their lame effort to be picturesque; and when you look down toward the river, expecting to feel refreshed by its gleam, you are disheartened at the way in which the lumber yards and sloop wharves have quite shut any glimpse of it from your eyes.

In one of these two story wooden houses, not many years ago, dwelt a family of three people—a Mr. Francis Twining, his wife, and their only child, a girl, named Claire. Mr. Twining was an Englishman by birth; many years had passed since he first landed on these shores. He had come here nearly penniless, but with proud hopes. He was then only three and twenty. He had sprung from a good country family, had been fitted at Eaton for Oxford, and had seen one year at the famed university. Then sharp financial disaster had overtaken his father, whose death soon followed. Francis was a younger son, but even to the heir had fallen a shattered patrimony, and to himself merely a slender legacy. With this, confident and undaunted as though it were the purse of Fortunio, Francis had taken voyage for New York.

At first he had shown a really splendid energy. Slim of figure, with a pale, womanish face lit by large, soft blue eyes, he gave slight physicial sign of force or even will. But though possessed of both, he proved one of those ill-fated beings whom failure never tires of rebuffing.

His mental ability was unquestioned; he shrank with sensitive disgust from all vice; he had plenty of ambition, and the instinct of solid industry. Yet, as years passed on, both secured him but meagre recompense for struggle. He began his career with a clerkship; now, at fifty-three, he was a clerk still. All his hope had fled; he had undergone bitter heart burnings; he had striven to solve the problem of his own defeat. Meanwhile its explanation was not difficult. He had a boyish trust in his fellow creatures that no amount of stern experience seemed to weaken.

Chicanery had made him its sport. Five separate times he had been swindled mercilessly by men in whom he had reposed implicit faith. There had lain his rock of ruin: he was always reposing implicit faith in everybody. His life had been one long pathos of overcredulity. He could think, reason, reflect, analyze, but he was incapable of doubting. A fool could have deceived him, and naturally, on repeated occasions, knaves had not found it difficult. At fifty-three his last hard-earned savings had been wormed from him by the last plausible scamp. And now he had accepted himself as the favorite of misfortune: over the glow of his spirit disappointment had cast its dulling spell, like the deep film of ash that sheathes a spent ember.

He had now one aim—to keep his wife and child from indigence while he lived, and one despair—that he could not keep them from indigence after he was dead. But his really lovely optimism still throve. He had been essentially amiable and complaisant in all intercourse with his kind, and this quality had not lost a ray of its fine former lustre. With ample excuse for the worst cynic feeling, he continued a gentle yet unconscious philanthropist.

There was something piteously sweet in the obstinacy with which he still saw only the bright side of humanity. His delicate person had grown more slim; his rusty clothes hung about him with a mournful looseness; his oval face, worn by worriment, had taken keener lines; but his large blue eyes still kept their liquid sparkle, and kindled in prompt unison with his alert smile. The flaxen growth that had always fringed his lips and chin with cloudy lightness, had now become of a frosty gray. Seen passing him, one would have called him, as the current phrase goes, a gentleman. His wearied mien forbade the suggestion of leisure, while his broadcloth spoke of long wear and speedy purchase. But a close gaze might have caught the unperished refinement that still clung to him with sad persistence, and was evident in such minor effects of personal detail as a glimpse of cleanly linen about throat and wrist, a cheap yet careful lustre of the often jaded boot, a culture and purity of the hand, or even a choice nicety of the finger-nail.

He had married after reaching these shores, and his marriage had proved another instance of misplaced confidence. His wife had been handsome when a young woman, and she had become Mrs. Twining at about the age of five-and-twenty. She was personally quite the opposite of her husband: one was an inch taller than he, and had an aquiline face, splendid with a pair of very black eyes that she had rolled and flashed at the other sex since early girlhood. She had rolled and flashed them at her present husband, and so conquered him. She was a good inch taller than he, and lapse of time had not diminished the difference since their union. She had been extremely vulgar as Miss Jane Wray, when Twining had married her, and she was extremely vulgar still. She had first met him in a boarding-house in East Broadway, where Twining had secured a room on his arrival from England.

At this period East Broadway wore only a waning grace of gentility; some few conservative nabobs still lingered there, obstinately defying plebeian inroads. Its roomy brick mansions, with their arched, antique doorways devoid of any vestibule; their prim-railed stoops that guessed not of ornate balusters; and their many-paned, thin-sashed windows where plate-glass had never glittered, were already invaded by inmates whose Teuton names and convex noses prophesied the social decline that must soon grasp this once select purlieu. Jane Wray was neither German nor Hebrew; she was American in the least pleasant sense of the word, both as regarded parentage and breeding. She was an orphan, and the recipient of surly charity from unprosperous relatives. She wanted very greatly to marry, and Twining had seemed to her a golden chance. There was much about her from which he shrank; but she contrived to rouse his pity, and then to lure from him a promise which he would have despised himself not to keep.

The succeeding years had brought bitter mutual disappointments. Mrs. Twining had believed firmly in her husband's powers to sound the horn of luck and slay the giant of adversity. But he had done neither, and it now looked as if his bones were one day to bleach along the roadway to success. She became an austere grumbler, forever pricking her sweet-tempered lord with a tireless little bodkin of reproach. Her vulgarities had sharpened; her wit, always cruel and acute, had tipped itself with a harsher venom and fledged itself with a swifter feather; her bright, coarse beauty had dimmed and soured; she was at present a gaunt, elderly female, with square shoulders, and hard, dark eyes, who flung sarcasms broadcast with a baleful liberality, and seemed forever standing toward her own destiny in the attitude of a person who has some large unsettled claim against a nefarious government.

Claire Twining, the one child who had been born of this ill-assorted marriage, was now nineteen years old. She bore a striking likeness to her father; she possessed his blue eyes, a trifle darker in shade, his broad white forehead, his sloping delicacy of visage, and his erect though slender frame. From him, too, had come the sunny quality of her smile, the gold tints in her chestnut hair, the fine symmetry of hands and feet. Rather from association than heredity she had caught his kindly warmth of manner; but in Claire the cordial impulse was far less spontaneous; she had her black list of dislikes, and she took people on trust with wary prudence. Here spoke her mother's share in the girl's being, as it spoke also in a certain distinct chiseling of every feature, that suggested a softened memento of Miss Jane Wray's girlish countenance, though Claire's coloring no more resembled her mother's of past time than wild-rose is like peony, or pastel like chromo.

But there was one more maternal imprint set deep within this girl's nature, not to be thinned or marred by any stress of events, and productive of a trait whose development for good or ill is the chief cause that her life has here been chronicled. The birthright was a perilous one; it was a heritage of discontent; its tendency was perpetual longings for better environment, for ampler share in the world's good gifts, for higher place in its esteem and stronger claim to its heed. But what in her mother had been ambition almost as crudely eager as a boorish elbow-thrust, was in Claire more decorous and interesting, like the push of a fragile yet determined hand through a sullen crowd. In both cases the dissatisfaction was something that is peculiar to the woman of our land and time—a desire not to try and adorn the sphere in which she is born, but to try and reach a new sphere held as more suited for her own adornment.

Yet Claire's restless yearning lacked the homely grossness of her mother's: it reflected a finer flash; it was not all cut from one piece; it had its subtlety, its enthusiasm, even its justification. It was not a mere stubborn hunger for advancement; it was a wish to gain advancement by the passport of proper worthiness. She did not want the air to lift her away from hated surroundings, but she wanted wings that would turn the air her willing ally. It was what her father had made her that touched what her mother had made her with a truly poetic tenderness. By only a little prouder curve of the neck and a little happier fulness of the plume, we part the statuesque swan from considerably more commonplace kindred. Something like this delightful benison of difference had fallen upon Claire.

CHAPTER II.

Circumstance, too, had fed the potency of this difference. Claire had not been reared like her mother. When she was nine years old her parents were living in a tiny brick house near the East River, among New York suburbs. But Claire had been sent to a small school near by, kept by a dim, worn lady, with an opulent past and a most precarious present. She had studied for three years under this lady's care, and had lost nothing by the opportunity. Her swift, apt mind had delighted her instructress, whose name was Mrs. Carmichael. Claire was remarkably receptive; she had acquired without seeming effort. Mrs. Carmichael was one of the many ladies who attempt the education of youth without either system or equipment for so serious a task. Her slight body, doubtless attenuated by recurring memories of a cherished past, would sometimes invisibly quake before Claire's precocious questionings. She knew all that she knew superficially, and she soon became fearful lest Claire should pierce, by a sort of adroit ignorance, her veneer of academic sham. She had a narrow little peaked face, of a prevailing pink hue, as though it were being always bathed in some kind of sunset light, like the rosy afterglow of her own perished respectability. Her nervous, alert head was set on a pair of sloping shoulders, and she wore its sparse tresses shaped into rotulæ and banded which had an amateurish look, and seemed to imitate the deft handiwork of some long-departed tirewoman. She carried her small frame with erect importance. She was always referring to vanished friendships with this or that notability, but time and place were so ignored in these volunteered reminiscences as to make her allusions acquire a tender mythic grandeur.

Claire had watched well her teacher's real and native elegance, and she had set this down as a solid fact. Perhaps the child had probed her many harmless falsities with equal skill. As for Mrs. Carmichael, she would sometimes pat her pupil on the cheek and praise her in no weak terms.

"I wish that I had only known you a long time ago, my little lady," she would say, in her sonorous treble voice. "I would have brought you up as my own dear child, for I never had a child of my own. I would have given you a place in the world to be proud of, and have watched with interest the growth of your fine mental abilities, surrounded by those poor lost friends of mine who would have delighted in so clever a girl as you are."

"When you speak of your friends as lost, Mrs. Carmichael," Claire had once replied, "do you mean that they are all dead now?"

At this question the lady slowly shook her head, with just enough emphasis not to imperil the modish architecture of her locks.

"Some of them are dead, my dear," she murmured, with the least droop of each pink eyelid, "but the rest are much too grand for me at present. They have quite forgotten me." Here Mrs. Carmichael gave a quick, fluttered cough, and then put the tips of her close-pressed fingers to the edges of her close-pressed lips.

Claire privately thought them very churlish friends to have forgotten anybody so high-bred and winsome as Mrs. Carmichael. And she publicly expressed this thought at supper the same evening, while she sat with her parents in a small lower room opening directly off the kitchen.

A weary maid, whose face flamed from the meal she had just cooked, was patiently serving it. Mrs. Twining, who had lent no light hand to the Monday's washing, was in the act of distributing a somewhat meagre beefsteak, which fate and an incompetent range had conspired to cover on both sides with a layer of thick, sooty black. Mr. Twining was waiting to get a piece of the beefsteak; he did not yet know of its disastrous condition, for a large set of pewter casters reared its uncouth pyramid between himself and the maltreated viand; but although such calamities of cookery were not rare to his board, he was putting confidence, as usual, in the favors of fortune, and preparing himself blandly for a fresh hit e stroke of chagrin.

Outside it was midwinter dusk, and a bleak wind was blowing from the ice choked river, pale and dull under the sharp stars. One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Street was in those years a much milder spot than now; its buildings, its flagstones, were capricious incidents; its boon of the elevated railroad was yet undreamed of by capitalists; you rode to it in languid horse-cars from the remote centres of commerce, upward past parapets of virgin rock where perched the hut of the squatter, or wastes of houseless highway where even the aspiring tavern had not dared to pioneer.

Mr. Twining had just ridden hither by this laggard means, and he was tired and hungry; he wanted his supper, a little valued chat with his beloved Claire, and a caress or two from the child as well. After these he wanted a few hours of rest before to-morrow reawakened, with its humdrum austerities. One thing he desired, and this was a blessing more often desired than attained. He had the wish for a peaceful domestic interval, as regarded his wife's deportment, between home-coming and departure.

But to-night it had been otherwise decreed. Mrs. Twining's faint spark of innate warmth was never roused by the contact of suds. Monday was her day of wrath; you might almost have fancied that she had used a bit of her superfluous soap in vainly trying to rub the rust from her already tarnished hopes.

The small room where the trio sat was void of any real cheer. A pygmy stove at one side of it, stood fuel-choked and nearly florid in hue. From this a strong volume of heat engulfed Mrs. Twining in its oppressive smell, but lost vigor before it reached her husband or Claire, and left corners of the apartment so frigid, that a gaunt sofa, off where the light of the big oil lamp could only vaguely touch it, took upon its slippery hair-cloth surface the easy semblance of ice.

Two windows, not fashioned to thwart the unwonted bitterness of the weather, were draped with nothing more resistant than a pair of canvas shades, gorgeously pictorial in the full light of day, when seen by the passer by who seldom passed. These shades were of similar designs; in justice to Mrs. Twining it must be told that they had been rented with the house. On each a plumed gentleman in a gondola held converse with a disheveled lady in a balcony. The conception was no less Venetian in meaning than vicious in execution; but to-night, for any observant wayfarer, such presentments of sunny Italy, while viewed between blotches of wan frost that crusted the intervening panes, must have appeared doubly counterfeit. Still, the chief discomfort of the chamber, just at present, was a layer of brooding cold that lay along its floor, dogged inexterminable, and the sole approach to regularity of temperature that its four walls contained.

It made Claire gather up her feet toward the top rung of her chair, and shiver once or twice, but it had not chilled the pretty gayety of her childish talk, all of which had thus far been addressed to her father.

"And so you like Mrs. Carmichael, my dear?" Twining had said in his smooth, cheerful voice. "Well, I'm glad of that."

"Oh yes, I like her," replied Claire, with a slight, wise nod of her head, where the clear gold of youth had not yet given way to the brown-gold of maidenhood. "But I think it strange that all her fine friends have dropped off from her. That's what she told me today, father; truly, she did! Why don't they care for her any more? Is it because she's poor, and has to teach little dunces like me?"

Twining's feminine blue eyes scanned the rather dingy tablecloth for a moment. "I am afraid it is," he said in a low voice, pressing between his fingers a bit of ill-baked bread that grew doughy at a touch.

Mrs. Twining ceased to carve the obdurate beefsteak, though still retaining her hold on the horn-handled knife and fork. She lifted her head so that it quite towered above the formidable group of casters, and looked straight at her husband.

"Don't put false notions into the child, Francis," she said, each word seeming to strike the next with a steely click. "You're always doing it. You know nothing of where that woman came from, or who she is."

Twining looked at his wife. His gaze was very mild. "I only know what she told me, Jane," he said.

Mrs. Twining laughed, and resumed the carving. Her laugh never went with a smile; it never had the least concern with mirth: it was nearly always a presage of ireny, as an east wind will blow news of a storm.

"Oh, certainly; what she's told you! That's you, all over! Suppose she'd told you she'd been Lady of the White House once. You wouldn't have believed her, not you! Of course not!"

"What is a Lady of the White House?" asked Claire, appealing to her father. She was perfectly accustomed to these satiric outbursts on her mother's part; they belonged to the home-circle: she would have missed them if they had ceased; it would have been like a removal of the hair-cloth sofa, or an accident to one of the lovers on the window shades.

Twining disregarded this simple question, which was a rare act with him; he usually heard and heeded whatever Claire had to say.

"Please don't speak hard things of Mrs. Carmichael," he answered his wife. "She's really a person who has seen better days."

"Better days!" echoed Mrs. Twining. "Well, then, we ought to shake hands. I think she's just the plainest humbug I ever saw, with her continual brag about altered circumstances. But I'll take your word for it, Francis. The next time I see her I'll tell her we're fellow unfortunates. We'll compare our 'better days' together, and calculate who's seen the most."

Twining gave a faint sigh, and looked down. Then he raised his eyes again, and a new spark lit their mildness. Something to-night had made him lack his old patient tolerance.

"I'm afraid Mrs. Carmichael would have much the longer list," he said.

"Oh, you think so?"

"I know so."

Mrs. Twining tossed her head. The gloss was still on her dark hair, whose gray threads had yet to come, later, in the Greenpoint air. She was still, as the phrase goes, a fine figure of a woman. Her black eyes had not lost their fire, nor her form its imposing fulness. She raised herself a little from her chair, as she now spoke, and in her voice there was the harshness that well fitted her bristling, aggressive mien.

"Oh! you know so, do you?" she said in hostile undertone. Then her next words were considerably louder. "But I happen to know, Francis Twining, Esquire, who and what I was when you took me from a comfortable home to land me up here at the end of the world, where I'm lucky if I can get hold of a yesterday's newspaper tomorrow, and cross over to the cars without leaving a shoe behind me in the mud!"

The least flush tinged Twining's palo cheeks. He looked very steadily at his wife all through this speech. And when he now spoke his voice made Claire start. It did not seem his.

"You were a poor girl in a third-rate boarding-house, when I married you," he said. "And the boarding-house was kept by relatives who disliked and wanted to be rid of you. I don't see how you have fallen one degree lower since you became my wife. But if you think that you have so fallen, I beg that you will not forever taunt me with idle sneers, of which I am sick to the soul!"

Mrs. Twining rose from her chair. Her dress was of some dark-red stuff, and as the stronger light struck its woof the wrath of her knit brows seemed to gain a lurid augment. She had grown pale, and a little mole, just an inch or so to the left of her assertive nose, had got a new clearness from this cause. She did not speak, at first, to her husband. She addressed the heated and fatigned maid, who waited to hand Twining his share of the doleful beefsteak—in this case a true burnt-offering.

"You can get into the kitchen, Mary Ann," she said, with tones that had a kind of rumble, like the beginning of a large thunder-peal, before its threat has become fury. "See to the range, you know. Dump all the coal out, and then sift it."

Mary Ann went uneasily toward the door. She understood that this order thinly masked a bluff command for her absence. Mrs. Twining slowly turned her head, and followed the poor factotum with her kindled black eyes till she had quitted the room. Then she looked with stern directness at her husband.

"I've stood a good deal from you," she said, pitching her voice in a much shriller key, "but I ain't going to stand this, Francis Twining, and it's time I told you so."

Twining rose. He did not look at all angry. There was a weary distress on his face, mixed with an unhabitual firmness.

"What have you stood?" he asked.

"Being browbeat by you, sir, because I see fit to talk out my mind, and ain't the weak-spirited goose you'd like to have me!" retorted Mrs. Twining, all rage and outcry.

"I don't want't a quarrel," said Twining, calm as marble. "God knows I don't, Jane! But the time has come for me to speak plainly. I have never browbeaten you. It has been quite the opposite. I have already borne too much from you for the sake of peace. But no peace springs from that course. So now I mean to try another. You and I must live apart, since we can't agree." He turned to Claire, at this point, and reached out one hand, resting it on the girl's head. "Let our child choose which of us she will go with," he added.

Claire started up, sprang to her father's side, and nestled herself against him, catching one of his hands in both her own and drawing his arm about her neck. She was trembling with what seemed sudden fear as she looked up into his face.

"Father," she cried, "I'll go with you? I couldn't live alone with Mother. If you go, take me with you! Promise—please promise! Mother isn't good to me a bit. I couldn't live alone with her! She is cross nearly all the time, when you're not here, and she struck me yesterday, and she often does it, and I didn't ever tell you before, because I knew it would trouble you to know!"

These words were spoken in a high, pleading, plaintive voice. The child's sad little secret had been wrung from her by sheer terror of desertion. There was no accusative resentment in her tones; she might have gone on for a long time hiding the truth; it had leapt to her lips now only in the shape of an impetuous argument against the dreaded chance of being left behind, should her father's menace of departure become fact. Mrs. Twining moved from her own side of the table to where her husband and daughter stood. She looked persistently at Claire, during this action, and had soon drawn very close to her.

"You sly young vixen!" she exclaimed. Her cry had a husky note, and she raised one hand. It was plain that she meant wicked work to Claire. Twining pushed Claire behind him, quick as thought, and seized his wife's hand while it fell. He had grown white to the lips. His clasp was not weak about the wrist which he still retained. He did not appear at all like a man in a passion, but rather like one filled with the resolve which gets new sinew from excitement.

"You shall never strike that child again." Then he released his wife's wrist, and half turned, putting his arms round Claire, while she again nestled at his side. "I will do all I can for you," he went on, "but neither she nor I shall live with you after to-morrow. It was bad enough to have you make things hard for me, but you shan't spoil her with your own coarseness." The next moment he turned to Claire, wrapped her still more fervently in both arms, and kissed her twice or thrice on the uplifted forehead.

Mrs. Twining stood quite still, for a short while. She was watching her husband and daughter. Something new in him had revealed itself to her; it blunted the edge of her anger; she was unprepared for it. Personal defiance in Twining might merely have quickened her own long-petted sense of grievance, which had grown morbidly dear, as we know. But a fresh experience fronted her; she found herself repelled, so to speak, by the revolt of an insulted fatherhood.

It was a very serious rebellion, and she felt its force. Past concessions from her husband gave the measure of his present mutiny. He had never been humble to her, but he had yielded, and she had grown more used than she realized to his pliant complaisance. This abrupt change shocked her with an actual fright. Her ready little-guard of man

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884.

THE total majority against the Poor House By-Law all over the county was 2,356.

COL. Morin (Liberal) has been confirmed in his seat for Welland; and Dr. Dowling (Liberal) has been elected by 346 majority in Renfrew.

THE damage caused by the floods of last year, proved a serious mater for the County of Oxford, $6,700 having been expended in repairs and new bridges.

FROM *Bradstreet's* we learn that Canada had 42 failures last week as against 25 the corresponding week of 1883, and 8 the corresponding week of 1882.

THE Ontario Legislature met yesterday. It is expected that Mr. Mowatt will have a clear working majority of thirteen. South Oxford and Muskoka where elections are yet to be held will most probably go Liberal, thus increasing the Liberal majority to fifteen.

THERE will be no change in the Speakership of the Ontario Legislature this session, the government having determined to renominate Col. Clarke, who was Speaker in the last legislature. No better selection could be made, Col. Clarke having filled the chair with acceptance to all parties, and being equally popular among the members of both side of politics.

THE more substantial English farmers, hoping for a rise in prices, have not threshed their wheat. This keeps them short of cash and reacts unfavorably on trade. Still, there appears to be plenty of wheat in store in Great Britain to keep prices low both there and on this side of the water. Though there is a short crop in Canada, it looks as if our farmers were to get as small prices this year as in times of plenty.

THE determined band of hog avengers in the U. S. Congress, cannot but feel strongthened in their purpose by the news from Germany and France. In both these countries high medical and scientific authorities have declared that there is no valid sanitary reason for continuing the edicts against pork. As for the French and German exporters of wine, wool, silk, and other products, they are naturally agitated over the retaliatory legislation which they practically admit to be deserved. Not for many years has the scream of the American eagle caused such a perturbation as is now produced by the grunt of the American hog.

THE second session of parliament opened at Ottawa on Wednesday, and promises to be of more than ordinary interest. The "speech from the throne" has no features of special interest. Following the custom of late years, the Opposition refrained from moving any amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Blake, however, made a speech in which he brought to the notice of the House a number of important omissions from the Ministerial programme He criticized at length the proposal to give additional aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which had spent too much money on branch lines in Ontario, and had made undue haste in reaching the Rocky Mountains. He referred to the Hodge decision, and gave proofs of the lamentable failure of the N. P. to fulfil the promises of its promoters.

MR. George Stephen, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has issued an annual circular to his company which contains many statements of general interest. During the past year the company has built 693 miles of railway; consisting of 553 miles of main line and 140 miles of branch roads. On the Prairie Section 377 miles of rails have been laid and the track completed to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 960 miles west of Winnipeg—leaving a gap of less than 300 miles to connect with the Pacific ocean. North of Lake Superior 167 miles of track were laid during the year, and 54 miles more will be added within a few weeks, leaving 430 miles yet to be built in that section to complete the through all-rail communication between Montreal and the North-west. The company expect to have the whole road completed from ocean to ocean before the end of 1885, and we can then make the journey from Montreal to the Pacific in *ninety hours!* The cost of finishing the line will not exceed $27,000,000—barely the amount of the cash subsidy and the land grant bonds unsold, and remaining in the hands of the Government. Next season the company will have its own steel steamships running over the lakes between the two ends of the rails. There is one feature of the report worthy special consideration, and that is the business of the road is much greater than could fairly have been expected before the completion of the line. Canada has staked so much upon the construction of this road, that any little straw of this kind will be readily seized, for if the Canadian Pacific does not fulfil all its expectations in developing our interprovincial trade and commerce our country will become irredeemably bankrupt.

NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General Gossip.

Montreal is petitioning for an Insolvent Act.

An ice-bridge has formed over the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

The use of nursing bottles for children is strictly prohibited at the Maternity Hospital. Paris.

A French writer, who estimates that the world contains 193,000 doctors, complains that two of our most exasperating affections, asthma and catarrh, defy their utmost skill.

Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, have given notice of a reduction in the wages of their employes, to take effect on Monday next. Messrs. Cant, Gourlay & Co., and Warnock & Co., of the same place, made a reduction some time ago.

The great Winter Carnival in Montreal, 4th to 9th February, is attracting thousands upon thousands of sight seers from all parts of the continent. The attack, defence and capture of the Ice Palace, the great skating carnival on a scale of unprecedented grandeur, the snow-shoe torch-light procession by thousands of snow-shoers, the tobogganing fete on Mount Royal, the great sleigh-drive turn-out, embracing five thousand superb sleighing equipages, the living arch manned by the snow-shoers in club uniform, cheering their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne as they are drawn through the triumphal arch, all these striking and starling features of the great fete, and many others, are to be splendidly illustrated in the Carnival number of the Montreal *Star*, printed on superior paper, with full and double-page colored illustrations. The special Carnival number of the Montral *Star* will be of wonderful interest to all people in all lands. It is gotten up by the best artists in this country, and will take place of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, suspended. Ten cents, in stamps, sent to the publishers, Graham & Co., will get a copy. Newsdealers will have them for sale.

Moss & Co's. D. S. F. Mustard cannot be surpassed for excellence of flavor purity and strength, ask your grocer for it. 76

OYSTERS in every style at Vance's. 71.

Public School Promotions.

No. 2 to No. 1, North; Miss A. V. Dyke, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 N. Chamberlain,	5 Robbie Case,
2 Katie Tapley,	6 Arthur McCarty,
3 Bertie McDonald,	7 Robbie Divine,
4 Robert Middlemiss,	8 Tom Kenney.

PASS CLASS.

1 Tom Denning,	5 Alex. Evens,
2 William Dickens,	6 Oliver Hewitt,
3 Frank Walley,	7 Henry Collins,
4 Bertha Bucknell,	8 Ewart Bell.

No. 1 North, to No. 7 Central; Miss Barr, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Harry Silk,	4 Minnie Augustine,
2 Mary Dickins,	5 Charlie Hambridge.
3 Bertie Ackert,	

PASS CLASS.

1 Willie Augustine,	5 George Christie,
2 Nellie Wilson,	6 Janet Bower,
3 Edgar McFee,	7 John Bishop,
4 Lennox Clue,	8 Willie Bishop.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

No. 10 to No. 9; Miss McNeil, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Minnie Moore,	7 John Bowman,
2 Frank Dennis,	8 Millie Campbell,
3 Della Gibb,	9 Delia Touil,
4 Emma Trout,	10 Robert Hayhoe,
5 Grace Millar,	11 Elsie Monroe,
6 Robbie Smith,	12 M. McCausland.

PASS CLASS.

1 Frank Cavanagh,	7 Lizzie Russell,
2 Willie Dryden,	8 Willie Woodroofe,
3 Jessie Murray,	9 Matilda Webb,
4 Morley McKim,	10 James McKay,
5 Bertha Stephens,	11 George Knox.
6 Minnie Ross,	

No. 9 to No. 8; Miss Stimson, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Willie Watson,	5 Fred Elder,
2 Annie Sandick,	6 Una McKim,
3 Max Richardson,	7 Frank Adair,
4 Louisa Webb,	8 Sarah Beadle.

PASS CLASS.

1 John Bower,	9 Charlie Smyth,
2 Ernest Chambers,	10 Fred Ward,
3 Willie Adair,	11 Lily Sutherland,
4 Winnie Ross,	12 Herbert Beadle,
5 Jennie McBain,	13 Walter Marshall,
6 Fred Murray,	14 James Wilson,
7 George Vanpatter,	15 Charlie Thompson,
8 Evy Dundass,	16 Edith Partlo.

No. 8 to No. 7; Miss Crawford, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Clara Estey,	12 Hugh Munro,
2 Herbert Noxon,	13 Annie Potter,
3 Nellie Ross,	14 Harry Ward,
4 Jennie Tripp,	15 George Cowan,
5 Willie Todd,	16 Bertie Vance,
6 George Carey,	17 John Matheson,
7 Mary McKay,	18 James Davie,
8 Frank Marsden,	19 Charlie Murray,
9 Annie McKenzie,	20 Edith Porteous,
10 Katie Porteous,	21 William Trout,
11 Lena Hill,	22 Rose Bailey.

PASS CLASS.

1 Josie Thompsen,	7 Charlie Knox,
2 James Mines,	8 Jack Boles,
3 Maggie Wight,	9 Dolly McDonald,
4 John Schofield,	10 Finlay Enigh,
5 Willie Munro,	11 Beatrice Sumner,
6 Florence Deacon,	12 Ollie Pardoe.

No. 7 to No. 6; Miss Baxter, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Lizzie Hebson,	9 Ethel Ashcroft.
2 Maggie Campbell,	10 Jennie Henderson,
3 Mabel Maud,	11 Willie Flook,
4 Fred Feeny,	12 Willie Hillman,
5 Austin Stuart,	13 Ettie Dunn,
6 Lulu Tripp,	14 Willie Minkler,
7 Arthur Crawford,	15 James Smith,
8 Lucy Rowe,	16 Richard Petrie,

PASS CLASS.

1 Albert Pellow,	13 Katie Armour,
2 Louisa Chambers,	14 Fred Bradbury,
3 Nellie Hooper,	15 George Hambidge,
4 Carrie Ross,	16 Maggie Hambidge,
5 Carrie Day,	17 Ernest Sumner,
6 Charles Hill,	18 Bert Walley.
7 John Johnston,	19 Howard Siggins,
8 Edith Maud,	20 Edie Rowe,
9 Chone Oliver,	21 Kay Day,
10 Era Stevens,	22 Sidney Sumner,
11 Libbie Stevens,	23 Harry Greenaway.
12 Eliza Adair,	

No. 6 to No. 5; Miss Gardiner, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Eva Hirst,	8 Arthur Dominey,
2 Lavinia Knox,	9 Blake Hegler,
3 Lily Cavanagh,	10 Ina Reynolds,
4 Jessie Reader,	11 Maggie Morgan,
5 Lizzie Daugherty,	12 Mary McKay,
6 Bella Matheson,	13 Mary McDonald,
7 Gordon Brown,	14 Hattie Williams.

PASS CLASS.

1 Sarah Barnum,	12 Alice Shortt,
2 Lavinia Knox,	13 Charlie Caswell,
3 Mary Bevins,	14 Jack Gayfer,
4 Mary Denning,	15 John Borland,
5 Nettie Sutherland,	16 Flora Badden,
6 Janet Sutherland,	17 Mary Miller,
7 Ralph Clarke,	18 Willie Morrison,
8 Olive Roach,	19 Mary Mallaby,
9 Alice Sutch,	20 Henry Hewitt,
10 Lizzie Snider,	21 Cecelia Ferris,
11 Edith Snider,	22 Arthur Thornton.

No. 5 to No. 4; Miss Dyke, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Charlie Dennis,	13 Vivian Ackert,
2 Edith Geddes,	14 Lottie Gee,
3 Minnie Hirst,	15 Lena Marshall,
4 Beauchamp Stiff,	16 George Matheson,
5 John Gibbs,	17 Fred Deacon,
6 Howard Gray,	18 Jean Christopher,
7 Sophia Lillywhite,	19 Willie Gibson,
8 Julia Touil,	20 Clara Barraclough,
9 Willie Gordon,	21 Emma Cobben,
10 Millie Macintyre,	22 Daniel Munroe,
11 Nellie Macintyre,	23 Willie Size,
12 Flora Campbell,	24 Tom Gibson.

PASS CLASS.

1 Herbert Odell,	9 Emma McLeod,
2 Lydia Bucknell,	10 George Lillywhite,
3 Lizzie Huntley,	11 Maggie Hager,
4 Minnie Sutherland,	12 Adam Palmer,
5 Mary Talbot,	13 Bertha Size,
6 Willie Stickwood,	14 Mary McCrae,
7 Tom Paton,	15 Willie Hagle.
8 Herbert Partlow,	

No. 4 to No. 3; Miss Graham, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Lulu Menhennick,	11 Herbert Ellis,
2 Blanche Crawford,	12 Lizzie Stuart,
3 Thomas Ashcroft,	13 Maggie McGee,
4 Mary Mason,	14 Fred Ackert,
5 Flora Macdonald,	15 Mary Armour,
6 Mary Porteous,	16 Henry Baker,
7 Nellie McKellar,	17 Jessie Fraser,
8 Jessie Winters,	18 Nettie Moore,
9 Ettie Carroll,	19 Sidney Partlo.
10 Susie Caswell,	

PASS CLASS.

1 John Aikman,	9 Harry Scofield,
2 James Gayfer,	10 Laura Ryman,
3 Laura Ditchfield,	11 Herbert Pittman,
4 James Galloway,	12 Maggie Munro,
5 Arthur McKellar,	13 Sarah Bowman,
6 A. Middlemiss,	14 Teenie Denning,
7 Euphemia McGee,	15 Minnie VanPatter,
8 Ida Reynolds,	16 Hattie Campbell.

No. 3 to No. 2; Miss Poole, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Carrie Bourne,	11 Maud Bell,
2 Nettie Jenkinson,	12 Minnie Myers,
3 Mary Giles,	13 Minnie Gardiner,
4 Wm. Campbell,	14 Ada Silk,
5 Millie McDonald,	15 Hugh Cook,
6 Katie Livens,	16 Gertie Sandick,
7 Wesley Husband,	17 Osmon Lyman,
8 Annie Stickwood,	18 Susie Boles,
9 Eva Boles,	19 Lizzie Dundass.
10 John Smith,	

PASS CLASS.

1 May McMulkin,	6 Marion Sharpe,
2 John McDonald,	7 Joel McCarty,
3 Hattie Hearn,	8 Albert Crisp,
4 Ellen Wood,	9 Willie Husband,
5 James Tripp,	10 Chris. Buchanan.

No. 2 to No. 1; Miss Hudson, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 George Crawford,	7 John Wight,
2 Jennie Reynolds,	8 John Stuart,
3 Bertha Deacon,	9 James Grieve,
4 Alfred Mason,	10 Fred Walley,
5 Edgar Buchanan,	11 Willie Gemmel.
6 Lena Rowe,	

PASS CLASS.

1 Flora McMurray,	8 Harry Grant,
2 Ernest Allen,	9 AnnieBarraclough,
3 Jennie Bell,	10 Sam Gibson,
4 Arthur Lee,	11 Mary Rowe,
5 Hattie Brady,	12 Willie Jane,
6 Aggie Sutherland,	13 Andrew Horsman.
7 John Shrapnell,	

Twenty pupils passed from room number one to the High School at the late examination: the list has been published. The teachers north of the river have two grades each under their charge and the promotion class is, therefore, much smaller than in the corresponding rooms in the Central.

J. S. DEACON,
Principal.

Ingersoll, Jan. 18, 1884.

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

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IT is impossible to find one individual who felt certain—some time ago—that the winter would be an open one.

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FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Avon.

The house of Mr. Silas Lucas, on the 5th concession, was burned on the 8th inst., about two or three o'clock in the morning. It is supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney. It was insured for $300.

Mr. William Rowe received $250 from five cows and not $2,050, as stated last week.

Mr. Henry Herron who is superintending the gravelling of the Avon side road, expects to have one concession finished this week. The contractor, (Mr. Wade), who has taken the job of gravelling from the sixth to the fifth concession, North Dorchester, intends commencing next Tuesday.

We expect soon to have a good gravel road to Ingersoll, which will be a great boon to the people in this locality, as Ingersoll is the main market for produce.

Mr. J. A. Robins and W. McIntyre left for Newberry, Mich., on the 9th inst.

Beachville.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Kate, third daughter of Mr. Alexander McIntyre. Just two years ago Miss McIntyre caught a severe cold, the effects of which she never entirely recovered from, and despite the best care of kind friends, and the best endeavors of skilled physicians, it soon became painfully clear that she must ultimately fall a victim to that fell destroyer, consumption. For some time her sufferings have been intense, until a few days before death, when all pain ceased, and at 6 p. m. Friday, she peacefully sank to her rest smiling, while all around her wept. The deceased young lady for some time taught in the Public School here, and was greatly beloved by her pupils, who will ever cherish her memory. She was also held in high esteem by all her acquaintances who greatly regret her early death, and deeply sympathize with the sorrow stricken family. The remains were taken to Oxford Centre cemetery on Monday, whither they were followed by a large number of friends.

The driving belt of the oatmeal mill broke on Friday, and after repairing it Mr. Sutherland and Mr. John Tibbenham had a narrow escape. In attempting to put it on the belt slipped off the pulley and bound them to the shaft. Their escape with a few bruises was almost miraculous.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Canfield have just returned home after an extensive wedding trip across the lines. We extend to them a cordial welcome, and wish them a long, happy and prosperous married life.

We are glad to report that Mr. John Phelan has resumed work, and that hopes are now entertained that his eye can be saved.

Mr. Herbert Dickey has been home for his holidays. He is pursuing a course of study at Ann Arbor. We always like to hear of the success of our boys, and are glad to find that our friend is succeeding so well.

The Sweaburg Choral Society presented a musical and literary programme in the town hall, Friday evening, which was highly creditable to all taking part. The programme consisted of twenty six selections, each of which showed good taste in selection, besides great care and skill in preparation. Mr. Parr, teacher, as founder of the society, may well feel proud of the work being done by it, and the people of Sweaburg may count themselves fortunate in having the services of one whose influence for good is so marked and praiseworthy.

Putnam.

The Sunday Schools met last Sabbath for the first time in their united form in the B. C. Church before the morning service. The arrangement promises to be a great success. In the evening the B. C. Church was well filled to hear the Rev. Mr. Rowe deliver his illustrated lecture on Missionary Work in New Zealand. R. Venning, Esq., occupied the chair with great ability. The audience showed their appreciation of the lecture by a standing vote of thanks and by a special collection, making the receipts of the evening $17.00, to assist the Quarterly Board.

We are glad to say Mr. Geo. Rippin is improving slowly, and is much comforted by the return of his son George from the State of Kansas, who, we understand, will remain the most of the winter.

Things in general are quiet around here, as in most places.

The young folks of the Ingersoll B. C. Church will give an interesting entertainment in the church here on Wednesday evening next, 30th inst. Readings, recitations, dialogues, vocal and instrumental music, etc. See the excellent programme. Admission 15 cents, or two for 25 cents.

Thamesford.

The Rev. C. R. Morrow preached in the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath.

Elder Hawkins preached in the Methodist church afternoon and evening to a crowded house. He certainly surprised his hearers, a great many coming out of curiosity, thinking they would like to hear a negro preach, not expecting a spiritual treat. However, all were dissapointed in that respect, seldom do we hear a more sound, practical sermon and a stronger appeal made to a congregation than was given by the Elder. In the evening he sang a couple of pieces assisted by his troupe.

The troupe give a concert here on Wednesday evening which no doubt will be well attended and give entire satisfaction.

Mrs. Robert Cameron of the 11th con, East Nissouri, died on Friday last. She was one of Nissouri's oldest settlers. The remains were interred in the Ingersoll cemetry on Monday. The funeral was very large, a great many friends came from a distance to pay the last tribute of respect although the weather was very cold.

On Monday night the stable of Mr. H. Bray, merchant at Evelyn, about five miles from this place was destroyed by fire. Four horses, a cow, buggy, and a quantity of other stuff was destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated.

Mr. W. Kester was very agreeably surprised the other evening by his employer N. G. McCarty, Esq., presenting him with a handsome wolfe robe worth about twelve dollars. Mr. Kester has been in Mr. McCarty's employ going on nine years.

Mr. McQueeney is reported progressing favorably since the doctors amputated four of his toes.

Mr. P. Hunrajan and family have removed to Ingersoll, the old people who are much respected here felt very sad at leaving, having spent so much of their life here.

Mr. D. McDairmid has removed into the house just vacated by Mr. Hunraham.

Mr. Jas. Fillmore has been confined to the house for several days. We are pleased to learn he is improving.

Tilsonburg.

Mr. G. H. Hansler has disposed of his boot and shoe business here to Mr. S. Ostrander, and has removed to Aylmer, where he has opened out.

The Salvation Army has became a permanent institution in this town,

The band paraded Broadway last Saturday night, and played with a vim and spirit that was really surprising. They are a deserving body, and the Council of the present year should grant them a reasonable sum, and not cut them off with a shilling as their predecessors saw fit to do.

The Mechanics' Institute are holding a night school in their room. Mr. G. L. Gale, a graduate of Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been engaged, and is making a complete success of his work.

A large number of our townspeople attended the concert at Culloden last Thursday evening under the auspices of the Presbyterian church of that place, which is under the pastorate of Rev. M. McGregor, M. A., of this town. Miss Churchill, the noted elocutionist of Boston, Miss Cooper of London, and the best local talent of this place participated in the programme. The concert was a success.

The Caledonian Society will celebrate the annual anniversary of Bobbie Burns on the 25th inst., by having a grand banquet at the Connor House. Of course all true Scotchmen will make it possible to be present, as besides the honor of doing homage to the memory of the great poet of the "land of the mountain and the flood," visions of haggis Atholo brose, and "just a wee drappie to keep a' doon," will make it next to impossible for them to absent themselves. An immense time is expected.

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

Mt. Elgin.

The convention of the delegates at the Mount on Friday, was quite an event. Friend Gould's "hotel" presented a very animated appearance and the adjournment for dinner caused a regular stampede. Owing to some arrangements too previous to allow the use of the hall the dining room of the hotel had to be substituted, and nearly two hours were consumed in feeding the multitude. Several suggestions were made in reference to moving the dinner table to the garden, but weather and snow interfered with this. However, all seemed disposed to put up with the temporary embarasment. Its a pity hotels, like dining tables, could not be built on the extension plan, thereby enabling them to extend their guests into the adjoining lot.

East Nissouri.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the widow of the late Robert Cameron, J. P., at the old homestead in East Nissouri, at the extreme old age of 80 years and 6 months. Mrs. Cameron was the daughter of Mr. Donald Ross, of Cornwall, who was one of the original members of the Hudson's Bay Company. She spent her early years in the city of Quebec, where she received her education, and shortly after her return to her home, when she was scarcely 18 years old, she was married to her late husband in Cornwall. She lived with him over fifty years and about 12 years ago she celebrated her golden wedding with nearly all her children to rejoice with her. In the autumn of 1821 she came with her husband to the west and settled upon the site of the present homestead where the family has resided ever since. She entered upon the duties and hardships of her early pioneer life with a cheerfulness and courage that is not often seen in these modern days. She was a woman of many personal attractions and of admirable traits of character. She had strong common sense, a keen perception of right and wrong, great moral courage and firm integrity. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and always manifested a deep interest in its service, and a conscientious carefulness in all of her religious duties. About nine years ago her husband died, and since that time she has divided her time between her sons Mr. John Cameron, the governor of our County prison, Mr. George Cameron of Montreal, Rev. R. Cameron of Brantford, and Mr. W. W. Cameron of the old homestead, where she spent the last year of her life until she passed to her final rest. With her demise, another of the old pioneer settlers of our County has passed from our midst and of all the number there was none of them who was more universally respected than Mrs. Cameron. On Monday last a very large number of sympathizing friends followed her remains to our cemetry and the funeral services were conducted by her pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Thamesford.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Cattle Fairs.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—I had occasion lately to buy a cow and had to hunt through town and country for a week before getting what would suit. During my search I could not help reflecting on the apathy of the Ingersoll authorities in not making more strenuous efforts to establish a monthly cattle fair. I wish you success in your efforts to establish a cattle fair in this town.

CITIZEN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 22, 1884.

The Late Races.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR—Thinking that the subscribers to the late races would be interested in knowing how their money was appropriated, and wishing to clear ourselves of any blame in the matter, we hope you will give us room in your paper for a few words of explanation. In the first place we had nothing whatever to do with the collection or disposing of the moneys, and our names were placed on the committee without our consent. The free for all race was won by Mr. D Cairns of Beachville, and second money by Mr. J. Guggisberg. Neither have been paid. The Treasurer refuses to either pay the prizes or to show his books. This explanation we think is due the public and ourselves.

W. T. FEIGHTNER.
J. WELSH.

January 23rd, 1884.

The death of Jean Trottet of Geneva recalls a man of an energy and courage which have been unsurpassed. He was born without legs, hands, or feet, yet he learned to write, fastening his pen at his elbow, and when he grew older became an active haymaker, used the reins with dexerity, and was so good a shot that he often carried off the village prizes for mark firing. He was independent and segacious, and has left a widow and four children amply provided for. Tempting offers were made to his parents, and later to himself, by showmen, but were invariably declined.

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

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

VANCE'S oyster parlour is now open. Give him a call. 71.

NATIONAL Pills purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 82L

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.



ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1586-454

A RARE CHANCE.

An entirely new piano, of one of the best makes, for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply at

THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and dandelion,—the oldest best, and most valuble medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Apetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for cases it will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friend suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunkard nostrum, but the purest and best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid" Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Wedding Invitations
—AT—
The Chronicle Office.

ESTRAY STEER.

Strayed into the premises of the subscriber, lot 19, 6th Line, Dereham, on or about the 12th December, a Yearling Steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD ELLIS.

January 10th, 1884. 1583c

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

Cheap, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr.,
Broker, Ingersoll.

January 10th, 1884. 1583m

FOR SALE.

That elegant Villa, in the Town of Ingersoll, and built 2 acres of land a stached, lately occupied by the late James Batterby, Esq. Terms easy. Apply to

MESSRS. BROWN & WELLS,
Solicitors, Ingersoll

BYCICLE FOR SALE.

An English Bycicle in good order. Cost $70, will be sold for $30. Apply at

THE CHRONICLE Office.

Dec. 6, 1883. 1578

TO LET.

NORSWORTHY'S HALL,

Being the whole of the upper flat of Norsworthy's Block, King street. Would be given at a low rental for a term of years. Apply to

J. C. NORSWORTHY.

Ingersoll, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575cm

STOVE FOR SALE.

A Large Size Box Stove as good as new. Will be sold cheap. Apply at

THE CHRONICLE Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent.—£500,00)

H. O'CONNOR, jr.,
Broker, Ingersoll.

Office—Opposite Imperial and Merchants Banks.

Ingersoll, Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578t

FOR SALE.

A Cottage on the south side of Canterbury Street, in good repair, cantaining five rooms, situated on two lots; good barn, hard and soft water. Will be sold cheap. Apply for particulars to

WM. DUNDASS.

Ingersoll, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property; one of the best paying hotels in the County; also 50 acres improved land in Hough ton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to

C. GARNER,
Thamesford P.O.

June 21st 1883. 1554f

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES IN WEST OXFORD.

Choice farm, 3 miles from Ingersoll, consisting of 100 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 2, West Oxford. New House, with good stone cellar, bank barn nearly new, well finished. 5 acre orchard, well fenced and in good state of cultivation, within 130 rods of Gallo way's Cheese Factory, school on the adjoining lot. Price moderate. Terms liberal. Apply to

JAS. BRADY,
Real Estate Agent.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1883. 1572tf

FARM TO RENT.

CONSISTING OF

200 ACRES,

Situated in the Township of West Oxford, County of Oxford, Lot 17, Con. 2; 180 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, large orchard, brick dwelling, one barn 30x40, one bank barn 40x60, situated one mile from the corporation of Ingersoll. This is considered one of the best farm properties in the County of Oxford. 25 acres of fall wheat sown; and 25 acres fall ploughing done.

Address

JAMES ELLIOTT,

Ingersoll, or on the premises to ALEX. S. PORTEOUS.

P.S.—Possession given immediately if required.

January 3rd, 1884. 1582c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE BAILEY, of the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, and Province of Ontario, Carriage Maker, has made an assignment to

ALFRED H. ELLIS,

Of the said Town of Ingersoll, Hardware Merchant, of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said George Bailey, are requested to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, on or before the said

Ninth day of March next

A statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration.

The said Trustee will after the said Ninth day of March next, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rata among the creditors of the said George Bailey, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll, this tenth day of Jan., A.D, 1884.

A. H. ELLIS, Assignee.

Xmas & New Years.

R. H. YOUNG

Has on hand a large assortment of

BLANKETS

And all kinds of

HARNESS!

And everything required for the winter campaign.

ESPECIAL GOOD VALUE.

OLD STAND, PHOENIX BLOCK,
Opposite the Market,

Cash or Wood taken in exchange for goods.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1780

FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY,

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from unclean, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

BECK.

HAVING
Bought out the Business
Lately carried on by
ROBT. YOUNG

We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of

FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED GOODS

Fine Confectionery.

OYSTERS

JELLYS, JAMS

Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,

And hope by close attention to busines and

SELLING CHEAP

To merit the patronage of the public.

GEO. BECK.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580

BENEFIT MY SUFFERING SISTERS!

Mrs. Geo. M. Franklin, 65 Hunter street, Hamilton, Ont., suffered from torpid liver, congested kidneys, ulceration and falling of the womb, weakness and palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia and catarrh. She complained of pains in the left side, small of back and between shoulders; nervousness and biliousness; pain over kidneys, headache and cold feet; inability to sleep on the left side; back very weak, feeling "as if there was a load against it" in the morning; ached from small of back to knees; often felt as if her heart would stop and as if she would smother. Had also every symptom of female weakness. After her case had been abandoned as hopeless by several physicians she took treatment of the Drs. K. & K., who speedily CURED her. She says: "Benefit my suffering sisters by publishing the facts of my case."

LIFE LOOKS BRIGHT TO ME.

Mr. I. D. Boardman, editor of the *Peterstburgh* (Mich.) *Bulletin*, says: "My health having become undermined when fighting for this Union, I was attacked in '69 by consumption in its worst form. I had severe pains in the left breast, a dry hacking cough, night sweats, daily fevers and frequent violent bleeding from

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Special—Warner's Safe Cure.
Special—Camilla Urso.
Medical Drs. K. & K.
Special—Routledge Pub. Co.
Assignee's Sale—A. H. Ellis.
Meeting—G. W. Francis.
Royal Baking Powder.
Lands—C. & N. W. Ry.
Seeds—D. M. Ferry.
Seeds—Wm. Rennie.
Meeting—E. W. Smith.
Auction Sale—Geo. W. Wells.
Io'anthe—Holman Opera Co.
Auction Sale—A. McKellar.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1884.

"AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN."

Our New Continued Story by Edgar Fawcett.

"An Ambitious Woman" is the title of a new novel by Edgar Fawcett the well-known author of "A Gentleman of Leisure," "Tinkling Cymbals," "A Hopeless Case," etc. This novel deals with New York Society, a field which Mr. Fawcett has made peculiarly his own. "An Ambitious Woman" is attracting wide attention and cannot fail to interest our readers generally. It is commenced this week and a liberal instalment will be given in each issue. This novel is not published in book form and THE CHRONICLE has made arrangements to secure the sole right to publish it in this vicinity. Read the first chapters.

TOWN NEWS.

WOOD wanted by the public schools.

READ advertisement of the Scottish Concert.

IT is the collector who is first to find a man out.

CAMILLA URSO, the great violinist, town hall, Monday next.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.—Grand Concert in the town hall to-morrow, (Friday) night.

CAMILLA URSO.—Plan of hall and tickets at H. Richardson's jewellery store.

PARTS 25 and 26 of Picturesque Canada are being delivered in town by the agent.

FINDLAY McGREGOR will sing in the town hall on to-morrow (Friday) evening.

"HINTS on house plants" are among the many interesting articles on our fourth page.

FAILED.—Messrs. J. L. Perkins, grocer, and Chas. Cragg, harness maker, have made assignments.

A treat for Ingersoll—Camilla Urso and Company, in the town hall on Monday evening next, 28th.

THE WARDENSHIP.—John Peers, Reeve of East Oxford, was elected Warden of the County on Tuesday.

THE I. O. G. T. will hold an open lodge in Y. M. P. B. A. Hall, Thames St., on Monday Feb. 4th. All are invited.

AM. EXPRESS CO.—Mr. J. W. Lyall is the newly appointed agent of the American Express Co. here, in room of F. H. Doty.

LAID OVER.—Several communications and other items of local interest are crowded out this week. They will appear in our next.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The stock of Mr. Geo. Bailey is offered for sale by auction on Tuesday next 29th inst., by A. H. Ellis, assignee, at his shop. Read adv.

MR. Vennor has kindly reduced the hideous slush that was to have pervaded January to a mild thaw of three or four days at the end. We hope this prophecy will be as well fulfilled as the others.

SPEEDING HORSES.—Complaints are being made of fast driving on the streets, and Constable Gray is on the alert to bring parties to time. The park is a fit and proper place for indulging in the pastime.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY. — The Rev. Dr. Meacham, of Japan, will conduct the services next Sabbath, morning and evening, in the King-street Methodist Church. Collections in behalf of Missions.

R. C. CHURCH.—The Rev. Father Molphy, of Maidstone Cross, takes charge of Ingersoll parish for six months. Rev. Father Atkinson, of London, England, will take charge of his parish while he is away.

TELEPHONES.—There has been a large increase in the number of telephones in use here recently, now that there is communication with neighbouring places. Mr. C. C. L. Wilson is the agent here.

ENTERTAINMENT IN CENTREVILLE. — The young folks of the Ingersoll E. C. Church will give a pleasing entertainment in the school house, Centreville, on Monday evening next, 28th inst. An interesting affair may be looked for. See programmes. Admission 15 cents, or two for 25 cents.

INGERSOLL COUNCIL.—In the Town Council for 1884 there are 5 manufacturers, 1 miller, 1 post master, 1 butcher, 1 shopkeeper, and 4 men of means who have no particular employment. There are 8 Liberals and 5 Conservatives; but politics do not enter into municipal matters here.

SPRING FAIR.—Mr. Gordon H. Cook has been appointed to collect subscriptions for the Spring Fair, which is to be held at the place subscribing the largest—Tilsonburg, Norwich or Ingersoll. We hope our townspeople will respond liberally and thus secure the Fair for Ingersoll.

CAMILLA URSO—We have the pleasure of announcing the visit to Ingersoll of the most favored and popular of all the violin virtuosi that have ever visited this country. Her name and fame have become as household words, not only on the American continent, but throughout the civilized world, she has become endeared to the lovers of music wherever she has appeared.

FARM SOLD. — Mr. C. D. Inglesby, of Springford, one of THE CHRONICLE'S veteran subscribers in the fine township of South Norwich, has sold his farm, consisting of 100 acres, north half lot 24, con. 7, to Mr. Thos. Veale, for $7,000. Mr. Inglesby informs us that the sale of the farm was effected wholly through advertising it in THE CHRONICLE. This is strong testimony of the value of THE CHRONICLE as an advertising medium. No advertiser could ask for better.

YOUNG FOLKS' ENTERTAINMENT.—An excellent entertainment will be given in the Oxford street B. C. Church, on Tuesday evening next 29th inst., when a programme of vocal and instrumental music, readings, etc., will be submitted. There will be cornet and concertina solos, besides other instrumental attractions. It will undoubtedly be an attractive affair. See programmes. Admission only 15 cents, or two for 25 cts. Funds go to church purposes. Remember the night—Tuesday, 29th.

BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION.—A number of the beekeepers of the county of Oxford held a meeting on Saturday week. It was resolved to form a permanent organization to be called "The County of Oxford Bee-Keepers' Association." The following officers were elected: President, J. B. Hall, Woodstock; vice-do, John Peers, East Zorra; 2nd-do, J. E. Frith, do; directors, Martin Emigh, Holbrook; F. Malcolm, Innerkip; Wm. Goodger, E. Zorra; Jas. Tennant, Blenheim; and Dr. Duncan, Embro; Sec-Treas., M. S. Sebell.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—The Ball which was given on Friday night last proved an unqualified success, reflecting the highest credit on the junior bachelors, who got it up. It was held in the town hall and was attended by nearly 250 people, St. Thomas, Woodstock, London, Stratford, Simcoe and other places being represented. Those who were present pronounced it one of the best affairs of the kind ever given here. The music was delightful, being provided by the Italian String Band of London—seven strong. The ladies provided an excellent supper and otherwise added greatly to the success of the ball.

IN MEMORIAM.—*Mrs. Christena Cameron McKenzie.*—Died on the evening of Monday, Jan. 7th, 1884, at the family residence, Ingersoll, Christena Cameron, wife of the Rev. D. McKenzie, in the 74th year of her age. Born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, she, in company with one brother and four sisters, came to Canada in the year 1836, and settled near St. Thomas, Elgin Co., and on Nov. 28th, 1838, she was married to the Rev. D. McKenzie, who at that time was the only Presbyterian Minister in Western Ontario. Mrs. McKenzie was a remarkable woman in all the qualities of good deeds that adorn the Christian life. Her piety was of a calm and placid type, yet deep and genuine, manifesting itself in deeds of kindness and self-denial. By her exemplary conduct at home, in society and in the church, she witnessed a good confession, and now is gone home to receive her reward. As in life, so in death, she was quiet, peaceful and happy. Concerning her, it can truly be said, "Her end was peace." Her remains were borne by loving hands, (followed by many sympathizing friends, both from Ingersoll and Embro), to the quiet graveyard in North Embro, where she now sleeps beside her two children, awaiting the resurrection of the just.

THE wonderful perfection to which the printer's art has been carried may be judged from our advertisement of the Drs. K. & K. U. S. Medical and Surgical Association in another column of this issue. 85b.

FOR Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all skin diseases; use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 82t

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Annual Meetings and Election of Officers.

THE SOUTH OXFORD SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the agricultural district association for the South Riding of Oxford convened at Gould's Hall, Mt. Elgin, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The Board of directors met at 10 a. m. to wind up the business of the association for the past year, and at one o'clock the members met for the annual meeting.

The day being fine and the roads excellent the attendance was good. On motion Mr. A. L. Wilcox took the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. Monk; 1st vice-do., B. Minkler; 2nd vice-do., D. S. Butterfield. Directors—Jas. Ryan and Jas. Chambers, Dereham; M. Harris and R. Addison, South Norwich; I. D. Swartout, North Norwich; G. H. Cook, West Oxford; James Park, East Oxford; Jas. Connor, Tilsonburg; T. Choate, Ingersoll. Auditors—W. F. Kay and A. L. Wilcox.

The treasurer's and auditors' reports were then read and accepted, showing a balance of $156.39 in the treasury.

It was moved by Mr. G. H. Cook and seconded by Mr. Jas. Ryan, that Mr. Henry Parker, of Woodstock, be appointed a member of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of this Province for section No. 9, being the Counties of Elgin, Norfolk, Brant and Oxford. Messrs. E. Monk and D. S. Butterfield were appointed as representatives of this district to attend the meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the retiring President for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties, which was replied to by Mr. Ryan in very appropriate terms.

On motion the President elect then took the chair. Alex. McFarlane was then elected secretary for the year 1884. After considerable discussion it was resolved that there be a spring show, and that Messrs. G. H. Cook, of West Oxford, Jas. Connor, of Tilsonburg, and D. S. Butterfield, of Norwich, act as collecting committee, and that they report to the Secretary by the 15th of Feb. next. It was also resolved that Messrs. M. Harris and James Ryan be also added to this committee to arrange for the spring show.

Moved by D. S. Butterfield, seconded by James Ryan, and resolved, that the annual county show be held on the usual grounds at Otterville.

Meeting then adjourned.

NORTH OXFORD SOCIETY.

The following officers are elected:—

President, M. M. Nesbitt, Woodstock; 1st Vice-President, Joseph Peers, East Oxford; 2nd Vice-President, James Anderson, East Zorra. Directors—Chas. Wilson, E. W. Chambers, Jas. Sutherland, H. Parker, F. Mitchell, T. Horner, J. Clarkson, R. Moysey, W. Donaldson. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Craig; Auditors, A. W. Francis and J. W. Wadland.

WEST ZORRA AND EMBRO SOCIETY.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Pres., D. J. Matheson, (re-elected)., Vice-Pres., Robt. Youngs; Directors, Wm. McIntosh, Alex Matheson, Walter Meadows E. Cody, Jno. Youngs, Geo. Walker, Angus McKay, E. L. Sutherland, Jas. McKay, Jas. Campbell (Merchant). G. M. Creighton, D. G. Murray, Dexter Day. Auditors, Wm. Loveys, H. G. Anderson. Sec.-Treas., Wm. Stewart. The Auditors report showed a balance of $148.24.

SOUTH NORWICH SOCIETY.

The following were elected to hold office for 1884:—

Martin Harris, President; John Johnson, Vice-President; Alex McFarlane, sec.-treas. Directors—Chas. Patterson, Ephriam Monk, I. J. Darling, Thos. McNally, B. Coliver, Jas. Griffin, Chas. Hardy, Chas. Treffry, Michael Siples. Honorary Directors—L. Swartout, Norwich; R. Tufford, Windham; Thos. Herron, Middleton. Auditors—R. C. Coote and Thos. Purvis.

DEREHAM SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Dereham branch agricultural society, held last week, the following officers were elected:—President, J. Baxter; Vice Pres., J. A. Brown; directors, D. T. Smith, E. D. Tillson, M. Armstrong, W. S. Thompson, J. Fulton, W. R. Thompson, Geo. Frost, D. Malcolm; auditors, M. Kelly and W. A. McCollom. J. Garnett, sec.-treas.

INGERSOLL, N. AND W. OXFORD SOCIETY.

This society meets on Saturday next in the Town Hall, Ingersoll. A full attendance is requested.

NORTH DORCHESTER SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, 10th inst., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, B. Venning; vice-president, James Creighton; directors, Joseph Weir, James Wilson, D. Conner, W. Turnbull, J. H. Rawse, J. Dibb, C. Campbell, T. J. Cornish, D. McLaughlin; sec.-treas., S. Stockdale.

The girl or boy
Who learns to skate,
Starts out with joy
And air elate.

Soon—bump, kerflump!
Two sudden jars,
A thundering thump,
Ten thousand stars.

CAMILLA URSO.—In breadth of style, accuracy of intonation, and command of the bow, both in legato and staccato passages, this artist surpasses all the violinists who have lately appeared before the public, whilst the elegance of her phrasing, the variety of her "nuances" and her classical taste, proclaim her one of the first virtuosos of the day. After each movement of the quartette, Madame Urso and her able coadjutors encountered the most enthusiastic applause, while the variations of C minor created a perfect furore. Madame Camilla Urso, on the conclusion of the quartette, had to return three times to the orchestral platform to acknowledge the overwhelming compliments paid her.—*London (Eng.) Standard.*

NOVEL IDEA.—A skating rink manager of London adopted a novel plan, but one that is liable to put some young ladies and gentlemen in a position where they may be misunderstood. He advertises that on a certain evening gentlemen will be charged 15 cents admission, but if accompanied by ladies the charge will be 10 cents for two. Now, if a gentleman invites a lady to attend the rink on that particular evening, it may possibly raise a suspicion in her mind that she is invited in order that her escort may save 5 cents.

UNRELIABLE THERMOMETERS. — It may surprise some to find that an impression prevails among eminent scientific men that the ordinary thermometers are wholly unreliable and of comparatively little value. Professor Draper says that for all low temperatures alcohol thermometers must be employed if even ordinary accuracy is to be attained. Mercurial thermometers should not be used when the temperature falls to 10 degrees below zero, for after this point the most correct of the instruments will vary slightly.

AN OPEN WINTER.—And this is our open winter! Well, if down to zero and ten to twelve degrees below, with snow storms from the four corners of the compass, snow piled in heaps and in winrows, and fences invisible in various directions constitute an open winter, we have it right here, and now, in all its grandeur. Vennor, Moses Oates and other weather forecasters should be called upon to do their road work in advance of next summer. It might slacken their inclination to fool with things they know just as much about as any other man, and no more. Even the squirrels and others of the brute creation failed last fall to give us the desired information, and the oldest inhabitant is equally astray.

UNFAIR GRANTS.—At the meeting of the County Council in Woodstock last week a motion to appoint a committee to communicate with the Minister of Public Works and if necessary to wait upon him, with a view to procuring the construction of a Post Office and Custom House building in Woodstock was passed. Mr. Nancekivell objected to the resolution on the ground that the matter pertained to the town of Woodstock only. The County had nothing to do with the question. Mr. Nancekivell was right. Let Woodstock look out for herself in matters of that kind. The County has no right to lend its influence to build up that town at the expense of other towns within its limits. Everything that helps to build up Woodstock serves to set back Ingersoll and Norwich, and, to a certain extent, Tilsonburg also. Let the towns and villages in the county go ahead on their own merits and by their own enterprise.—*Tilsonburg Observer.* The same might be said of the Fat Stock Club to which the County Council made a grant, although it was purely a Woodstock scheme for the benefit of that town.

THE HOLMAN'S.—The members of the Y. M. P. B. A. have at quite a large expense engaged the Holman English Opera Company, to give the latest New York and Boston success "Iolanthe," on Friday evening, February 1st. The Company is now considered one of the best travelling, and is engaged for an extensive tour through the United States, under the management of Mr. G. M. Brown, of Boston. Miss Sallie Holman, the Prima Donna, a great favorite wherever she has appeared, has a pure, sweet soprano voice of great compass, and in the leading role of the piece which will be presented here, the *New York Herald* says, cannot be surpassed. She is supported by a company of artists well and favorably known in the musical world, among whom may be mentioned Misses Blanche Bradshaw, Adella Parker (late of Emma Abbot Opera Co.,) Hattie Davis (late of Haverly's Opera Co.,) Messrs. J. R. Dalton, A. D. Holman and D. F. Young. The costumes are elegant, stage appointments complete, the music charming. In fact everything is first-class. We hope our citizens will turn out *en masse*, as they are sure to enjoy a pleasant evening. Tickets 25 and 50 cents, to be had at Richardson's jewelry store.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Last Meeting of Old Council—First Meeting of the New Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening last.

Members present.

His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

No quorum.

Special meeting called on Saturday evening for general business.

Members present—His Worship the Mayor in the chair; Messrs. Seldon, Stewart, Matheson, Waterhouse, Richardson, Watterworth, and Hegler.

The following accounts were read:—From R. A. Woodcock, stationery, $6 36; do., reg. 225 dogs, $22 50; do., Ingersoll cheese market, showing a deficiency of $80.16; A. Magill, repairs to market, $1.85; R. M. Duell, wood, $5.75; Mills & Buchanan, market, $1.55; G. F. Gurnett, printing, $103.44.

Report of Printing Committee read recommending that $100 be paid to G. F. Gurnett for full amount of his account.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Richardson, and resolved, That the Report of the Market Committee be adopted.

Report of Fire, Water and Gas Committee read, showing expenditure for the year $137.34.

Report of Street Watering Committee read showing the expenditure for the year $345.01.

Moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. A. Matheson, and resolved, That the report of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee just read be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, That this Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the accounts which have been read before this Council.

Council in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Waterhouse in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, That this Committee do now rise and report, recommending the payment of the following accounts: Brown & Wells, law costs, $10.12; R. A. Woodcock, stationery, etc., $28.86; Grant to cheese market, $75.00; Mills & Buchanan, market-repairs, $1.55; R. M. Duell, wood for market, $5.75; Adam Magill, repairs to market, $1.85.

Council resumed the Mayor in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Hegler, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the Council do now adopt the report of the Committee of the Whole, and that the Mayor sign an order on the Treasurer for the amounts specified therein in favour of the various parties.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Waterhouse, and resolved, That the Mayor sign an order in favour of Thomas Henderson, for the sum of $20, for rejoiting four joints in suction hose.

Chas. Cragg enters and takes his seat.

The Mayor leaves the chair and the Reeve takes the same.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and resolved, That this Council beg to express its sincere thanks to his worship the retiring Mayor.

First for his willingness at all times and under all circumstances to call this Council together for consultation.

Second for his watchfulness and care for the public interests, for his uniform genial manner towards the members of Council in Council assembled, and generally for his pubic service in behalf of the town for the many years he has occupied a leading position in its Councils, and hereby express a wish that he may be loug spared in the enjoyment of health and prosperity in the future. As a number of the gentlemen who have had the pleasure of meeting around this Board from time to time during the past year cease their connection with the Council this night, we beg to express our regret at parting with them and hope that health and prosperity attend in all their future undertakings.

THE COUNCIL STANDING.

On motion the Council adjourned.

On Monday morning the first meeting of the new Council was held at 11 o'clock.

The following having made their declaration of office and qualification, took their seats, viz:

Mayor: James Noxon; Reeve: Thomas Seldon; 1st Deputy Reeve: Wm. Watterworth; 2nd Deputy Reeve: Jos. Gibson. Councillors: 1st Ward, G. W. Walley, D. Horsman, J. A. McInnes; 2nd Ward, F. Richardson, M. T. Buchanan; 3rd Ward, A. Matheson, W. B. Nelles, H. O'Connor.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Richardson, and resolved, That Messrs. Watterworth, Gibson, Richardson, Matheson, and the mover be a Committee to strike the standing Committees for the present year and to report at next session of Council.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Horsman, and resolved, That the Council do now adjourn to meet again at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Council adjourned.

Adjourned meeting of Council. Members present: His Worship the Mayor in the chair; Messrs. Seldon, Gibson, Horsman, Waterhouse, Walley, Nelles, McInnes, Richardson, Buchanan, O'Connor, Watterworth and Matheson.

Mr. Waterhouse made his declaration and qualification of office.

Minutes of first meeting were then read and approved, and signed by the Mayor.

Application from S. H. Young for office of assessor, $200; from J. H. Hegler, for office of Clerk, $240.

Letters from R. Buckley asking for relief, A. M. Ross, minister of agriculture, with schedule for auditors report, A. B. Klein, Mayor of Walkerton, asking that a petition be sent to Provincial Legislature, replacing bridges in towns under the charge of County Councils.

Report from Committee appointed to strike the standing Committee, recommending the following:—

Finance—Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Richardson, Nelles.

Fire, Water and Gas—Messrs. Matheson, Walley, McInnes, Nelles, Buchanan.

Market, Park and Printing—Messrs. Seldon, O'Connor, Waterhouse, Matheson, Gibson.

Railway.—Messrs. Gibson, Watterworth, Seldon.

Indigent—Messrs. O'Connor, Horsman, Buchanan.

The first named of each Committee to be chairman.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That the rules governing the Council be read.

Rules governing former Council were then read.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the rules governing the Council of 1883 bo adopted for 1884, except the rule regarding the appointment of the Committee on sidewalks, roads and bridges.

Moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. McInnes, and resolved, That the reports of the Special Committee just read be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Nelles, and resolved, That the accounts and communications not otherwise disposed of be referred to their respective Committees and that this be a standing rule for the year.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the mover have leave to bring in a By-law for the appointment of municipal officers for the year 1884 and that By-law be now read a first time. By-law was also read a second and third time and passed in Committee of the Whole.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, That the taxes of Mill Hill, amount $13.32, be remitted for 1883, and that the Mayor sign an order in favor of the collector for the same.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Waterhouse, and resolved, That the account of H. Rowland, amount $11.50, be paid, and that the Mayor sign an order for the same.

Moved by Mr. Walley, seconded by Mr. Nelles, and resolved, That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, and the mover, be appointed to receive applications for the position of town constable, and recommend the appointment of some suitable person to fill the position at the next regular meeting of this Council.

Council adjourned.

Personal.

Mr. R. F. Hunter left for Denver, Col., on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Gilroy and family have returned to Ingersoll from Brantford.

Messrs. Pottinger and Heaton, Inspectors of the Merchants and Molsons Banks, have been in town during the past week on business.

P. S. Ross, accountant, of Montreal, is engaged in his annual inspection of the Noxon Mfg. Co's. business for the past year.

DESTROY the Worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms. 82t.

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

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

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

CANDY.—One of our large manufacturers had sixteen barrels of adulterated candy dumped in Toronto Bay by the Government Inspector. You can tell them by the price. The genuine article at Vance's, Thames street. 80

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

ALL grocers keep Moss & Co's Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, ask for it and take no other. 75

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

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logee's. 60

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

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

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

HAND in your subscriptions for any paper publication in the world, to J. G. Campbell in the Post Office Book Store. 81r

TRY Moss & Co's. Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, for sale by all grocers. 75

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

SOUTH OXFORD LIBERALS.

The Convention at Mt. Elgin—Jas. Noxon of Ingersoll Secures the Nomination—A Large and Enthusiastic Assemblage—An Intensely Exciting Contest—Names of the Delegates.

On Friday forenoon last the Liberals of South Oxford met in Convention at Mt. Elgin for the purpose of nominating a standard bearer to represent the riding in the Ontario Legislature in room of the Hon. Adam Crooks. The Convention was called for 10 o'clock, and by that hour their were 158 delegates present, every sub-division but one being represented, besides a large number of Liberals who were not delegates, from all parts of the county. The meeting was probably the largest and most representative ever held in South Oxford, showing the keen interest taken in the nomination. After Mr. Jas. F. McDonald, the energetic secretary, had read the minutes of last meeting, the following candidates were nominated by ballot:—J. V. Bodwell, Mount Elgin; Jas. Noxon, P. J. Brown and Dr. McKay, Ingersoll; Jas. Lund, East Oxford; Jas. Brady, W. Watterworth, Ingersoll; G. H. Cook, West Oxford; A. L. Wilcox, Springford; A. Patullo, Woodstock; H. A. Titus and F. A. Titus, Otterville; Wm. Nancekivell, Thos. Nancekivell and E. B. Brown, Dereham; John Sheahan, Thos. Abrahams, North Norwich.

All these gentlemen withdrew except Messrs. Bodwell, Nancekivell, Brown, Noxon, Brady and Cook.

Below will be found the result of the balloting:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bodwell....	3	6	6	5	4	5	6	5	3	
Nancekivell	36	41	46	47	49	51	52	70	81	76
Brown.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Noxon 27	41	47	50	54	60	64	64	75	82	
McKay.....22	17	15	15	11	4	2	4	0		
Brady.....36	35	34	32	32	32	30	12	0		
Cook.....18	13	9	9	7	6	5	3	1		
Titus..... 6	3	1	0	0	0					

On the ninth ballot Mr. Nancekivell had 81 ballots, one more than the number required to elect him, but it was found that 160 ballots (2 more than the number of delegates) had been cast and on another ballot being taken Jas. Noxon was declared the nominee by a majority of 6 over Mr. Nancekivell. Towards the last the excitement became most intense, although the best of order prevailed. At the close Mr. Noxon, Mr. Brady, and others addressed those present briefly, when the meeting adjourned.

Below is a list of the delegates:—

SOUTH NORWICH.

W. L. Townsend, Jno. Singer. M. Durkee, Jas. Wilcox, Jas. H. Spencer, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Innes, Wm. McNamara, Thos. Duyre, H. A. Titus, W. Roseheart, R. Addison, J. J. Darling, E. M. Schooley, D. G. Donnocker, Robert Wilcox, Martin Harris, A. L. Wilcox, C. D. Inglesby, Dan Hicks, D. Bell.

NORTH NORWICH.

Geo. Barr, J. H. McLees, W. H. Dennis, John Sheehan, Vice-Presidents; Dan Dager, Wm. Fewster, A. Frame, Jas. McLees, Leonard Burgess, Ezra Hendershott, J. L. Farrington, W. E. Dennis, E. H. Snider, Chas. E. Burgess, John Topping, Wm. Gair, Michael Furlong, W. W. Austin.

NORWICHVILLE.

W. H. Miller, D. S. Butterfield, Vice-Presidents; C. Dake, H. Dager, L. D. Swartout, J. F. Inglesby, Jas. Stephenson, J. L. Moore, W. F. Coker.

DEREHAM.

Stephen Foster, W. Nancekivell, S. Sherwood, W. Ryan, Dan Smith, John Fulton, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Smith, H. Boyse, L. Harris, F. Jacobs, Geo. Stockdale, R. Nancekivell, Simeon Sage, Geo. Dunphy, Dan Pratt, R. Miller, John Snell, H. A. Bodwell Geo. Ellis, John H. Reid, J. F. Williams, Jas. Hunter, Albert Simmons, L. A. Perry, R. Wessenger, W. S. Ferguson, R. W. Hawkins, J. L. Wooley, W. H. Brown, E. B. Brown.

TILSONBURG.

J. C. Ross, Chas. Thompson, Jas. Connors, Vice Presidents; Michael Kennedy, H. Weatherwax, D. Merrill, John Smith, John McIntyre, L. McLean, Peter Graham, Adam Matheson.

WEST OXFORD.

T. R. Maberry. Jas. Dickie. F. Cody, Vice-Presidents; Nicholas Smith, Ben. Harris, Robt. Wilson, Geo. Galloway, F. Karn, R. Peers, John Fairburn, Dr. Brown, J. A. Cody, Joe Withrow, D. Watt, O. Brown.

NORTH OXFORD.

Wm. Colyer, W. Dunn, Vice-Presidents; D. Morrison, W. Telfer, M. Day, N. B. Morrison, A. Gordon, Michael Dunn, Alex. Ross, Wm. Hayes, R. M. McDonald.

EAST OXFORD.

Allen Virtue, Alex. Davidson, T. J. Lammamin, Vice-Presidents; R. Kipp, W. Lazenby, I. Schell, H. Nillems, R. Leek, E. Swazey, J. Virtue, Jas. Lund, Jas. Tunis, and John Rice.

INGERSOLL.

W. Watterworth, W. C. Bell, John Russell, M. T. Buchanan, P. Kennedy, Jas. Wilson, Vice-Presidents; Peter Carlin, John A. McInnes, Wm. Tripp, D. Horsman, John Calder, J. C. B. Galer, Hec Campbell, John Gayler, E. Day, W. K. Sumner, John Todmore, Jas. Stevens, W. R. Burke, H. Stevens, D. Day. W. S. King, John Lee, Wm. McKim, John Frizell, A. Matheson, J. H. Hegler, W. B. Nelles.

SOUTH OXFORD CONSERVATIVES.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of South Oxford was held at Mt. Elgin on Wednesday 16th. The attendance of member, from all parts of the riding was very fair. Dr. Williams, president occupied the chair. After the transaction of the ordinary business of the Association, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. John N. Chambers, of East Oxford, Woodstock P. O.; Vice Presidents, Alexander Bell, of Mt. Elgin; Secretary, M. Walsh, Ingersoll; Treasurer, John Hopkins, Brownsville. The chairmen for the several divisions were elected as follows:

DEREHAM.—No. 1, S. Grigg, Salford; 2, Thos. Nancekivell, Ingersoll; 3, Thos. Scott, Tilsonburg; 4, W. J. Bigham, Culloden; 5, W. S. Scott, Tilsonburg; 6, John H. Wood, Brownsville.

SOUTH NORWICH.—1, J. C. Garrett, Tilsonburg; 2, Wm. McCurdy, Otterville; 3, Wm. Fralick, Springford; 4, James Wallace, Otterville.

NORTH NORWICH.—1, Hugh Burtch, Norwich; 2, Andrew Graham, Norwich; 3, Samuel Wallace, Burgessville; 4, Thos. Timms Mt. Elgin.

EAST OXFORD.—1, J. Mighton, Vandecar; 2, C. Fetch, Burgessville; 3, J. L. Peers, Woodstock.

NORWICH.—L. F. Bungay.

NORTH OXFORD.—1, Edward Jarvis, Ingersoll; 2, Jno. Henderson, Ingersoll.

WEST OXFORD.—1, Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersoll; 2, Thos. Taylor, Beachville.

TILSONBURG.—1, H. J. Caulfeild; 2, Peter Campbell; 3, Thos. Waller.

After the payment of accounts, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, and a special vote of thanks to the retiring president, Dr. Williams, of Ingersoll, who had contested the riding in the last general election, the meeting adjourned.

A $20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for February, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

DR. LOW'S Worm Syrup will remove worms and cause, quicker than any other Medicine. 82t.

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

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

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

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

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

NO table is complete without Moss & Co's Celebrated Mustard. 75

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.25. The best value ever offered in Ingersoll.—S. P. Loges. 56

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

A good second hand organ wanted. Address box 435, Ingersoll. 81.

Is Alum Poisonous?

Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health*, in a recent issue, says:

"The question has caused a good deal of discussion. Alum is used by many bakers to whiten their bred, enabling them to use an inferior flour. It is more extensively employed as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar in the manufacture of baking powders. It has not been considered immediately dangerous; although if continued it induces dyspepsia and obstinate constipation. But the fact that many cases of poisoning have occurred from baking powders which contained alum, put the question in a more serious aspect, and prudent people will exercise caution in the selection of baking powders.

"Under what conditions, then, does this substance—formerly used only for mechanical or medicinal purposes—become poisonous? They are certainly obscure, and at present we can only surmise what they may be. We suspect that the cause exists in the individual poisoned; some peculiarity of the constitutions producing a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach, with which the alum combines and forms an active poison; or the secretions may be healthy but in unusual proportions, and that these less or greater proportions, in combination with the alum, constitute a poison.

"For example, two parts of mercury and two parts of chlorine form calomel, which is not poisonous; but change the proportions to one part of mercury and two parts of chlorine, and we get corrosive sublimate, which is deadly poison."

"Then, again, we know nothing of the causes of constitutional peculiarties. Why is it that one person can eat all kinds of green fruits and vegetables with impunity, while the same course might cost another individual his life? One person can handle poison ivy and sumac without being in the least affected; another is poisoned if he approaches to within ten feet of them. Out of a family residing in a malarial district, some of the members will suffer half the year with fever and ague, while the others will enjoy excellent health during the entire year. Foods that are wholesome to some persons are actually poisonous to others. This is especially true of some kinds of fish. There is no safety in taking alum into the stomach, as it is shown to be always injurious and often dangerous. Baking powders properly compounded, and containing pure cream of tartar instead of alum are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made paltable. We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of alum in baking powders.

"Before committing ourselves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over-estimated, with a careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, the Government Chemist, when he singled out and commended this powder for its wholesomeness, did it wholly in the interest of the public.

"We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community whom they are endeavoring to protect.

FARM AND DAIRY.

Holland Cattle.

To an excellent breed of dairy and beef cattle the absurd name of Holsteins has been given. This breed deserve notice because of the persistent efforts made by importers and breeders to introduce it to public notice, as well as by its intrinsic merits. It is truly the only breed which serves at once all the purposes for which cattle are kept. It is excellent for the dairy; especially the milk and cheese dairy; the steers make as good beef and fatten as easily and as quickly as any other breed; while they are unsurpassed for working oxen. The only question which has to be decided in regard to them is whether in our circumstances under our peculiar climate, and for our special purposes these cattle, excellent in their own country, under their peculiar climate and for the special purposes of the Dutch farmers, will become of equal value here as there.

At the outset of this enquiry we find these cattle laboring under the disadvantage of a name to which they have no claim or right and which is as absurd as though we should call a native of Holland a German and persist in doing so in spite of the fact that he and his ancestors were Dutch for more than a thousand years past. The facts in this respect are as follows. About 2,000 years ago the lowlands of North Western Europe bordering upon the shores of the North sea and now known as the Netherlands or literally low lands was occupied by an enterprising and independent race of people then known as Friesians. They were made tributary to the Romans about that period and paid their taxes in hides of cattle, and from this fact the excellence of their herds at that remote period became a matter of history. This country is well known to consist of low level rich meadows or polders, mostly below the level of the ocean whose waters are kept back by a system of world renowned dykes or enbankments. The well known Zuyder Zee is about the centre of this rich grazing country. And it is from this country we are drawing our stock of black and white cattle which are really North Holland, Dutch or Dutch Friesian. By an unfortunate and stupidly perverse and wilful blunder, some of these cattle imported into Massachusetts about 20 years ago were called Holstein, following in this respect the name given an English writer more than 40 years ago who called them Dutch or Holstein cattle. The writer drew attention to this mistake soon after the importation was made in 1860 and public notice was drawn to them; but until within the last few years was left single handed to maintain the right of these fine cattle to their own distinctive name as North Holland or Dutch and to resist the fastening upon them of a name which was misleading and injurious to them; because Holstein was then a Danish province distant and quite separate from Holland, and the Holstein cattle were neither dairy cattle nor like the Holland cattle in color or quality. As an example of the inconsistency and stupidity with which this wrong name was retained might be mentioned the fact that in an article descriptive of these wrongly called Holstein cattle given in the report of the Agricultural Department, Washington, in 1864, they were all the time referred to as Dutch, North Holland, and North Dutch cattle, and as being particularly Holland or Dutch cattle, and yet they were mentioned in the heading of the article as Holsteins, and therefore Danish cattle, and would now be German cattle, as Holstein is a German province, but could not by any possibility be called Dutch if they were really Holstein.

To make the matter worse for these cattle, there are now three herd books for their record and three separate associations of breeders of them, one the Holstein; another the North Holland and another the Dutch Friesian. In this description we shall retain the name to which they are really entitled as Dutch-Friesian or North Holland.

These cattle then have been bred with care for the special purpose of the dairy for many centuries. They have been fed upon the richest and most luxuriant pastures. They have enjoyed a mild moist climate; alike free from intense Summer heats and long continued cold in the Winter. They are consequently distinct in type, of a regular black and white piebald color, but some are more white than others; of a large size; and as a rule large milkers; while some yield milk rich in fat; although this is an exception. From the peculiar domestic kind of management in a Dutch dairy, where the cow stable adjoins the kitchen and where the women do most of the milking and the feeding, and where the herdsmen sleep in the stable in bunks near the cow stalls these cattle are exceedingly docile and are quiet. But it must not be forgotten that no other meadows and pastures in the world excel and very few if any equal those of North Holland where the rich moist soil yields a rank and luxuriant growth of grass. At the same time this moistness of soil and rankness of vegetation has a corresponding effect upon the constitution of the cattle and there is no other race more predisposed to the deadly disease pleuro-pneumonia, than the Dutch. It has been Holland cattle that have brought the disease into England where it has become the constant dread of the dairymen and graziers, and it was these cattle that introduced this same disease into America. As this disease is exceedingly infectious it is one drawback to the great value of these cattle, which must be noticed in doing justice to the American Agricultural interest; for it is our purpose in these articles and others to follow upon our farm cattle to "naught extenuate and naught set down in malice" or ignorance, but to give exact facts in each case, leaving our readers to form their own judgments from an impartial but actual personal knowledge and experience.

Some of these cattle are very large milkers. In the winter's dairy some have given 24 quarts a day; but much larger yields have been reported. As a rule some discount should always be made from such reports, because they give but one side, and so far the records of but a very small proportion of the cattle in this country have been published. There are probably over a thousand imported animals in America (Canada is always included in this term) and perhaps four times as many native here, but the records include about one or two out of a hundred, and one might ask very justly for the records of a whole herd and that the least should be given with the greatest. Some of these records claim an enormous butter product equal to 500 lbs in 250 days and in one case 99 lbs in 30 days. But it is not fair of course to take this as an actual index to the general character of the race. Some few cows are credited with 30 to 40 quarts per day; but although the writer has requested the owners of cows for which such records as these are claimed to personally test the accuracy of them, the invitation has never been accepted. This too is a fact which should in justice be mentioned for the information of the American farmers. Moreover the fact too that prominent farmers who have tried them, have discarded them after a time as unprofitable should be mentioned.

The fact too should be considered that our climate and the character of our soil, generally, differ in a remarkable degree from those of Holland, for we have no such pastures as will support these cattle as they should be fed to maintain them in high condition, and it is a question if the average farmer or dairyman can profitably feed animals of this large size and corresponding appetite for their larger product. It must of course be considered whether 20 or even 30 quarts of milk can procured as cheaply, by the quart, from a very large and hearty feeding cow, as 12 or 16 quarts can be had from a smaller and more easily fed animal; for large product is not so necessary as cheap product, and it may be that two cows may produce 30 quarts of milk at a less price per quart than one cow. These cattle however are now on probation here. Few of them are yet in farmers' hands and few will be while the prices of them are as high as they now are. If they prove themselves fitted for our uses and purposes they will make their way; and it is that farmers may turn their attention to them and watch them and determine this question for themselves, that we have given this impartial account of them.

Ensilage.

Prof. Brown's recent experiments, at the Ontario Experimental Farm, in preserving various green fodders by means of portable or permanent silos, are amongst the more interesting, valuable, and carefully-conducted that have come under our notice. In portable silos three experiments were made with ordinary air-tight barrels, two of which had square boxes fitted inside so as to secure more uniform packing than is possible in a simple barrel. These barrels were packed with green, succulent pasture fodder. A large tun was used for the fourth experiment, and filled with the green grasses and with green oat fodder. After eighty-six days' enclosure the tun was opened and the grass fodder found to be juicy and sound in fibre, though it had a strong, sour taste and smell. The grass in the small barrels was found to be similar. The green oat fodder preserved in the tun was, however, "sound, sweet, and as palatable as that from the permanent silo." The permanent silo, the walls of which had been made smooth, was filled with 28 tons of green oat fodder, packed, and covered with boards and earth. After 89 days, or on December 31st, it was opened, and the ensilage was found to be, to quote Prof. Brown, "one body of sweet, well-coloured oat-stalks, leaves and heads." Generally the material "has a brown but not dark tinge, very slightly spoiled by fermentation or other form of decay, and when taken out actually smells sweet and tastes slightly salty," but acquires a smell and taste on exposure. In addition to the successful issue of these experiments with the silo, Mr. Brown secured by carefully conducted thermometer tests the daily variations and degrees of heat prevailing in various parts of the silo during the fermentation in progress. The average of the whole mass after the first week was 68°, and of the central parts 87°. That this heat continued for three months did not destroy the fodder will no doubt be interesting to those who know how heat and moisture combined very quickly ruin grasses and grains on the open field.

Farm and Dairy Notes.

If you want to rent, sell or buy a cheese factory; if you want a situation as cheese maker or want to engage one, advertise in "The Ingersoll Chronicle and Canadian Dairyman," the most widely circulated paper among the Canadian dairymen.

Canadian authorities have always insisted that peas were the best and cheapest feed for hogs. Our own farmers have occasionally retorted that this preference for peas was due to inability to grow good corn, thus claiming an advantage from a necessity. This year, when much corn is poor this side the lakes, many farmers are falling in with the Canadian idea. There will be a large area sown with peas the coming Spring.—*American Paper.*

The difference of opinion among farmers as to the value of pumpkins for cows depends largely on the manner of feeding. Those who make the feeding of pumpkins a success are careful to remove the seeds. These are strongly diuretic, and with some cows operate so strongly in stimulating the kidneys that the secretion of milk is actually lessened by their use. There are however some cows that can eat pumpkins, seeds and all, with benefit; but it is generally safer to remove the seeds before feeding.

Insufficiency of drink is one reason why fowls do not lay more eggs in Winter. When water freezes in their houses it requires some care to keep a fresh and clean supply through the day. If fowls take to eating snow it is still worse than doing with too little drink. They always fall off in weight rapidly when forced to eat snow for drink.

On farms where wheat is largely grown rye is bad weed, and if allowed to seed will soon get into the manure and appear from year to year. In one case under our observation where a rye crop was grown, it was fully ten years before the land was entirely freed from the weed in the wheat. Since then this farmer occasionally sows rye for soiling or green manure in the Spring, but he never allows it to seed. Where only Spring grains or hoed crops are grown this objection does not apply.

From a wide range of inquiry we are satisfied that as good butter can be made from ensilage feed as from any ordinary ration, not excepting roots. Those who claim that poor butter alone results from feeding ensilage are generally of the class who have had no experience in its use.

Many breeders of horses who have considerable Spring work to do, prefer to have their mares cast their foal in the Fall. The mothers are none the worse for doing a good summer's work, and the colts being suckled through the first Winter and fed with a little grain can be weaned without stunting their growth when they get fresh grass in the Spring.

One reason why creameries make better butter than farmers' dairies is because of daily churning of the cream. There is some change going on in milk or cream from the first, and in Winter where few cows are keep it is almost impossible to make good butter. With only one cow the cream should be churned at least once a week and if necessary to make more bulk, some slightly soured milk should be mixed with it.

The first Winter of a calf's life is the most trying ordeal. If kept thrifty at this season the animal will be much larger and can be bred younger than if stunted. Warm quarters are essential to success. If possible give some green food and a little grain. Oil meal is excellent to make the coat smooth. If the coat becomes rough and staring the animal will very likely be troubled with lice and be worth much less in Spring than the cost of wintering.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Home Economy.

It is a remark often made by unreflecting people that a woman, who devotes a large portion of her time to the performance of domestic duties, more especially those pertaining to the culinary department, sinks all her higher aspirations to the level of household care.

Now this a grave mistake, for we all know that the health and strength of a family depend, in a great measure, upon the ability with which healthful as well as palatable dishes are prepared for the daily round of breakfast, dinner and supper. It takes brains, and active ones too, to keep the household machinery in running order, and there is as much need of artistic skill in the preparation of an elaborate entertainment as in the composition of a book or the painting of a picture.

Every housekeeper desiring to practice economy in her family often feels at a loss to know how to dispose of the seemingly useless accumulation of different articles of diet—such as dry slices of bread, a plate of cold potatoes, and pieces of roasted or boiled meats, too good to throw away, and yet a nuisance to keep. It would be well, perhaps, to give a few thoughts to this perplexing subject.

In the first place, stale bread griddle cakes are excellent for breakfast when made in this manner: Pour cold water over the bread, just enough to cover it. Let it stand until thoroughly soaked, then drain it as dry as possible, and pour enough milk over it to cover it again. Let it stand until morning. If it is too thick, thin it with a cupful of milk, and stir in flour enough to make a batter; then add a little salt. If the milk is sour, to every quart of the batter add a teaspoonful of soda—if sweet, use three teaspoonfuls of Royal Baking Powder. Bake a cake, and it it does not turn over nicely, stir in a little more flour. If the griddle is rubbed over with the half of a turnip, instead of suet, the cakes will turn easily, and you will avoid the disagreeable odor that generally accompanies the baking of griddle cakes.

A very good pudding is also made of pieces of bread by soaking them in water as for the cakes. After it is well drained, thin it with milk, add spice, a cupful of raisins, a small piece of butter, and two eggs. Bake about an hour, and serve with a liquid pudding sauce.

Cold potatoes, too, are excellent cut in thin slices, seasoned with pepper and salt, dusted with flour, and fried to a nice brown colour. They are also very palatable cut into small squares, and put in the frying pan with milk to cover them, adding salt, pepper and butter to suit the taste. When they boil thicken them with a little flour.

Cold ham cut fine is a good addition to an omelet, and small pieces dipped into fritter batter and fried make an enjoyable breakfast dish.

Slices of cold beef, especially if underdone, can be seasoned with salt, a small portion of red pepper and mustard, broiled on a gridiron for a few minutes, laid on a warm dish and slightly buttered. This preparation is remarkably excellent, and is preferred by some to the beef when freshly cooked.

Cold mutton makes a very acceptable stew, chopped fine, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, a minced onion, and a small portion of shredded sweet herbs. Add enough water to moisten, and stew about fifteen minutes.

Small pieces of cold, roasted veal, or poultry, may be made into a most appetizing hash, by the following recipe:

Cut into very small pieces any cold roasted veal left from dinner. Season with salt, red pepper and mustard. Add to it a cup of cream, and two hard-boiled eggs, the whites and yolks both being chopped fine. After boiling add a wine-glass or more of sherry wine, and if not thick enough, stir in a little wheat flour.

Cold chicken, turkey, or veal, is very palatable when made into dumplings. Put the pieces of cold meat, or poultry, into a stewpan, with water enough to barely cover them. Let them cook slowly for a few minutes; then take out the meat, and chop it fine, placing the saucepan back on the range, where the broth will keep hot. Season the chopped meat with pepper, butter and salt. Moisten with a little milk. Make a biscuit dough, cut it into as many pieces as you want dumplings, and roll each piece out half an inch thick, and as large round as a pint bowl. Put a tablespoonful of the prepared meat in the centre, gather up the edges of the dough, pinch together closely, and put the smooth side up on a buttered dish that will fit into your steamer. Place the dumplings close together, and steam twenty minutes. Be careful not to lift the lid while they are cooking. Put a little cold gravy, if you have it, with the broth in the saucepan, season it with butter and salt, thicken with a little flour, cook a few minutes, and turn into a warm gravy-dish. The dumplings should be steamed on a dish that they may be served in, as they should not be removed to another when taken to the table.

Any one having sufficient courage to try these recipes, with the despised scraps left in the kitchen, will be surprised at the result.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Hardy Annuals.—To have early flowers sow seeds in window boxes described elsewhere. Candy-tuft, Ten Weeks' Stocks, Pansy, and other hardy kinds may be sown and the plants thinned or transplanted to other boxes. The Pansy, which fails to give fine flowers in hot weather, if sown in this manner may be had in bloom early, and at its best.

Manure for the Lawn.—Reserve enough of the most thoroughly decomposed and fine manure for top-dressing the lawn. In the absence of this, apply ashes, nitrate of soda or some other fertilizer.

Plants from Cuttings may be propogated now for planting out in the garden. Verbenas and other plants which form root readily, may be propagated in window-boxes, described elsewhere for sowing.

As the sun becomes more powerful, bloom will be abundant and plants will start into growth in the greenhouse and window, and need more water. Ventilation can now be given more freely, especially to window plants. *Insects* will increase more rapidly and will demand attention. Those who give their window plants daily care, are able to stop the first attacks of insects, and save much future trouble. Fumigation with tobacco smoke, is best for the greenhouse, but is not easily practicable with house plants. For these showering with tobacco water is best.

Tobacco Tea.—Pour boiling water over tobacco stems, or other cheap form of "the weed," and when cool dilute it to the color of strong tea, sprinkle the plants with it, or what is better, having the liquid in a pail or tub, dip the plants in it.

The Red Spider, because so small and not always "red," and living mostly on the under side of the leaves, is often an unsuspected cause of much injury to window plants. Moisture is the best remedy; go over the leaves, especially the under side, with a soft sponge, using very weak soap suds.

The Mealy Bug, so called because it is covered with a mealy powder, is often a great pest. It is usually in the forks of the stems, and may be picked off with a sharp pointed stick.

Faded Flowers.—Flowering is very exhausting to a plant, and seed-bearing is still more so; as soon as flowers begin to lose their beauty they should be cut away before the formation of the seeds begins.

Roses.—The stems that have borne flowers should be cut back to a strong bud, which will soon push.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

How Working Men May Help Themselves.

I met with a passage in the *Times*, which gave me some insight into this, and I never was so startled in my life. It is a quotation from the *Lancet*, which is, I believe, the leading medical paper. The passage contains the statistics derived from twelve of the leading London hospitals, and there is a list of the amount of beer and spirits taken by numbers of the working classes who have been in these twelve great London hospitals during the last year. There are some fifty instances; I will only give you a few. It says that many of these patients were there because of their previous habits, and here is the quotation showing what certain patients are reported to have been accustomed to previous to admission. One had a daily consumption of ten pints of beer and ten glasses of whiskey, aged 33; one hard drinker, chiefly of rum, aged 30; another indulged in great excesses, often drank two bottles of brandy a day, aged 43; one eight pints of beer a day, aged 42; one or two pints of beer a day, with ten glasses of spirits, aged 36; one ten or twelve pints of beer a day, and four glasses of whiskey, aged 22; one twelve pints of beer and eight glasses of spirits aged 38, and so on. Fifty or sixty items of this kind, ending with, "The largest consumer of beer said he never exceeded 26 pints a day, aged 35; the largest consumer of spirits only took twenty to thirty glasses of gin daily, aged 30."

Now these are not statistics invented by me, or by anybody. The facts are taken and recorded by purely disinterested persons, and the remarkable thing is that in the long list only one total abstainer can be discovered. Another thing is in the absence of high ages. A third is that a large proportion of these diseases are self-induced. A single ounce of fact is worth a ton of argument or reason. And I put these plain facts before you as a proof not only of the vast quantities of drink taken at very young ages by members of the working class, but also that they are taken by members of a class which, as I said, can least afford that enormous drain upon their resources.

And now, perhaps, you will answer me—"Very well, this man spent sixpence a day on something that was good for him—beer." In answer to that I will simply say that whether it is good or not, this is certain—it is not necessary, and our illustrious chairman, to-night, Dr. Richardson, has done more than any living man to bring home to the minds of Englishmen the truth that alcohol is not in any way necessary as food. He would say—and I believe with absolute scientific truth on his side—that it is not a food. That I will not say, because I know it is disputed; but at any rate it is not a necessary food. Baron Liebig came to the conclusion that nine quarts of beer contain exactly as much nourishment as you might put in a little sprin ling of meal, or on the end of a table knife. In other words, if you were to spend £36 in buying so many gallons of beer, you would have bought as much nourishment only as you could get out of a five pound loaf.

That it is not necessary for health, I think, is capable of the most easy proof. I believe there are a great many people who say that after middle age they do find it useful to them. I think that is only because they have not discovered something which, without any danger to themselves, would produce the same result. But that alcohol is not a necessity for health can be proved in one moment by the fact that there are hundreds of thousands—it is said 5,000,000, but I do not know—of total abstainers in England who are notoriously as healthy a body as all England contains. It is proved decisively and irresistibly by the fact that there is, it is safe to say, less mortality among the 20,000 now in prison in England than among any other body, and there is no way of accounting for that so decisively as the fact that from the moment that they enter the prison, no matter how large their previous consumption of beer, they are not allowed a single drop, and the fact of their being deprived of alcohol is one of the causes which tend to their extraordinary longevity.—*Canon Farrar.*

It is very rare that soil is rich enough to bear successive crops of the same kind of grain without exhausting fertility; but by changing crops different elements of plant food are required. This gives the soil a chance to recuperate. By the time the grain crop comes around in the rotation the soil is ready with another supply of needed food. Rotation may therefore be considered a negative kind of manuring; but there is a limit beyond which its good results do not extend.

LIVER, KIDNEY AND BRIGHTS DISEASE.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

Financial circles—$(1),000,000.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes "I never hesitate to recommend your Eclectric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 82t.

Woman is the crown of creation.

Great results are speedily accomplished by the leading alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Indigestion ceases, biliousness disappears, constipation gives place to regularity of the bowels in consequence of taking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex experience long wished for relief from it, and impurities in the circulation no longer troubles those who have sought its aid. Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

Two for assent—Bride and groom.

THE BEST PROOF—The Globe.

"I sell more Burdock Blood Bitters than I do of any other preparation in stock," says B. Jakes, druggist, Toronto. If the reader will ask any druggist in the city he will get a similar answer to his query—a proof that it is the most popular medicine for the blood, liver and kidneys known. 80i

Dead broke—A shattered mummy.

THE LOSS of power to digest and assimilate food in anyone who has a weak spot, whose weakness renders perfect nutrition a necessity, requires immediate attention; the lungs impaired by inflammation, the heart by rheumatism, and the liver or kidney by over-stimulation, will soon cry out from starvation when the blood is insufficiently fed and the tissues ill-nourished. Failure of nerve power and a weak stomach are the chief factors in these troubles, and the elements of nerve nutrition and essential agents of the gastric juice in Wheeler's Phosphates and Calisaya the best remedy.

MYSTERIOUS!

The Terrible Undertow that is Sweeping Away so Many—What Well-known Canadians Have to Say.

It is an unquestionable fact that thousands of people are to day enduring the most intense torture or are afflicted by the most unaccountable symptoms for which they can assign no reason whatever. They have frequent headaches, are strangely languid; have a ravenous appetite one day and none whatever the next, and feel dull pains in various parts of the body, but they imagine it is only a cold or some passing minor disorder. Indeed, few people realize the presence of grave and serious dangers until they are upon them. The following experiences of well-known people in the Province are timely and valuable.

Rev. William J. Henderson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Prescott, Ontario, says: "For a number of years and until recently, I had been gradually, but steadily, declining in health. I was subject to severe pains in various parts of my body, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a distressing hacking cough. I consulted physicians, one of whom informed me that I had been 'carrying too many pounds of steam.' Another stated that I was on the eve of a general constitutional 'break-up;' another pronounced me as far gone in liver complaint, and feeling that the last had hit it, I commenced a course of his one treatment, without, however, any benefit. Feeling that I was going down hill very fast, I grew somewhat despondent, and finally resigned myself to an early death. At this juncture I resolved to try Warner's Safe Cure, and I may say that I felt almost immediate relief, and now I am nearly as well as I ever was in my whole life. My cough has disappeared entirely and I seldom feel any of my old symptoms. I have always been somewhat disposed to prejudice against proprietary medicines, but I feel it to be an act of justice to make this statement for the good of others."

John Evans, residing at 139 King Street, London, says: "For two years I have been troubled with gravel in my kidneys and have suffered untold agony. The passage of the gravel from the kidneys into the bladder threw me into paroxysms of pain and completely broke me down. Upon the recommendation of a friend I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which seemed to dissolve the gravel and it passed from me in the form of dust. I recommend Warner's Safe Cure to everybody who is suffering at all as I have suffered."

Mrs. M. Lemon, residing at 5½ Victoria avenue, Hamilton, says: "For ten or fifteen years I have suffered from female complaints and liver disease. I have consulted all the prominent doctors in Hamilton, but none were able to cure me. Six months out of every year I was laid up in bed from nervous prostration and debility, and frequently while working about the house I would faint and remain unconscious for more than half an hour. Hearing of Warner's Safe Cure, I began its use and am now in good health. All previous troubles have left me. It has worked wonders in my case and I can recommend it to all the ladies in the country."

Mr. Charles M. Syme, foreman in W. H. Smith's saw factory, St. Catharines, said: Five years ago I began to be afflicted with almost distressing troubles which increased in violence until I was compelled to remain in bed. My symptoms were terrible and I kept getting worse and worse all the while. The doctors could not agree as to the nature of my disease, and I finally lost all hopes of ever getting well. Learning of some cases similar to my own that had been helped by Warner's Safe Cure, I began its use and commenced to improve from the first day, and I am happy to say that I am now as sound as a dollar and can do a day's work without its hurting me."

Doctor Samuel T. Rodley, of Chatham, says: "I have seen Warner's Safe Cure used very extensively and have heard of the most gratifying results. I am convinced that it is an unequaled medicine for disorders of the kidneys and urinary organs, and I can freely recommend it."

Mr. A. J. McBlan, clerk of Crawford House, Windsor, says: "For several years I was afflicted with kidney difficulty and did not know what it was to be free from excruciating pains, which at times were so bad that I could neither stand nor remove my clothes. At that time I was conductor on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and no doubt the constant jolting aggravated the disease. Noticing an advertisement of Warner's Safe Cure, I procured the medicine and from the first it acted like magic, and it has completely and permanently cured me. I cannot too highly recommend it, as I know what it has done for me."

The above statements are from men of unquestionable veracity, and such as merit the greatest consideration. No one who is suffering from any form of physical disorder can afford to neglect even the slightest symptoms, which can be so readily controlled if taken in time, and which are so dangerous if permitted to continue.

The seat of learning—The bench.

Use the Star Dyes if you want brilliant and fast colors.

High time—Twenty-four o'clock.

THERE is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms.

A fashionable article—Woman.

HOLLOWAY'S Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

The easiest thing to kill—Time.

AYER'S Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

A little lam—A light whipping.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

The first wager—The alphabet.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The infirmities of our nature almost necessitate disease. Impurity of the blood, functional disturbances and loose living constantly give rise to despondency, debility, or distempers. In the above named remedies, the community can and do have, at a little cost, the safe and certain means of preventing or checking and curing both outward ailments and inward maladies. Ample plainly printed and very intelligible directions accompany every package of both Ointment and Pills, which only require attentive study to enable every invalid to be his or her own medical adviser. The earlier these powerful remedies are employed after discovery of the disease, the more rapid will be their action in expelling from the system all noxious matter and restoring health.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.

MR. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years old, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which we did, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using 2 bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

Tempora mutantur—We have adopted the new time.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Brought down the house—The building mover.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord. 70y

Woman is the Masterpiece.

MR. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pain since. Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Makes tracks—The railroad builder.

"Lost the cough I long did know,
Many years I felt its blow,
Without the use of pills or blister,
I cured the same with Downs' Elixir.

Thousands affidavits prove,
That it doth man's ills remove,
Coughs and colds, and hooping cough
By its power soon are off." 83.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Why is a leaky tub like a poor rule—Because it doesn't hold good.

If you are bilious or have indigestion, sick headache or dizziness, try Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, used instead of pills; they cure constipation. Price 25c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. 83.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Working in wood—The beer in the keg.

WHAT A DRUGGIST SAYS.

Dear Sirs,—The Crowfoot Bitters are selling rapidly here and giving remarkable satisfaction, as evidenced by the demand which is daily increasing. PARKER & Co.,
84i Owen Sound, Ont.

A party that bolts—The turkey.

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1 25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from it.

HIGHLY AGREEABLE

One very valuable feature of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is that it is highly agreeable to take, and all varieties of worms, tape worm included, can be safely expelled by it, without recourse to harsh and sickening drugs. 80i

But one thing on earth is better than the wife, that is the mother.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Women are a new race, recreated since the world received Christianity.

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS.

Mr. John Gayfer is always alive to his business and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free. Regular size $1.00. 82t.

All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of woman.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Frank Spink, Wilton Avenue, Toronto, some time ago received a bad injury by an accident on the G. T. R. The severe contusions were quickly healed by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. 80i

The sweetest thing in this life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU EAT

The best medical authorities declare that worms in the human system are often induced by eating too freely of uncooked fruit and too much meat, cheese, etc. Whatever may be the cause, Freeman's Worm Powders are speedy and safe to cure; they destroy the worms and contain their own cathartic to expel them. 80i

All that I am my mother made me.

No man can either live piously or die righteous without having a wife.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's, McCaughey's Block. 41.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Dishes, Mill Grinders, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms, Mops, Floor, Stove Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes, Damps and Chimneys, Clocks. Eavetroughing and repairing done promptly, Heating Drums and Stove Pipes, Dishes of all kinds, Smoothing Irons Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons, Scales, large and small, Spades, Forks, Shovels and Hoes, Mixed Paints, all ready for the brush; any tint or colour Boiled and Raw Oils, Root Cutters, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, Corn Planters, Farmer's Bells, Carpet Sweepers, Dry and Liquid Measures, Bird Cages, Lanterns; Stove Polish, Lead and Iron Piping, Gas Fittings, Hog Rings and Hog Holders, everything in the House Furnishing Line, Axle Greese, Cistern Pumps, Wheelborrows, Sinks, and everything that is wanted to keep house with.

Cash paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bones of all kinds, Woollen and Cotton Rags, Old Brass, Copper and Lead, old Zinc, old Wrought and Cast Iron, all kinds of Furs, Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Horse Hair, Tallow and Beeswax. 47. H. CAMPBELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descri tive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1560vy

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Props.

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship. Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed Advertisements: Servants wanted—Artizans Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	⅛ In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street. Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

F. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thamesstreet, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE :—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Occulist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Exide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE,

Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town daily.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with arisers.

Allows Interest on Deposits,

Which canbe withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, *Manager.*

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696

RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE,—TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Deals in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department —Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGISBERG, Prop.

LENDING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582y

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR.,

GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559-y

THE CREDIT VALLEY!

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILWAY LINES.

The Great Direct Through Line to all points in Western and Northwestern America.

TRAINS LEAVE INGERSOLL STATION AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

GOING WEST.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

10:40 a. m.—From all stations on main line and branches and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all Western and Northwestern points, and points in Northern Michigan.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

4:13 p. m.—Stopping only at principal stations on main line, and for St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Pauls, Winnipeg, and points west and northwest.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

8:40 p. m.—Stopping at all stations on main line to St. Thomas.

GOING EAST.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12.26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

MONTREAL EXPRESS.

3:03 p. m.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all stations on Credit Valley Railway, and for all points on Grand Trunk east of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Portland, &c.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

6:23 p.m.—From St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points West and Southwest, stopping at all stations on the Credit Valley Railway.

This is the direct line to Toronto without change. Ask for all information and purchase your tickets from

F. SYMONS, Station Agent. JAS. GORDON, Agent C.V. & M.C. Ry Lines, Thames St., Ingersoll.

Ingersoll Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

SOMETHING NEW

—IN—

STOVES

MILLS AND BUCHANAN

DEALERS IN

COAL and WOOD

STOVES.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED KINDS.

FURNACES, FURNACES;

BEST IN THE MARKET.

MILLS & BUCHANAN

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582c

TOWN

WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27. 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD

DRUGGIST, INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters,

Warner's Safe Cure,

Shiloh's Consumption Cure,

Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.

Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

A Fact Established,

—THAT—

Wilkinson's

IS THE

PLACE TO BUY

YOUR

Groceries, Crockery,

AND GLASSWARE.

Also a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Prices to suit the Times.

Note the place, one door West of Daly House.

KING STREET WEST.

Ingersoll, Dec, 20th, 1883.

ATKINSON'S

Parisian Tooth Paste

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth

Sold in every Town and City of Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575-y

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 22. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1586.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER III.

Twining's menace was not carried out. There was no actual reconciliation between husband and wife, and matters slowly rearranged themselves. The domestic machinery, being again set moving, went at first in a lame, spasmodic way, as though jarred and strained through all its wheel-work.

But by degrees the old order of things returned. And yet a marked change, in one respect at least, was always afterward evident. Mrs. Twining had received a clear admonition, and she was discreet enough permanently to regard it. She still dealt in her former slurs and innuendoes; the leopard could not change its spots; no such radical reformation was naturally to be expected.

But Twining had put forth his protest; he had shown very plainly that his endurance had its limits, and through all the years that followed, his wife never lost sight of this vivid little fact. She had been seriously frightened, and the fright left its vibration of warning as long as she and her husband dwelt under the same roof. Her sting had by no means been extracted, but its point was blunter and its poison less irritant. She never again struck Claire. She was sometimes very imperious to her daughter, and very acrimonious as well. But in her conduct there was now a sombre acknowledgment of curtailed authority—an under-current of concession, occasionally rather faint, it is true, yet always operative.

During the next year the family deserted One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Street for a new place of abode. Twining received a few extra hundreds as earnest of sundry thousands promised him by a gilt-tongued rogue who was to appal the medical world with a wondrous compound that must soon rob half the diseases known to pathology of their last terrors. The elixir was to be "placed handsomely on the market," and toward this elegant enterprise poor Twining gave serious aid. For the lump of savings that went from him, however, he was paid only a tithe of his rash investment. One day he learned that the humane chemist had fled from the scene of his proposed benignities, and a little later came the drear discovery that his miraculous potion was merely an unskilful blending of two or three common specifics with as many popular nervines.

Meanwhile the halcyon promise of bettered fortunes had induced Twining to secure easier quarters. For several months he set his household gods within apartments on the second floor of a shapely brown-stone residence in a central side-street. This was really a decisive move toward greater social importance. The very tone of his upholstery bespoke a distinct rise in life. There was not a hair-cloth sofa in his pretty suite of chambers. The furniture was tufted and modish; one or two glowing grates replaced the dark awkwardness of stoves; draughts were an abolished evil; to sup on burnt beefsteak had grown a shunned memory, since the family now dined at six o'clock each evening in a lower room where they had a small table all to themselves, and ate a repast served in courses with a distinct air of fashion, if not always cooked after the loftier methods.

Here they met other groups at other small tables, and bowed to them with the bland nod of co-sharers in worldly comfort. It was all a most note-worthy change for the Twinings, and its effect upon Mrs. Twining was no less obvious than acute. She seemed to clutch the new favors of fate with a mingled greed and distrust. She was like one who crushes thirstily between his lips a luscious fruit, won by theft, and thought to be watched with the intent of quick seizure.

She had already quite lost faith in anything like the permanence of her husband's good fortune.

"I'd better try and make hay while the sun shines," she would exclaim, with a burst of laughter that had, as usual, no touch of mirth in it. "Lord knows when it 'll end. I'm sure I hope never. Don't think I'm croaking. Gracious me, no! But even the Five Points won't seem so bad, after this. They say every dog has his day, don't they, Francis? So, all right; if mine's a short day, I'll be up and doing while it lasts."

She was undoubtedly up and doing. She carried her large frame with a more assertive majesty; she aired one or two fresh gowns with a loud ostentation; she had a little quarrel with a fellow-lodger of her own sex about the prevailing fashion in bonnets, and said so many personal things during the contest that her adversary, who was a person with nerves, retired in tearful disarray. On more than one Sunday she induced her husband to walk with her along Fifth Avenue and "see the churches come out." At such times she would lean upon his arm, grandly indifferent to the fact that her stature overtopped his own, and stare with her severe black eyes at all the passing phases of costume. It is probable that the pair made a very grotesque picture on these occasions, since all that implied refinement in the man's face and demeanor must have acquired a fatal stamp of insignificance beside the woman's pretension of carriage and raw spruceness of apparel. But Mrs. Twining was making her hay, as she has told us, while the sun shone, and it is hardly strange that she should not be critical as to the exact quality of her crop. A good deal of rough experience in the woes of dearth and drouth had, naturally, not made her a fastidious harvester.

Claire, meanwhile, had begun to feel as if she dwelt on quite a new sort of planet. Her environment had lost every trace of its former dulness. Its neutral shades had freshened into brilliant and exciting tints. Little Mrs. Carmichael, with her hoard of memories stowed away like old brocades in a scented chest, had herself faded off into a memory as dim as these. Claire had of late become one of the pupils in a large, well-reputed school, where she met girls of all ages and characters, but seemingly of only a single social rank. The academy was superintended by a magnificent lady in chronic black corded-silk, whose rich rustle was heard for a half minute before she entered each of her various class-rooms and held bits of whispered converse with the instructresses under her serene sway. Her name was Mrs. Arcularius, and its fine rhythmical polysyllable seemed to symbolize the dignity of its owner's slow walk, the majesty of her arched nose and gold eye-glasses, and the white breadth of her forehead, from which the gray tresses were rolled backward in high solidness, with quite a regal effect of hair-dressing.

This lady was the direct contratype of Mrs Carmichael. It was widely recorded of her that she had once been a gentlewoman of independent wealth, had chanced upon adverse times, and had for this reason become the proprietress of a school. But she had made her grand friends pay the penalty of her misfortunes; she had acquired the skill of using them as an advertisement of her venture at self-support. She had not gone up to One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Street and mourned their loss; she had stayed in Twenty-Third Street, and suffered their children, little and big, to come unto her. She had at first graciously allowed herself to be pitied for her reverses, but she had always possessed the art of handing back their patronage to those who proffered it in the wholly altered form of a gracious condescension. This is a very clever thing to do; it is a thing which they alone know how to do who know how to fall from high places with a self-saving rebound; and Mrs. Arcularius, who was a decidedly ignorant woman, was also a marvellously clever one. She knew rather less, in a strictly educational sense, than poor, unsuccessful Mrs. Carmichael. She had been a friend of Mrs. Carmichael's in the latter's gladsome days, but she was now not even aware that her old associate was teaching school anywhere.

Everybody was aware, on the other hand, that Mrs. Arcularius was teaching school, and just where she was teaching it. Poverty had crushed one; it had stimulated the other. Mrs. Arcularius was now exceedingly particular as to regarded her visiting book. She was a conspicuous figure at the most select receptions. Whether the fact that she presided over a fashionable school had made her lose caste or no, she chose secretly to believe that it had, and for this reason let her voluminous black silk robes rustle only in the most irreproachable assemblages.

She greatly desired that her pupils should all bear the sacred sign of aristocratic parentage. She did not object to the offspring of struggling plutocrats; for she was wise in her generation, and had seen more than one costly-laden camel squeeze itself through a needle's eye straight into the kingdom of the blessed. But she had strong objections to having her school lose tone. Above all things, this was her dread and abhorrence.

And therefore she had been covertly distressed by the application of Twining for his daughter's admission. She had placed him before he had spoken three words to her. She always placed with equal speed everybody whom she met for the first time. He was a decayed foreigner, and she abominated decayed foreigners. He was a person who wanted to make his common little daughter profit by the prestige of her establishment, and she had a like distaste for all persons of this class. She looked at Claire's attire, and inwardly shivered. The girl had on a frock cut and trimmed in a way that struck her observer as positively satanic. The lovely natural wave of her hair had been tortured by her mother into long ringlets, made sleek and firm under the stiffening spell of sugar and water, and pendant about her shoulders with a graceless vertical primness.

But the head and front of the poor child's offending was, in the sight of her new critic, a hat which Mrs. Twining esteemed a triumph of taste, which she had bought as a great bargain the day before, and which was half smothered from crown to brim, in small, white roses, each bearing a little movable glass bead, that was meant to imitate a dew-drop.

Mrs. Arcularius decided, however, to receive Claire as one of her pupils. There had been a falling-off, of late, in their list. A good many sweet girl-graduates had gone off at her last commencement day. Besides, it was absurd to suppose that any flock could be kept from an incidental black sheep or so. More than this, there was a fascinating intelligence about Claire's face, with its two dark-blue stars of eyes, and a musical sorcery in the child's timid tones when she spoke, that no *diablerie* of millinery could dispel.

It soon proved that Claire's fellow-scholars were far from sharing this latter opinion. She was received among them with haughty coolness, varied by incidental giggles. She suffered three days of silent torture, and at their end told her father, in a passion of tears, that he must take her away from Mrs. Arcularius's school. The girls there all despised her and laughed at her; hardly one of them had yet even spoken to her; they seemed to think her beneath them; it was horrible; she could not stand it; it was just the same as if she had some disease, and they were all afraid of catching it of her.

"There is one girl," sobbed Claire, with her arms round her father's neck, and her head on his dear, kindly breast, "that I know I shall slap or throw something at if I stay. She has red hair and very white skin, with little freckles over it, and she is quite fat. She wears a different dress every day, and it's always something handsome, but queer to look at.....I heard her tell another girl that all her clothes came from Paris. She brings two bananas for lunch, and long cakes spread over with chocolate, that spirt out something soft and yellow, like custard, when she bites into them, and soil her fingers. .....Well, father, that girl sits near me, and she is always making fun of me behind my back, and whispering things about me to the others that make them burst out laughing, and watch me from the corners of their eyes.....Of course this is only at recess, but at all times, father, I can feel how they are thinking that I have no right, no business among them.....And perhaps I haven't. Oh, father, I want to be a lady as much as you want me to be one, but.....isn't there some other way of learning how? If you'll only take me from that dreadful place I'll.....I'll go anywhere else you please!"

Indignant, yet pierced with sympathy for his darling, Twining promised her that she should go back no more to Mrs. Arcularius's.

Claire kissed him, and then put her wet cheek against his. But an instant later she had lifted her head. She had thought of her mother, who was paying one of their fellow-boarders a visit that evening, and at this very moment was stating to her hostess, with a sort of saturnine braggadocio, that Claire's new school "ought to be a regular first-class one, and no mistake, for it was going to cost a regular first-class kind of price."

"But mother?" said Claire, in anxious query, "what will she say, father?"

"Never mind what your mother will say, my dear," answered Twining in his gentle undertone. And Claire remembered a certain night in One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Street—a night which she had never really forgotten, as we know, and whose incident was fated sharply to revisit her through many an eventful year yet unlived.

But Claire's tears were scarcely dried before she regretted the promise won from her father, and asked him to revoke it. Her young face looked pale and resolute as she did so. Her brief burst of weakness had passed. The ambition to seize and hold any near means of advancement was already no weak impulse in her youthful being. As it afterward struck the great key-note of her life, and became the source of every discord or harmony which that life was to contain, so now its force had begun to stir secret centres, and to prelude the steady influence which must soon impel and sway her.

"Let me try a little while longer, father," she said, standing near him, and holding his hand. Her head was slightly thrown backward; her mouth was grave and firm. She was so slender and fragile that this solemn mood might have made one think, as he regarded her, of a lily that had found some art to cast aside its droop, while all its lightsome traits of stem or petal still remained.

"Yes, I mean it, father," she continued, with a very deep seriousness. "I have begun to climb the hill, and I shan't get tired so soon and sit down to rest. You told me I must not, and I won't. I do not want to sit down at all until I reach the top.....But you can help me if you will; you can make it easier for me." She pressed his hand. "Will you make it easier, father?" she said.

"Yes!" he answered. He spoke the word without knowing what she meant. He could have spoken no other at this moment, with her eyes fixed on him like that, and her clinging hand tense about his own.

He loved her so well that he would have faced any peril to save her from any harm. She was his chosen, his pride, his hope, his happiness. He thought her the most beautiful little girl in all the world. He had forgotten to tell himself that her mother made her look like a guy in seeking to make her look more pretty. To him she was always his innocent, blameless idol—his Claire, whom he had named after his own dead mother, known only in the idealizing years of early childhood. He never looked into her face without feeling his heart beat a trifle quicker. He had been in love with her from the time when he first held her, a new-born baby, and he was in love with her still. It was a love which had the best glow and thrill of those dramatic passions that make our tales, our tragedies and our epics, only that by the absence of the one fevered sentiment knit and kinned with these, it so gained in purity and unselfishness as to strip from all hint of over-praise the holier epithet divine.

Naturally enough came Twining's afterthought.

"What is it that I can do for you, Claire?" he asked. "How can I make it easier?"

"In this way, father. Listen. I want to dress differently at school. I want to wear another frock—I know which one—I'm afraid you wouldn't recollect which one it is if I told you. But it is not the pink merino which I have on now. Pink merino is not nice. And my new hat with the white roses is not nice either. I didn't think of this till I noticed how the other girls dressed at Mrs. Arcularius's. Then I remembered that mine was something very like the style in which Mrs. Halloran used to dress her little girl, Bridget, every Sunday. You do recollect Mrs. Halloran, don't you father? Her husband used to work on one of the Harlem boats, and they lived down near the river in that small red house, and there was a bee-hive in the garden, and a horrid bull-dog that used to jump out of his kennel if he heard the least noise, and bark so, and try to break his chain. But little Bridget used to have pink kid shoes, though, to match her dress, and very proud they made her. And her hair was curled in that stiff way, just as mother curls mine. Now, father, I want you to brush all the curl out of my hair except what it has of its own free choice, and to let me tie it in a bunch behind with a dark ribbon, and to let me wear my brown bonnet, which is rather shabby, perhaps, though I don't mind that. And if mother cares to buy me anything new, I want you to go with us—say some Saturday evening when the stores keep open—and to let me use my own taste in choosing quiet and pretty things. But that will be afterward. I'd like you to think, just now, only about to-morrow, you know. I'd like"— But there Twining stopped her with a kiss. He was smiling, but his eyes were moist.

"You shan't dress like little Bridget Halloran any longer, Claire, darling," he said. "I'll see to it as soon as your mother returns."

He kept his word. When Mrs. Twining reappeared he sent Claire out of the room. She knew a storm was coming; she was glad to be away while it broke and raged. She went as far away as possible, into her own bedroom, two chambers off, closing the intermediate doors. Once, while waiting here, she heard the smothered sound of a high, wrathful voice. It was her mother's, no doubt. But she knew that however hot the conflict, her father had made up his mind to be victor.

And he was. The next day Claire went to Mrs. Arcularius's without her white roses or her pink merino.

"You look for all the world like a charity-girl," her mother said to her, in gruff leave-taking. "Still, I don't s'pose it matters any. You might as well practice for a short spell beforehand."

Claire's altered raiment produced an immense sensation among her classmates. Even several of the teachers showed signs of surprise. The new plainness of her attire brought out her unquestioned beauty, as gaudier and illblended vestments had before marred and obscured it. The back-drawn effect of her chestnut tresses, which were still streaked here and there with sunny threads, could not be doubted as charming even by the most prejudiced cavalier. Her brow and temples were shown in their full purity of moulding, and the eyes beneath them gained poetic tenderness from this lovely exposure. She was not yet a girl clothed at all after the dainty manner of the girls about her, but she was at least no longer spoiled and hampered by unbecoming and vulgar garments. Everybody felt this promptly, and Claire herself soon recognized, by an intuition which always stood vassal to her singularly quick preceptions, that everybody had felt it.

This was to be a memorable day with her. It may seem trivial to employ so august a term when dealing with one yet on the threshold of our truly vital episodes, but, after all, there is a reality about the chagrins and victories of childhood which is none the less potent while both exist because both must shortly drop into shadow before harsher pangs and warmer transports.

Claire had resolved to be a kind of miniature heroine if occasion should ask her to play that part; and she had a conviction, based on very fair grounds of reasoning, that some such demand might be made of her before the school-exercises for that day should reach their end.

Nor was she wrong. The recitations began, and were continued under various teachers until the twelve o'clock recess. Claire had suffered hitherto from the embarrassments of her surroundings, as regarded any frank assertion of what she knew and just how she knew it. But to-day she had conquered embarrassment; she was on her mettle, as the phrase goes; it was the main aim of her meditated plan to let herself be browbeaten in no particular, and the excitement born of this resolve had put her best faculties into nimble readiness.

Her understanding was of the quality beloved by instructors; it had a prehensile trait; it seized things and clung to them. The alarm of Mrs. Carmichael lest her pupil should unmask her elegant deficiencies had been no unfounded one. This lady's tuition of Claire had been but a series of suggestions, each of which the girl had rapidly tracked to its lair of remoter truth. Mrs. Carmichael had pointed her the path—quite often, it must be owned, with a somewhat faltering finger—and she had glided whither it led at a pace no less swift than secure. This was especially true of the French language, for which her aptitude was phenomenal, and which, under new conditions of instruction, she soon almost mastered.

As a matter of mere fact, she had been placed, at present, among her inferiors in knowledge. She was much more advanced than the class of superb young misses who had wounded her with their callow disdain. And to-day she made this tellingly evident. Her answers came placid, self-assured, unhesitating. She sat, all through the morning, with hands folded together in her lap, and with looks that paid no seeming heed to any of her associates. Some of them were extremely stupid. They gave stammering responses, or rattled off the wrong thing with fatal glibness, or preserved that stolid silence which is the most naked candor of ignorance.

The freckled girl, who ate bananas, cut an especially dull figure. Through some novel freak of parental indulgence she had been permitted to wear, this morning, a ring of clustered sapphires and diamonds, very beautiful and precious; and this she turned and returned, while puckering her forehead, whenever a question was put to her, as though the fair bauble might prove talismanic and show her some royal road out of learning's tangled mazes. No one appeared to think her replies particularly illuminating or famous.

Ada Gerrard suddenly burst into tears. They were very irate tears; there was not the least tincture of remorse or shame in them. She flung herself back into her chair, and covered her face for several minutes while she wept.

Claire watched her, tranquilly, for a little while. Then she sat down again and reopened her book. An intense silence reigned, broken by the sobs of Ada Gerrard. Claire leaned her head on her hand, feigning abrupt absorption in the page that she regarded, and feigning it very well. But her mind was in a secret whirl, now. She was mutely, but impulsively asking herself: "Will they think I was right? Will they take my part? Will they treat me any more kindly, or just as before?"

These silent, pathetic queries were fated to receive a speedy answer. Before the school hours of that same day had ended, the ostracism which had so wrung poor Claire's spirit was in a measure ended likewise. Less than a week had elapsed before she was on friendly terms with a number of her classmates. A little adverse clique soon shaped itself against her. Ada Gerrard, fiercely unforgiving, headed this hostile faction; its remaining members were a few staunch personal adherents who had never been able to resist the dazzling fascination of Miss Gerrard's toilets and lunches. But this opposing element was not actively inimical. Claire's party had the strength of multitude and the courage of its opinions. Still, its members were by no means ardent devotees; they sometimes hurt her with the sly stab of patronage, and they often gave her furtively to understand that her claims upon their favor were of a sort which they practically recognized without theoretically approving.

It would be hard to define just how they conveyed this impression. And yet Claire frequently felt its weight, like that of some vague tyranny which offers no tangible excuse for revolt. She could neither realize nor estimate the force with which she had been thrown into contact. Her years were yet too few, her experience was yet too limited; nor was the force manifest in active strength as Mrs. Arcularius's school, a narrow enough theatre for its exercise, and one where its full-grown momentum must of necessity dwindle into something like mere juvenile parody. Claire was yet to learn with how much rank haste its evil growth had sprung up in the big metropolis outside, thwarting and clogging any pure development of what has been called the republican idea, and making us sometimes bitterly wonder if the great dead philosophers were not tricked, after all, by wills-o'-the-wisp no less lovely than elusive.

But there were a few girls who met Claire on a perfectly equal footing, and left from their intercourse, at all times, the least frosty sparkle of condescension. Some of these may or may not consciously have undertaken their roles. But with one, past doubt, and for excellent reasons, the kindly impulse was in every way spontaneous.

The name of this pupil was Sophia Bergemann. She professed a deep fondness for Claire, and it was evidently sincere. She belonged among Mrs. Arcularius's tolerated plutocrats. Her father was a German brewer who had made a very large fortune out of lager-beer, and who dwelt in Hoboken, where he had built an immense house on spacious grounds. It was said that the lawns were adorned with statues in bronze and marble, and that the main drawing-room of the mansion was frescoed with a design representing Germany offering a tankard of foaming beer to Columbia, in colossal sociability. But the latter statement may have been only the caustic invention of Sophia's foes. She was stoutly disapproved by the conservative element, and this fact had helped to make her so warm a supporter of Claire. Being at daggers drawn with Ada Gerrard, she naturally hailed Claire's public rebuke with rapture, and immediately became her stanch ally.

"I was afraid you'd stay meek and mild right straight along, just as you began," she afterward confessed. "Somehow you looked as if you hadn't got any spunk. And I do like spunk. I believe in it." This article of faith Sophia had several times frankly verified. She had once pulled the ear of her fellow-pupil, and again narrowly escaped expulsion by slapping another's face. She had a buxom figure, a broad-blown countenance, nearly as round as a moon at the full, solid cheeks of constant vivid coloring, and hair so yellow that its keen tint blent with her brilliant complexion in producing the effect of an expensive wax doll enlarged and animated. She was drearily stupid at all her lessons, rivaling Ada Gerrard as the regnant ignoramus of the academy. Her gestures were painfully awkward; her walk was a cumbrous prance; she seemed incapable of seating herself without an elastic bounce. She grew very fond of Claire, as weeks went on, and gave her repeated invitations to pass a portion of the summer holidays at the grand Hoboken abode.

To be continued.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood it has no equal.

The Deadly Oil.

Kerosene becomes more deadly every year as the hours of evening lamplight lengthen, and the frequent lighting of fires become a daily duty. The fact that these accidents are utterly unnecessary renders them the more lamentable. In the hope of preventing some of these accidents, we state a few facts which everybody ought to know.

It is not the kerosene that explodes, but an invincible gas that rises from it.

If the oil is poured into a lamp that needs filling, this gas rises out of the lamp or can, or both, and explodes, often with deadly force, if there be any fire within reach.

Pouring oil from a can upon a burning fire or into a lighted lamp ought to be followed by a terrible explosion. Sometimes it happens that no explosion occurs, but the risk is frightful.

The only safe rule is never to pour oil on a burning fire or into a lighted lamp.

Now, you may give Bridget positive orders with regard to the fire, but when no one is at hand in the morning hours, the temptation is strong to assist the smouldering blaze by the aid of a little kerosene. She has done it without injury formerly, why not do it again? So the nose of the can is tilted over the range or grate, there is a flash, a scream, and poor Bridget will never have a chance to disobey orders. Perhaps it would be better, if Bridget must be allowed access to the can at all—the suggestion is timidly made—to show her how she may aid the fire with comparative safety. All she has to do is to pour the oil from the cup upon the fire. It is not likely that she will suffer much injury from the comparatively mild explosion that may follow.

Mines of Precious Stones

Gems of all kinds possess a curious interest to human beings. From the earliest times precious stones have had a strange attraction for the wealthy and powerful of the earth. So far no diamond fields have been discovered in the United States, but precious stones are found in several localities. In New Mexico there is a famous turquoise mine which must have been worked literally a thousand years ago, for it yielded up its treasures to the Aztecs and to other prehistoric races which dominated in Mexico and adjoining countries. It is believed this mine can still be used for bringing out its peculiar treasures, but in the eager hunt for gold and silver mines, the mining of gems is overlooked. In Alexander County, North Carolina, they are discovering emeralds, and in such quantities that the mining of them is likely to become a profitable industry. A Mr. Hidden has sunk a shaft some thirty-six feet on the Stevenson plantation, and in it discovered numerous pockets of emeralds. These are not of much commercial value, as the colors are defective, and flaws in the gems are numerous, but further mining may develop a great wealth of these gems.

An enthusiast named Bryne, in Mott Haven, New York, is even now investigating the subject of diamond-making. He thinks he is on the point of finding out the secret of nature in the production of diamonds. But this is probably as wild a dream as that of the alchemists of the middle ages who supposed they could transmute the baser metals into gold.

Lightning.

On a warm summer evening one often sees the clouds of the horizon lit up with brilliant glows of lightning, unaccompanied by any sound of thunder. To this appearance the name of "heat lightning" has been given, and the warm weather is often assigned as the cause. In point of fact, the heat lightning is only that of a thunder shower so far off that, while the observer can see the flash no sound of the thunder reaches him, and the intervening clouds veil and reflect the flash until it becomes a glow, instead of the sharp streak usually seen. Where the flash, starting from one point, branches out and divides into several parts, it has received the name of "forked lightning." This is usually seen when the discharge is near the observer. Single flashes, bearing a zigzag or crinkled aspect, are denominated "chain lightning," probably from their resemblance to a chain thrown loosely on the ground. Again, when several discharges occur from about the same place at the same time, and are screened by rain or clouds so as to light up the heavens with a broad, bright glow, the title of "sheet lightning" is applied. These four comprise all the common forms. There is, however, one manifestation called "ball lightning." In this phenomena a small globe or ball of apparent fire rolls slowly along the ground, and after a time suddenly explodes, scattering destruction around. There are few instances of this on record, and no very satisfactory explanation has ever accounted for the curious appearance.

—Smith met Brown on the avenue with his bride. They have just returned from their wedding tour. "Where are they going to live?" "I don't know. He told me he had been house-hunting since yesterday morning, and intended to take a flat." "Ah! indeed! He has then decided to follow his wife's example."

—She brushed away a ringlet,
A poet's ringlet, long;
She soared upon a winglet,
A poet's winglet—song.
She thought a little thinglet
And put it into rhyme.
She jingleth now a jinglet,
It brought ten cents a line.

—An English psychological society is racking its brains over the conundrum, "Are angels ever sleepy?" Not very often, but when you hear a bootjack rolling down the front stairs, you can make up your mind that the angel's father is sleepy, which practically amounts to the same thing.

—A French lady, on her arrival in this country, would eat only such dishes as she was ac

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

ENGLAND has virtually assumed the Government of Egypt.

WELLAND, South Victoria, Prescott and East Northumberland appeals dismissed with costs! All Liberals.

ONLY nine petitions from various municipalities praying that the franchise may be extended to women having property qualifications, were presented to the Legislature.

TWENTY-nine petitions from various municipalities praying for the adoption of the "Torrens land system" in Ontario, were presented to the Legislature on Monday.

IN the Ontario House, the Opposition number 36, and on the Government side there are 49 on the floor with the speaker in the chair. This gives a total of 50—an undoubted majority of fourteen, with Muskoka and South Oxford to hear from.

MR. Henry Smyth, Conservative, has been re-elected to the House of Commons for Kent by a considerably increased majority. Mr. Temple, Conservative, has also been elcted for York, N. B., to the House of Commons. This constituency was formerly represented by a Liberal.

THE two following extracts are taken from our local conservative contemporary of last week. Both appeared in the same issue and in the same column, one following the other:

The Reform Convention held on Friday, at Mount Elgin, was the largest and most representative ever held in the riding. In addition to accredited delegates a large number of active members of the party were present — a proof of the wide interest taken in the result and the determination of the Reformers of South Oxford, to stand by the Mowat Administration at the present juncture. After several ballots Mr. Jas. Noxon, of Ingersoll, was nominated. The nomination was then made unanimous amid great enthusiasm. *The result of the Convention has created the greatest enthusiasm.*

The recent Grit nomination has left a lot of sore heads among the party who have been limping around like so many lame ducks. The *coup d'etat* of the nominee was very successful, and the orders of the little Premier have been faithfully obeyed, the nominee having been sprung upon the convention at his instigation under the promise of a seat in the Cabinet on the first opening. The lame ducks before referred to *are not at all enthusiastic over their nominee*, and evidently wish he had been in the bottom of the Red Sea with Pharoah and his host.

Isn't this ludicrous?

So many railway accidents have occured recently, that the public may well begin to consider who is to be responsible for their safety. It is painfully apparent that the railroad companies pay more attention to the passengers' fare than their lives. The travelling public at the present time embraces such a large portion of the community that we may reasonably demand the most careful supervision for their safety. When the slightest mistake plunges the traveller headlong into eternity or ruins him for life, we may justly hold the official through whose negligence the mistake occurs responsible for the results of his carelessness. "I forgot," is small consolation to the widow and orphans whose bread-winner and protector has been taken from them in such a frightful manner through forgetfulness; and yet the citizens of Toronto think the above plea a sufficient excuse for the wholesale slaughter that occured on the Humber a short time ago. Is it because it was a lot of poor hard-working men who were so fearfully mangled that the jury looked upon the case so leniently. Their families will suffer not only pain but poverty. Those men were murdered by official carlessness and the officials upon whose heads the responsibility rests are as deserving of punishment as an ordinary murderer and yet the people seem to be guided by some such maxim as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families" and dismiss the case accordingly. When is this blundering to cease? Certainly not so long as the blunderers escape with impunity. Every little while we hear of an accident on a railway or steambost in which many lives are lost merely through the carelessness of those who are in charge and the public mind is so engrossed with horror and sympathy that they allow those responsible for the calamity to go unscathed. So it will continue until justice is done and an example made of some of them. Carelessness is too flimsy an excuse for burning, scalding or crushing men into eternity without sufficient time to say "God have mercy on their souls." We know of no other position of trust in which such criminal carelessness would go unpunished. Think of a sentinel whose inattention to duty had sacrificed the lives of twenty or thirty of his companions, excusing himself before a court-martial with such cant as "I forgot." We are under the impression that a file of infantry would drown such an excuse with a volley of musketry and at the same time teach the salutary lesson that carelessness is no excuse for sacrificing the lives of those entrusted to our care.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Scott Act a Failure in Halton.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE;

SIR:—

How do we know that the Scott Act is a failure in Halton? Because a few days ago the temperance people of that County met at Milton and publicly confessed that there was whiskey drank and drunkards seen staggering on the streets. That "respectable men" violated the law, and homes were made miserable. Surely that is sufficient proof. But did the Act do no good whatever? Well, I don't know, perhaps, for we are told that the delegates (not "ministers who have no vote" but business men, farmers, mechanics,) from all parts of the country, declared that drinking and drunkenness had died in the country districts, and, dealt a terrible blow, is fast dying in the towns and villages. There the open bar is now closed, treating is stamped out, and the whole traffic bearing as it does the awful stigma of illegality, and disrespectability is gradually finding its way into the darkest corners of the most obscure dens, where none ever think of entering but those who long ere this have been brought low under seal of common decency by its damning influence. What? Scott Act a failure in Halton? No! With these facts before us who dare say that the Act is a failure? Far from it. Is it not a great success? Speaking as philanthrophist, I must answer yes: as I see homes made comfortable and families happy by its power. Speaking as a business man, I must say yes: as I see the old drunkards reformed, coming and buying new clothes for their children and paying outlawed debts. Speaking as a minister, I must answer yes: as I saw the moral love of community raised, churches filled, and one of the greatest enemies of God and man (the liquor traffic) laying his dead in the dust of death never to rise again. Now if the Act is no failure, but a grand success; what then? Let the temperance workers of this County of Oxford take courage. Let no man influence you to vote against the Act on the ground of its being a failure, as the experience of Halton has clearly shown, it will save our young men from an open bar, and should it do no more, that itself would be an inestimable boon to country, town and village.

SOBRIETY.

Ingersoll, Jan. 29th, 1884.

IF YOU ARE RUINED

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

A good second hand organ wanted. Address box 435, Ingersoll. 81.

OYSTERS by the can, quart or dish at VARCO'S. 71.

OXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL.

January Session.

The members of the county council met on Tuesday, 22nd inst.

The certificates and declarations from the several township clerks were read certifying that the following gentlemen had been duly elected:—

Municipalities.	*Reeves.*	*Deputy Reeves.*
Blandford,	Henry P. Welford	
Blenheim.	Stephen Hall.	1st Francis Burgess
		2nd Fred'k Vickert
Dereham.	Benj. Hopkins.	1st W. Nancekivell
		2nd E. B. Brown
E. Nissouri.	E. H. Brown.	John Tevle
N. Norwich.	Thos. Abraham.	Ransom Emigh
S. Norwich.	Alex. McFarlane.	Wm. McCurdy
N. Oxford.	Edward Jarvis.	
W. Oxford.	Freeman Karn.	T. R. Mayberry
E. Zorra.	Jas. Anderson.	1st W. Harrington
		2nd Conrad Stock
E. Oxford.	John Peers.	Allan Virtue
W. Zorra.	Jas. Munroe.	John A. McKay
Woodstock.	Warren Totten.	1st A. McLay, M.D.
		2nd Chas. Wilson
"		3rd R. M. Revell
Ingersoll.	Thos. Seldon.	1st W. Watterworth
		2nd Jos. Gibson
Tilsonburg.	Phillip Falle.	John Thompson
Embro	Robt. Murray.	
Norwich.	Geo. A. Cook.	

On the Roll being called all the members above mentioned answered to their names. The council then proceeded to elect a warden by ballot, and on the first ballot being taken it was found that John Peers, Esq., Reeve of East Oxford, had received twenty-one votes, Mr. Munroe, receiving thirteen. Mr. Peers was then declared elected and conducted to the chair by Mr. Munroe.

The Warden briefly thanked the council for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to faithfully fulfil the duties of the office up to the full measure of his ability.

On motion made and seconded the council adjourned for twenty minutes to allow the Warden to make the necessary declaration of office, at the expiration of which time the Warden again took the chair.

The following communications were then read. 1st, from the secretary of the Canada Land Law Amendment Association requesting that the subject matter contained therein be brought before the council.

2nd, from Pratt & Tracy, Publishers, Stratford, in reference to late publication entitled The Municipal Councillors Hand Book.

3rd, from Henry Bray, of Nissouri, asking that a pedlar's licence with one horse, be issued to him for the year 1884, for $10 on account of his licence for 1883 not having been taken out until 3rd Sept. last.

4th, from S. B. Fuller, manager Imperial Bank, acknowledging receipt of extracts from finance committees report &c, in reference to Credit Valley Railway sinking fund.

5th, from the county clerk, County of Simcoe enclosing memorial to the House of Commons for the Dominion praying for the passage of the McCarthy Act, and asking the co-operation of this council.

6th, the annual report of the Woodstock and Norwich Plank and Gravel Road Company for the year 1883.

7th, the annual report of the new Ingersoll and Thamesford Gravel Road Company for the year 1883.

8th, from the department of public works at Ottawa, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolution passed by the council at its December session in reference to the erection of new public buildings at Woodstock.

9th, Clerk's statment of the number of votes polled for and against the By-law to establish an Industrial House in the County of Oxford, as returned by the Municipal clerks.

10th, Sundry accounts against the County.

11th, Petition from Robert Williamson and others in the Township of North and West Oxford, referring to obstructions in the River Thames, causing injury and inconvenience by forcing back the water upon their land and praying for relief from the hands of this council.

12th, From Provincial secretary's office acknowledging receipt of municipal returns.

On motion, Messrs. Hopkins, Totten, Hall, McFarlane, Munroe, Abraham and E. H. Brown were appointed a select committee to nominate the standing committee for the year.

Messrs. C. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoll, and James Scarff, of Woodstock, were appointed county auditors on behalf of the county and the warden respectively.

Mr. Totten chairman of the select committee appointed to nominate the standing committees brought up their report as follows: Finance and assessment.—Messrs. Totten, Hopkins, Cook, Seldon, Murray, Anderson and Burgess. County Buildings and Property.—Messrs. Welford, Wilson, Waterworth, Nancekivell, McFarlane, Munro and Jarvis. Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Hall, Falle, Abraham, Towle, Stock, Virtue and Karn. Education and Schools.—Messrs. McLay, Gibson, Vickert, Emigh and E. B. Brown. Printing.—Messrs. E. H. Brown, McCurdy, Thompson, Mayberry, Revell and Harrington. Bridge Commissioners.—Messrs. Hall, Abraham and Hopkins. Equalization.—The Reeves of the several municipalities.

The report was adopted and the several communications read were referred to the proper committees to report thereon.

Messrs. Nancekivell, Towle, Cook, McKay, Harrington, Mayberry and Murray were appointed a select committee to deal with all communications coming before the council not properly referrable to any standing committee.

The council then adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

A communication from G. T. Denison and others, a committee of correspondence, in reference to the celebration of the U. E. Loyalist Centennial in Toronto during this year was read.

Copies of the County and High School accounts for the half year ending 21st December last were laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Cook, and resolved, That the half yearly report of the County Treasurer laid on the table be referred to the Committee on Finance for their report thereon.

On motion Messrs. Cook, Gibson and Murray were appointed a Committee to examine into the validity of the County Treasurer's sureties, and report at this session of Council.

The Council then adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. John Robinson, who was appointed to take the census of the village of Plattsville, brought up his report, showing the population to be 765.

On motion the first report of the Standing Committee on Printing was adopted.

On motion a By-law to incorporate the village of Plattsville was introduced and read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, and numbered 266.

Dr. McLay, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education and Schools, brought up their first report, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Welford, Chairman of the Standing Committee on County Buildings and Property, brought up their first report, which was read and adopted.

Council adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow a. m.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

The semi-annual report of the Auditors on the County and High School accounts were read and referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Murray, Chairman of Select Committee appointed to report on what bridges should be assumed by the County, brought up their first report, which was read and adopted.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion the Clerk was authorized to destroy the ballots recently cast on the Poor House By-law without the usual formalities.

Moved by Mr. Nancekivell, seconded by Mr. E. B. Brown, and resolved, That the Clerk be and is hereby authorized to prepare a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor and government of the Province with a view to securing the enactment of a law more clearly defining what property constitutes County Bridges within this Province, and be signed by the Clerk and Warden of the County, and that the corporation seal be attached.

Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, brought up their first report, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee.

The first nine clauses and the eleventh clause of the report were read and passed.

The tenth clause was laid over for future consideration.

Council resumed and granted leave for the Committee to sit again at this session.

Council adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow a. m.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The following communications were read: 1st, From Lt. Col. W. D. Otter, secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association asking for a donation of $10 to the annual prize meeting of the association.

2nd, From Dr. Rosenberg, Treasurer of the Ontario Prisoners Aid Association asking for a grant to assist in prosecuting the work of the association.

3rd, Draft petition to the Legislature of Ontario, as demanded by Mr. Nancekivell's motion of yesterday. Moved by Mr. E. H. Brown, seconded by Mr. Towle and resolved that the communications just read be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Welford chairman of the Standing Committee on County buildings and property, brought up their second report, which was adopted.

Moved by Dr. McLay, seconded by Mr. Anderson and resolved, That this Council request the various Municipalities of the County to consider the propriety of doing away with the Railway board fences running North and South along the highways of our Municipalities and that the Clerk be authorized to forward copy of this resolution to the Clerks of the several Municipalities in the County.

Moved by Mr. Welford, seconded by Mr. Nancekivell, and resolved, That the County Solicitor be requested to furnish this Council with the amount paid to this County for conveying tramps and drunkards to the County jail for the year 1883.

Council adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

FOURTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council went into Committee of the whole to consider section No. 10 of the 1st report of the Committee on Finance and Assessment. Mr. Munroe in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Nancekivell, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, that clause No. 10 of the report now under consideration, be amended by striking out one hundred and substituting fifty in lieu thereof. Carried.

The yeas and nays being called for there voted, yea; Messrs. Abraham, Anderson, E. B. Brown, Emigh, Falle, Hall, Hopkins, Karn, Mayberry, Munroe, Murray, McCurdy, McLay, Nancekivell, Revell, Thompson, Totten, Wilson, 18.

There voted nay; Messrs. the Warden, E. H. Brown, Burgess, Gibson, Harrington, Jarvis, McFarlane, McKay, Seldon, Stock, Towle, Vickert, Virtue, Waterworth, Welford, 15.

Moved by Mr. E. B. Brown, seconded by Mr. Falle, and resolved, That the Council do now go into Committee of the whole to consider draft petition on county bridges. Mr. Hall in the chair.

On motion, Committee rose and reported the memorial as passed in Committee without amendment.

Council resumed and adopted the report.

Moved by Mr. Waterworth, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That whereas the Municipal Council of the County of Oxford has now certain monies on hand collected for a sinking fund to pay debentures issued to assist the Credit Valley Railway, and will have to collect further sums from year to year, and it is desirable that interest should be received on said funds as soon as collected and the same cannot be immediately invested in the securities provided by section 377 of the Municipal Act of 1883. That this Council request that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by order direct this Council be authorized to deposit such monies as may from time to time, be received for the purposes above mentioned, in some chartered bank, in the Province of Ontario at interest, and that the Clerk of this Council send a copy of this resolution certified by the Clerk and Warden, and with the corperate seal of this corporation attached thereto to the Provincial Secretary of this Province, requesting the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to this resolution.

Moved by Mr. McKay, seconded by Mr. Harrington, That the Committee already appointed to define what should constitute county bridges, be appointed further, through their Sub-committee to wait on the Attorney General in regard to the memorial adopted this afternoon.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. E. B. Brown, That three members of Council be named a Committee to wait on the Local Government with regard to the matter referred to in the memorial on county bridges, and that Messrs. Nancekivell, Munroe and Stephen Hall, compose said Committee.

The amendment on being put was carried.

On motion made and seconded the Council adjourned until seven o'clock p. m.

FOURTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Nancekivell, Chairman of Select Committee appointed to report on Communications not referable to any standing Committee brought up their report which was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee brought up their second report which was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Nancekivell, seconded by Mr. Falle, That the Clerk be, and is hereby instructed to notify the Imperial Bank that the agreement for the deposit of sinking fund in said Bank will be held to terminate this day, six months, and that the fund will be then required.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, That the matter of giving notice to the Imperial Bank with regard to the withdrawal of the Credit Valley Railway fund, be deferred until the June session.

The amendment was put and carried.

On motion made and seconded the Council adjourned to meet on call of the Warden.

REPORTS.

First report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment, recommending payment of several accounts.

The County Treasurer has reported to Committee that the County Registrar has paid to him the sum of $1,006.63, being amount of fees due the County for 1883.

The County Treasurer also reports a special deposit receipt from agency of Imperial Bank for the sum of $18,102 in favour of this County, being amount raised in the year 1883 for Sinking Fund, C. V. R. debentures.

Committee also reports that with one exception the treasurer of the several municipalities in the county have paid to the County Treasurer the county rates (town of Tilsonburg being the exception)

Your Committee find from accounts audited a balance to the credit of the County of $14,760.75, in addition to the $18,182 referred to, making a total balance of $32,942.75. That $1,000 be placed to the credit of the Chairman of Bridge Commissioners. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay said amount on order of chairman of said committee.

Committee further recommended payment of $79.45 to the Clerks of the several municipalities to defray all expenses in connection with the Industrial Home By-law.

Your Committee recommend that the additional sum of $100 be given the Treasurer by way of increase to salary, and that his total salary be hereafter $800, to begin from 1st January, 1884. That $100 be placed to the credit of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Property to pay any small bills for work or material from time to time, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the same on order of chairman of said committee.

This report was amended by substituting the word fifty for one hundred dollars in 10th clause.

Report of Committee on County Buildings and Property recommending payment of several accounts.

Sub-committee has succeeded in getting 100 cords of wood at $4.70 and 50 cords at $4.40 per cord, and the Clerk have necessary contract entered into for delivery of the same.

Second report of Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment recommend that the application of Ontario Rifle Association for grant of $10 be granted.

Committee had also considered the appeal of Ontario Prisoners' Aid Association, and cannot recommend this Council to make further donation to said Association.

Report of Select Committee appointed to nominate the Standing Committees for 1884.

1st. Finance and Assessment, Messrs. W. Totten, B. Hopkins, G. H. Cook, Seldon, Murray, Anderson and Burgess.

2nd. County Buildings and Property, Messrs. Welford, Wilson, Watterworth, Nancekivell, McFarlane, Munroe and Jarvis.

3rd. Roads and Bridges, Messrs. Hall, Falle, Abraham, Towle, Stock, Virtue, and Karn.

4th. Education and Schools, Messrs. McKay, Gibson, Vickert, Emigh, and E. B. Brown.

5th. Printing, Messrs. E. H. Brown, McCurdy, Thompson, McKay, Mayberry, Revell and Harrington.

6th. Bridge Commissioners, Messrs. Stephen, Hall, Thos. Abraham, and B. Hopkins,

7th. Equalization, the reeves of the several municipalities.

First report of Select Committee.

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the communication of Robt. Williamson and others asking us to adopt measures for the removal of certain obstructions on Thames River, but from best information at our command are of opinion that this Council has no jurisdiction in the premises, and recommend no action being taken.

Also communication from County Clerk of the County of Simcoe anent "McCarthy Act" recommend that the Clerk and Warden sign and execute accompanying petition, and forward the same to James Sutherland, Esq., for presentation.

First report of Select Committee, appointed to consider what bridges shall be assumed by the Council, recommending Messrs. Hopkins, Munroe and Welford to examine such streams during the early part of the summer, and on receipt of the report your Committee hope to be able to submit some definite plan. From information before your Committee they are under the impression that this Council should assume all bridges of 30 feet span and upwards.

BY-LAW NO. 265.

By-law of Municipal Council of the Corporation of the County of Oxford was enacted as follows: Scarff and Chadwick, Auditors; H. McKay, Gaol Surgeon and President; Jno. Douglas, High School Trustee, Woodstock; J. C. Norsworthy, High School Trustee, Ingersall; Wm. Smith, County Engineer; Jas. Munn and H. Parker, Board of Audit; F. R. Ball, County Solicitor; Stephen Hall, Thos. Abraham and Benjamin Hopkins, Bridge Commissioners; Mrs. Stewart, keeper of Court House and Offices; Jno. Dunall, Messenger of the Council.

Inspectors of Auctioneers' and Pedlars' Licenses: Woodstock, Richard Martin; Ingersoll, R. H. Young; Tilsonburg, Archibald Pow; Embro, J. W. Barton; Norwich, L. D. Hunt; Blandford, J. H. Sylvester; Blenheim, J. W. Kennedy; Dereham, D. Elliott; W. Nissouri, John M. Hall; N. Norwich, W. H. Dennis; S. Norwich, Jno. Cooper; N. Oxford, L. Ruddick; E. Oxford, Jno. Ede; W. Oxford, J. B. Thornton; E. Zorra, Alf. Harwood; W. Zorra, Jas. A. Ross.

F. R. Ball, Municipal Director on behalf of the County of Oxford in the C.V. R.; Alex. White, County Architect.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 21, 1884.

Anyone who makes the round of calls and receptions, teas and germans, that go to make up society at the Capital, is first impressed, this season, by the number of charming young ladies who surround the matrons presiding over the elegant private salons, or beautiful suites des apartments which are characteristic to Washington. Most of these maidens are the *debutantes* of the season, and many of them have come from the fashionable hearts of other cities to pay their first homage at this national social centre. A comparison of notes in a quiet hour, locates grace here, beauty there, accomplishments at this place, refinement in every place. But these calls are usually formal, short, and sweet, and it is generally reserved for one who devotes himself to an intimate acquaintance with a few to find out and enjoy those places where all these are gathered within the the four walls of a dwelling. At the receptions upon "Cabinet day," and at other times, one will meet matrons who are patterns of all that is charming among women, and he will be fascinated by the younger coterie. But upon these occasions there is a certain degree of reserve and formality; merely the personal attractions and conversational attainments are displayed. It is at an informal evening call that the inner features of the social life of a Washington winter are seen. Then one will meet rare attainments, and will find that musical and other accomplishments of the highest order supplement personal attraction. Some will entrance you with strains of the harp, and when to these melodies is added that of a sweet cultivated voice and the charm of a pretty face the picture is complete. Another will surprise you with the variety of music that lies in the strings of the banjo when struck by beautiful fingers trained to that use. Again, at some places the soft chords of the guitar exert their fascinating pawer. Truly there are some pretty scenes which transpire within the massive walls of Washington's American palaces, scenes which embody a degree of social refinement, grace, and accomplishment rarely found outside of the Capital.

Members and Senators and others in official life complain that the hours at evening receptions are growing later and later. If the hour of 9 o'clock is on the card of invitation, guests put in an appearance at 9.30, and if that hour is fixed, they go at 10 o'clock. In this respect, Washington affects the foreign custom of very late hours in the matter of evening parties. But there are so few men and women of leisure in society here that it plays sad havoc with business. The only way is to make the hours for work late also. As it is now, the President is supposed to be in his office by 10 a. m. and the Cabinet Officers are at their desks almost as promptly as the clerks in the departments. Senators and Representatives go to their committees in the early forenoon, and in fact all officials begin their work in the morning. It is a matter of remark how some of them stand this continued strain. The President, especially, is tried by his social duties. He seems to entirely disregard the rule common to some of his predecessors, of never accepting invitations, for he goes to nearly all the affairs he is invited to attend.

The revised code of rules in the Senate emphasized the prohibition of the sale of liquor at the Capitol restaurants in language that gave rise to a sharp discussion between Senators Bayard and Frye at the debate upon the rules. Mr. Bayard thought a distinction should be drawn between spiritous and malt liquors, while Mr. Frye contended against the sale of all liquors. Mr. Frye gave a lively picture of the scenes frequent at both resturants. According to his observations, it seems that "hiccups" and common china tea cups go together at the Capitol. Finally the debate was compromised by the adoption of the convenient word "intoxicating," to cover the point at issue, and the rules were adopted.

The opponents of the Mexican treaty mustered just enough votes to defeat it in the senate. The grounds of objection were various. The chief reason lay in the danger apprehended by the sugar and tobacco interests and the successful fight made on their behalf is regarded by some as a proof of the difficulties which lie in the path of any free-trade tariff legislation this winter. Mr. Cox has waxed sarcastic. He says the party has practically relieved him from all cares and placed him on the retired list, and that Mr. Morse is the real head of the naval affairs committee. He expresses himself as very much gratified for their kindness in so relieving him of all responsibility. "Set Sun Cox" is what some of the wicked wags are calling him now.

The local papers devote considerable space to the discussion of the marriage of Fred. Douglass with a white woman. There is a division of sentiment among the colored people as to the effect on Douglass' leadership, but it is generally believed that the old man has lost his standing as an exponent of Negro rights by renouncing his race in selecting his wife. LENOX.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

STRAY STEER.

Strayed into the premises of the subscriber, lot 19, 6th Line, Dereham, on or about the 12th December, a Yearling Steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD ELLIS.

January 10th, 1884. 1583o

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent.—£500,000

H. O'CONNOR, jr., Broker, Ingersoll.

Office—Opposite Imperial and Merchants Banks. Ingersoll, Dec, 6th, 1883. 1576

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1585-4m

A RARE CHANCE.

An entirely new piano, of one of the best makes, for sale at a bargain. For particulars apply at

THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Dec 20th, 1883. 1580

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

SADDLE FOR SALE.

An imported English Saddle, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply at

THE CHRONICLE Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

Cheap, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to

H. O'CONNOR, JR., Broker, Ingersoll.

January 10th, 1884. 1583m

BYCICLE FOR SALE.

An English Bycicle in good order. Cost $70, will be sold for $30. Apply at

THE CHRONICLE Office.

Dec. 6, 1883. 1578

TO LET.

NORSWORTHY'S HALL,

Being the whole of the upper flat of Norsworthy's Block, King street. Would be given at a low rental for a term of years. Apply to

J. C. NORSWORTHY.

Ingersoll, Nov. 15, 1883. 1576cm

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES IN WEST OXFORD.

Choice farm, 3 miles from Ingersoll, consisting of 100 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 2, West Oxford. New House, with good stone cellar, bank barn nearly new, well finished. 5 acre orchard, well fenced and in good state of cultivation, within 130 rods of Galloway's Cheese Factory, school on the adjoining lot. Price moderate. Terms liberal. Apply to

JAS. BRADY, Real Estate Agent.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1883. 1572tf

FARM TO RENT.

CONSISTING OF

200 ACRES,

Situated in the Township of West Oxford, County of Oxford, Lot 17, Con. 2; 180 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, large orchard, brick dwelling, one barn 30x40, one bank barn 40x60, situated one mile from the corporation of Ingersoll. This is considered one of the best farm properties in the County of Oxford. 25 acres of fall wheat sown; and 25 acres fall ploughing done.

Address JAMES ELLIOTT,

Ingersoll, or on the premises to ALEX. S. PORTEOUS.

P.S.—Possession given immediately if required.

January 3rd, 1884. 1582c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE BAILEY, of the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, and Province of Ontario, Carriage Maker, has made an assignment to

ALFRED H. ELLIS,

Of the said Town of Ingersoll, Hardware Merchant, of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said George Bailey, are requested to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, on or before the said

Ninth day of March next

A statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration.

The said Trustee will after the said Ninth day of March next, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rata among the creditors of the said George Bailey, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll, this tenth day of Jan., A.D, 1884.

A. H. ELLIS, Assignee.

BECK.

HAVING

Bought out the Business

Lately carried on by

ROBT. YOUNG

We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of

FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED GOODS

Fine Confectionery.

OYSTERS

JELLYS, JAMS,

Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,

And hope by close attention to busines and

SELLING CHEAP

To merit the patronage of the public.

GEO. BECK.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

HOLD ON

—AND—

Dont be in a Hurry

—BUT—

GO STRAIGHT

—TO—

SHRAPNELL'S

AND BUY YOUR

Xmas Goods

Candies, &c.,

—AT—

Half Price

FOR

TWO WEEKS ONLY

AT

SHRAPNELL'S,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580t

BENEFIT MY SUFFERING SISTERS!

Mrs. Geo. M. Franklin, 65 Hunter-street, Hamilton, Ont., suffered from torpid liver, congested kidneys, ulceration and falling of the womb, weakness and palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia and catarrh. She complained of pains in the left side, small of back and between shoulders; nervousness and biliousness; pain over kidneys, headache and cold feet; inability to sleep on the left side; back very weak, feeling "as if there was a load against it" in the morning; ached from small of back to knees; often felt as if her heart would stop and as if she would smother. Had also every symptom of female weakness. After her case had been abandoned as hopeless by several physicians she took treatment of the Drs. K. & K., who speedily CURED her. She says: "Benefit my suffering sisters by publishing the facts of my case."

LIFE LOOKS BRIGHT TO ME.

Mr. I. D. Boardman, editor of the *Petersburgh* (Mich.) *Bulletin*, says: "My health having become undermined when fighting for the Union, I was attacked in '79 by consumption in its worst form. I had severe pains in the left breast, a dry hacking cough, night sweats, daily fevers and frequent violent bleeding from the lungs. I also suffered from indigestion, heart disease and general debility, and was greatly emaciated. In '81 I was told that I must soon die by all the local physicians and in despair applied to Drs. K. & K. I was then a complete wreck. Their first month's treatment set me on my feet; in four months I was Cured. I am now in good health, life looks bright to me, I bid fair to live and work for years, and I owe all this to Drs. K. & K."

AT HARD, SOLID WORK.

Garrison Shadd, of North Buxton, Ont., was operated on for fistula in December, 1882, by the Drs. K. & K. His recovery was complete and rapid. In November, 1883, he wrote: "I am permanently cured of the fistula for which you treated me, and have been at hard, solid work most of the season."

AS BRISK AS A BEE.

Mrs. S. J. Finnie, Oshawa, Ontario Co. Ont., 66 years old, previous to Sept. last had considered her diseases—Rheumatism and Prurigo—incurable. After one month's treatment by the Drs. K. & K. she writes: "My disease is quite gone and so are the wandering pains in my limbs. I am as brisk as a bee and feel better than I have in ten years."

OTHER REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. Space does not permit the publication of the innumerable instances of cures performed by the Association. The following are all we have room to give: Mrs. Adelaide McGill, wife of the manager of the Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, Ont., nervous debility, heart disease and FEMALE WEAKNESS CURED. Mrs. Wm. Hendrye, Parmington, Mich., general debility, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASE CURED. Mrs. R. Cook, Homer, Mich., DYSPEPSIA CURED. Wm. Dafoe, Avon, Ont., excessive nervousness AMAUROSIS CURED. Mrs. Fred. Shipp, Bellevue, Mich., female weakness and GENERAL NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED. Mrs. Geo. McIlyar, Detroit, Ovarian Tumor Removed.

A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT.

Miss Hattie Cameron, a school teacher of Kemptville, Ont., had suffered for three years from a most annoying and painful eruption on her face and nose. Unable to obtain relief at home she took treatment of the Drs. K. & K. She now says: "In April, 1883, I commenced treatment and was soon entirely cured. I have been a walking advertisement for Drs. K. & K. since I commenced to improve for everyone thought my face was spoilt for life."

EQUALLED MY MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS.

Mrs. A. H. Skillin, Ames, Curay Co., Colorado, had been terribly afflicted with scrofula, indigestion, catarrh, liver complaint and female weakness. Since her 10th year she had large bunches on her neck, blotches and pimples on her face, and swollen glands. She suffered constantly from chills and fever, heartburn, weak back, sleeplessness, costiveness, catarrhal discharge from the nose and throat, headache and other very distressing symptoms. Weary and hopeless she regarded herself as incurable, but was persuaded by friends to try the Drs. K. & K. She wrote in October last: "I am at last well and strong, and thank Drs. K. & K. The remedies have equalled my most sanguine expectations and I feel most grateful for the wonderful benefit I have received."

MAY YOU LIVE LONG ON THE EARTH TO DO GOOD.

Mrs. Eliza Chute, Novi, Oakland Co., Mich., had been troubled many years by an erysipelatous condition of the blood, complicated with indigestion and slight female weakness. She had dull, heavy pains after eating, belched wind constantly, felt weak, was very restless at night, had frequent headache, aching pain in small of back and the eruption of the skin known as hives. After one month's treatment with the Drs. K. & K. she wrote them: "I am quite cured, no doctor round here could help me but your medicine is so good and I know it; I feel its good effects in good health. I thank the good Lord for sending us such good doctors and may you live long on the earth to do good."

Send three two-cent stamps for illustrated books. You can write freely, all communications are confidential. Charges are reasonable.

DEFORMITIES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED. CHRONIC DISEASES EXPERIENCED BY 18 SPECIALISTS. CURED 1884 Organized 1878. Incorporated 1882.

THE ASSOCIATION'S BUILDING, Cor. Michigan Avenue and Griswold St., Detroit.

The Drs. K. & K. U. S. Medical and Surgical Association. Detroit, Mich. Incorporated under Act of the Michigan State Legislature. Over Fifteen Thousand Cases were Cured in 1883 by this Association.

RIVER PARK SANITARIUM AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Windsor, near Detroit, is owned and controlled by this Association. Write for information.

President and Medical Supt., JOHN D. KERGAN, M. D. Vice-President, FRANK B. SMITH, M. D. Treasurer, HON. MOSES W. FIELD. Secretary, WILLIAM W. KERGAN.

SURGEONS OF THIS Famous Association MAY BE CONSULTED AT THE

CALL DALY HOUSE, INGERSOLL, ONT., CALL

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1884.

CALL ON OR WRITE TO DRS. K. & K. DETROIT MICH.

WOMEN suffering from ailments from the effects of exposure; OLD results of excess and indiscretion; a scrofulous predisposition; those of All Ages and Both Sexes who suffer from any chronic disease, from deformity of any description or from any Cancerous, Consumptive, Nervous or Rheumatic Complaint, should consult them.

CALL ON THEM.

peculiar to their sex; MEN suffering and YOUNG MEN suffering from the PARENTS whose children inherit

OR WRITE TO DRS. K. & K. DETROIT MICH.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Blank Books, Inks, Blotting, Mucilage, Etc. Only the best quality

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Personal—THE CHRONICLE Office.
Produce—H. W. Hill.
Bargains—D. White & Co.
Executors Sale—John Thompson.
Auction Sale—Jas. Lougfield.
For Sale—T. C. Patteson.
To Rent—Ira Carroll.
Notice—Chas. T. Gilmour.
Notice—D. J. Ruckle.
Special—Frank Leslie.
Special—Drs. K. & K.
Special—Holman Opera Co.
Honey—R. Vance.
Special—Royal Baking Powder.
Special—McGregor and Parke.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

EGGS are scarce and high in price.

HOLMANS in "Iolanthe," to-morrow (Friday) night.

TELEPHONE poles are being put in. There was five feet of frost in many places.

THE I. O. G. T. hold a public Installation of Officers on Monday evening next.

THE appearance of herring barrels remind us of coming church observances.

ABOUT the most objectionable bill to pay up at this season is last summer's ice bill.

FINDLAY MCGREGOR delighted a fair audience in the town hall on Friday evening.

HOTEL BY AUCTION.—Campbell's Corners Hotel will be sold by auction on the market on Saturday next.

SACRED CONCERT—The choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, purpose giving a sacred concert in St. James' Church, here, shortly.

KNOX CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Ballantyne, of Paris, preached in Knox Church on Sabbath last.

RUMOUR.—It is rumoured that Mr. A. Macaulay will succeed Godson & Co., in Hunter's old stand.

DRS. K. & K. will be at the Daly House, Ingersoll, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, 4th, 5th, and 6th Feb.

THE entertainment at Centreville, given by the young folks of the B. C. Church on Monday evening, proved a good success.

HORSE SOLD.—Mr. C. W. Clinch, manager of the Molsons Bank here, has sold his chestnut Stockwood mare to C. J. Alloway, V.S., of Montreal, for $300.

THE HOLMANS.—"Iolanthe," Gilbert & Sullivan's sparkling opera, promises to draw a large audience in the town hall to-morrow night. Already 150 reserved tickets have been sold.

NEW BUTCHER.—Mr. Robins, late from Bayswater, Co. of Simcoe, has bought out Mr. Tune's meat business, north of the river. We wish him all the success attained by his predecessor.

OYSTER SUPPER.—An oyster supper will be held in the M. E. Church, Charles St., on Wednesday evening next, Feb. 6th, at 7 o'clock p.m. All are invited. Admission as usual. See small bills.

NEW GROCERY BUSINESS. — We understand that Messrs. Nelles and Stevens are about to succeed Mr. O'Neil in the grocery business on Thames street. Look out for announcement in future issue.

OPEN LODGE.—The I.O.G.T. of this town will hold an open lodge in the Y.M.P.B.A. hall on Monday next. There will be speeches, readings, recitations, etc., during the evening.

SCOTT ACT.—Thursday, March 13th, has been appointed polling day on the Scott Act in Oxford County. The Temperance Committee have called a convention for Tuesday, Feb. 5th, to be held in the Woodstock Methodist church.

THE WEATHER—Thursday night was pronounced the coldest in forty years by "the oldest inhabitant." The thermometer ranged from 32 to 37 degrees below zero. On Tuesday it commenced to thaw, and the probabilities are that we shall lose our snow.

DISORGANIZED.—The trains on the G. T. R. seem off their base. On Tuesday evening the 5.05 train was one hour and twenty minutes late, and the accommodation was over four hours behind. We hope the thaw may have an influence in favor of regular time.

PHILIP PHILLIPS, who has travelled round the world, delighted those present at his entertainments in the town hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The scenes presented by lantern were the finest without doubt ever presented to an Ingersoll audience. The attendance was fair.

HANGING ON SLEIGHS.—The deadly handsled and the small boy have come into prominence again. A young lad had a narrow escape from death on Tuesday. He was hanging on a sleigh with a number of companions and accidentally fell off. Before he was able to scramble to his feet again he was run over by a second sleigh which was following behind. Fortunately he escaped being trodden on by the horse attached to the vehicle, but the runner passed over his leg and slightly injured it.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Ingersoll, North and West Oxford Agricultural Society was held at the Secretary's office on Saturday last, when the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Thos. Choate, Pres.; Edmund Jarvis, Vice-Pres.; Directors for West Oxford, G. H. Cook, E. Caswell, Thos. Mayberry. Directors for Ingersoll, A. Buchanan, John McKellar and Wm. Tripp. Directors for North Oxford, B. Minkler, W. Gerrie and W. Hayes.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?—The *Times* of Woodstock says: "The Ingersoll carnival, on Tuesday night, was attended by about a score of young people from this town. While enjoying themselves, they could not help remarking upon the poor encouragement the managers of the rink were receiving for their endeavors to promote a healthy and exhilirating amusement. The attendance of Ingersoll people was very small." We repeat "whose fault is it?"

SPECIAL SERVICES.—The special religious services in connection with the third quarterly meeting will be held in the Bible Christian Church, Oxford Street, next Sabbath. In the afternoon at 2.30, an appropriate sermon will be preached, to be followed with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the evening at 7, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Rowe, will give a lecture on "Ancient Egypt," illustrated by large coloured diagrams. A very interesting time may be expected, especially for the young people. The quarterly offering will be taken up at each service.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—This periodical for February is already on our table, and is, as usual, overflowing with good things in prose, poetry and illustrations. The articles particularly interesting are: "Henry Irving and His Work," "New York City in its Early Days," "Sobieski and the Relief of Vienna in 1683," "The Colossal Statues of Germany and France," "Life on the Surface of the Ocean," etc.—they are profusely illustrated. Sketches, Adventures, Poems, etc., by favorite writers—many of the poems are beautifully illustrated. The price of a single number is 25 cents, and the yearly subscription $2.50, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, N.Y.

ENTERTAINMENT AND PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening, a very pleasing entertainment was given by the young folks of the Oxford-street B. C. Church. A good audience was present, and judging from the applause bestowed the programme must have given great satisfaction. The violin selections by Messrs. F. Dominey and A. Winslade were well rendered, as also the concertina solos by Mr. Harry Gee, who is quite a proficient with this instrument. The recitations and dialogues were excellently given. In short, everything conspired to make the affair an interesting one. Just before the close of the programme, the organist of the church was "called to the bar," and there "addressed" as below, and presented with a beautiful Album, containing cabinet and other pictures, as a recognition of his services as organist. The presentation was made on behalf of the congregation by Miss M. Estey, the address being read by the pastor, Rev. R. B. Rowe. The recipient was entirely taken by surprise, not having received the slightest hint that such an act was to be performed. However, Mr. Rose briefly thanked the kind friends for their graceful recognition, and for their kindly-worded address, which was as follows:—

TO MR. GEO. A. ROSE.

Dear Bro.—The friends of this Church feel their obligations to you, the leader at the organ, in your services of song, in connection with our public worship. You are well aware that a blending of circumstances over which we had no control have contributed to weaken our hands numerically and otherwise, during the last twelve months, in connection with our church work. Be assured that it very much increases our appreciation of your services—aside from your ability—in finding you, with a few others, due and true, amid all surrounding influences. You may be sure of this, had we the ability equal to our heart's desire, your spirit to-night should be gladdened a thousand-fold more than what now it can possibly be; yet, withal, be pleased to accept this Album, with its selected cabinet pictures within, with "more to follow," as a small token of our high esteem and appreciation. Long may you be spared to use your talent for God in the Church Militant, until you render your part among the harpers in the song of the Redeemed of the Church Triumphant above.

In behalf of the church and congregation,
MISS MARY ESTEY,
MRS. R. B. ROWE,
Com.

Ingersoll, Jan. 29th, 1884.

Personal.

Miss Jennie Paton, of Ingersoll, is visiting at the residence of A. Allison, Putnam.

Miss Gertie Niles, of Nilestown, has returned to her school at Ingersoll.

Miss Stevens, of Collingwood, is visiting friends here.

Messrs. C. C. L. Wilson and C. W. Clinch purpose attending the Montreal Carnival.

Mr. John G. Oliver returned to his home in Battleford, N.W.T., on Monday.

Col. Wonham, D.L.S., formerly of Ingersoll, and Mr. Fletcher, of the C.P.R., are at present in the Rockies, where they intend laying out a National Park, and a summer hotel is to be built for tourists.

Mr. W. G. Eakins, M. A., Barrister, formerly of Ingersoll, has given up the practice of law, and entered the journalistic profession, having accepted the position of associate editor of the Toronto *Mail*. Mr. Eakins is an able writer, and having a predeliction for journalism, will, no doubt, achieve great success in that line.

Mr. Charles H. Schell, formerly of Ingersoll, son of Mr. D. Schell, of Riverside, Southern California, for some time past the chief clerk in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe office, has been appointed contracting agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Mr. Schell is looked upon as a first-class man.

Curling.

Ingersoll plays Thamesville for the Caledonia Medal at London, to-morrow (Friday.)

The rink was closed yesterday, owing to the thaw. There is mourning among the curlers.

At the curling match on the rink on Monday evening Walley's rink beat Canfield's by 4 shots.

A very close match took place on Friday evening last, between Walley's and Walker's rinks, resulting in favor of Walley by 2 shots.

A match was played on the rink here on Monday evening last, between three rinks of Woodstock, and three of Ingersoll, resulting in a victory for Woodstock, by 12 points.

A curling match at Woodstock yesterday for the Oxford County Medal, between Ingersoll and Woodstock, resulted in a victory for the home team by a majority of eleven.

Viscount Melgrund, the aide-de-camp to Lord Landsdowne, has sent to the curling clubs throughout the country the regulations about the competition for the governor-general's tankard.

The local competition for sundry medals, and other club emoluments is going on actively. THE CHRONICLE will immortalize the victors by placing on record their names and the glory to their achievements.

It has been ascertained that there are a number of curling clubs in the eastern townships and the district of Chateauguay who play with wooden curling stones. These clubs will be represented at Montreal.

STOCK SOLD.—Geo. Bailey's bankrupt stock was sold by auction to Messrs. Sutherland & Siggins of this town, for $385.

LECTURE.—E. J. Redman will deliver his popular lecture—"Will England's Glory Fade Away, or the Sceptre Pass From Her," in the M. E. Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th. Admission 25 cents.

CAMILLA URSO.—A fair audience attended the concert given on Monday evening by Madame Camilla Urso and her talented assistants. Madame Camilla Urso's selections were given with grace and skill. That she was thoroughly appreciated is proved by the fact of an encore after each number. An artist who has appeared before nearly all the crowned heads of the world, and has charmed the most competent critics of civilized countries, needs no tribute of praise from us to add to her well-earned reputation. Since the death of Paganini, it is not too much to say that Madame Urso ranks in popular estimation as the greatest violin virtuoso in the world. The Mechanic's Institute is deserving of thanks for their efforts in providing our citizens with high class entertainments. We believe it is their intention to bring the Boston Opera Co. here shortly, and we hope to see a full house.

INGERSOLL CEMETERY.—A meeting of the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery Company took place on 21st January. W. A. Rumsey, Chairman; D. White, Secretary. The annual report of the directors of 1883 was read, showing there were seventy-nine interments and seventeen removals. Out of the seventy-nine, 21 died of consumption and lung disease, 6 of old age, 4 each of apoplexy and consumption of the bowels, 3 of blood poisoning, 3 of croup, 3 of fits, 3 of bronchitis, remainder (1 each) of various diseases. Of the seventy-nine, 40 died in Ingersoll, which, taking the population at five thousand, shows a death rate of only 8 to the thousand. A strong argument in favour of Ingersoll as a healthy town. The following are directors for 1884: W. A. Rumsey, J. Gayfer, T. Brown, D. White, T. Hipkin, J. Browett, J. M. Wilson, W. B. Nelles, W. Dundas; S. H. Young, W. Tennant, Auditors; C. E. Chadwick, Secretary.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Tilsonburg.

A number of young men were fined by the P. M. last week for disturbing the Salvation Army services.

The C. M. Church began revival services on Monday night last. They are well attended.

The Cornet Band serenaded the Councillors elect for 1884, on Tuesday night, and thereby, no doubt, raked in considerable filthy lucre.

Beachville.

The White Bros. will give two of their grand concerts as follows:—Beachville Methodist Church, on Friday, Feb. 8th, at 7.30 p.m., and Zion Church on Saturday, Feb. 9th, at 7.30 p.m. These far-famed Canadian singers are among the very best. They never fail to delight their audience. Unlike most troupes of singers they are always wanted a second and even a third time. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cts. Proceeds for the church. All are invited.

Woodstock.

Our Bachelors intend giving a ball shortly. Nobody outside of "our set" will be there.

Business has been very quiet for the past week. Wood still keeps up to famine prices.

The Woodstock Amateur Opera Company will render "The Pirate of Penzance" on Thursday and Friday evening, February 7th and 8th, in the Town Hall.

The Fruit Growers Association of Ontario held their annual meeting here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. I will endeavor to give you an account of its deliberation in next week's issue.

The County Council adjourned on Friday evening after a very successful four days sitting. It was really a legislature in miniature. The Warden filled his position with much dignity, and the deliberations were carried on in the most amicable manner, in fact the County of Oxford may boast of a model County Council for the year of our Lord, 1884.

In the Town Council of Woodstock for 1884 there are two lawyers, one doctor, one dentist, one druggist, one grocer, two tanners, (one of them a boot and shoe merchant) also, one soap and broom manufacturer, one mason, one coal dealer and drayman, and four gentlemen who have no particular employment. There are seven Liberals and eight Conservatives.

The Presbytery of Paris has been investigating charges preferred against Mr. Alex. Watson, one of the elders of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Woodstock, by Rev. W. A. McKay, the pastor. The Presbytery has passed a resolution to the effect that while the charges in the main have not been proven, it recommends Mr. Watson, in the interests of the congregation to resign. Mr. Watson has handed in his resignation accordingly.

Mt. Elgin.

Dan Tripp's snow plow does good work on our gravel road.

Mr. P. Size has removed to the house recently built by J. Mayberry.

C. Colyer is leaving the employ of J. & R. Miller, he intends going to Guelph.

Miss Mary Miller, of Detroit, is home at present visiting her parents.

Wesley Moyer, who has secured the Kintore school at a salary of $425, leaves to take charge this week.

Miss Annie O'Connor, one of Guelph's fair and talented daughters, is visiting friends here.

Jacob Bolton and family of Culloden, are moving in. He goes into the employment of J. & R. Miller.

Many changes taking place in our village at present. Joseph Bell and family are about leaving for Nebraska. John Scott and wife accompany them.

R. Smart is selling out his entire stock of general merchandise and is going to move to Kansas, where he goes into lumber business with his brother.

Rumor says that Mrs. H. D. Johnson has rented the store now occupied by R. Smart, and is going to open out a general stock of goods. It is doubtful if the object desired will be attained, as the people of this vicinity are not noted for subsisting to monopolies, which this really amounts to, as there is not likely to be opposition with Mr. J. in one store and Mrs. J. in the other.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY IN TILSONBURG.

A Grand Gathering.

From time immemorial the Sons of Auld Scotia, have been pre-eminently distinguished for their lofty patriotism and adherence to their native land, wherever their lot may be cast. The Scot, although constituting himself a loyal and worthy citizen, and putting forth every effort towards the progress of his adopted country, still retains his inherent love for the "land of the broom and heather," and all the associations connected therewith, and reverts with feelings of pardonable pride to the glorious and historical prowess of his ancestors. The Scotchman, although generally the most staid and docorous of citizens, occasionally unbends, and relaxes his reservation and graveness and becomes inspired with enthusiasm and ardency, especially when celebrating occasions of national importance, and this was palpably manifested by the manner in which the Scotchmen of Tilsonburg celebrated the 125th Anniversary of Robbie Burns, whose name will be lovingly cherished as long as there are Scotch hearts in the world. On Friday night of last week, about 60 persons assembled at the Matheson House to do honor to nature's poet, and shortly after 8 o'clock they all sat down to a table literally groaning beneath its precious burden, and on which was a large number of choice Scotch dishes, which only a native of the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" can fully appreciate. Mine host, Connor, is to be congratulated on his excellent spread, and the fact that the repast was keenly relished by all present, and satiated the taste of the most fastidious of epicures, is sufficient praise to bestow upon the genial gentleman. Among those present we noticed Mr. Jas. Brady, of Ingersoll, and others from a distance, and a large number of our own citizens, and those of the surrounding villages and townships. Mr. T. Bain, Esq., Mayor, Mr. W. S. Law, of the *Observer*, acted in the capacity of chairman and vice-chairman respectively, and fulfilled their arduous duties in a most becoming manner. Mr. Bain arising drew attention to the object of their meeting, and gave a short review of the life and works of the great poet. He was followed by Major Norris, in response to a toast. The Major is an able speaker, a clear reasoner, and a brilliant word painter, and his eulogy of Burns was by far the best speech of the evening, in fact, part of his oration being really sublime, and he sat down amid great applause. We have no space to enumerate the whole proceedings, but suffice it to say, that the whole affair passed off pleasantly. We may, however, say that the happy hits of Messrs. Jas. Brady, James MacIntyre, A. Pattullo and W. S. Law, were well received, and appreciated. The proceedings were interspersed with select Scotch Songs of which we may briefly mention:—"O' A' the Airts the Wind Can Blow," and "Jeanie Dean," by Mr. John Jack; "Scotland Yet," and "Afton Water," by Mr. Ferguson; "Willie Brew'd a Peck O' Man," and "My Annie, O," by Mr. Anderson; "Get Up and Bar the Door, O," by Mr. Jno. Northway; and "Sandie Mackay," by Mr. Lowrie. The gathering was brought to a close at about 3 a.m. by the whole company singing "Auld Lang Syne," when all repaired to their respective places of abode, and no doubt their thoughts were in accordance with the follwing quotation, which we cull from "Johnnie Armstrong's Last Good Night!"

"What I have done for lack O' wit,
I never, never can recal;
I hope you're in' my friends as yet;
Good-night and joy be with you a'."

Dereham.

Richard Ryan, son of Mr. James Ryan, Culloden, has just passed a very creditable examination for the high school.

We are pleased to state that Mr. S. Foster, who has been ailing for some time, is improving.

The C. M. Church have commenced a series of meetings at the McDowell Church, Brigham's Corners.

Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Burgessville, who has received a call to this charge, occupied the Baptist pulpit on Sunday morning last.

Some contemptible poltroon has been breaking into a Dereham school house and writing his "sentiments" on the blackboard. The sentiments fit the "critter" to a nicety.

The honey social at Richard Wilson's, under the auspices of the Methodist church, was a success, although not largely attended, owing to the severe weather.

The Presbyterian Church, Culloden, had a literary entertainment on Thursday evening, in aid of their Sabbath School. They realized about $20.

The treasurer informs us that every cent of the taxes for 1883 have been paid in, for the first time in twenty years. What other municipality is there in the province that can show that every cent of their taxes has been paid in at this date?

There will be a basket social at the house of Mrs. Moulton, on the 4th con. of Dereham, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5th. All are invited and a very pleasant time may be expected. The proceeds are to assist in paying for the new shed at the Ebenezer Church.

The members of the B. C. Zion's Church, M.T. line, held a meeting of their membership on Wednesday, 16th, to decide whether at the time of union they would give up their place of meeting and unite with the congregation at the McDowell Church, provided the C. M. Church on the tenth concession will move their church north on the M. T. line, and so divide the distance.

Dereham Council Elect, met at Mt. Elgin, on Monday the 21st January, 1884. The Clerk administered the declaration of qualification and office, and the Council took their seat. The Reeve in the chair. The following were read: Communication from the Hamilton Bridge and Tool Company, also from the Land Law Amendment Association. Applications for Assessor from Jno. Scott, John F. Stroud, Jas. Ryan and Wm. Harris; for Collector from J. James and T. Nancekivell, for the current year. David Philips asked to be changed from S. S. No. 7 to S. S. No. 5, by allowing Mr. Prouse to be changed from S. S. No. 5 to S. S. No. 7. On motion Andrew Smart was appointed Auditor, and the Reeve appointed Jas. V. Bodwell the other Auditor for the current year. On motion the regular adjourned meetings of Council to be held as follows: the first Monday in February at Mt. Elgin; the first Monday in April at Culloden, the first Monday in June at Tilsonburg, the first Monday in August at Brownville, the first Monday in October at Culloden, the first Monday in December at Mt. Elgin. The following accounts were ordered to be paid: John Shelton, 81 loads gravel, $5.05; Rousell & Hutchison, election material, $8; E. G. Pool, plank, $2.62; Clerk registration fees, $17.40; Clerk, election expenses, $59; W. S. Law, printing, $6.75; H. Howland, pens, 60c; W. Foster, overcharge on Deer Creek, $1. Council then adjourned.

GEO. LISH, Clerk.

Dereham Centre.

Mrs. H. D. Johnson has closed up business here for the present.

A man by the name of Ridgwood Carr, who is in the employ of Anson Adamson, froze one of his large toes so badly that part of it has had to be taken off.

The Butler Bros. have closed down their mill for the winter. They are filling up their yard rapidly with stock for the coming season. The greatest quantity of logs already arrived are elm, for cheese-boxes. This business seems to increase with every year and the Butler Bros. have had to enlarge their capacity for manufacturing. They are also making preparations to turn out a large quantity of tile next summer. This business is superintended by Mr. Foreman, whose father has a kiln near Ingersoll. Mr. Wm. Butler has fitted up a run of chopping stones in his large barn, which he will drive with his threshing engine. He intends doing custom work for the farmers until the mill here opens in the spring.

Putnam.

Miss Lena Phillips, of London, is visiting friends here.

On Friday, the 18th inst., the members of the C. M. church of this village assembled at the residence of Mr. Chas. Dundas for the purpose of tensifying to Miss Maggie J. Dundas how highly her services were appreciated as organist. All sat down to an excellent supper provided by the ladies. After which Mrs. Jas. Dundass read an address and Miss Catharine Dundas presented the organist with a large album and silver cake basket. Miss Dundas made a short reply. Both Sabbath schools are now united into one and held in the Bible Christian church, at a quarter to ten, with Mr. White as superintendent.

FOR Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 82t

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

OYSTERS in every style at VANCE'S. 71.

West Oxford.

Alex. Kyle, one of the oldest residents of this township died yesterday morning at an advanced age. He has been ill for a long time past. He leaves a widow well provided for.

North Oxford.

Mr. Jas. Park is drawing brick for a fine brick house.

Four more of Mr. Beattie's scholars have passed the high school entrance examinations.

Miss Dora Henderson, daughter of Mr. John Henderson, is very ill with inflammation of the lungs.

The council for North Oxford have twice extended the time for the payment of taxes but the money seems harder to get than time.

The members of the old Council met to wind up the business of 1883, and receive the final returns of the collector on Jan. 21st. Present—Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Colyer, Mr. Henderson. On motion, Mr. Henderson was appointed chairman in absence of the Reeve. On motion the chairman signed orders in favour of the collector to remit the following taxes: Charles Bird, 1 dog, 1 dollar; William Poole, taxes, $7.50; George Brown, 2 dogs, 2 dollars; Calvin Harris, 1 dog, 1 dollar. Order in favour of Thos. Downing to remit dog tax, 1 dollar. On motion the chairman signed order in favour of the collector for sixty dollars, his salary for the year 1883, and accepted the roll and returned his bond. On motion Council adjourned.

Proceedings of first meeting of the members of the Council for the current year. The following gentlemen took and subscribed the declaration of qualification and of office in presence of the clerk: Edmund Jarvis, Reeve; Wm. Colyer, Lawrence Ruddick, E. A. Nelles and E. H. Henderson, Councillors. On motion, By-law No. 155 to appoint Auditors and other officers was read third time and passed. Officers appointed—John I. Henderson and Albert Connor, Auditors; George Allen, Assessor; Henry S. Revell collector. On motion, the Reeve signed orders to pay the following accounts: Town Clerk fees for registeration of births, marriages and deaths, $6.20; Robert Sutherland, one sheep killed by dogs, $4; for the benefit of Mrs. Carpenter indigent, $5; Sam Allen, deputy returning officer, division No. 2, $3; Gilbert Telfer deputy returning officer, division No. 1, $2; for use of Temperance Hall for nomination and polling, $5; for use of polling place in division No. 2, $4; for Constable, division No. 2 $1; Town Clerk for services connected with this election, $5. On motion, the Council adjourned until the first Monday in March next. at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to meet at the Clerk's residence.—ABM. HILSLEN, Town Clerk.

West Zorra.

The West Zorra Township Council met at Youngsville, January 21st, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to statute. Members all present, and having made and subscribed the declarations of office and of qualification, took their seats, the Reeve presiding. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve. Communications read. Account from J. H. Hobbs, tin box for assessor, $1; Alex. Matheson, Stratford, municipal forms, $11.80, and George Innes, registering births, deaths and marriages, $11.70, was read and laid on the table. The Treasurer was ordered to pay to John Sutherland, John McDonald and Sam McCauley, indigent, $5 each. A by-law was passed appointing municipal officers for the current year. The Reeve was appointed to attend to the case of John Winter, in regard to a ditch made by him on the 4th line, it was resolved, that the Reeve and Treasurer purchase at par, with school funds, the debentures to be issued under the provisions of By-law No. 6, for the year 1883. The Treasurer was authorized to pay the accounts of J. H. Hobbs, $1.50; A. Matheson, $11.80, and Geo. Innes, registration fees, $11.70. A By-law was passed appointing Commissioners for expending monies in the several divisions as follow: for Division No. 1, W. R. Munro; No. 2, James Munro; No. 3, J. A. McKay; No. 4, James Forbes; No. 5, John Blair. Following are the officers appointed: Collector, John R. McKay; Assessor, E. L. Sutherland; Auditors, R. G. Murray, H. C. Ross; Fence Viewers, Hugh Ross, G. Walker; Pound Keepers, John Ross, John Youngs, A. L. Murray, D. B. McKay, A. Clark, D. Murray. C. Youngs, W. Innes, John Pitt, E. Sutherland; Pound Keepers, A. McDonald 5x2, A. Kinsteau, C. McLeod, H. Sutherland 7x5, J. Micheleson, Alex. Beard, H. McKay, T. Bean, W. Wadland, Thos. Audison, D. Matheson, J. Conway, A. Green. Road overseers, west townline, Division 1, John Hossack, 2 D. Sutherland, 3 M. McCaul, 4 A. McKee, 5 J. A. Baker, 6 R. Murray, 7 F. Leslie. East line, division 1 H. Walker, 2 J. Cheworth, 3 H. Fraser, 4 W. McCorgadale, 5 Ira Cline, 6 W. Worthey, 7 A. Dannell. Second line, division 1 D. Chisholm, 2 W. Campbell, 3 J. Smith, 4 Dan Murray, 5 W. Sutherland, 6 J. McCombs, 7 John Morris. Third line, division 1 G. M. McKenzie, 2 W. Loveys, 3 W. McPherson, 4 D. Matheson, 5 D. Murray, 6 J. Green, 7 John Conway. Fourth line, division 1 D. Sutherland, 2 O. Reed, 3 G. Bean, 4 Geo. Manson. Fifth line, division 1 W. Carroll, 2 A. Mathwin, 3 J. Campbell, 4 R. Burtch, 5 J. McBurney, 6 C. Youngs, 7 R. G. Murray. Sixth line, division 1 J. Henry, 2 J. Campbell, 3 H. M. Munro, 4 W. Clark, 5 T. M. McKay, 6 T. Rutherford, 7 J. McLeod. Seventh line, division 1 W. McIntosh, 2 A. S. McDonald, 3 W. Smith, 4 T. Lancaster, 5 J. Craine, 6 J. G. Lindsay, 7 J. McIntosh. E. Town line, division 1 J. Fuller, 2 A. Murray, 3 A. Ross, 4 H. Anderson, 5 N. McIntosh, 6 C. Wettlanfer, 7 P. Heinbauch. Governors Road, division 1 G. Bolt, 2 L. Bowie, 3 Levi Jarmine. 1st sideline, division 1 W. Walker, 2 H. Cody, 3 G. Gould, 4 W. Murray. 2nd sideline, division 1 H. Stewart, 2 D. J. Matheson, 3 J. M. Sutherland, 4 R. Forbes. 4th sideline, division 1 A. Lindness, 2 A. Cowan, 3 H. McBurney, 4 W. Ross. 5th sideline, division 1 J. McIntosh, 2 W. Chenoweth. 3 W. Innes, 4 H. McIntosh. 6th sideline, division 1 G. Darling, 2 J. Betzner, 3 J. Reid, 4 W. B. Kirk, 5 T. Bean. North Town line, division 1 A. Clifford, 2 A. Morris, 3 J. Kerr. Commissioner street, A. Campbell. The Assessor to receive the sum of $60, and Auditors the sum of $6 each, for their services. Next meeting of Council on the 4th Monday in February, at 10 a.m.

GEO. INNES, Clerk.

Brownsville.

Rev. Mr. Moore, Baptist minister, leaves Brownsville before long and will be sadly missed.

Mr. Meznie, our new principal, in the public school is filling very ably the vacancy caused by removal of Mr. Greenlees. Miss Brown, his assistant, is proving by her work that she has not missed her calling.

Rev. Mr. Irvine, C. M. minister, has been assisting in revivals on the Belmont circuit, and in his absence, Rev. W. Cridland, of Belmont, preached on Sunday evening in Brownsville.

W. A. Sherwood, storekeeper, who received a severe sprain a short time since, is improving, and will soon be able to fill his place in the store.

Harrietsville.

Mr. James Britton, who built the Dufferin House at Harrietsville, died last week of typhoid fever. He had been to Manitoba and came home sick.

Miss Anna Swales, formerly of this neighborhood, but who with her people removed to Ingersoll a short time ago, was buried in the Jackson burying ground on Friday last. Her disease was consumption. This is the third of that family who have died of consumption in less than three years, the father and two daughters.

Mr. Sidney Smith who formerly made cheese in the Harrietsville factory went to Prince Edward Island to run a factory last summer, and while there formed the acquaintance of a young lady and married her. He and his wife are now visiting friends in this place.

Messrs. James Jackson and Walker Franks of Harrietsville have just purchased the Imported Clydesdale stallion, here, from Hugh Love, Esq., Hills Green. They also purchased two Clydesdale Fillies from Charles Mason, Esq., Brucefield. They are all registered in Clydesdale Stud Book.

DESTROY the Worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms. 82t.

HAND in your subscriptions for any paper publication in the world, to J. G. Campbell in the Post Office Book Store. 81r

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.			
White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 05
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	30	to	33
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 00	to	8 00
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	6 00	to	7 00
Live Hogs "	4 00	to	5 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 00	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, new process, Spring, 100 lbs.	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 75
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	16	to	18
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	25
Cheese,	11	to	12
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	00
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	50	to	60
Ducks,	00	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

NEW YORK CHEESE MARKET.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The market is well sustained on all grades and the stock is working down steadily. Shippers are steady although moderate buyers, but with the home trade a fairly satisfactory business is in progress. The best of the white are held at 14c, and coloured are at 13¾ 13¾c." The Liverpool public cable was steady at 69s.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

The seventh annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, will be held in the city hall, London, on the 13th, 14th and 15th proximo. The following gentlemen have announced their intention to be present and address the convention:

Prof. L. B. Arnold, Rochester, N.Y., the secretion of milk.

Benj. D. Gilbert, Utica, N.Y., mites of cheese and lumps of butter.

Hon. Harris Lewis, Frankford, N. Y., butter and butter making.

Prof. Brown, Agricultural Col'ge, Guelph, influence of food on milk, cream, butter and cheese.

Robert McAdam, Rome, N. Y., demands of the cheese trade and the defects in the supplies.

L. D. Curtis, Syracuse, N.Y., dairying in the States.

C. C. Buell, Rock Fall, Ill., the present state of the cream gathering creameries of the States.

FARM AND DAIRY NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Culloden Cheese Company will be held at the home factory on Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The annual meeting of the Bayham and Malahide Cheese Company will be held at the School House near the Factory, on Saturday, February 2, 1884, at 1 p.m.

The Middleton and Bayham Cheese Company will hold its annual meeting at the Company's factory, Acacia, on Thursday, February 7, 1884, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Tavistock Cheese Factory will be held at the factory on Saturday, 2nd of February, 1884, at the hour of two o'clock p.m.

Mr. Jas. McKay, (Sailor) of Harrington, has purchased the Harrington Cheese Factory from the stockholders, and intends to carry on business next summer in the most improved and modern system.

The average of milk which it took to make a pound of cheese at the Thamesford factory for the past season was 10 1-15th pounds, which is one of the lowest we have heard of this season.

The quantity of milk received at the People's Cheese and Butter Factory, Howick, last season was 1,571,030 pounds, out of which 164,642 pounds of cheese were made.

Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., has purchased Diana of St. Lambert 6636, whose butter record is 16½ lbs per week. She is of Stoke Pogis stock, the best strain of Jersey blood.

The annual meeting of the Dutton Cheese Factory was held in Nelson's Hotel, Dutton, Monday, Jan. 21st. Following is the statement:—Total amount of cheese made during last season, 57,993 lbs.; average price per lb. 10¼ cents; average price paid to patrons per 100 lbs. milk 76 cents; average milk to make one lb. of cheese 10.14.

The London *Free Press* speaks of an Ingersoll buyer purchasing cheese last week. Our cotem. should know that the last box of cheese in Western Ontario was sold over six weeks ago, and the factories quoted sold before two months since. Our cotem. has been confounding shipments with purchases and should keep posted on cheese matters by reading THE CHRONICLE more carefully.

Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, has just completed his seventh month of testing Mary Anne of St. Lamberts', his cow with

FARM AND DAIRY.

Dutch Friesian vs. Holstein.

It is one of the most curious, not to say absurd, developments of commercial conservatism and downright obstinacy that prevents the breeders of Dutch cattle in this country coming out and with one voice discarding the wretched "trade name" put upon this breed by an early importer simply to throw dust in the eyes of others who might also want to import them.

Dr. Chenery, who saddled this German-Danish name upon the Dutch cattle in this country, is remembered as the person primarily responsible for the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into Massachusetts. It came with his importations of cattle and was disseminated through a pair of oxen which he sold, if we remember rightly. To him we owe this high sounding and beautiful name of Holstein—which is pronounced indifferently Hole-steen, Holsteen, Hole-stine and Hol-stine, and which it is of not the least consequence how it is pronounced, or spelt either, for the matter of that, now that there is no longer any real danger of pleuro-pneumonia in it. Why he selected this name for good, honest, Dutch and Friesian cattle nobody knows, except that he wanted a trade name and did not want people to know where the cattle came from.

Now our good American breeders hold on to the false name for genuine goods with an obstinacy certainly surpassing even the native Dutch themselves, who are famous for having wills of their own and for dogged perseverance in carrying them out.

They shut themselves out from any cordial co-operation with the Dutch breeders of these magnificent cattle, and their pigheadedness in this matter is really a great hindrance to the well deserved popularity of the breed in this country. Intelligent people know the name is a sham and a delusion, and suspect it of being a snare.

They ask, "Why should the best breed of milch cows in the world sail under false colors, or worse than that, a false name?" We have asked the question often, and would like to have it answered.

The fact is, there is no answer, except in the very positive statement that—They should not—that their home name is good enough for them the world over—that they are no frauds and ought not to be stigmatized by an *alias*.

Several years ago the United States Consul at Amsterdam forwarded a rather long-winded but certainly a very convincing "Protest against the incorrect name given to North Holland or Friesian cattle," written by Mr. G. J. Hengweld, of Utrecht, Holland (Professor of the Science of Breeding in the National Veterinary Academy), to the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, which was published in full by the Board, together with certain certificates of representative men in Holland.

Mr. Hengweld concludes his epistle thus: "Trust in the love of truth and fairness of the American breeders of Dutch cattle induces me to believe that they will yet give to that race the name which is its due."

The certificates are as follows:

"The undersigned declares that in the Netherlands it is not customary to cross native with Holstein cattle, and that "no breed of cattle is known in all Holland under the name of Holstein cattle." DR. TH. H. MCGILLAVRY, President of the National Veterinary College.

"Utrecht, Nov. 17, 1872."

"The Central Board of the Dutch Society of Agriculture declares that in this country no Holstein cattle are bought or imported for the breeding or improvement of our native race; and that even the name Holstein cattle is, in general, unknown in Netherland.

"A. H. VAN DER BOON MESCH, President.

"P. F. L. WALDECK, Secretary.

Similar certificates were signed by the Burgomaster of Opmer, the Secretary of the Department of Opmer, the President of the Society of Agriculture and cattle breeding in Friesland, and others.

It seems certain that the absurdity of their position will one day dawn upon the so-called "Holstein" breeders and whether it does or not the steady growth of the opposition to the name, as embodied in the Dutch-Friesian Association of breeders will eventually win.—*American Dairyman.*

Orchard and Nursery.

A New Orchard.—One about to plant trees can hardly give too much thought to the selection of varieties. Procure catalogues and study them. An orchard for home-use should yield fruit for every season. For a near market, early fruit is usually the most profitable. In selecting later varieties have but few sorts, and those of kinds generally in demand. Order all fruit trees early.

Old Orchards are numerous. The land is exhausted by bearing two crops these many years, a crop of fruit and one of grain, hay or some other. If the trees are still sound they may be renovated, but not unless the soil is also renovated. Providing food for the trees is the first step. Manure may be hauled out while snow is on the ground. A liberal dressing turned under by a shallow plowing, and keeping off all crops, unless it be clover to be pastured by swine, are essential.

The Trees.—In a damp time cover the trunks and large branches with soft soap, made thin enough to apply with a brush. Prune away all crowded and superfluous branches, to form an open head.

Grafting Old Trees.—If the fruit is poor and the trees sound and healthy make a new head by grafting with desirable sorts. In renewing an old tree it is better to extend the work over three years, grafting the lower third first and the upper third last.

Feeding Farm Animals.

Horses.—Don't forget to daily exercise your brood mares. Overfeeding ruins as many horses as overwork. Keep the stable clean and stalls well littered.

Cattle.—Feed sliced roots or potatoes once or twice a week, as an appetizing change in the rations. Milch cows require careful handling, as they approach the time of calving. Raise only the best calves from superior animals.

Sheep.—Those grown for wool thrive on a mixed ration of bright straw, hay and grain. Early lambs are profitable, but need constant care when they first come. Old sheep for the shambles should be pushed forward rapidly with a daily grain ration.

Swine.—Young pigs require warm and comfortable quarters, and a thick, dry, cut-straw bed.

Poultry.—Laying hens thrive with much sunshine and plenty of food, both green and dry, with a full supply of pure water, and some form of lime.

The whole subject of feeding farm animals requires most careful study by all keeping them, and especially during the winter season.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

There are but few that have never suffered almost intolerable pain from Toothache, Neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting offensive medicines to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store.

The Fruit Garden.

Pruning.—If any pruning was left unfinished last fall, complete it in the first mild spell.

Dwarf Pears.—With the exception of Duchesse d'Angouleme, and perhaps Louise Bonne de Jersey, standard pear-trees are preferable to dwarfs as a matter of profit. If one wishes to raise many varieties in a little space dwarfs will do this.

Supports for Vines, including trellises for grapes, should be made ready. The woodwork may be painted, or treated with several coats of petroleum.

New Plantings.—If it is intended to set out shrubs, etc., the coming spring, the selections, whether for home supply or for market, should be made while the matter can be properly considered.

Grape Vines.—Occupy all the available places with vines, planting them wherever there is a barn or other surface against which they can be trained.

Not True Farmers in the North-West.

From the Minneapolis Pioneer Press.

In Mr. Finkle's store to-day a farmer came in to settle for a load of wheat and made a number of purchases, and among them, were several pounds of very ordinary butter and three or four dozen packed eggs. I inquired if this sort of thing was a common practice of the farmers in the vicinity.

"Farmers," repeated the merchant contemptuously: "why, we haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat raisers, and that is a long way from being a farmer. A large number of farmers in Dakota who own whole quarter sections of land seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or pig, or try to raise vegetables enough to provide for the winter."

Dairy Notes.

The *Maryland Farmer* says that if the base of the horns and the inside of the ears of a cow are a good yellow she is sure to be a good butter cow.

During severe cold weather cows will often refuse to drink as much water as they should if it is filled with ice and is nearly down to the freezing temperature. It is really better that the water be slightly tepid and the cows be induced to drink more of it by making a thin mash with bran and meal.

The question as to which is the best cow for butter depends upon several things. It is not the quantity of butter given, in instance, which makes the most profit, but the cost of the butter per pound and the price realized for it. There are cows which will make more butter than others, but consume more food in proportion to the butter product, and some cows for various reasons cost more than others. Still, the first cost is but a small element in the case. for if a one-hundred-dollar cow makes twice as much butter as a fifty-dollar cow, the former is the cheapest of the two, although she may consume a little more feed. It is not a question, either, of breed, for there are good and poor cows of all breeds, and some native cows are as good as many of the more costly pure-bred ones. Generally speaking, the best butter cow is a grade Jersey, whose dam was a good native cow and the sire from a good butter family of pure-bred Jersey stock, such cows are cheap, that is, have no fancy vaine put on them, are hardly moderate eaters, and as good for butter or better than the average pure-bred cow. —*N. Y. Times.*

The Sham And The Real.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. Bad manners and wicked habits have theirs also; but he who shams the bad never boasts of it, while they who ape the virtues of the good or simulate the genuine never hesitate to place the counterfeit before the public in their most alluring tones. When these people imitate they always choose a pronounced type or popular subject to copy from; and when they claim to be as good as "So-and-So," or to sell an article equal to "So-and-So," the public may depend upon it that Mr. "So-and-So" and his article are always the best of the kind. Thus the sham is always proving the genuine merit of the thing it copies.

A firm of enterprising gentlemen produce and popularize an article of household use, such as the Royal Baking Powder, whose convenience, usefulness and real merit make for itself an immense and universal sale. A hundred imitators arise on every hand, and as they hold out their sham articles to the public, yelp in chorus, "Buy this; it's just as good as Royal, and much cheaper!" The Royal Baking Powder is the standard the world over, and its imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as Royal" are all the time emphasizing this fact. In their laborious attempts to show by analysis and otherwise that the "Snowball" brand has as much raising power "as the Royal;" or that the "Earthquake" brand is "as pure as the Royal," as well as by their contortive twistings of chemical certificates and labored efforts to obtain recognition from the Government chemists and prominent scientists who have certified the superiority of Royal over all others, they all admit the "Royal" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. But the difference between the real and these imitations, which copy only its general appearance, is as wide as that between the paste and the true diamond. The shams all pay homage to the "Royal!"

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases,

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

Darwin's body lies mouldering in the grave, but the dude goes marching on.

MERIT PROVEN.

Dollar upon dollar is frequently spent on the faith of recommendations for articles entirely worthless. Not so with McGregor's Speedy Cure; you are not asked to purchase it until its merits are proven. Call at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store and get a free trial bottle, and if not convinced it will cure you of the worst form of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., no matter how long standing, it costs you nothing. Sold in 50c. and $1 bottles. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

A sage remark—"A little more of the dressing, please."

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 86i.

"Oh, haven't I got the sand?" sings the sugar dealer.

IT HAS MADE A NEW MAN OF ME.

I am the most agreeably surprised man in this section of country. I don't think any one could feel worse physically than I did when I commenced taking Crowfoot Bitters. It has made a new man of me. It is the best dollar I ever spent. I could not eat or sleep, and felt miserably dejected. After taking Crowfoot I could eat, sleep, had a splendid appetite, and felt first-rate. I believe it to be the best medicine of the period for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

WM. GUTHRIE,
Fairmount, Ont.

86i

The ruling passion is strong in a schoolmaster.

STOP that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral — the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

The farmer's wife should wear gros grain silk.

MESSRS. Mitchell & Platt, druggists, London, Ont., write Dec. 1881: We have sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its first introduction, and we can safely say, no medicine on our shelves has had a larger sale, or gives better satisfaction. We always feel safe in recommending it to our customers.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Home Economy.

It is well to understand how to launder flannels properly. Perhaps every housekeeper has a method of her own with which she is satisfied, and which she would not be willing to change for another. Nevertheless I would like to say that a strong solution of Dobbins' Electric Soap, poured hot over soiled flannel garments laid dry in a washing tub, will, with a very little rubbing with the hands, become entirely clean. When they are rinsed through a warm soapy blue water and dried, they are soft and white, without shrinkage, and present a better appearance than when laundried in any other way.

For cleaning blankets this method is an admirable one. A lady, at whose house I happened to be visiting, said to me:

"Just look at this great pile of soiled blankets. They have never been washed, and my experience with laundries abroad, and washerwomen at home, has been such a sad one, that I almost despair of ever having them in a condition fit for use again."

"If you are willing to trust me," I replied, "I think I can remove your difficulty."

Selecting a blanket more soiled than the others, we carried it to the kitchen, and, having laid it on the bottom of a stationary washing tub, we immersed it in a solution of the soap, say about a third of a pound to as much water as would cover the blanket, and shut down the lid, leaving it to steep for a few minutes. After the water had cooled sufficiently, we gave the blanket a good stirring with our hands (there was no use of rubbing it, for the uncleanliness had all come out in the water) and after passing it through the wringer, into a clean tub of warm, soapy water, and from that into another tub of of warm blue water, with a little soap in that also, our blanket looked like a heap of snowy wool, the nap being so long and white. After it was partially dry, we took the blanket down from the line on which we had hung it, and gave it a good shaking, when it looked almost like a new one.

It is unnecessary to say that my friend was well satisfied with our experiment.

As colored hosiery is now so universally worn, it is a good plan, when washing it, to put black pepper in the water, about a tablespoonful and a half to a pailful. Put it into boiling hot suds, and, when cold enough, wash the hose, rinse in one water, and hang immediately to dry.

If a liberal quantity of salt is added to the water in which black and white cotton dresses are to be washed, the colors will not run. Some persons dip these garments into strong brine and dry them without rinsing. They can then be washed the usual way, not using too much soap, and will not need a second preparation.

Although the price of kid gloves is much lower than formerly, they still cost enough to render acceptable to some, who have not a superabundance of pin money, a reliable recipe for cleaning them. You can get a pair of gloves cleaned for ten cents, but you have the trouble of taking them to the cleaner's and of calling for them again, when the same amount of money and time expended will clean you half a dozen pairs.

Procure at a druggists' a quart of deodorized benzine. This quantity will be sufficient for many pairs of gloves: but you must be expeditious in the use of it, as it evaporates rapidly when exposed to the action of the air. A portion of the liquid is to be poured into a basin, and the gloves, one pair at a time, are to be put in it and washed, inside and out, as you would a piece of cloth, until all your soiled gloves have been passed through it. Then renew the benzine in the basin, and wash them a second time. After you are sure that the uncleanliness is all removed, give the gloves a rinsing in the remainder of the benzine, pull them into shape with your hands, and hang them in the air to dry. The odor of the benzine soon passes off, and your gloves look almost as good as new.

[NOTE.—As benzine is very inflamable, all persons using it must be very careful that no light, nor spark, nor fire of any kind, be brought near to it. Some very serious accidents have happened from persons having benzine-soaked gloves on their hands which they were drying at a fire. ED. ORIENTAL CASKET.]

Great Dish of the Future.

The following is worth knowing:—The stew is the great dish of the future. The uncertainty of meal-taking brings with it a craving for stimulants. Steaks should not be cooked too long, as the best particles evaporate. It is impossible to get warm in cold weather with undigested food in your stomach. Fish should never be boiled, but steamed, so that no fine properties are dissolved in the water and so lost. Exclusive diet on peas, beans, and lentils does not develop the brightest and quickest tone of mind in man. Food is only coarse when coarsely cooked, as the plainest materials contain nutritious and dainty elements. It is a great mistake to eat half-raw steak on a cold winter's day. Half-raw meat yields less nutrition than well-cooked meats. If meals are kept irregularly in youth, something creeps up in adult age which shows diminished vitality. The want of a warm meal in the middle of the day is, to people who have had perhaps but a slight breakfast and have been in the cold winter air, the cause of disease and want of vitality.

WHAT TO DO.

If troubled with an unhealthy, slow healing sore use McGregor & Parkes' Carbolic Cerate. You will find it invaluable for healing, cleansing and completely removing your trouble. If the Blood is out of order, take with it a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure from Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store.

Snow-bound—The ash heap in the back yard.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74r-y

To cure a man of whistling—Blow him up.

AN IMPORTANT ENQUIRY.

Are you threatened with Consumption? If so, the cause may be in the blood. Impure blood and Scrofula are close companions, and Scrofula and Consumption are still closer related. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all forms of Scrofula by cleansing the blood and regulating the secretions.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.

Holloway's Pills—Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by redundancy of vitiated bile, can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power; for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusement. On the contrary, they increase the appetite strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled may by a single trial speedily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system.

A great misfortune gives grandeur even to an insignificant being.

HELP REQUIRED.

Dyspepsia does not get well without assistance. It requires careful diet and thorough treatment. Burdock Blood Bitters have effected the most remarkable cures on record of chronic Dyspepsia.

Miscellaneous.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Gayfer's Drug Store. Large bottles $1.00. 86t.

Satan never learned to skate for a red-hot reason.

"Lost the cough I long did know,
Many years I felt its blow,
Without the use of pills or blister,
I cured the same with Downs' Elixir.
Thousands affidavits prove,
That it doth man's ills remove,
Coughs and colds, and hooping cough
By its power soon are off." 83.

A well-directed snowball will make even dominie dance.

If you are bilious or have indigestion, sick headache or dizziness, try Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, used instead of pills; they cure constipation. Price 25c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. 83.

The skate's trap—A hole in the ice.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Light weight—A pound of candies.

MOTHER Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

Off the coast—The sledless boy.

If you want fast colours and brilliant shades use the popular Star Dyes.

An ice thing—A skate.

INVALIDS who take Wheeler's Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya remark how promptly and uniformly increased appetite and improved digestion follow its use. This is explained by the universal adaptability of the preparation to the most sensitive, irritable conditions of the stomach, which secures its absorption and distribution to the nerve ganglia. Phosphates being, *par excellence*, the food of the nervous system, it is easily seen why this elegant compound has proved of such great value in so wide a range of diseases depending on failure of nerve power and blood impoverishment.

If a barrel is a cask is a keg a casket?

THE best way to repair strength and increase the bodily substance is to invigorate the stomach and improve the circulation with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the disappearance of indigestion it relieves that morbid despondency, and the nervousness which are as much the product of dyspepsia as the weakness of the stomach and loss of vigour and flesh which proceed from it; as a blood purifier it has no equal.

A dumb belle—A mute beauty.

REV. J. McLaurin, Canadian Baptist Missionary to India, writes: During our stay in Canada we have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to India, and would like very much to take some with us, for our own use and to give to the diseased heathen.

Ground rents—Mole's furrows.

WHAT THE FIGURES REVEAL.

G. M. Everest, of Forest, says that in one year one family purchased over fifty bottles of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their own use and that of various friends. He has sold this invaluable throat and lung remedy over sixteen years, and its sales are steadily increasing.

A midnight call—"Meaow!"

TIMELY AID.

A little daughter of the Captain of the Steamer "Empress of India" was suddenly attacked with Croup while at a friend's house in Toronto. No medical aid being handy, recourse was had to Hagyard's Yellow Oil; this popular household remedy afforded prompt relief and the little girl was as lively as ever in a few hours.

Love is better than spectacles to make everything seem great.

NARROW CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

A person exposed to the sudden changes of our northern climate has little chance of escaping from colds, sore throat, rheumatism, frost bites, and other troubles incident to change of temperature, to say nothing of accidents and emergencies. The best external and internal ready remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Honor demanded is as worthless as insult undeserved is hurtless.

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

He lives most who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Affected simplicity is refined imposture.

SURE SIGNS.

Distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, belching of wind, heart-burn, irregular action of the bowels, and nervous irritability are sure signs of Dyspepsia. The sure cure is Burdock Blood Bitters.

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

The latest fashionable craze in England is mule riding. "Ears a go!"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by al druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A trained skirt would seem the proper thing for railroad travel.

MRS. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

A point not well taken—that of the pin when you hug the girl.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

If you own a horse and cutter and want to killtime—slay it.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's, McCaughey's Block. 41.

It is right to be contented with what we have, not what we are.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Man's inhumanity to man make countless thousands mourn.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and dandelion,—the oldest best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Apetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for cases it will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friend suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunkard nostrum, but the purest and best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid" Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Maple Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms, Mops, Floor, Stove Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes, Dampe and Chimneys, Clocks, Eavetroughing and repairing done promptly. Heating Drums and Stove Pipes, Dishes of all kinds, Smoothing Irons Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons, Scales, large and small, Spades, Forks, Shovels and Hoes, Mixed Paints, all ready for the brush; any tint or colour Boiled and Raw Oils, Root Cutters, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, Corn Planters, Farmer's Bells, Carpet Sweepers, Dry and Liquid Measures, Bird Cages, Lanterns; Stove Polish, Lead and Iron Piping, Gas Fittings, Hog Rings and Hog Holders, everything in the House Furnishing Line, Axle Grease, Cistern Pumps, Wheelborrows, Sinks, and everything that is wanted to keep house with.

Cash paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bones of all kinds, Woollen and Cotton Rags, Old Brass, Copper and Lead, old Zinc, old Wrought and Cast Iron, all kinds of Furs, Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Horse Hair, Tallow and Beeswax.

47. H. CAMPBELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:06 p. m.
5:09 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1560yr

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Props.

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship

Ask for the

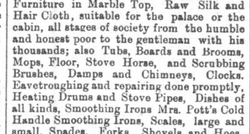
"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. suber 22, 1881.

HARDWARE.

AXES.

Canadian and American

X Cut Saws

Champion,
Diamond,
Lance.

Large Assortment of Files.

Large Asst. of Butcher Knives.

Guns and Ammunition

A LARGE STOCK.

Second growth hand made Axe Handles.

A. H. ELLIS,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

Nov. 15, 1883. 1577

BUSINESS CHANGE.



The Undersigned having Bought out the

BOOK,

STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods Business!

LATELY CARRIED ON BY

MR. GEORGE A. ODELL,

He ebly respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country that by paying cash down he was enabled to buy Mr. Odell's stock amounting to over $8,000.00 at a large reduction from cost price, thereby enabling him to give

BARGAINS

Unheard Of Before in this Locality.

New Goods FOR the Holidays

I am opening out my very extensive and superb stock of Fancy Goods, Presentation Books, Etc., for the Holiday trade. An inspection of which is cordially invited.

WALL PAPER.

My stock of Room Papers willl always be found up to the requirements of the wants of our customers. A fresh supply of Wall Paper just received.

PICTURE FRAMING.

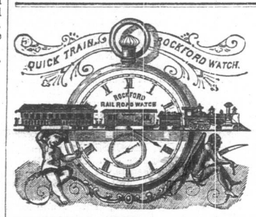
Picture Framing will be carried on in all its branches.

Having had 18 years' experience in the Book, Stationery, Wall Paper and Fancy Goods' business, besides being able to buy on the Cash Principle, purchasers can rely on getting good value for their money, and a well selected stock to choose from.

In consideration of the foregoing, and with our best attention in the future, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given to MR. ODELL, with as many new customers as may be pleased to favour us.

A. ROBINSON,
STATIONER, ETC.,
INGERSOLL and BELLEVILLE.

Nov. 8th, 1883. 1574



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec.

PURE GROCERIES!

—AT THE INGERSOLL—

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

Headquarters the best for

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

And everything in the grocery line at prices which defy competition.

The Finest Stock of CANNED GOODS to be Found Anywhere.

FISH, LARD AND KEROSENE

—Always kept in stock.—

A Choice Lot of Molasses and Syrups, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, and Stoneware.

CANDIES. CANDIES.

A FINE LOT OF LAMPS

And everything in the above line to be found in any well regulated Grocery. In addition there is the choicest and the most select assortment of

CHINA in all Shapes and Patterns. CROCKERY to be had at all prices. GLASSWARE that cannot be beat for variety and Cheapness.

A better assortment of Canned Goods cannot be found in the County.

THOS. J. THORNTON.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1883. 1572

ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER

REMEMBER

THIS IS YOUR

LAST CHANCE!

For Goods at half price. Twenty-five per cent. less than cost. We also offer Safe, Mirrors and other Shop Furniture at a bargain.

WILL COMMENCE ON

SATURDAY Night Next

19th INST., A

Great Auction Sale

And continue each night till end of month.

GODSON & CO.,

The Great Bankrupt Stock Emporium,

Ingersoll, January 17th, 1884. 1564

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

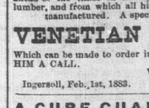
Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1535

A CURE GUARANTEED

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



BRAIN & NERVE FOOD.

For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Orgative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt on money, by addressing

J. W. BROWETT, Chemist,
Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

157Sv-y

Rx No 66.

Endorsed by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

*For

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.00 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

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Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

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ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12:26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

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Ingersoll Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

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Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27. 1883. 1581c-m

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Burdock Blood Bitters,

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All the Popular Patent Medicines.

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Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

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"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."

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The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 23. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1587.

For THE CHRONICLE.

THE SECRET.

Baby Ethel, fair and tender,
Gazed about with wond'ring eyes
When they told her that the angels
Dropp'd her from the azure skies.
Said mamma, you little darling
You came down with all your charms;
I was watching for your coming,
And I sought you in my arms.

Five years old, and still 'twas baby
That they called the little girl
As they fondled and caress'd her,
Gently stroked each silken curl;
But among the many changes
Happ'ning in this lower sphere,
One that ev'ry plan deranges
To mamma now happen'd here.

Soon a diff'rent voice called baby,
Around other footsteps moved;
But the face and voice were winning,
And the new mamma was loved.
One glad morning in the summer,
When the world was full of light,
Baby came with childish wonder
Telling what she'd seen last night.

O! mamma, a lovely lady
With a face so sweet and fair,
And upon her pretty shoulders
Fell her wavy auburn hair,
And she said I must not grieve you
From her eyes was shed a light
As she whisper'd very softly
Always do what's just and right.

And aside then turned the lady,
In her eyes there stood a tear;
While she spoke so very sweetly,
Ethel thou wert dreaming dear;
Then she said with deep emotion,
And her face looked strange, but mild,
As she gazed at her she added,
"Come from heaven to see my child."

Years rang out the knell of changes,
Childhood now had passed away;
Hopes and fears and cares to Ethel
Came and went from day to day;
When one night upon retiring
She lay dreaming of the past,
That a light both bright and mellow
All around the room was cast.

Then appeared the self same vision
She had seen in years before,
In the dawning of her childhood,
In the early days of yore;
And it spoke thus to her sweetly:
Now's the turning point of life,
You must soon take part my darling
In the great world's din and strife.

Do thy duty, though ten thousand
Seek to lure thee or ensnare,
Ever keeping right before thee,
Thou the queenly robes shalt wear;
Robes of an immortal texture,
Robes not made by earthly hands,
They are wrought by angel's fingers,
In the far off heav'nly land.

There will come a time my Ethel,
When thy bark of life shall be
Cast upon the stormy waters,
Of an angry, troubled sea;
In that hour of pending danger,
In that hour of grief and pain,
Through the mists and gloomy shadows
I will come to thee again.

Suddenly the vision vanished,
And the girl lay lost in thought
At the glorious scenes of beauty,
That the night to her had brought;
All those years she'd loved the lady
Who had come in days gone by,
Often dreamt of golden tresses,
And a sparkling hazel eye.

One by one the hands were folded
Of each loved and loving breast,
One by one the final summons
Called them to their endless rest;
One by one their hearts ceased beating,
Hearts as true as sterling gold,
One by one their lips were sealed,
And the secret was not told.

Womanhood had come to Ethel,
And the vision spoke once more,
I am waiting for thy coming
To the bright eternal shore;
Friends will sing the songs of welcome
To a fairer world than this,
They will clash to their golden cymbals,
As thou ent'reth into bliss.

And amidst the throng, the lady
With the crown of golden hair,
Is thy mother weary Ethel,
Once pressed down with worlds of care;
Seeing all thy fair hopes blighted,
Shedding oft-times bitter tears,
Treading paths to her unmerited,
Through the dreary tiresome years.

She appeared that she might strengthen
Thee, to bear thy heavy load,
Chase away thy fears, and lengthen
Out thy patience on the road.
All her ministry is ended,
Now thou'st entered into rest,
While your joys together blended,
Swell the chorus of the blest.

—MARY K. HANLY, Brooklyn, N.Y.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER IV.

But before the summer holidays arrived, Claire had left Mrs. Arcularius's school for good. Twining had awakened to one more dismayed perception of having been grossly duped; the reed on which he had leaned had snapped beneath him; proposed retrenchments became inevitable; his poor ventured thousands were dissolved, as a last ironical sort of ingredient, in the worthless elixir.

For a long time his affairs stood miserably involved. His innocent share in a matter of imposture and chicanery was misconstrued and sharply censured by his employers. He was discharged from his clerkship, and put face to face with the worst threats of need. Mrs. Twining, forced to resign her briefly-worn robes of ease for the old garb of drudgery, spared no zeal in proving herself not to have been a false prophetess of disaster.

"I ain't a bit surprised," she would declare, with one of her thin, acid laughs. "Mercy, no! Don't mind me. I was prepared for it, Francis. So here we are over in Jersey City, and a pretty shabby part of it, too! Oh, well, it's better'n keeping a peanut-stand, anyhow. You'll bring me there, some day; you're bound to. I ain't eaten a peanut in ever so long. I'm saving my taste for 'em."

Twining secretly writhed under these thrusts. His meagre stock of money was slipping from him daily. But he was still cheerful. The tough texture of his optimism still refused to be rent. A few more years, and its severance must come, warp and woof, but as yet the sturdy fibres held good against every strain.

He secured another position at last. The salary, smaller than before, was at least regular. But the quarters in Jersey City, though humble and restricted, made too strong an annual drain upon his impoverished purse. After two years of pitiful struggle, the family removed to Greenpoint. Claire was then sixteen. But before this new change occurred, Twining's evil genius had again tempted him, and with the usual malign result. He trusted a fellow-man once more, and once more he was confounded.

This time it was of necessity a much smaller hazard. Only three hundred dollars went, though millions were of course to be ultimately realized. One day a sallow, elderly man, with eyes bleared from dissipation and clothes that hung glazed round a bony figure, fell in with poor Twining, and talked to him glibly about a miraculous patent. It concerned the giving of signals on railroads by an electrical process. It was to effect a sublime security against all future accidents of travel by land. A few primary steps were to be taken before this marvel should obtain the indorsements of eager capitalists.

The sallow little man, in three interviews, during which he cleverly contrived not to smell too strongly of liquor, convinced Twining that he was a neglected genius. The money was given him, and a receipt for it was signed with a hand whose insecurity passed for grateful emotion. But this origin might have been ascribed with more truth to the rheumy moisture that filled the recipient's eyes when he placed a plump roll of bills within his threadbare waistcoat-pocket. Twining never saw him after that eventful conference. He died about three weeks later of delirium tremens in a city hospital. It was his seventh attack.

This fresh blow leveled Twining. Neither his wife nor his child ever knew of it. But it struck into him a sort of terror at himself from which he never recovered. He had trusted humanity for the last time. He still remained amiable, genial, gentle. But despair had turned his heart to lead. Both Claire and Mrs. Twining saw the change, though ignorant of its cause. The Greenpoint epoch had now begun.

In Jersey City Claire had been sent to a public school. Here she had met genuine daughters of the people. Some of them were almost in rags; others represented thrifty home-surroundings; all were very different from the sleek children of wealth and caste whom she had known at Mrs. Arcularius's. At first she suffered torments of disgust. But by degrees the slow, continual pressure of habit wore away the edge of her distaste, as a constant sea-wash will blunt the rim of a shell. She absorbed herself in study, made rapid progress, and learned much that a fashionable school would have left untaught.

Her fastidiousness in a measure vanished. A good deal of the old acquired nicety stayed, but her age was impressionable, and ceaseless contact with rough manners and crude opinions wrought its certain effect. She was now rubbing against taffetas, and before it had been against silk. She was hearing the boorish laugh and the slovenly idiom to-day, when yesterday she had heard the mirth of culture and the phrase of decorum. Her young life had thus far been a strange discord of opposing influences. She felt this in periods of half-bewildered retrospect, and sometimes with moods of passionate melancholy as well.

The contrast of the changes through which she had passed, disheartened while it stimulated her. She meant to try her best; she wanted with all her energy to gain secure and permanent elevation; she had no intent of sitting down and resting before she reached the top of the hill, for her father's heated words of admonition and entreaty yet swept their insistent echo through her spirit.

But the hill seemed a sheer steep, defiant of any foothold. If she was eager to ascend, loath to rest, full of splendid activity, what mattered these favoring conditions when circumstances turned to mockery?

They were at Greenpoint, now. They had been there three years. Claire was nineteen. Her school days had ended. They could no longer afford to keep a servant; she had to help her mother in all menial domestic offices. She had to bake, to sweep, to wash, to sew. She hated the place; she hated the life. But she saw her father's hidden despair, and so hid her own. More than this, she foresaw certain signs that his health was failing. He would have seizures of sudden weakness at morning or night; she feared to ask him whether they also occurred when he was absent at business, lest he might suspect the acute nature of her anxiety, and so acquire new cause for worriment.

She loved him more than ever. The dread of his loss would steal with ghastly intrusion along her dreams at night. She thought of her grim, acrimonious mother, and said to herself: "If he should die it would be terrible! I should be worse than alone!" Every kiss that she gave him took a more clinging fondness.

He never spoke of his future. He never spoke of hers. She understood why. Each always met the other with a smile. There was something beautiful in their reciprocal deceit. They heard the dead leaves crackle under their footsteps, but they strove to talk as if the boughs were in bud.

And so the weeks went on. The bitterness of their second winter in Greenpoint had now yielded to the mildness of a second spring. But the vernal change brought no cheer to Claire. In the little yellowish-drab wooden house where they dwelt, with lumber-yards and sloop-wharves blocking all view of the river, with stupid, haggling neighbors on either side of them, with ugliness and stagnation and poverty at arm's-reach, was a girl so weighed upon and crushed by the stern arbitraments of want, that she often felt herself as much a captive as if she could not have moved a limb without hearing the clank of a chain.

"Oh, not a bit," returned Mrs. Twining, who could never cow her daughter nowadays, and avoided all open skirmishes with Claire, preferring to fire her volleys under cover of ambiguous sneers, being sure of rout in any fairly-fought engagement. "Not a bit, certainly. When he knows you've pottered away at anything, he'll eat it and smack his lips over it, whether it's roasted to a cinder, or as raw as a fresh clam."

"I'm very glad to hear you say so," returned Claire with a weary little smile. "It's pleasant to think father loves me like that."

Mrs. Twining vigorously resumed work on her potato, speaking at the same time. "Pity about both o' you two, I do declare," she retorted, lapsing into the vernacular with which she loved to accompany her worst gibes. "'Pears to me that if he's so fond o' you he might n't have made you the poor, mean fag at nineteen that he's made o' me at forty-four; and if you are so fond o' him, why, you might try and catch a decent husband, with a few dollars in his pocket, to raise up the family out o' the mud and muck Francis Twining's got in in."

Claire's eyes flashed a little; but she was not specially angered; she was so used to this kind of verbal savagery.

"Father never meant anything but good to either of us," she said, "and you know it. I don't want to hear you speak against him when he is away and can't defend himself. I am able to defend him, if I choose. I think you know that, mother, by this time. I'm going out, as I told you. I shall be back rather soon, I suppose."

She left the kitchen, and presently the house as well. She might have stayed to wrangle; but she knew that would be for no purpose. She had stood up for her loved father so often, and always with the same results. Her wit was quicker than her mother's; it could thrust deeper and parry more dexterously; but she was very tired of this aimless warfare, where she got wounds that she hid and gave wounds that it cost her only pain to deal.

She had no definite idea whither she would go, on quitting the house. At first she took her way through the cheap and vulgar main street of Greenpoint. It was the first real day of Spring; the air was bland; something had called her forth to breathe it, even here in this dreary spot. She did not quite know whence the silent summons had come. She was by no means sure if it were her own youth that had called her, conspiring in some subtle way with the push of leaves and grasses out toward the strengthened sunshine. She had felt old and tired, of late; the monotony of toil had dulled her spirits; her mother's arrowy slurs had pierced and hurt her more than she guessed. But the mild atmosphere, stirred by tender breezes, made it pleasant to be abroad, even in this malodorous thoroughfare.

Everything was dull and common. It seemed a sort of beautiful outrage that the pure, misty blue of the afternoon sky should arch so contentedly over these slimy gutters, shabby tenements, dirty children, and neglected sidewalks. A German woman jostled against her as she passed onward; the woman carried a pail of liquid refuse, and issued from a near doorway. She had a tawdry red bow at her throat, one or two smaller bows to match it in her tossed blonde hair, and an immense flat water-curl glued against either temple, with the effect of some old hieroglyph. She was a beer-seller's wife, and she was about to empty her vessel of stale malt upon the neighboring cobble-stones. But the random speed of her gait caused her to collide abruptly with Claire's passing figure, and some of the contents of her pail shot out upon the latter's dress, making an instant stain.

Claire paused, and looked at the woman with a slight annoyed motion of the head. The offender was a high-tempered person; it was currently whispered by members of their special Tenton clique that her husband was a rank socialist who had been forced to fly the police of his native town overseas, and that she shared in secret his rebellious opinions. This may or may not have been truth; but the woman flung her pailful fiercely into the street, and then as fiercely confronted Claire.

"Vell, vat you got to say?" she cried, shrilly. "You looks at me as if I vass to blame for you running against me, ain't it? I see you before. You ain't much, annerhow. You got a big lot of airs; you valks shust like a grant laty." Here the virago dropped her pail, set a hand on either hip, and attempted, with sad lack of success, while two long, tarnished ear-rings oscillated in her big flushed ears, to imitate Claire's really graceful walk. "Sho," she continued, in sarcastic explanation of her parody, "You valks jush sho! Bud you ain't much. You ain't no laty. You better stop ride avay treing to be one. Dot's too thin, dot iss. Aha, you're off. I fought I'd freiden you!"

Claire was indeed "off," and moving somewhat briskly, too. She had grown rather white. This rude encounter left a harsh memory behind it. For some time she could not dissipate the recollection of the German jade's insolence.

"Perhaps she was right," her set lips at length murmured. "I am not a lady. I had better stop right away trying to be one."

A little later she had quitted the main street of the town, and gained an open expanse at whose verge the houses stood with wide gaps between them, as though a forlorn effort had been made to conquer vacancy by ugliness. But vacancy had won the fight; space never resisted time with more complete conquest. An immense drab plain, shorn of the least green feature, now stretched before Claire's gaze. On one hand, like a slow, interminable snake, wound a black thread of slimy creek, flanked by ragged embankments of crumbling clay. On the other hand was a dull, bare sweep, unrelieved by even a single hut. Far to the eastward, facing Claire, gleamed a wide assemblage of cottages; this was a settlement that some wag or optimist, whichever he may have been, had long ago named Blissville.

Claire had a fanciful thought, now, as she walked along the hard macadamized road which the incessant trains of funerals took toward Calvary, that Blissville, seen so distantly at the end of this treeless, herbless waste, was like the mirage glimpsed by a wanderer on a desert. But she might more aptly have compared the lonely desolation which encompassed her to those classic fields where the Greek and Roman dead found their reputed bourne. The shocking creek would have made an excellent Styx, and even the most barren imagination could have traced ready analogy between these monotonous levels of sun-baked mud and the flowerless lands where disconsolate shades were supposed to wander.

The tender amethyst sky, arching over this hideous spot, alone saved it, to-day, from the last sort of infernal suggestiveness. An enormous funeral presently appeared in sight, just as Claire reached a certain uncouth bridge that spanned a curve of the impure current. The slow procession of dark carriages uncoiled itself, so to speak, from the massed habitations of Greenpoint, and drew gradually nearer without yet revealing its final vehicle. It was a mortuary cavalcade of phenomenal length, even for the present place, where New York quite often sends some of her worst reprobates to their graves under conditions of the most imposing solemnity. The whole retinue was at last unfurled upon the smooth roadway, along which it crawled with something of the same serpentine stealthiness as that of the almost parallel creek. A sombre rivalry seemed evident now, between the two different streams.

This blank tract of repulsive land, so strangely dedicated to death, had lost every hint of Lethean likeness. The arrival of the funeral had wrought striking change. Here we had the modern mode of dealing with death. It seemed to make paganism wither and vanish. An old, half-rotten barge, moored in a slushy cove, might have served for an emblem of the decay and contempt now fallen upon antique legend. Was this the melancholy boat that once ferried the ghosts to Hades? Ah! but if so, the oars were lost, the planks leaked wofully, and the grim pilot had gone permanently away into the great shadow-land of all the dead gods! Claire looked toward the coming funeral, and shuddered in silence. There seemed so unholy a contrast between her own fresh, vital maidenhood and this ghastly, morbid domain. How had her healthful young spirit ever courted death, that it should thus force upon her its continued grisly fellowship? She placed both elbows on the rough balustrade of the bridge, leaned her fair girlish chin against both hands, and stared straight before her across the bleak heath.

Not far off several venturesome swine were waddling, they were near enough for their absurd grunts now and then to reach her, and for her to see the pink flush of their cumbrous bodies between coarse, soiled hairs, and the earthward thrust of their long, gray, cylindrical noses. But a moment later a flock of pigeons suddenly lighted just at the foot of the bridge, on a little loamy flat. The sight gave her a thrill of pleasure. It was so odd to get any bit of beauty here, and each bird was a true bit of beauty, with its flexible irised neck, its rounded sleekness, and its rosy feet. Presently the flock began their rich peculiar coo, and the sound fascinated Claire as much as their shapes had done. She quite forgot the advancing funeral; here were color, grace, and a sort of music. They had fallen to her, as might be said, from the skies.

In a dumb, unformulated way she wished that more of all three charms would so fall to her. It was such a wretched doom to dwell in this abominable suburb. All her youth was being wasted here. She was already getting rather old. She was already nearly twenty—four months of her twentieth year had gone—and she had been accustomed to think people quite old when they were twenty. Would it last years longer? Ah, to fly as those lovely birds could. Why have they come hither, of all places in the world? If she were a green and purple thing, with strong wings, like any of them, she would soar away to the window of some rich lady's house on Fifth Avenue, and be taken inside some handsome chamber, perhaps, and fed and petted—yes, even put into a cage, if the lady chose. A cage there would be better than one's full freedom here, where the dead were always going to their graves.

From a reverie which may or may not have resembled this if it had been made into actual language, the sudden spontaneous flight of the whole charming flock roused poor ruminative Claire. She now perceived that the funeral train had drawn much nearer. A sort of metallic resonance sounded from the many horse hooves on the hard surface of the road.

But another sound, at this point, turned her attention elsewhere. It was a cracked, thin, piping voice, and its utterances were delivered only a short distance from her side. She discovered that an old man had joined her on the bridge during her absorbed preoccupation with the pigeons. He was a very old man; he leaned on a staff, and was clad in an evident holiday attire of black, whose rusty broadcloth hung about his shrunken shape with tell-tale looseness; it had too evidently been cut for a far more portly person. He had a wrinkled face, and yet one of rubicund plumpness; a spot of red flushed each cheek, centring in a little crimson net-work of veins there, while the same peculiarity cropped out a third time, as it were, on the ball-like lump at the end of his irregular nose.

Claire had a feeling, as she looked at him, that he was a reformed toper. Everything about him told of present sobriety, but he was like a colored lantern seen without the illuminative candle; you had a latent certainty, as you regarded him, that only a few glasses of sufficiently bad liquor were needed to warm up those three red spots into their old auroral splendor. While speaking, he put forth a brown hand that trembled a good deal. The tremor came, no doubt, from senile feebleness, and the hand was so gnarled and knotty that it might also have been one of those rough excrescences which sometimes bulge from tree-trunks, instead of the sad rheumatic member that it really was. The new-comer spoke with an extremely strong Irish accent, and in a hollow, husky voice that implied, on first hearing it, a kind of elfin and subterranean origin.

"Begorra, ma'am, here it is, ma'am! I'm alludin' to the funeral, ma'am. Shure I made th' ould woman dress her up in mee besht clothes thish day, ma'am, so I did. Fur it's Mishter Bairned McCafferty that's to be buried thish day, I sez, ma'am, sez I to th' ould woman, I sez, an', sez I, ever since I haird he wasn't expected, I sez, it's his wake I wants to be goin' to. An' if I was too ould, I sez, to crossh over an' pay mee respecbits when they was to him in the city, sez I, it'll be meeself, I sez, that'll shtand here an' watch 'em parade 'im to Calvary, ma'am, sez I."

Claire had a pity for the old man, at first. But before his speech ended he had roused in her a repulsion. He appeared quietly hilarious; he had produced several distinct chuckles, and his wa'ery, pale eyes, which one of his misshapen hands soon shaded, revealed an actually gay twinkle.

"I don't see why you wanted to come out and watch the person go to his grave," said Claire. "What pleasure can that possibly give you?"

"Pleasure, ma'am, is it, ma'am?" was the startled response. "Why, shure, ma'am, it's the foinest funeral that's been seen in these parts, ma'am, fur manny a day! An' it's mee own son, Larry, that's drivin' the hairse, ye'll understand, ma'am, an' it's a proud day for Larry, so it is. Excuse me, ma'am, but do ye take sighs o' the hairse yet?"

"Oh, yes; very well," said Claire. "It has a number of wooden ornaments along its top, that are gilded and look like large black cabbages." She gave a little burst of weary laughter as she finished the last sentence, whose irony was quite lost on her dim-sighted companion. "And its sides are glass," she continued, "and you can see the large coffin within quite plainly, and there are four horses with white and black plumes."

"An'—an'—the carriages, ma'am, if ye plaise, ma'am?" eagerly questioned the old man. "Shure there should be forty if there's wan, ma'am, an' a few loight waggons thrown in behoind as well. How's that, ma'am?"

"I think there must be forty," said Claire, turning a curious look on the questioner, as he bent excitedly forward to hear her answer. "And there are several light waggons, also."

The old man rubbed his weird hands together in gleeful ecstasy, nearly toppling over as he did so, because the act necessitated a transient disregard of the needful prop lent by his staff. "Shure I towld th' ould woman jusht that!" he cried, in great triumph. "Shure I sez to her, sez I, Barney McCafferty's too daicent a man, I sez, to go to his grave, sez I, anny less daicenter nor that, I sez. It'll be forty carriages, I sez, if it's wan. An' there'll be a shport or so, sez I to her, ma'am (bee thish shtick in mee hand, ma'am, I sed it, ma'am), there'll be a shport or so that'll bring a buggy or so, sez I, for a woind up at the end, I sez. An' it's you I'm thankful to ma'am fur the loan o' your two broight eyes, ma'am, that lets me see the soight that. God's denied me, ma'am; an' I mean, wid a blessin' to yer, the shytle o' the hairse an' the gineral natur o' the intertainment altogether, ma'am, the Lord love yer fur yer friendly assistance!"

"Perhaps you can see the 'funeral better when it gets in front of the bridge," said Claire somewhat kindly, but with a shocked sense still remaining. Her varied past, that had shown her so many differing human phases, had not till now presented her the extraordinary fact of how positively festal are the associations with which the Irish, as our shores find them, are wont to accompany death.

At the same time she felt interested and rather curious. She could always manage, on brief notice, to feel interested and curious regarding any fellow-creature; and this trait (one that has grown historic among the most noted charmers of her own sex) was now tested to perhaps its last limits.

"Does your son always drive hearses?" she continued, unconsciously looking at the old man as if he were something in a museum, to be marveled at for antiquity and strangeness, but not, on pain of expulsion, to be touched.

"Oh, no, ma'am. Larry's wan o' the hands to a livery shtable, ma'am; but yer see, ma'am, he's timperance, an' so they gives 'im the hairse at mosht o' the high-toned funerals, bekase they're shure, then, that there'll be no dishrespect showed to the corpse, 'y understhand. An' it's always the behavior o' the hairse that's mosht cruticized, fur if that goes an' conses quiet, wid no singin' nur shkylarkin' on the part o' him that drives it, d' y' understhand, why there's lesh talk nur if all the mourners an' relashuns should come home shtavin' drunk, ma'am, d' ye mind?"

"And who is this Bernard McCafferty?" asked Claire.

"Is it Barney McCafferty that ye're ashkin' about?" was the old man's amazed response, a sharp falsetto note piercing through his usual huskiness. "Why, shure, ma'am, he run six places acrosh in the city fur tin years all to wanst, so he did, an' that nin't countin' the wan he kept in Harlem, naythur."

This explanation was delivered with an air of astonished rebuke, as though one should enumerate the possessions of some slighted prince.

"What sort of places do you mean?" inquired Claire.

The old man put his head on one side and looked at her with uneasy suspicion, as though he feargl she was making sport of him.

"Places? Why, liquor-athoros, to be sure."

"Oh," said Claire. "And what did he die of? Drink?"

Her companion brightened noticeably, and seemed to gain confidence in his questioner. He scratched one cheek, where the unshorn beard showed in white, b

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

THE columns of THE CHRONICLE are open for the publication of short letters, either for or against the Scott Act.

THE first division in the Ontario Legislature took place yesterday morning, the Government being sustained by a majority of twelve.

THE Woodstock *Times* hints at the probability of opposition to Mr. Noxon in South Oxford, but we are of the opinion that it is simply idle talk on the part of our contemporary.

THE Scott Act will be submitted to the electors of the County of Oxford on Thursday, 20th March. A meeting of the advocates of the Act was held in Woodstock on Tuesday to organize for the campaign.

IT is positively asserted in Detroit that the main line of the Credit Valley railway will be extended to that city next summer. The majority of the knowing ones assert that it will be built from St. Thomas parallel with the Canada Southern track, but there are some who say that the extension will be from a point west of Ingersoll and will pass through London. The Canada Pacific is at the back of the scheme, and a charter will probably be applied for during the present session of Parliament.

WE are glad to see that an effort is being made to dispose of the old agricultural grounds and move the buildings to the town park, where from its convenient distance from town and ease of access, the annual fall fairs would receive a larger attendance, and no doubt prove more successful in every way. Some of our leading citizens have joined with others from the townships of North and West Oxford, and a determined effort is being made to hold each year an exhibition worthy of both town and country. A report of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

DISTRICT NEWS.

West Zorra.

Mr. Wm. Matheson has sold his fine span of general purpose mares for $400.

Mr. Jno. McLeod intends re-building the Harrington Hotel which was burnt down a couple of months ago.

The saw mill is running every day. Mr. S. Lampman has taken a contract from S. F. Rounds for cutting, drawing and sawing 300,000 feet of pine and hemlock.

Messrs. John McLeod and P. Dunbar, Harrington, cut a 2 foot log through in 38 seconds with a cross-cut saw; and Messrs. G. McKay and D. Reid did the same work in 1 minute and 10 seconds.

Thamesford.

The members of Court Thamesford I. O. F. spent a very enjoyable evening on Tuesday last. After Lodge they met at King's Hotel, where the proprietor and his good lady had provided an oyster supper and the table laden with everything that could be desired. After all had done good service to good things set before them, the usual toasts were proposed and responded to. The party dispersed in good order. Much credit is due to Mrs. G. W. McCarty, the proprietress, for the rich and bountiful spread. We wish the I. O. F. every success.

A number of young men of this place have a scheme on foot for the organization of a Joint Stock Farming Company. The capital stock to be $2,600 divided into shares of $25 each to stock and equipe a 200 acre farm, which will be rented. If successful in the forming of such a company, we hope their profits will be large. Mr. J. John Lake, President; Mr. Peter Forbes, Secretary.

North Oxford.

Thomas Chapman slaughtered a hog, which, when dressed, measured 6 feet 1½ inches in length and 29 inches through the shoulders. He was 2 years old, and weighed 750 pounds when dressed.

On Wednesday evening, January 30th, a successful attempt was made to organize Oxford Lodge I. O. G. T. at Dickson's Corners. A large number from Thamesford Lodge were in attendance as well as a good number from Beacon, Lodge, Ingersoll. Owing to the absence of grand organizer Rodden, of Toronto, Bro. D. Noxon, of Beacon Lodge, who had been especially commissioned a Provincial Deputy for the occasion, occupied the chair, and conducted the ceremonies of initiation and installation in a manner creditable to himself and to the Lodge of which he is a member. Oxford Lodge once more starts on its way with a membership of fifteen, all good workers, many of whom are old members of the Order. Following is a list of the officers for the ensuing term:—

W. C. T.—Bro. Wm. Colyer.
W. V. T.—Sister Mary Dickson.
W. S.—Bro. E. Elliott.
W. F. S.—Bro. Robt. Kerr.
W. M.—Bro. J. Hutchinson.
W. I. G.—Sister A. Winters.
W. O. G.—Bro. A. Kerr.
W. C.—Bro. W. Telfer.

At the close of the re-organizing ceremonies a good programme was gone through with, prominent among which was the following:—Instrumental music, Sister Maybee, Salford; Reading, Bro. N. Cowper, Thamesford; Song, by six Sisters of Thamesford Lodge, (loudly encored); Reading, Miss Bardnell, Thamesford; Comic Song, Bro. Pound, Thamesford; Reading, Bro. John Forbes, Thamesford; Recitation, Chester Henderson, Ingersoll; Duett, Sisters Bardnell & McClelland, Thamesford; Reading, Bro. P. Forbes, Thamesford.

Dercham.

R. Smart, Mt. Elgin, is selling off his stock by auction. Now for bargains.

Big sale of cows, etc., at Mt. Elgin, on Feb. 19. The property of Jas. Bell.

Protracted services are being held in the Ebenezer church near Culloden under Revs. Russell and Hamilton.

The Culloden Methodist Sabbath school has been reorganized. Mr. Albert W. Williams and Mr. R. J. Reddon are the superintendent and assistant for this year.

The White Bros. will give three of their very interesting concerts on the Salford Circuit as follows: Salem, Wednesday, February 13th, Salford, Thursday, February 14th, Ebenezer Church, Friday, February 15th. Concerts to commence at 7:30 p.m. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Proceeds for the church. All are invited. D. HUNT, T. A. MOORE.

Salford.

The attendance of scholars at the school is growing. At a meeting of the school-board last week it was decided to hire an assistant teacher. Miss Aggie Barr, of Ingersoll, is engaged, and commenced her duties on Monday last.

Your correspondent is informed that Rev. Mr. Grant has resigned his charge of the Baptist church here, and a call has been extended to Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Burgessville.

The young people have been making the most of the good sleighing and moonlight nights. A number of sleighing parties have gone from here to enjoy the evening with friends, enjoying the ride, the visits and all the rest—even the upsets.

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist church was held at Salem last Sunday, when the Rev. Mr. Archer, of Dereham Centre, preached to a large congregation in his usual acceptable manner. Rev. Mr. Moore occupied Mr. Archer's pulpit.

Mr. W. Elliott, teacher of the school two miles east of our village is going to have an entertainment for the benefit of his school next Friday evening. A good time may be expected.

The members of the Salvation Army from Tilsonburg, who attend the next banquet in Ingersoll, will receive the hearty thanks of our citizens if they make a little less noise on their return home. We do not care for the loss of our rest, but are anxious the army should have no stigma attached to it.

The temperance cause is the topic of conversation with nearly everybody here. There were many who feared the petition had been rejected, but since it has been announced that the 22nd of March was to be voting day, everybody has had something good to say for it. There are many friends of the Canada Temperance Act in our village, and though divided in many things, we are a unit in trying to sweep our country of the accursed traffic.

The gravel road continues to be the subject of much complaint. Although the pitch-holes are very numerous and very deep, the tolls are collected all the same.

Society circles have been in a buzz of excitement during the past few weeks. The occasion was the marriage of one of the daughters of our respected fellow citizen, Mr. John Wilson, to Mr. Wm. Garry, of Mt. Elgin. The affair came off on Wednesday of last week, at the residence of the bride's father, when in the midst of about fifty of the friends of the happy couple, Rev. D. Hunt asked the usual questions, received the usual answers, bestowed the usual benedictions, and pronounced them man and wife. The happy couple launch the Benedictive barque, accompanied with many good wishes for fair weather and favorable winds, as they sail away over the sea of Matrimony.

Woodstock.

Bachelors' ball on Friday, 22nd Feb.

G. A. Hammett, oil dealer, has assigned to J. E. Boosey.

S. B. Fuller has sold his fine horse "Surprise" to Lord Melgund, secretary to the new Governor-General.

We are sorry to hear that G. R. Pattullo, of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*, is seriously ill. He has been confined to his house for several weeks, but is now improving.

Miss Sadie Clutton, formerly of Aylmer, but whose parents are now resident at Watertown, Dakota, died at the Woodstock College a few days ago, this being the first death of a student at the institute.

Baker Pasha has sustained a severe defeat.

Sheriff Munro of Elgin County is dead.

Malcolm Graham, of Middlemiss, has identified the mask recently found near Iona as made of print sold by him to Albert Wrightman, now awaiting trial for the murder of Grant Silcox. The murdered man's pocket-book has been surrendered to the authorities by the party to whom Wrightman handed it at the time of his arrest.

NEW YORK'S FIRST STOCK EXCHANGE.

Speculators Who Dealt in the Certificates of Revolutionary Soldiers.

There is no reasonable doubt of the existence of an association of stock brokers in New York in 1792, and it is probable that it was formed at least three years earlier. After the peace of 1783 the impoverished officers and soldiers were compelled to sell their claims for services to speculators at very low rates. The value of these securities fluctuated with the probability that they would be recognized by a united government. After the inauguration of Washington and the meeting of congress in New York in 1789, there were fierce disputes about the recognition of these securities. The parties who dealt in them, and who were known as brokers, realized very large profits when Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, carried through congress his measure by which certificates bearing a low rate of interest were issued to the holders, payable by the United States at a future day. There was an advance in values of from seventy to eighty per cent, but the soldiers, who had endured the hardships and risked the perils of the war, having for the most part been compelled to part with their claims, derived but little benefit from this funding law.

Large fortunes were made and much excitement followed. Wall street was the place where the principal transactions took place, and the centre of operations is said to have been near the spot where the old Tontine coffee house stood, on the northwest corner of Wall and Water streets. A soap boiler who invested about $1,500 in certificates is said to have retired to Newburg with sufficient means to live upon, and there were numerous cases of persons in humble circumstances whose profits enabled them to live at their ease and give their children advantages of which they had been deprived by their formerly narrow circumstances. The attention of the legislature was called to the evils produced by these speculations, and in 1792 an act was passed forbidding sales unless the sellers were the bona fide owners and holders of the securities they offered.

It is likely that this association languished in after years, and became a thing of the past, to be subsequently revived in later years, but it was the original Stock Exchange Association of New York.

Paper in Japan.

Paper is an article of great utility to our sisters in Japan. Not only do they use paper fans, pouches, and lanterns, but also paper pocket handkerchiefs, umbrellas, waterproof coats, walls, windows and string. The Japanese obtain it from a different source from our own. Instead of old rags being converted into clean paper, they make use of the bark of the Broussonetia papyfera, stripped, dried, and then steeped in water till the outer green layer comes off. It is cheap; four sheets of the ordinary quality being worth about one farthing. It is paper that does not tear evenly; some kinds are tough—more like cloth. When required for string it is deftly twisted into a strong twine, which in some cases is made of part of the paper forming the wrapper. When oiled, it is made into waterproof clothing, or stretched on a neatly constructed bamboo frame and used as an umbrella. One kind is manufactured to assume the appearance of leather, and is made into tobacco pouches, pipe and fan cases. The conjurors use a kind of white tissue paper in the famous butterfly trick, when a scrap, artistically twisted, hovers over a paper fan with all the fluttering movements of the living insect.

The Making of Shot.

The material is first prepared from the coarse pig lead by a refining process. This is carried to the top of the tower by means of a steam elevator. It is then thrown into the smelting-pot, which has a capacity of six tons. A composition, the chief ingredient of which is arsenic, is mixed with lead. This is done by a skilful hand, and the greatest care is necessary in the preparation. A certain temperature of heat is also required in the smelting process. The lead being in proper order, it is poured into a pan or sieve about twelve inches in diameter, containing several hundred round holes, from which a stream of shot drops to the bottom of the tower into a tank filled with water. The newly-made shot as it drops from the sieve very much resembles a shower bath stream. Here the use of arsenic and the necessity of the great drop is seen. The arsenic is used to keep the little ball of lead made by the sieve compact, while the drop is necessary to cool the missile in order that it retains its rotundity before reaching the tank. In this manner four tons of shot per hour are manufactured, different sieves being used for different sizes.

A Coming Dividend.

Last fall, when a would-be purchaser of railroad stock called upon Russell Sage, and asked him regarding the outlook of certain stock, Mr. Sage replied: "Splendid idea! That stock is certain to rise fifteen per cent."

"Upon what do you base your calculations?"

"Upon the immense crops to be moved along that line."

The other day the same gentleman again interviewed Mr. Sage regarding the same stock, and the great financier replied:

"Best outlook in the world for that stock! Certain to advance fifteen per cent."

"Do you base your calculations upon last fall's crops?"

"No, sir; it's going to be an open winter, and the line will save enough in snow-plows to declare a dividend of five per cent."

SERMON.

Preached by the Rev. W. W. Ross, in the King-street Methodist Church, on Sunday, Feb 3.

He spake also the parable: a certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard, and he came and sought fruit thereon and found none. Then he said unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree and found none. Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground? And he answering, said unto him, "Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung it, and if it bear fruit, well: and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down."—*Luke 13, 6-9.*

This parable, brethren, has a double application, in particular at the time it was spoken to the Jews themselves. The lesson I read from the 5th of Isaiah has a parallel meaning, illustrating its application to the Jews. Its second application was generally to the Gentile world to the end of time. It comes to us and therefore I make no further reference, but apply it directly to ourselves. Our text contains a three-fold thought—blessing, the purpose of blessing, and the penalty of not filling that purpose.

First, then, *blessing*. Here we have a string of pearls; let us try to estimate the value of these pearls of blessings. I need hardly say that the fig tree is a symbol of a man, Jew or Gentile. The first blessing is the blessing of origin. A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard. That *certain man* is God himself. It was illustrated in the lesson read, 5th of Isaiah. I know there are some people who are ever ready to say, "It doesn't matter much whence it comes if you will only give him freedom, put him in the field, give him fair play." Give any man fair play, and if he have the right metal in him he will make his mark. Give him fair play—that is the point. Can any man have fair play in the battle of this life as a probationer, when he believes that he is come from nobody, a creature of chance? If a man is taught and believes that he is a creature of chance, without providential care, the probabilities are his life will be a life of chance. On the other hand if a man believes what my text teaches, that he comes from God, the probabilities are, other things being equal, that he will rise in the scale of life, that his battle will not be a failure. Take this for illustration: Here are two streams, one has its sources in the low lands, the other in the high lands away among the distant mountain ranges. Now, which of these streams has its advantage in its flow? The stream that has its origin away up beyond may fall in its descent very low, may wind about many tortuous windings, may go into many dark, forbidden places, yet all the time there is within that stream a force which makes it tend always upwards towards its source, but the stream that has its source in the low lands cannot get higher than its source. Just so exactly with us. I may make many crushed paths for myself. I may come into many dark places and through the "muddy waters of impurities." But if I believe in God, that I have my being from God, and know God if I have it, in that very thought there is an inspiring force of something better and higher. For man that cometh into the world hath this life in him, for "this is the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Now, I ask, doesn't it matter whether a man believes whether he came from higher or lower sources? What am I to gain by believing in this if I only expect probation in his hands? Let no man say (whatever he is) it doesn't matter where you came from! It does matter. Any man that does keep in mind every day—I came from God, how many temptations it will bring him through. He keeps this in mind—a conservative and reforming power. "A certain man planted a fig tree in his vineyard." The *certain man* was God. When the son of the celebrated Buffon came coolly to meet his doom at the gallows, he said "I am the son of Buffon." That explained to the people that wondered at that young man for the dignity, calmness, and beauty of his bearing until he takes his stand on the fatal drop. If there is anything that can make a man firm it is this—that God is my Father. I am the son of God. "I will be his God and he will be my son."

Another blessing. Blessing of character. The symbol is a fig tree. There is only one tree called by name in Eden. They sowed the leaves of the fig tree together and the Jews have a tradition written in their books that the tree of knowledge of good and evil was the fig tree and it is symbolical of man so hedged around by this awful prediction. If there is any truth in this then we have a shadowing of the greatness and dignity of the work of man. When Jesus wanted food when coming from Bethany to begin his work in Jerusalem He looked to a fig tree. Why does God look to man? A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard. Now take another blessing; the blessing of position. "Planted in a vineyard." It isn't common. It is a place selected adapted to its purpose. Fence it, builds a tower in it to shelter it from the storms and for a watch tower. This fig tree planted in a vineyard is man and the vineyard is this world. Brethern don't forget I want to be free from *cant*. I don't forget that this world is streaked and scarred and tainted by this sin yet at the same time the more I sit down and think upon it and compare one thing with another and try to get at facts (the hardest thing in this world) I declare the more I love the word which God has made. Don't misunderstand me. I believe the word which God has made is given us and every day I live no matter what trials come, the older I am the stronger the desire to work out the time alloted to me. This world is God's vineyard; it is a beautiful world. But it is apt to poison us; we don't look at it through the right kind of eyes. Jealousy gives the green eye. Look at the green eye. The false thing gives the false light on the beautiful things. What a beautiful world it is. We talk about the stormy severe winter and yet look—the cold snow which is playing outside is beautiful; take up that snow and subject it to science and your heart will thrill with joy as you study each snow flake. So with everything else.

The blessing of care. Then he said to the dresser of his vineyard, &c. This figure would be very familiar to the vine dresser of oriental lands. The vine dresser gives account of the vineyard to his lord. That is a very crude doctrine that Vishua made the world, flung it into space, and left it to work out its own salvation. Well it is a terrible doctrine, I go out to-morrow and take down my shutters, go out into the streets and have to deal with men that I don't know, and yet, no care over me, no direct sympathy to help, no overseeing eye, left wholly to myself amid pitfalls. Who of us would go out to-morrow and do our best with such a doctrine? and therefore I have a great deal of forebearing care that the Hiadoo don't care to meet. The vineyard was in care of the vine dresser. The vine dresser here means Jesus. When did the care of Christ commence over man? The scripture to my mind teaches me this, that it began as soon as man was made and put in the garden of Eden. Oh! it is a beautiful thought, and then following it down without a missing link, all things were made for him, the second person of the Trinity, and so when the Trinity had made man the father committed the care to his son, and hence I get one reason that he was so ready to go and save that man, not that he didn't exercise wisdom and power. Jesus said I will go and save the man with my own sacrifice. I give the teaching of God's book from Genesis to Revelation and cannot find one step that Jesus is not Trinity in the care of man. Christ is the vine dresser: Christ in his sympathy, wisdom, constancy and power. Again; take the blessing of extras:—I don't know how else to name it, it is this, "And he answering said unto him, Lord let it alone this year also till I shall dig about it and dung it and if it bear fruit, well; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down." Let it alone this year also till I shall dig about it. You know the nature of a tree that the roots hold the sap that they become bound so sap cannot flow that in orchards apple and peach trees must often be dug about by the vine dresser. A man looking on over the fence, thus don't understand it, thinks it will destroy the trees. I am only loosening them and a little while in sunshine and shower there will be fruit in their season. So in life. Thus one of the extras is affliction. It is digging around and manureing with its enriching influences. Now just a thought before I come to my second line. I ask is there a spot on this earth (and I don't speak inadvisedly), as peaceful as this of ours? You may take it for the freedom of its press or its political, social and religious liberty, its general educational principles, character of the soil and general climatic influences, our peace in relationship to other people. Why are we not wonderfully enriched in the blessings we call extras and yet we don't think of it much after all of the many religious advantages of this sabbath day. Next point—purpose of blessing. Fruitfulness; God never gives a blessing to a man or brute but he intends it will yield fruit—further—on anything that has a power of reproduction, the grass of the field or herbs of the soil. The importance of this, may we gather from the symbol of the figtree. You know it is one of the most fruitful of all trees. On the Island of Malta the average weight of fruit on this tree is 280 pounds. One reason it is a symbol of man is the very nature of the tree having the leaves always follow the fruit contrary to the force of nature. Just so with man. Behold I come these three years seeking fruit on this fig tree. He gives man to see if that man is a reality. You will see this, that everything from the man, down or up bears fruit—man and God. The man, as Sir Walter Scott puts it, "The man is the God and God Jehovah is the God of man." Did you draw the line just there, take this tree. There's the bark, the bud, the flower and the fruit and the fibre, not a thing but will administer good to that man. Much as man receives from God it is he that has the most difficulty to yield fruit to the glory of God, when God looks for fruit it is bitter grapes.

"A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard, and he came and sought fruit thereon and found none." It is a terrible thing. Take a man who has enjoyed the privileges of Sunday, the free press of the country, where you get God's own word for about nothing, and attending thousands of privileges to develop his brain, his moral and religious nature, who says: "I won't thank God; His sun may rest upon me, and his rain fall upon me, and his bread come into my mouth, I am not to thank God." The tree that would not bear God said cut it down. Then comes in the vine dresser who gives the penalty of not bearing fruit. Cut it down. I know the first thought that strikes you is severity. It doesn't say cut it partially through. Cut it down. It means destruction. I hear poets singing: "I trust that God will be the final good of all somehow."—good will be the final of all. With all my truthfulness of heart I cannot find anything to justify Tennyson in it. What am I? I have said I am an infant crying in the night, etc. Cut it down. Then God's son, the vine dresser says, let it alone this year, I will dig about it and bring greater influences to bear upon that man's life, and then if he won't bear fruit Jesus says cut it down. It was the purpose of blessing. It is just. There had been ample provision. "Another year." I find in the Bible men seemed to have two periods of probation in the influences of this world. One in Eden, and the other outside. The antedeluvian world had two thousand years of probation. It seems that this six months revival which we have had is our second probation. Influences are at work in this town; there has been an extra digging. I have worked as I never did before to get men saved, and I know that I don't stand alone, and perhaps men and ministers in this town have worked harder. I believe this is our second probation. Let it alone this year also, and then if it bears not fruit, cut it down.

LITTLE KNOWN CITIES.

Some of the Marvels of the Magnitude of India.

The English are beginning in a vague way to realize the magnitude of India, and to comprehend that it contains some 50,000,000 more people than all Europe west of the Vistula. Few, however, are quite aware of the number of its cities, or believe that it includes sixty-two with more than 50,000 people, and twenty-two with more than 100,000; namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Benares, Delhi, Patna, Agra, Bangalore, Umritsur, Cawnpore, Lahore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Rangoon, Poona, Ahmedabad, Bareilly, Surat, Howra, and Baroda. We give them in order of population; but, properly speaking in the English way of counting, Howra, the Southwark of Calcutta, should be included in the capital, which with it contains above 866,000 souls, and it is the greatest, as it is by far the wealthiest, city in the Empire.

Below the limit of 50,000 the towns become much more numerous, and there are hundreds with populations above 20,000. The majority of the latter are quite unknown to Europeans, an active magistrate or two excepted; and, so far as we are aware, there is no book in English which gives the slightest account of their organization, or of the life and people in them. Yet many of them have histories of 2,000 years, and in all flourish families which think themselves noble, and have long pedigrees and stirring tales to narrate. We hear every now and then much of Indian princes who, in India, are hardly mentioned, and of "educated natives," a scarcely perceptible class, but of the true "British India" as little is known at home as of the eastern provinces of Peru.—*London Spectator.*

Marvellous Changes of Fifty Years.

Fifty years ago there was not a steam railway or an electric telegraph in the world. Now there are 90,000 miles of railroad and 300,000 miles of telegraph in this country.

Fifty years ago there was not an ocean steamship afloat. Now the greater part of the foreign trade of the United States is done by steamships. That trade in the year 1880 amounted to more than $1,500,000,000.

Fifty years ago the population of the United States was about 13,000,000. In 1880 it was more than 51,000,000.

Fifty years ago there was not a friction match, a revolver, a breech-loader, a percussion cap, or a sewing machine in the world.

Fifty years ago Bessemer steel, the photograph, the power-press, the mower and reaper, the process of electrotyping and stereotyping were unknown; illuminating gas had been introduced but eight years.

Fifty years ago the production of anthracite coal was but 174,734 tons; in 1880 the consumption was more than 25,000,000 tons.

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store. Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

FOR SALE.

That elegant Villa, in the Town of Ingersoll, and bout 2 acres of land attached, lately occupied by the late James Batterby, Esq. Terms easy. Apply to MESSRS. BROWN & WELLS, Solicitors, Ingersoll

TO LET.

NORSWORTHY'S HALL,

Being the whole of the upper flat of Norsworthy's Block, King street. Would be given at a low rental for a term of years. Apply to

J. C. NORSWORTHY.

Ingersoll, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575cm

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE
FARM PROPERTY.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at **Brady's Hotel, in the Town of Ingersoll,** In the County of Oxford, on

Saturday the 16th day of February

A.D. 1884, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, by

James Brady, Esq., Auctioneer,

The following valuable farm properties, viz:

PARCEL No. 1—The northerly 135 acres of Lot Number 23, in the 5th Concession of NORTH OXFORD,

(Formerly North Dorchester), and more particularly described in instrument registered in the Oxford Registry Office, No. 86,918. This parcel is situate about 5 miles West of the Town of Ingersoll, on the river road, and within a short distance of a church, School House, Cheese Factory. The soil is a light gravley loam, about 20 to 25 acres is timbered with Beech, Maple and Small Hemlock. The property is well fenced. There is on the Northern portion of this Parcel, a good Frame House about 30x22, 1½ storeys high, with wood shed attached. Frame Barn, about 40x30, with shed attached. A Frame Drive House, about 32x26; Frame Hog Pen about 16x14; An orchard containing a number of Apple, Peach, Cherry and Plumb Trees. There is on the Southerly portion of this Parcel, a log house, a good frame barn about 60x36, with good hog pen attached, a young and thrifty orchard.

This parcel will be sold subject to a mortgage for $5000; bearing 6 per cent. interest, and extending over a period of years. The purchaser to have possession on March 1st, 1884.

PARCEL No. 2—The Easterly 74 acres of Lot A, in the 5th Concession of the Township of NORTH DORCHESTER,

South of the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex; and more particularly described in instrument registered in the Registry Office for said County of Middlesex, at London, as No. 6,081. This parcel is situate about 10 miles from the Town of Ingersoll, and 6½ miles from Mount Elgin; about 15 to 20 acres of this parcel is high-land soil, sandy loam. The lowland is swampy. Government drain runs near by, making property easily capable of drainage. The knolls are timbered with Beech, Maple, Cherry, Oak and some Pine, the low parts with Black Ash and Tamarac. Possession of this parcel given immediately upon condition of purchase. This Parcel will be sold subject to a mortgage for $800.

The above properties will be sold in Separate parcels and subject to a reserved bid.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid down on day of sale, balance within 30 days thereafter.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES BRADY, Esq., Ingersoll.

Or to GEORGE W. WELLS, Vendor's Solicitor Simcoe, Ont.

Dated January 23rd, 1884. 1585

NOTICE.



FRIDAY
The First of February next, will be the last day for receiving petitions for Private Bills.

FRIDAY
The Eight of February next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

THURSDAY
The Twenty-First of February next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

SOMETHING NEW
—IN—
STOVES

MILLS AND BUCHANAN
DEALERS IN
COAL and WOOD
STOVES.
LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED KINDS.

FURNACES, FURNACES;
BEST IN THE MARKET.
MILLS & BUCHANAN
Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582c



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.
D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

ATKINSON'S
Parisian Tooth Paste!
Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth
Sold in every Town and City of Canada.
PRICE 25 CENTS. [1575vy



HARDWARE.

AXES.

Canadian and American
X Cut Saws
Champion
Diamond,
Lance.

Large Assortment of Files.
Large Asst. of Butcher Knives.

Guns and Ammunition
A LARGE STOCK.

Second growth hand made Axe Handles.

A. H. ELLIS,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.
Nov. 15, 1883. 1577

I. COYNE

Has just received an immense stock of

Grey and White Cottons, Check Shirting, Denims, Cottonades, Ducks, Prints, Etc.,

For the early spring trade, which he now offers by the yard or piece at

Rock Bottom Prices!

Piles of Prints from 5 cents per yard up. See our 35 inch Grey Cotton at 6¾cts. See our Check Canada Shirtings at 10c and 12½cts, worth 20 per cent. more. See our 30 cent. Cottonades for 25 cents. In Dress Goods and Silks I. Coyne offers astonishing value. Coloured Silks for 37½ cts worth 50 cts. Dress goods at 10, 12½ and 15 cts per yard, worth 20 per cent more.

You will consult your best interests by calling on I. COYNE when in Town and examining his immense variety of NEW GOODS. We take a pleasure in showing you through, no matter whether you buy or not.

I. COYNE has also just received a wholesale stock of Embroideries in beautiful designs, which he is selling at prices much below those of last spring.

EVERY LADY IN WANT OF EMBROIDERIES SHOULD SEE OUR IMMENSE VARIETY.

The largest stock and the largest assortment of New Goods in Ingersoll are to be found at I. COYNE'S.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

I. COYNE.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587



JAMES BADDEN
MANUFACTURER OF
Carriages, Buggies & Wagons
Of every description and the latest designs.
Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Charles Street, near McMurray's Hotel,

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.
Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-tf

SADDLE FOR SALE.

An imported English Saddle, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply at THE CHRONICLE Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

Cheap, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to H. O'CONNOR, Jr., Broker, Ingersoll.
January 10th, 1884. 1583m

BYCICLE FOR SALE.

An English Bycicle in good order. Cost $70, will be sold for $30. Apply at THE CHRONICLE Office.
Dec. 6, 1883. 1572

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent.—£500,000

H. O'CONNOR, jr., Broker, Ingersoll.
Office—Opposite Imperial and Merchants Banks.
Ingersoll, Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578t

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property; one of the best paying hotels in the County; also 50 acres improved land in Houghton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to C. GARNER, Thamesford P.O.
June 21st 1883. 1554f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE BAILEY, of the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, and Province of Ontario, Carriage Maker, has made an assignment to

ALFRED H. ELLIS,

Of the said Town of Ingersoll, Hardware Merchant, of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said George Bailey, are requested to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, on or before the said

Ninth day of March next

A statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration.

The said Trustee will after the said Ninth day of March next, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rata among the creditors of the said George Bailey, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll, this tenth day of Jan., A.D, 1884.

A. H. ELLIS, Assignee.

BECK.

HAVING
Bought out the Business
Lately carried on by
ROBT. YOUNG
We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of
FRUIT
OF ALL KINDS,
CANNED GOODS
Fine Confectionery.
OYSTERS
JELLYS, JAMS
Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,
And hope by close attention to busines and
SELLING CHEAP
To merit the patronage of the public.
GEO. BECK.
Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

HOLD ON
—AND—
Dont be in a Hurry
—BUT—
GO STRAIGHT
—TO—
SHRAPNELL'S
AND BUY YOUR
Xmas Goods
Candies, &c.,
—AT—
Half Price
FOR
TWO WEEKS ONLY
AT
SHRAPNELL'S,
FOR CASH ONLY.
Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Having gone through their stock preparatory to stock taking, find they have still lines to be sold out

AT BARGAINS

Before the opening of the spring trade.

REMEMBER

We give BIG DISCOUNTS off Furs, Mantles, and all Wool Goods.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1586

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey's Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, Februury 7th, 1884. 1587

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

FINE ASSORTMENT

5c up to $5, all in boxes ready for mailing. Also full Line of Comics, Hitemhards, Etc., at

P. W. CAMPBELL'S
BOOK STORE.

Ingersoll, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at price ranging from

$3.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883. 1583t-m

Hearn & Co

ARE SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets,

Black and Col. Velvet Plushes,

FOR EVENING WEAR.

Also for evening wear a large assortment of

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

DON'T FAIL TO

SEE OUR STOCK.

We are also selling the Balance of our winter stock at great reductions.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WHEAT WANTED.

800-Bushels Wheat Per Day-800

For which the very highest market price will be paid at the

Ingersoll Rolle Millls.

Gristing Done on the Hungarian System
Chopping Done as before the change.

TERMS CASH.

WM. PARTLO.
Ingersoll, Nov. 22, 1883. 1765tf

An Old Soldier's
EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 5, 1883.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Special—Royal Baking Powder.
Special—Warner's Safe Cure.
Special—Butter Colour.
Medical—Kidney Wort.
Special—Kidney Wort.
Special—Diamond Dyes.
Dry Goods—I. Coyne.
Valentines—P. W. Campbell.
Notice—L. Thompson.
Notice—T. R. Mayberry.
Cattle Fair and Sale—G. W. McCarty.
Town Hall—Haverly's Minstrels.
Town Hall—Only a Woman's Heart.
Notice—T. R. Mayberry.
Horses Wanted—D. H. Knapp.
Auction Sale—Joseph Bell.
Notice—Jas. Dunphy.
Auction Sale—Robt. Smart.
Carnival—The Rink.
London Loan Co—M. J. Kent.
Jerseys—Valancey E. Fuller.
Wanted—W. H. Hayes.
Special—Jas. McIntyre.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

CARNIVAL on Friday evening, 15th.

H. J. LEWIS, grocer, has made an assignment.

FIRST spring show of umbrellas on Tuesday.

NEXT Thursday will be St. Valentine's Day.

THE Lenten season begins February 27th, and closes April 13th.

THE soft spell just got here in time to be called a January thaw.

REMEMBER the fancy dress skating carnival on Friday evening, 15th inst.

WOOD is cheaper. Good green beech and maple is selling at $3.50 per oord.

MINSTRELS. — Haverly's Minstrels will appear in the town hall to-morrow (Friday) evening.

DRAMATIC.—"Only a Woman's Heart" Dramatic Company will appear in the town hall on Tuesday next.

SERVICE was held in KNOX church, St. Thomas, on Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Ross, of Ingersoll, occupying the pulpit.

FINED.—Three young men were fined by J. M. Wilson, J. P., for running the toll gate on the Port Burwell gravel road.

NEW GROCERY.—Nelles and Stevens have opened out in groceries, etc., in the store lately occupied by J. O'Neil, Thames St.

OLD David Hall and wife (coloured) who lived a long time in Ingersoll, and removed to Pennsylvania last fall, both died recently.

OPERATIC.—The opera of "Martha" and "Sir Marmaduke," in the town hall this (Thursday) evening, by the Boston Opera Co.

ALWAYS AHEAD.—Mr. McIntyre has purchased a very stylish new glass hearse, which, with the former hearse, will enable him to fill all orders in the undertaking line promptly. 87t

THE telephone wires have been put up on the street poles. The reporter watched an active chap at work climbing the poles for half an hour hoping to get an item but was disappointed.

PASSED.—The Central Committee of Examiners of the Education Department, upon re-examination of the papers, granted a 1st Class Certificate to Miss Aggie Barr, a pupil of the Ingersoll High School.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. — Alex. Webster, switchman on the Grand Trunk Railway, here, met with a painful accident last Thursday morning, while coupling cars. A portion of his hand had to be amputated.

FLOUR STOLEN.—On Friday night last some parties broke into the Carroll Mill carried on by Mr. Jas. Smith, and stole about 500 lbs of flour. A man named Robb. Roberts has been arrested on suspicion.

THE E. T. Barnum wire and iron works company, of Detroit and Windsor, are looking for a better place than Windsor, to erect large shops. Perhaps a little exertion on the part of our town fathers, would induce them to settle here.

AMUSEMENTS.—Messrs. Hobbs and Robinson, of Woodstock, are making a circuit of the different towns in this and adjoining counties, with several dramatic and operatic troupes, so that our citizens may look for several attractions in the near future. The Haverlys and the 'Only a Woman's Heart' companies are being brought here by the above.

CONCERT AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. —Beacon Lodge, I. O. G. T., of this town, have shown considerable enterprise in securing the Fax Family and Company to give one of their humorous and artistic entertainments, which takes place in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, February 14th. From what we know of the abilities of the Fax Family, we feel warranted in saying the affair will be a good one, and that the audience will not in any way be disappointed. Our citizens will do well to patronize this Concert.

SUNDAY NIGHT LECTURES. — On Sunday evening last, Rev. R. B. Rowe gave his first "Sunday Night Lecture," in the Bible Christian Church, his subject being "Egypt." This lecture proved to be one of the most interesting and pleasing ever given in this town. Mr. Rowe used maps, diagrams and so forth, and from beginning to end kept his congregation riveted in deep attention to his instructive lessons. The second lecture will be given in the above church on Sunday evening next, being a continuation of the subject already mentioned. We are convinced that those present last Sunday evening will not miss the future lectures, and no doubt many others will also be present. The lectures given free, but for all that they are well worth a good admission fee. Remember the next lecture will be given on Sunday evening, 10th inst,

TEA MEETING.—The adherents of the Ingersoll Baptist Chapel will hold their annual tea meeting on the evening of Wednesday, 20th inst. The tea will be spread in the basement, after which a musical and literary programme will be submitted in the main body of the church. The noted White Bros. will furnish the musical portion, which is a sure guarantee that it will be a rich treat. The Ministers of the town will give short addresses. Our Baptist friends are known for having the most successful tea meetings in this section, and we are satisfied this one will even surpass, if possible, all former efforts. Tickets, 40 cents, or three for $1. We are pleased to note that affairs have flourished since the Rev. Mr. Speller took charge, and that the debt which hung over the congregation for a long time has been wiped off, and everything looks bright and satisfactory. This fully justifies us in saying that the coming anniversary will be the most auspicious in the annals of the Ingersoll Baptist Chapel.

HYMENEAL. — On Tuesday morning St. James' Church was the scene of a large gathering the occasion being the marriage of Miss Bland to Mr. George Beck of Detroit. Some time before the commencement of the ceremony the spacious church was filled to the doors. At 11.30 the bride appeared leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Harry Bland, by whom she was given away. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward M. Bland, brother of the bride and rector of St. James'. Miss Bland's bridesmaids were Miss Manning of Toronto, Miss S. Stinson and Miss Paine of Ingersoll, Master Maltby Bland and Miss Agatha Bland, nephew and niece of the bride, acting as pages. The groomsmen were Mr. Adam Beck, brother of the groom, of Detroit, Mr. C. Warnock, Galt, and Mr. Muller, Hespeler. The bride was dressed in handsome cream satin, with veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream nun's veiling and crimson velvet bonnets. The organist of St. James', Miss G. O'Grady, rendered some appropriate selections on the organ, and the choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. Robinson, sang beautifully. Below is the musical programme:

INSTRUMENTAL.

Fantasia Alla Marziale.....*Suppe*
Wedding March.....*Berg*
Interlude from "Puritani".....*Bellini*
Swedish Wedding March.....*Sodermann*
(Played during the entrance of guests.)
Extract from "Grand Offertoire," *Wely*, and Wedding Chorus from "Les Huguenots" *Bellini*
"Take this Ring."
(Played as Interlude during ceremony.)
The Chimes.....*Wagstock*
(Played immediately on conclusion of ceremony)
Wedding March.....*Mendelssohn*
(Played as bridal party walked down the church.)

VOCAL.

Opening Hymn, 464, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden."*Sullivan*
Duin Misericator, duet and chorus.....*Kingsley*
Hymn 455, "Rest on the Lord."*Dykes*

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the rectory for breakfast. The bride was the recipient of numerous handsome and useful presents. The newly-wedded couple left on the afternoon train for New York, carrying with them the best wishes of many Ingersoll friends.

HAND in your subscriptions for any paper publication in the world, to J. G. Campbell in the Post Office Book Store. 81r

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver crust stands at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

Personal.

Dr. McCausland has gone to Galveston, Texas.

T. C. Patteson, P. M., Toronto, was in town Monday.

Thos. Ballantyne, M. P., President of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, was in town Monday.

Messrs. Jas. Simister, C. W. Clinch, C. C. L. Wilson, and Mrs. Haskett left for Montreal on Tuesday. Mr. Norsworthy ticketed the party through to their destination.

B. Robertson, of Montreal, grandson of Mrs. J. Alexander, of this town, who has been spending his holidays here, returned home last week. His tobbogan was very much appreciated by some of our young ladies.

Alex. Rumsey, accountant in the Imperial Bank, St. Thomas, and son of W. A. Rumsey, of this town, having been promoted to a position in the Toronto agency, was entertained by his fellow clerks to a complimentary supper. The spread was an excellent one, and an enjoyable time was spent. During the evening Mr. Rumsey was presented with a couple of oil paintings.

Curliana.

The Tilsonburg curlers are thinking of giving the Ingersoll club a whirl.

A rink of young players from Sarnia play a rink of young players of the Ingersoll Club, on the covered rink here to-day.

A curling match was played at the Richmond Street Rink, London, Friday afternoon between the Ingersoll and Thamesville clubs, for the Caledonian medal. After a well contested game the Thamesville club came out victorious by thirteen shots.

Why don't our curlers win a game for a change?

"The rink is swept—the tees are marked—
The bonspiel is begun, man;
The ice is true, the stanes are keen,
Hurrah for glorious fun, man."

It is claimed on behalf of Ontario curlers that iron is inferior. Quebec men deny this most emphatically, asserting that there is really more science and better work done by iron stones. "Give me iron stones for fine work," said the oldest of Canadian curlers. Stones, it appears, are satisfactory on rough outdoor ice but Quebec rinks are all well supplied with good smooth ice the winter round and iron suits them best.

SKATING carnival a week from to-morrow.

SALVATION ARMY.—The farewell banquet to Capt. O'Leary in the town hall on Thursday evening last was attended by a large number. The all-night service in the barracks was also well attended, many from a distance being present. Capt. O'Leary goes to Woodstock.

BOGUS BANK NOTES.—A gentleman in town who is in pecuniary difficulties has received a sympathetic letter from a New York rascal offering to supply him with bogus bank notes. It is sufficient to say that those goods are not even manufactured. If one sends his money he will receive by mail a package of brown paper or sawdust—but no bogus goods even.

LIQUOR CERTIFICATES IN HALTON.—A return of all the certificates granted for liquor, under section 99, chapter 3, of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, by physicians of the county of Halton, from May 1st to Dec. 31st, 1882, laid before Parliament, shows the number of such certificates to have been 607.

SHARPERS.—A Goderich paper says there are cunning, designing agents travelling; some with shoddy cloth, some with fence material, others with books. Do not be deceived by the bargains offered to you, and do not accept an agency, or give your name; be sure and sign no order that has a lot of printed stuff on it that is intended to catch you. Look out for them.

DANGEROUS.—Now that the ice business is in full blast, our authorities should see that precautions are adopted to protect people from falling into the holes out of which the ice has been cut. The contractors should be compelled to fence or otherwise give warning of any open water made by them in getting out their ice.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING.—The winter meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Woodstock on Wednesday and Thursday last. The meeting was a most successful one. We shall give some of the most important addresses from time to time in our Farm and Dairy department, on fourth page.

THE HOLMANS.—"Iolanthe" was presented to a crowded house by the Holmans on Friday evening last. Every seat was occupied and many standing. The audience showed their appreciation of the play by frequent applause, and we have no doubt when this popular company visits Ingersoll again they will be as well patronized.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. — Anniversary services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Ingersoll, next Sabbath, 10th. The Rev. J. Allister Murray, of London, will preach morning and evening. On Monday evening, 11th, a school entertainment will be given. Tea served for the children at 6 o'clock in basement of the Thames street church. After tea all will go over to Knox Church, when addresses will be given by Revs. Murray of London, and McKay of Woodstock. Excellent music furnished by the S. School children. All interested in S. S. work are invited to attend.

THOSE TELEPHONE POLES.—The poles which have just been erected in this town are a credit to the Bell Telephone Company. They are straight and uniform in appearance and we are informed by the agent of the company here, Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, are to be painted a uniform colour. The company showed consideration for our business men by not erecting poles on our principal business thoroughfare from Charles to King streets. The company also applied to the council for a permission and a committee of the council was appointed to superintend the work. The men who had charge proceeded with their work with a view of discommoding our business men as little as possible. The epithets applied to them by a contemporary last week are therefore not warranted by the facts.

I. O. G. T.—A public installation of officers of Beacon Lodge, I. O. G. T., took place in the Y. M. P. B. A. Hall on Monday Feb. 4th. Owing to the absence of Bro. A. C. Size L. D., Bro. T. H. Hirst, Senior P. W. C. T., acted as installing officer, when the following officers were installed for the present quarter. :—

W. C. T.—Bro. E. M. Henderson.
W. V. T.—Sist. J. Baker.
W. S.—Bro. H. Lindsay.
W. F. S.—Bro. C. Traut.
W. M.—Bro. B. Secord.
W. O. G.—Bro. J. Baker, Jr.
W. C.—Rev. G. Lawrence.
W. D. M.—Sist. B. Cole.
W. A. S.—Sist. T. Watson.
W. R. H. S.—Sist. J. Reid.
P. W. C. T.—Bro. D. Noxon.
L. D.—Bro. A. C. Size.
Organist—Sist. S. Mabee.

A number of officers who were elected were not installed owing to their not being present. After the installation a lengthy programme was gone through with, prominent among which was the following: A reading by Bro. Page was very appropiate and well rendered, as was also a song by Mr. E. Fairbanks of Centerville, who was loudly encored, a duett by Sist. E. Fairbanks and Bro. T. H. Hirst received an uproarous encore, to which Bro. Hirst responded and sang Jim Fisk, receiving loud applause; Miss Emma Traut sang a song in a beautiful manner, although only six years of age she could be distinctly heard in all parts of the hall. Those who were fortunate enough to hear the performance of Messrs. Winslade and Dominey on the violin will never forget it, the rendering of the Mocking Bird was done in a masterly manner and reflects great credit on both performers. The temperance choir under the joint leadership of Bro. T. H. Hirst and E. M. Henderson, considering the short time in which they have been in practice, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, their rendering the anthem, Rise up to Labor, was very fine. Rev. Bro. Lawrence occupied the chair and performed his duties in a very pleasing manner. The above lodge have secured the world renowned Fax family to give a concert in the Town Hall, Feb. 14th, this will be the best entertainment given in Ingersoll this season and no one should miss it.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

ALL grocers keep Moss & Co's Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, ask for it and take no other. 75

A good second hand organ wanted. Address box 435, Ingersoll. 81.

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

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

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

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

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

No table is complete without Moss & Co's Celebrated Mustard. 75

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.25 The best value ever offered in Ingersoll. — S. P. Logee. 56

TRY Moss & Co's. Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, for sale by all grocers. 75

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening last.

Members present: Messrs. Seldon, Watterworth, Gibson, Horsman, Waterhouse, Walley, Nelles, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan and O'Connor.

In the absence of Mayor Noxon, Reeve Seldon took the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and signed by the chairman.

Treasurer's report for January read showing balance on hand of $1800.22.

Mr. Noxon enters and takes his seat.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That the sum of $17.90 be paid Mr. Woodcock, being the statutory amount due him for registration of births, deaths and marriages within the limits of the corporation for 1883, and that the Mayor sign order for the same.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, That the mover have leave to bring in a by-law to raise funds to meet current expenses of the town and that by-law be now read the first time.

By-law 177 to raise funds was read first and second times when the Council went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Waterhouse in the chair.

On motion it was decided to raise $15000 to meet current expenses.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, secondad by Mr. Seldon and resolved, That the Committee of the Whole do now arise and report by-law 177 as passed in Committee of the Whole with blanks filled up.

Council resumed His Worship in the chair.

On motion the by-law was read for the third time and finally passed.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Nelles, that there be a Board of Works for the ensuing year and that the following gentlemen comprise said Board: Messrs. Watterworth, Matheson, Gibson, Richardson and the mover.

Mr. Gibson said he would like to enquire what the duties of the Committee were likely to be. If they were to be anything like last year he could not undertake it. Mr. Gibson was willing to do anything reasonable, but would not consent to undertake a work which would take three months of his time in addition to three weeks in Woodstock. The mover of the resolution should define his policy —what he means by it!

Mr. Seldon said the reason he moved the appointment of the Board so early in the year was to secure the lumber required which could be done to better advantage now than later on. The duties of the Board would probably be the same this year as last. He, Mr. Seldon, didn't intend to spend the time on the work this year he did last. More satisfaction was given by a Board of Works than by Ward Committees. His reason for making the selection he had was to give each Ward fair representation.

Mr. Watterworth was in favour of a Board of Works properly constituted. He objected to his name being placed first on the Board and giving aim the chairmanship. He had spent a good deal of time on the work last year but didn't intend to spend so much again. The town was perfectly able and should engage a competent person to act as superintendent at a salary. He, Mr. W., insisted on his name being placed otherwise than first on the list.

Mr. Seldon failed to see why Mr. Watterworth objected to having his name first. It wasn't customary for the first named on the list to be chairman. The Committee could elect their own chairman.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the resolution now before the Council appointing a Board of Works.

Council in Committee of the Whole, Mr. McInnes in the chair.

Mr. Gibson said under certain circumstances he was in favour of a Board of Works. The town was tired of the Ward Committee system, but yet that system might be worked better. The Board of Works promised to become more objectionable if members of the Council were expected to spend three months of the season going over the work. He wouldn't take the position if he could not do it justice, and he could not give three months of his time to the work.

Mr. Noxon thought the resolution proper as far as it went but it should be followed by another resolution that the town employ a competent engineer. It would be economy on the part of the town to employ a competent person to act as engineer. The town would not be benefited by going back to the Ward Committee system. He, the speaker, made it a motion that the Board of Works be assisted by a competent engineer to prepare estimates and superintend the work. Mr. Gibson seconded it.

Mr. Seldon said the engineer would cost about one quarter of the amount expended by the Board.

Mr. Watterworth said that any good practical man would make a good engineer. The work this year was largely repairing. There would be no work of any great importance.

Mr. Richardson thought it impossible for an engineer to come down to approximate estimates when the work was that of repairing old sidewalks. The Board was perfectly competent to handle the money and would make no ill use of it. The employment of an engineer would take about one quarter of the funds handled by the Board.

Mr. Gibson said some of the members were needlessly alarmed at the cost of an engineer. They had stated he would cost one quarter of the amount handled. Last year the Board of Works had handled $2600. The cost of an engineer for two months, which would be about all the time he was needed at $3 per day would be but $156 and from having their superintendent always on the spot the extra exertion put forth by the workman would more than pay the engineer's salary.

Mr. Seldon was willing to withdraw his motion or add anything to it.

Mr. Watterworth—The best thing is to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Noxon and employ an engineer.

Messrs. Matheson and Buchanan were also in favour of the employment of an engineer.

After some further debate it was found that the resolution on which the Council had gone into Committee of the Whole had been torn up by the Clerk, an act which called forth a stiff rebuke from the Mayor.

On motion the Council resumed without reporting.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That inasmuch as the Clerk has seen fit to destroy a motion moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Nelles, appointing a Board of Works, thereby destroying all record of what the Council went into Committee of the Whole on, and the Council resumed in consequence without reporting, the Council begs to express its strongest disapprobation of the Clerk's action.

On motion Constable Grey's salary for January, $25, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Nelles, and resolved, That there be a Board of Works for the ensuing year and that the following gentlemen comprise said Board: Messrs. Watterworth, Gibson, Richardson, Matheson and the mover, and that said Board be assisted by a competent person to prepare estimates and superintend the work as required.

On motion Stephen King's account ($39) for six street lamps and frames was ordered to be paid. An order was also ordered to be drawn in favour of W. J. Murdoch for $2.50 for one cord of wood supplied the fire department in September, 1882. Account of R. M. Deuell, $13.45, for wood was ordered to be paid.

On motion $60 was placed to the credit of the chairman of the Indigent Committee.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to place the various amounts now standing to the various Committees of 1883, in general fund in order to balance the books. Save and except what moneys are standing to the credit of the Street Watering account.

Moved by Mr. Walley, seconded by Mr. Horsman, that the Committee on the constable business have their time extended in which to report for one month, and that the Committee be empowered to advertise for applications.

Mr. Gibson said there was one thing about the constable business which struck him as being somewhat strange, the old Council knew that Mr. Grey did not discharge his duties satisfactorily, yet they did not discharge him. What did the present Council know about Mr. Grey? It looked as if they were going to dismiss an official without evidence of his inefficiency.

Mr. Seldon said it was plain enough that the Constable had not done his duties.

Mr. Walley's motion on being put was carried.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and resolved, That the Mayor sign an order in favour of the Gas Light Co. for the following accounts for December: 38 street lamps, $69.68; town hall, $7.31; engine room, $5.60.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, and resolved, That each member of this Council be supplied with a copy of the rules governing the Council.

On motion the Board of Works was given power to purchase 9000 feet 3x4 inch white oak scantling.

On motion $25 was placed to the credit of the Market and Printing Committee and a like sum to the credit of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee.

Council adjourned.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Prohibitionist Meeting at Woodstock on Tuesday—Organized for the Fight.

On Tuesday last the Prohibitionist people of the county to the number of about 150, gathered in the Methodist church, Woodstock, for the purpose of discussing and arranging matters in connection with the Scott Act campaign now in progress in the county of Oxford. The delegates came from all parts of the county and each seemed to be in the best spirit, while the reports were all of the most encouraging nature.

The meeting was opened by the President, Rev. W. A. McKay, B. A., and after singing and prayer the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The President made a number of very encouraging remarks in reference to the work already done in this county, and expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the temperance cause.

The lecturer of the association, Rev. C. R. Morrow, then brought his report before the convention, in which he referred to the work that he had done. He had attended meetings in some sixty different places, had been well received, and promises of success were very bright from each place.

Mr. C. W. Oliver, solicitor of the association, then made his report. He had received letters from the Secretary of State desiring further information regarding the petition, and as each of these requests was founded on complaints that had been made, he had been kept very busy showing up the groundless nature of the complaints. He had conferred with Mr. Ball, County Attorney, and they had struck off from the voters some 500 names that were duplicated. It had been announced that the 13th day of March, 1884, was the day appointed by Government for voting on the Act, but on the publication of the announcement in the *Canada Gazette*, the 20th of March was proclaimed as voting day. The change was made so that the elections would not come on the same day as the voting for representative to the Legislature for South Oxford. He was encouraged because after all the complaints laid the petitions had come through clear and sound, and now the day of polling is announced, notwithstanding all opposition.

Committee for nomination was appointed and business proceeded with expedition. Arrangements were made to hold meetings throughout the different municipalities of the county. The auditing committee reported that the total receipts have been $1119.72, and the expenditure $915.77, leaving a balance of $203.95 in our treasury.

The announcement that every minister in the county is in favor of the Temperance Act was received with much pleasure and the delegates were delighted with the report that already temperance houses are being established in the different places.

The Rev. Mr. Brethour, of Milton, was introduced to the convention. He was glad to be at this most important convention, the outcome he thought he betokened success. During the past few weeks he had been associated with the leading temperance men of our Dominion, and they had only words of cheer. The Dominion Alliance had given the opinion that temperance sentiment had made wonderful strides. From British Columbia the news came through Mr. Shakespear, M. P., that the movement is making great advances, and now, in the interest of this curse there is a bill before the House of Legislature asking for suffrage for women. In Prince Edward Island they are about to take a repeal vote in Prince County with prospect of sustaining the Act by a large majority. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are both going ahead. In your present contest you have a bold enemy. The petitions, while at Ottawa, he was in a position to know, met with a most determined opposition. Your enemies have tried to move heaven—no, not heaven, I take that back—but earth and the other place, to get the Act voted down out. But their efforts have failed, and your plans must be made with caution, guarding every step as carefully and wisely as if you were electing a man to the highest office in the gift of the people. As for himself, he came from Halton, that county that has gone up, gone down, snowed in, roads unbroken, not a rag in the stores, no business in the county, and all because we have no whiskey. Many of the reports from Halton are like that of the man who recently rode through that county and said he could get neither food for himself nor horse, but it afterwards leaked out that there had been no hotels on the road he had travelled for over twenty years. There has been a great decrease of crime—over 70 per cent. —in Halton, comparing the sixteen months since the Scott Act came in force with the last six months under license, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. If the Act has ruined Halton we want to ruin it some more, and hope you will ruin Oxford in the same way.

Rev. Mr. Earle, of Norfolk, was introduced. He was pleased to be there because Scott Act work is an old work with him. This is a decided meeting, and he was glad that Norfolk is also taking steps such as we are taking. Mr. Brethour had said the only business ruined was the whiskey business, but he did not agree—the constable business was completely gone, and if the hotels claim remuneration he thought the constables should also claim remuneration. Norfolk is going ahead to conquer.

After noon recess the convention arranged for meetings of municipal organization as follows: Ingersoll, 6th, at 7.30; Tilsonburg, 6th, at 2; N. Norwich, at Burgessville, 11th; S. Norwich, at Otterville, 14th; S. Blenheim, at Drumbo, 13th; N. Blenheim, at Washington, 15th; E. Oxford, Oxford Centre, W. Oxford, at Beachville, 12th; N. Oxford, at Dickson's Corner, 12th; Dereham, at Mt. Elgin, 15th; E. Nissouri, 12th; W. Zorra and Embro, 8th; E. Zorra, at Strathallan, 15th; Norwichville, 18th; Blandford, at Innerkip, 12th. Each of these meetings is to be attended by some member of the executive; the township meetings to be held both afternoon and evening.

The Scott Act Association of Lambton in session at Wyoming sent greeting as found in I. Cor., xv. 58: "Therefore my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

The convention acknowledged receipt of greeting and sent reply: prospects bright, all hopeful. "Watch ye, quit you like men."

The solicitor's account was brought before the convention and ordered to be paid. The executive was ordered to secure the services of speakers from outside the county to assist us in this campaign. It was decided that Mrs. Youmans be employed to lecture in different parts of the county. Arrangements were made to provide for the acceptance of any challenge made by the liquor party, and it was also carried that in the announcement of our meetings we invite discussion from the opposite party.

The convention decided to offer a reward of $5 to any person furnishing information leading to the conviction of any person of an act of bribery; also $25 for the conviction of any liquor seller who shall sell or give away any liquor on the day of voting.

It was requested that each minister throughout the county would bring the subject of temperance before their people on Sabbath, 16th March. Rev. C. R. Morrow was continued as lecturer for the county. After some further conversation, and some further arrangements in money matters the convention was closed with prayer by Rev. W. Williams.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

THE INGERSOLL FAIR.

Meeting of the Directors of the N. & W. O. Agricultural Society—New Life Infused—Prospects of a Strong Association—Proposition to hold the Fairs in Victoria Park.

The Directors of the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society were notified to meet at the Council Chamber, Ingersoll, on Monday last. From various causes several failed to put in an appearance. The President, Mr. Thos. Choate, called upon several prominent citizens to assist in re-organizing the Society, and several suggestions were made by Mr. Caswell and others as to the feasibility of removing the building from the agricultural grounds north of the river to the park. Mr. Caswell was very sanguine of the success of this project, and thought the citizens of Ingersoll should enter heartily into the matter. Mr. Gibson thought that unless additional ground could be procured adjoining the park the people would hardly approve of having the park interfered with. Mr. Brown was of the opinion that no serious objections could be raised if the grounds were properly attended to—the fair only lasted a short time, and any disturbances could be easily rectified. Mr. Noxon spoke at some length on the disadvantages attending the holding of fairs in a place that was scarcely visited by any one except at fair time; that placing the fair grounds in a more central position would increase the attendance very materially. Mr. Seldon also spoke very strongly in favour of the suggestion. Mr. Brown suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the feasibility of removal, providing additional grounds could be procured. Mr. Cook was sure the old Society would be willing to aid in every way to put matters on a sound footing. Mr. Caswell asked would the people of Ingersoll aid in making it a success. Mr. Brown thought there would be no difficulty in this, and that there need be no directors chosen in Ingersoll. Mr. M. T. Buchanan said the directors should be composed of old heads in the business. Mr. Noxon was called upon to draw up a new basis or report. The following compose the outlines: Whereas the directors appointed at the general annual meeting of the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society were notified to meet this day for the purpose of organizing the Board, and whereas the parties so appointed as Directors failed to attend or refused to act as such Directors, and whereas the following gentlemen: Gordon Cook, I. N. Hall, Joseph Gibson, M. T. Buchanan, J. Russell, Thomas Seldon, Thos. Brown, W. K. Sumer, Edmund Jarvis, Thos. Choate, John Fishley, Jas. Noxon, Edwin Caswell and Thos. Mayberry met by request to take such action as may be thought proper to organize the Society, it was moved by E. Caswell, seconded by G. H. Cook, that Mr. James Noxon be appointed chairman and Mr. Thomas Mayberry Secretary. Moved by Mr. M.T. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Thos. Choate, and resolved, That Messrs. Noxon, T. Brown, G. H. Cook, Jos. Gibson and E. Caswell be appointed a committee to report as a general meeting as to what steps were necessary to re-organize the Society on a satisfactory basis. Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Choate, and resolved, That a notice be given of a general meeting of the North and West Oxford Society to be held at the Town Hall, Ingersoll, on Monday, February 18th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to elect directors and transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. Immediately after the meeting the committee consisting of Messrs. Noxon, Brown, Cook, Gibson and Caswell proceeded to business, and, no doubt, the meeting on the 18th will show that our citizens are alive to the fact that a well conducted Agricultural Fair in a position more convenient to the public and the town generally, will conduce to its welfare and prosperity. Mr. Noxon also brought up the subject of horticulture, and impressed on the meeting the importance of cultivating a taste for flowers and the products of the garden and orchard.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening powers, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic Inches Gas per each ounces of Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight 2 oz.)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's"	104.5
"Snow Flake" (Groff's St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"C.E. Andrews&Co's" (contains alum)	78.17*
"Hecker's"	92.5
"Gillets"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

*In this report the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favour of the Royal brand.

East Nissouri.

The Township Council of East Nissouri met at Kintore, January 21st, at eleven o'clock a.m., pursuant to law. The members were all present, and having made and signed declarations of office of qualification, took their seats, the Reeve presiding. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve. Communications read. On motion N. C. McCarty was appointed auditor for the year of 1884. The Reeve appointed J. G. McLeod as the other auditor. By-law was passed appointing township officers for the current year, viz: David Lawrence, Thamesford, Treasurer; Francis Howes, Nissouri, Assessor; George Alderson, Kintore, Collector; C. R. Commander, Clerk. On motion the following pay. ments were ordered to be made: T. B. Cameron, $8; John Ross, $10; Indigent account, $18; P. Kearney, for separate school municipal grant, $4.40; J. J. Crabbe, printing ballots, $6; J. McCaul, salary as Inspector of pedlars'licenses $5; J. B. Cade, taxes refunded on account of damage by flood, $3.37; Municipal election, nomination and polling, $28; Geo. Alderson, salary as collector 1883 and receipts, $61.50; J. Douglas, use of hall for ten sittings of Council, $10; Eli Ensign, gravel for E. McCarty's beat, $5.28; D. McDonald, services as Clerk at first meeting, $1. Next meeting of Council fourth Saturday of February at 10 a.m.

C. R. COMMANDER, Clerk.

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80

Moss & Co's. D. S. F. Mustard cannot be surpassed for excellence of flavor purity and strength, ask your grocer for it. 75

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp.

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

ASK your grocer for Moss & Co's. Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard. 75

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

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

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logee's. 60

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.			
White Wheat, per bush	$1 00	to	1 01
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 05
Barley	50	to	66
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	30	to	33
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 00	to	8 00
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to

FARM AND DAIRY.

Poultry—Now for Eggs.

The greatest profit from poultry is from the eggs laid in the Winter, and from the early chickens. When eggs are 3 cents each the hens are making money, and if they begin laying now, they will brood very early in the Spring, and the young pullets will be laying in the Fall. The profit of any business is in the management of it. If a man has a mill he must oil the machinery; keep it clean; see that the water wheel is kept free from ice; that his roof does not leak, and that the work is always going on. If a man has a store, he must buy his goods cheap and get such as will suit his customers; he must always be on hand to meet purchasers; he must keep his store clean, and his goods neatly exposed to view, and he must watch his credits. A poultry keeper cannot let things go at loose ends any more than any other business man, or he will fail, with the greatest certainty. Just now the hens must be well fed and kept in good health. The house must be clean and warm. The food must be right, and such as will supply the material for eggs. Eggs contain a large quantity of nitrogen, some oil, sulphur, phosphoric acid and lime. To supply these a variety of food is needed. Oats or corn alone will not do. Wheat or bran, which is better, some meat, crushed bones, and also some gravel are all required and must be given. Once a day some warmed food is needed, and this is better given in the afternoon just before dark. A mess of baked potatoes mashed with some milk, and mixed with bran is excellent, and a mixture of wheat, oats and corn in the morning is a good feed for the morning. Some pure water a little warmed toois indispensable. Over feeding is to be avoided, especially for the large kinds of fowls. Some clean nests are also wanted, and to prevent the hens from eating the eggs some porcelain nest eggs should be put in the nests and no eggs left to freeze and break, which tempts the hens to eat them. Once this vice is contracted it is impossible to cure it.

An English Dairy Farm.

In a description of a dairy farm record by a practical dairyman in England, the *Agricultural Gazette* gives a table which shows the following particulars, divided into two periods of 19 weeks' winter feeding and 20 weeks' summer feeding, so that they can be compared on one sheet:

1. The total milk obtained per week.
2. The number of milking cattle giving it, and whether they are cows or heifers.
3. The cash results of that week as taken from my dairy account book.
4. The estimated value or the skim milk.
5. Calves born, and their produce.
6. The gross results, calves born, and skim milk added to cash results.
7. Weekly cost of labor, artificial food, hay.
8. Feeding of the cows.
9. An epitome of my dairy account book, showing the quantity of butter churned, and how and in what quantities and at what price the produce of the dairy was disposed of per week.

At the bottom is shown cash and gross returns per gallon for the two periods, and the totals.

Farm and Dairy Notes.

There is much said about Jersey cattle being too small for beef. What has size to do with beef. Highland steers, the best beef in the world, are no larger than Jerseys.

Prof. Sheldon says of ensilage: "It may probably be said that it is a good thing to preserve about one-half one's forage in the form of ensilage, and the rest as hay, feeding half and half to the stock."

Some smart Aleck of a dairyman in Orange County, New York, has been diluting his milk with from five to six quarts of water to the can, to which an admixture of borax and saltpeter had been added to conceal the adulteration. This milk was sent to the Borden milk condensing factory, and a chemist has caught the scamp, and we hope he will get the full limit of the law. Such men injure their companion dairymen more than they do the company they try to swindle.—*American Dairyman.*

At the meeting of the Minnesota Butter and Cheese Association, held at Austin, in December, the Secretary said since holding the meeting in Olmstead County the number of cows in that county had increased from 8,000 to 17,000, and since the development of the dairy interest in that county there had been three mortgages taken off the records to one put on, and that the system of credits in the stores no longer existed. These are the solid arguments in favour of dairying that render the occupation so popular at the west, and should be powerful in introducing it at the south. It is one of the occupations that there is no danger of overdoing, and brings blessings to every one connected with it.

A practical farmer, who has done a good deal of tile draining, says that he has two fields, apparently alike originally, one of which is drained in lands ten paces apart, with drains 2½ feet deep. The other is drained in fourteen pace lands with tiles laid 3½ feet in the ground. It is many years since the draining was done; but the deeper drains have uniformly carried off surplus water best. They have besides deepened the soil. The roots of clover in the deeply-drained soil are larger and go farther than in the other. Although the first field is reckoned pretty dry, he has serious thoughts of taking up every other drain that is put down 2½ feet and sinking it a foot deeper.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

The best of all men—Chris. Chin.

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan, &c. 87t

An acceptable man—Bennie Fit.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time.

An impractical man—Theo. Ry.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

A fine looking man—Hans Some.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

A communicative man—Bill Doux.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

A calculating man—Matthew Metics.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: one man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

A mealy mouthed man—Johnnie Cake.

Going By

DORA READ GOODALE.

She pushes back her bonnet brown,
A rustic glance to raise,
Her blue-black lovelocks slipping down
To veil the bashful gaze;
In kerchief white and russet gown
A-dreaming on the painted town,
Quite bold and wholly shy,
She lifts her head—her foot she stays,
As I go by.

The lonely pastures stretch behind
In yellow parching heat;
I watch the dappled river wind
By shadows clear and sweet
Through many footpaths far and blind,
With silver birch and poplar lined,
My leafy way shall lie—
Beyond them runs the village street—
And I—go by.

Across the laurel-bordered rise
The hills are blue as steel—
The splendor of the harvest skies
Is white against my wheel.
Again the look of swift surprise,
The graceful arm, the restive eyes,
The gesture, frank and shy—
A stranger's glance of lost appeal
As I go by.

I cross the bridge—I mount the hill
All black with hemlock shade;
I pass the ancient, ruined mill,
The green and silent shade—
Yet haste or linger where I will,
Her girlish figure draws me still
And rudely waits reply—
Late, late I come, my mountain maid,
And all the world goes by.

Very Accommodating Disposition.

"What time will you come home tonight, my dear?" asked Mrs. Colonel Yerger of her husband when he was going down town to attend a meeting of the vestry.

"Whenever I get ready," answered the husband crossly.

"Oh. Well don't come any later, please."

Brooklyn ladies are proverbial for their accommodating disposition.

What She Objected To.

"I would like to see how you look without bangs," said an old duffer to a young lady, attempting to push the hair from her forehead.

"Well, just wait a moment until I get a razor," she returned, "I would like to see how you look without a mustache."

"The reason I first cultivated a mustache," he said, with an impudent look into her face, "was to prevent the ladies from kissing me. So if you find it in the way, why cut it off."

"It is not the mustache I object to so much, but the attachment I find in the way," eyeing him suggestively from head to foot. He took the hint and relieved her of his presence.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

Thought He Was in Chicago.

Backus, the minstrel, had an enormous mouth. One summer he and his fellow minstrel, Birch, parted, Birch to go fishing and Backus to go to Chicago. When Birch one day had fished for a short time, there came a tremendous yank at his hook. Using all his might he pulled to the surface a fish of surprising proportions, and with the largest mouth he had ever seen in any member of the finny tribe. "Great gollyhoop, Backus," cried the burnt cork angler in amazement, dropping his tackle and springing to his feet, "I thought you were in Chicago!"

Mrs. Murphy's Idea of It.

"The top o' the mornin' to ye, Mrs. Moriarty."

"The same to ye, Mrs. Murphy. How's all the family?"

"All well, tank God, but Mary Ann, and she's got but a headache owin' to bein' over the river late last night to a chamber concert. I believe it is they calls it."

"Faith an' phwat kind of a concert is a chamber concert?"

"Troth an' I dun know; I niver axed Mary Ann. But I suppose its the making of music wid chambers. They're gittin' to make music these days wid almost anything that's got a sound to it."—*Kentucky State Journal.*

How Senator McDonald Combs His Head.

General Tom Browne is always telling something on somebody. He and Senator McDonald and several other gentlemen, were sitting in the Ebbitt House rotunda on one of those warm Spring afternoons, which in Washington are more oppressive than Summer. The Senator was stroking his head where the hair is thinnest, and fanning himself with his hat. A peddler came in with fans, combs, etc., and after selling combs to General Browne and others he approached Senator McDonald, displaying several huge combs. "I don't care for the combs," said the Senator, waiving them aside with his hand, "but give me a fan." Just as the peddler was withdrawing from the scene of his commercial transactions, General Browne said to him: "Why don't you sell the Senator a comb?" "He don't want any comb," replied the peddler. "He combs his head with a Turkish towel."—*Midland Monthly.*

The Seventh Son of a Son of a Gun.

A young tough went to a fortune teller to see what she could do for him in a love affair.

"You want to know the future, sir?"

"Betcher life I does, mum."

"In what particular, sir?"

"I'm dead stuck on a gal, and I wants ter know'f I'm goin' to corral her, or'f some other snoozer 'll take the pot."

"Ah, it is a love affair, is it? My services will be worth two dollars, sir."

"Moses in the bulrushes, mum. D'yer want ter make me a penniless bridegroom, like them actors play?"

"That's a small amount, sir. I'm the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, I'll have you to know, sir."

"Come off, now, will yer? Seventh dorter of a seventh dorter's good. Well, betcher tiffy, I ain't onto the dorter racket. I'm the seventh son of a son of a gun, from Powderville I am, and ye can't two dollar me. I'll lay fur the snoozer with a club. Tootle te toot, Sis; so long."—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Mr. Beecher says four-fifths of the inhabitants of Heaven are women. Massachusetts comes nearer being a heavenly State than any other in the Union, on that basis, for she, too, has a large preponderance of women.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 86t.

A musical man—Phil. Harmonic.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms. 87t

A learned man—Ed. U. Casion.

Indiscretions in diet bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

A strong man—Frank Incense.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

A dangerous man—Dan O'Mite.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87t

A craving man—Hank E. Ring.

The potential energy of the nervous system exists in the brain and other nerve ganglia in the form of a complex body, known as *lecithin*, derived from the fatty matter, nitrogen and phosphates in our food. In all forms of nervous debility prostration of the vital forces results from a failure of supply of this reserve force of the nerve centres, owing to indigestion and mal-assimilation. Wheeler's Phosphates and Calisaya will make up the deficiency, and no imitation nor substitute should be used in its place.

A positive man—Alle Gation.

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

Beast Taming.

Faimali, the celebrated tamer of wild beasts, declares that there is no empirical recipe for beast training, and that the great secret is to fear nothing. No doubt it is to a great extent a matter of nervous organization; but the animals are probably also subdued by deprivation of sleep, not food, and by the administration of lowering drugs. And herein, in our opinion, consists the difference between the sportsman who boldly seeks his carnivorous opponent in its native haunts, and him who seeks to further subjugate an already half-broken-in animal. It seems that the hyena is the least intelligent and most irreclaimable of all the carnivora; the leopard, the most affectionate and tractable; while the Cape lion is in this respect superior to his congener of the Sahara and Senegal. Individuals of the same species, however, show great differences in disposition. The lion is most easily tamed between three and four years old, while his character is, so to speak, in process of development.

Care as to ventilation and cleanliness is much required for the health of the animals, which are more liable to suffer from heat than cold. The lion refuses mutton, goat's flesh, cat and dog, and prefers veal and beef, but will accept fowl and horse. The tiger, wolf and hyena are less fastidious, and the last prefers its meat high. The black bear eats bread, meat and fruit, and can fast for a week without inconvenience. All the great carnivora have a passion for milk.

Though the wild animals will breed pretty freely in captivity, Faimali's experience was that the young are never vigorous or healthy; and of eighty lion whelps born in his menagerie, we are surprised to learn that not one survived its third or fourth year. In most of the feline tribe the maternal instinct requires to be assisted by a curious precaution—the total exclusion of light from the mother and her cubs during the first nine or ten days of their existence; otherwise, these fierce matrons would reverse the order of nature, by devouring instead of nourishing their offspring.

According to the authority quoted, an adult tiger is the most expensive of the carnivora, costing 6,000 francs; but as much, or more, may be given for a chimpanzee. The lion costs an equal sum, but the lioness may be had for from twelve to fifteen hundred francs; the Java panther cost from two thousand to three thousand; and of lynxes, from six hundred to eight hundred; while leopards are sold for 1,200 francs the pair. Wolves may be had at a very much cheaper rate; and hyenas from sixty to one hundred francs; but in Africa the latter may sometimes be purchased as low as a franc.

The Habits of Carrier Pigeons.

"I have often watched my birds," said Dr. Clegg, "coming home. They are up in the air until they look about as big as sparrows. About a quarter of a mile off they set their wings, and with a rush they come to the window, never going a foot past it, or evincing the slightest uncertainty as to the locality of their homes. I have a hundred pairs or so now. All around this neighborhood people are breeding and flying homing pigeons. I use mine often to send messages home to my family. I write the message upon tissue paper, and roll it up until I can stick it in a quill. This I tie to the leg of the bird, between the foot and the knee, with yarn. Thread would cut in and stop the circulation. They never seem to mind the load, and never pick it off. If you want to fly a match, a female bird who wants only two days of hatching her eggs, is the quickest. Fly her before 2 o'clock, and she tries to get back in time to go on her nest at 3:30 to relieve the male, which has been on duty since 9 o'clock. A male bird flies best when the female is laying her eggs, over which operation he usually exercises the most lofty superintendence. They are loving, jealous birds, and the attachment to the spot of their birth and breeding-place is so great that they will rather starve than leave it."

"How can you tell when your pigeon arrives in a match?" was asked.

"By this electric bell," replied Dr. Clegg, stepping to the panel and touching a tiny striking apparatus. "I have a board on the entrance to the window, set on a spring. The weight of the pigeon that alights on it presses it down so that it completes the current and rings this bell. The judge and timers then score, while I go catch my pigeon. Sometimes I take a whole basketful of young pigeons up to Havre de Grace for a little afternoon airing. They come come back thirty-five miles under the hour easily."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Missing Money Strangely Recovered.

In August, 1882, a young man belonging in Middleboro, lost a roll of bills in a Boston depot, amounting to about $30. The loss was advertised, but nothing was heard from the missing money until a few days since, when the loser received a letter from a man in Boston, asking him to describe the bills, the place where they were lost, etc. The letter was answered, and on Thursday last the money was returned. It seems that a young Irish boy found the money, and spent it unbeknown to his parents. At confession, however, the priest learning of the finding of the money refused to give him absolution until the cash had been restored to its rightful owner. The little fellow went to work at $5 per week, paid his board, bought his clothes, and saved up money enough to make up the sum found, and through one of his playmates the affair came to the knowledge of one of the South Boston police, and he restored it to its rightful owner.

She sings with a voice like a fairy
And plays like a queen of her art,
Her movements are sylph-like and airy,
Her winsome ways capture each heart.
Her beauty is ranked by none other,
Her eyes are blue, lustrous and deep,
But the story comes straight from her brother,
That the fair creature snores in her sleep!

—A wag says to one of his friends in the most solemn manner, "If my employer does not take back what he said to me this morning, I shall leave his house." "Why, what did he say?" "He told me that I could look for another place!"

——"Why! What's the matter?"

Lady—(With face enveloped in roll of hot cloths)—"Oh! I'm crazy with that Neuralgia that continually troubles me."

——"Well, how foolish! Why don't you go to Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? It cured me in less than one minute. I always keep a bottle in the house. It only costs 25 cts."

A seedy man—Tom A. Toe.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine.

A frightful man—Terry Fy.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

A specimen man—Sam Pell.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem so prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

A thieving man—Rob Bery.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.

Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections. 87t.

A useful man—Steve Dore.

A LONG TIME.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him. 87t.

A stubborn man—Will Full.

IN DIXIE'S LAND.

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints. 87t.

ALL grocers keep Moss & Co's Celebrated Yorkshire Mustard, ask for it and take no other. 75

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

A Miracle that Took Place in our Midst Unknown to the Public—The Details in Full.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows: Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 257 Michigan Avenue in this city, can truthfully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of this paper has interviewed him upon this important subject and his experiences are given to the public for the first time. He said:

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eyesight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands and feet felt cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: 'It is animated *something*, but I should like to know what.' In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony."

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eye became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surrroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another world."

"You have had an unusual experience, Mr. Crombie," said the writer who had been breathlessly listening to the recital.

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, "and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, today, than any other one complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too late."

One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham *Eccentric*, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Crombie's name was mentioned.

"I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the *Eccentric* that he could not live until the next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a telegram, replied:

"Mr. W. A. Crombie, was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end, are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglect it.

James Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy Cure and found that I had not to go to New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana or Texas to find living witnesses of its value, we have plenty of persons right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fever and Indigestion as I think any one could be, I have taken three bottles and am nearly well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say that I am better than I ever expected to be. Free trial bottles at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store.

A ladies' man—Otto Man.

A GOOD COSMETIC.

The best cosmetics are good soap and water, to obtain purity of the skin; while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best af all purifiers. 87t.

A nervous man—Tim Idity.

AN OPEN LETTER.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN TAYLOR,
87i 190 Parliament St., Toronto.

Blessed is he that hath a clean shirt on, for he may wear his vest unbuttoned.

BLOOD RELATIONS.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters. 87i.

Church music is not difficult to a choir.

IT HAS MADE A NEW MAN OF ME.

I am the most agreeably surprised man in this section of country. I don't think any one could feel worse physically than I did when I commenced taking Crowfoot Bitters. It has made a new man of me. It is the best dollar I ever spent. I could not eat or sleep, and felt miserably dejected. After taking Crowfoot I could eat, sleep, had a splendid appetite, and felt first-rate. I believe it to be the best medicine of the period for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

WM. GUTHRIE,
86i Fairmount, Ont.

Would a law against tight lacing be inimical to the freedom of contracts.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

When the man with the deep voice sings, he is sure to get of his bass.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

A man don't have to live long in Paris to learn the road to Rouen.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord, 75y

MARVELS WROUGHT WITHOUT MIRACLES

We are told that miracles have ceased. Possibly they may have been discontinued in order to give full scope to human intelligence. Certain it is that the wonderful developements and achievements of science in these latter days have rendered direct supernatural interposition in human affairs unnecessary. This is especially true of the improvements in *Medical* Science. Two thousand years ago THOMAS HOLLOWAY would probably have been deemed a worker of miracles. The cures effected by his Pills and Ointment would have been considered supernatural. Even now they are looked upon as marvels; yet we know that the medicines which have healed the sick in all parts of the world are the legitimate fruits of profound thought, unwearied study and research, and a long series of practical experiments. It is a singular fact, and one that establishes beyond question Holloway's theory of a common origin of disease, that the people of every country into which his medicaments have been introduced have considered them specially adapted to the complaints most common in such country. The reason is that they operate upon the deleterious principle in the blood of the patient, which is the immediate cause of his disorder, whatever it may be, and hence their effect is always salutary. In Canada every settler on new land who has ever tried them in intermittent or bilious remittent fever, will aver that there are no diseases in which they work such wonders as in these. The Canadians also are impressed with the belief that the cutaneous and glandular disorders to which violent extremes of heat and cold render them peculiarly subject, are more readily eradicated by the Ointment than any other diseases for which it is prescribed. It is in evidence, however, that just what these great remedies are doing for Canada, they are doing for all nations under the sun. It so happens indeed that the ailments upon which the preparations excite the most direct and powerful influence are precisely those which are the chief scourges of British America, and hence they seem to be, and in one sense are, more especially required in that region than in some other countries. But their unbounded celebrity, and the enormous increase of the demand for them in all our colonies, indicate their value more significantly than any eulogism that we could bestow. Within a few years they have become staples of the medical market throughout North America. The constant inquiry for them renders it inexpedient for any drug house or apothecary's shop to be without them. The druggist who does not keep them, makes, in effect, a tacit admission that he is unacquainted with the wants of his customers. His stock is not merely incomplete; it lacks two essential articles which the sick *must* and *will* have from some source or other.

Such popularity as this is the meed only of superlative excellence, and it places the superiority of Holloway's Remedies beyond all controversy.—*The Elocutioner.*

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFEERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

A cutaway jacket is the proper costume for an elopement.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by al druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

A stitch in Time must make the old chap feel sew sew.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

Not levelled by love—The rank of an onion.

The balloon that will not go up is not good for ascent.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms, Mops, Floor, Stove Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes, Damps and Chimneys, Clocks. Eavetroughing and repairing done promptly, Heating Drums and Stove Pipes, Dishes of all kinds, Smoothing Irons Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons, Scales, large and small, Spades, Forks, Shovels and Hoes, Mixed Paints, all ready for the brush; any tint or colour Boiled and Raw Oils, Root Cutters, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, Corn Planters, Farmer's Bells, Carpet Sweepers, Dry and Liquid Measures, Bird Cages, Lanterns; Stove Polish, Lead and Iron Piping, Gate Fittings, Hog Rings and Hog Holders, everything in the House Furnishing Line, Axle Grease, Cistern Pumps, Wheelborrows, Sinks, and everything that is wanted to keep house with.

Cash paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bones of all kinds, Woollen and Cotton Rags, Old Brass, Copper and Lead, old Zinc, old Wrought and Cast Iron, all kinds of Furs, Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Horse Hair, Tallow and Beeswax.

47. H. CAMPBELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. W. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Pr

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship. Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.
Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

BUSINESS CHANGE.



The Undersigned having Bought out the

BOOK, STATIONERY,

AND

Fancy Goods Business!

LATELY CARRIED ON BY

MR. GEORGE A. ODELL,

Hereby respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country that by paying cash down he was enabled to buy Mr. Odell's stock amounting to over $8,000.00 at a large reduction from cost price, thereby enabling him to give

BARGAINS

Unheard Of Before in this Locality.

New Goods FOR the Holidays

I am opening out my very extensive and superb stock of Fancy Goods, Presentation Books, Etc., for the Holiday trade. An inspection of which is cordially invited.

WALL PAPER.

My stock of Room Papers willl always be found up to the requirements of the wants of our customers. A fresh supply of Wall Paper just received.

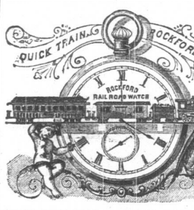
PICTURE FRAMING.

Picture Framing will be carried on in all its branches.

Having had 18 years' experience in the Book, Stationery, Wall Paper and Fancy Goods' business, besides being able to buy on the Cash Principle, purchasers can rely on getting good value for their money, and a well selected stock to choose from.

In consideration of the foregoing, and with our best attention in the future, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given to MR. ODELL, with as many new customers as may be pleased to favour us.

A. ROBINSON,
STATIONER, ETC.,
INGERSOLL and BELLEVILLE.
Nov. 8th, 1883. 1574



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the R

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2 00 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

THE CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5: 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

F. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH, Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.;

M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND, L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

H. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SEDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1580y

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store.

Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country.

Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with sstors.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which canbe withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - $5,698,696

RESERVE - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfer Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Deals in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559r-y

THE CREDIT VALLEY!

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILWAY LINES.

The Great Direct Through Line to all points in Western and North-western America.

TRAINS LEAVE INGERSOLL STATION AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

GOING WEST.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

10:10 a. m.—From all stations on main line and branches and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all Western and North-western points, and points in Northern Michigan.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

4:13 p. m.—Stopping only at principal stations on main line and for St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Pauls, Winnipeg, and points west and northwest.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

8:40 p. m.—Stopping at all stations on main line to St. Thomas.

GOING EAST.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12.26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

MONTREAL EXPRESS.

3:03 p. m.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all stations on Credit Valley Railway, and for all points on Grand Trunk east of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Portland, &c.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

6:22 p.m.—From St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points West and Southwest, stopping at all stations on the Credit Valley Railway.

This is the direct line to Toronto without change. Ask for all information and purchase your tickets from

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The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 24. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1588.

LINES BY FRIAR JUNIUS.

Found in an Old Bible of the Sixteenth Century.

Here is the Judge that stints the strife,
When men's devices fail,
Here is the bread that feeds the life,
That death cannot assail.

Here is the tree where truth doth grow,
To lead our lives therein,
Here is the stream whence waters flow,
To quench our heat of sin.

The tidings of Salvation dear,
Come to our ears from hence,
The fortress of our faith is here,
And rock of our defence.

Then be not like the hog that hath
A pearl at his desire,
But takes more pleasure in the trough,
And wallowing in the mire.

Read not this book in any case,
But with a single eye,
Read not, but first desire God's grace,
To understand thereby.

Pray still in faith with this respect,
To fructify therein,
That knowledge may bring this effect,
To mortify thy sin.

Then happy thou in all thy life,
Whate'er to thee befall,
Yea, double happy shalt thou be,
When God, by death thee call.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

There was something symbolic in the isolated saliency of these spires; they seemed to typify the permanence of a faith which had already defied centuries. But still more, their vague group merged every detail of creed into one pictorial whole; you forgot, as you gazed, what various paths towards salvation this or that steeple might be supposed to point to. The whole effect was simply and powerfully Christian.

Claire fixed her eyes upon the shadowy city. A few early lights already dotted its expanse with gold, as if to outspeed the tardier stars overhead. It spread away, for the gaze that watched it, like a huge realm of fascinating mystery. Claire forgot how much sin it hid; perhaps she scarcely knew if it hid any. She thought only of the diversions, relaxations, festivities that would soon hold sway there. Odd memories of her old school-fellows crossed her mind. Doubtless Ada Gerrard was there now, thinking of some new robe in which she could show her plump, white neck with the little freckles on it, that very evening. It should be a pale-blue dress, Claire decided; that would suit Ada's red hair best. How full was the big city, yonder, of happy, handsome, prosperous people! And so many of them were saying, now that nightfall had begun, "I shall go to this ball to-night," or "I shall go to that theatre."

They were getting the theatres ready for the plays, now; the entrances were being lighted. She could see Wallack's and the Union Square, each with its small court and the baize doors beyond. Oh, how pleasant it would be to do something, to look at something, to hear something to-night, that she had not done and looked at and heard, again and again, for weeks and months past! The girl's blood and bone hungered for a holiday. She must go back home, soon. And there was only one thought to make the prospect of return endurable; that thought was meeting her father. But he would be tired; he was always more tired nowadays than in other times. When he lay upon the lounge in the basement, and she got the stool and sat down beside him, he would smile to have her put both arms round his neck and press her cheek up close to his, but he would go to sleep very soon afterward; he would be so tired that he would forget even to ask her if she had had a hard time with her mother that day. And then her mother would grumble a hint that the dishes were yet to be washed, and she would take her arms away from the beloved neck, and scrape and clean for quite a long time; and then she would get sleepy, more because she remembered how early she must rise to-morrow than because a little diversion would not have made the alert young lids loath to shade her eyes for hours to come.

It would be the same as on other nights. It was always, every new night, the same as on that which went before. There was the dull burden of it. When would the burden be shifted? Would it ever be shifted? Would it not merely grow heavier, and slowly crush her down, till her back should get the crook of age, and so bear it with better ease?

She went nearer to the edge of the hillock, and set her eyes once more upon the city, as if for a farewell view. Its lights had become more numerous; the tips of its spires were lost in tender vapor. Above, the tiny scraps of luminous clouds had begun to fade; the river had roughened and grown dull, and there was a damp keenness in the freshening breeze. That exquisite melancholy, which is sure to breathe from evening when it sheds a spell over the triple charm of blended sky, land, and water, was now in the full tide of its lovely power.

Claire lifted her hand to her lips, and waved a kiss toward the glooming city.

It was a pretty gesture, and so furtive and stealthy that it might have fled the notice of any one who stood quite close at her side. And the low words that now succeeded it, too, were just low enough to escape such heed, though their sense might easily have met a possible listener with the effect of broken and half-audible speech.

"Good-night," she said to the city. "Good-night, and be merry for hours to come. You seem just like something alive and breathing, but I know that if you had one mind and one heart to think and to feel with, instead of the thousands and thousands that you have got, you would pity me because I'm so sorry that this big, cold river is always between us!"

Claire nearly broke into a laugh at her own soft and quaint little apostrophe. Like most lonely people who dislike their solitude, she felt the temptation to soliloquize; especially since her imagiuation was vigorous, and sometimes loved, as well, to let mount from its wrist the agile falcon of fancy. But a practical bent, as we call it, and a rather sharp sense of the humor of things besides, usually mingled to repress this volatile impulse. As it was, she gave a strong, tired sigh instead of a laugh, and turned her face homeward, though not her steps quite yet, for she still remained standing on the mound beside the water.

"My holiday," she thought, "is over." She did not know that it was just beginning.

Her last action had brought her into abrupt contact with a girlish figure, whose countenance she might have recognized had not the dusk so deepened.

CHAPTER V.

"I was mos' sure 'twas you, Miss Twining," said the new-comer, holding out a hand to Claire, "so I run a little further up the hill, jus' to make reel certain sure."

"Well, you were not wrong, Josie," said Claire, giving her own hand. It did not occur to her that she had been called "Miss Twining," and had answered by "Josie." In this case she took her rights of superiority without thinking; she did not stop to consider their soundness; it had always been to her an accepted fact that she was an alien and an exile; here in Greenpoint, and that the few residents whom she knew, must of necessity admit her claim to having existed under better previous conditions. There was no taint of arrogance in this unargued assumption.

"You ain't often out's late's this, Miss Twining," said Josie, with a little burst of laughter. "Are you now?"

"No, indeed," answered Claire. "I am not often out at all." She sighed again, quite unconsciously. "Why Josie," she went on, "I must be getting back home. I've been away too long, as it is. You seem to be dressed in your very finest. Does it mean that you are going to enjoy yourself somewhere?"

Josie gave another laugh. "I expect so, Miss Twining," she said, with a touch of mysterious piquancy in her manner. She turned herself quickly about, looking over her shoulder all the while with the air of waiting for some one to appear. Claire watched her closely during the unconscious but significant by-play.

The name of this young girl was Josephine Morley. She was of Irish parentage; like her, he abjured the accent of his ancestors, having been born here, and having breathed into his being at an early age that peculiar shame of Celtic origin which belongs among our curiosities of immigration. His wages were meagre, and his hours of work numerous. To-night was a precious interval of relaxation. He had been released at three o'clock that afternoon, and had gone heavy-lidded to a tiny cot in a garret-room, where he had slept the exhausted sleep of one who is always in arrears to the drowsy god. Not long ago he had waked, highly refreshed, and pierced with the expectation of soon meeting his beloved Josie.

He had four dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket, and the possession of this sum gave him a firm sense of pecuniary security. The strong faith that he was finely dressed, too, increased his confidence. He had a little low hat of black felt, tipped sideways on his ungainly head; an overcoat of muddy cinnamon-brown, with a broad black binding along its lappels and edges; and a pair of boots so capably polished that their lustre dissuaded you from too close scrutiny of the toe-joint bulging from either clumsy foot. He was entirely satisfied with his general effect. He knew that nature had not made him comely, but he felt complete repose of conscience in the matter of having atoned artistically for this personal slight.

Josie's tidings left him almost speechless. In a trice his glowing hopes had crumbled to ashes. He had long known Claire by sight. He had, in a way, admired her. But she was not of his *monde*, and he saw with woe and dismay that for this reason her company would prove all the more burdensome. As a matter of expense, too, it presented the most painful objections. New drafts must be made upon his limited capital. All his past calculations were suddenly rendered null. Who could say that financial disaster might overtake him, if he should now aspire to three oyster-stews after three seats at the theatre? Would his four dollars and seventy-five cents not pass its powers of elasticity if subjected to this unforeseen stretching process? Claire, meanwhile, was wholly unconscious of his distress. It was not till they had embarked on the ferry-boat that the thought of her escort's possible poverty occurred to her flurried mind.

"Oh, Josie," she soon found a chance to whisper, "I am afraid I shall be a great expense to your friend! I would have thought of it sooner if you had not pressed me so, without any warning beforehand. And I have only a little change in my pocket, so I can't."—

But here Josie interrupted her with a magnificent murmured fiction to the effect that they were under the protection of a young man who "jus' made money hand over fist"; and Claire, believing this handsome falsehood, let Josie talk with her gallant while she relapsed into silence.

They were all on the forward deck of the steamboat, close against its wooden railing. Claire was a little apart from her companions; she had instinctively withdrawn from them. The night had now woven its web to the full. Overhead the stars beamed more richly; below, the black river shimmered with glassy lustre where it met the sides of the speeding vessel, and then rolled off again into darkness with great swollen waves. Long points of light pierced the gloom below the opposite shore, like golden plummets that were slowly fathoming its opaque tide.

Here and there scarlet or green lights moved over the waters, given by the viewless barques that bore them the look of weird, wandering, jack-o'-lanterns. These were simply fantastic. They held no human analogies. A sloop, thus brilliantly decked, hove on a sudden into sight, not many yards from Claire's peeping gaze. Its expanse of canvas, tense in the sharp breeze, caught a momentary unearthly pallor; it slipped into view like a monstrous phantom, and like a phantom it vanished again.

This, too, was a merely elfin and quaint apparition; no sense of vital reality lay behind it. But the journeying ferry boats, that voyaged to their several goals on either side of the river, took, with their curved lines of small, keen-lit windows, and their illuminations at various other points, the likeness of stately galleys gliding after nightfall to some opulent port. All their horrors of nautical architecture were deadened by merciful shadow.

Claire felt the quiet splendor of the suggestion. Her varied educational past made this fully possible. But the whole effect of transformation, of magic, of mystery, and of beauty, which follows the advent of night along all the watery environs of our great metropolis, appealed to her with deep force.

She had a fancy that the hard prose had left her life forever; that she was now being softly swept into luxurious and romantic surroundings; that the festal and poetic look of city and river symbolized a fairer and kindlier future. The indulgence of this fancy thrilled her delightfully; it was a sort of intoxication; she felt no longer culpable, unfilial; she leaned her graceful young head far over the boat-rail, as though to gain by this act a stronger intimacy with the sweet, drowsy sorceries that encompassed her.

"My! ain't it reel chilly out here though?" said Josie. "We'd ought to a' staid inside, hadn't we, Miss Twining?"

This half broke the spell with Claire. "I like it so much better out here," she answered. "The air isn't too sharp for me, and then everything is so beautiful and strange." She slightly waved one hand toward the brilliant city, as she spoke.

Josie did not understand at all. How could there be anything beautiful in a lot of boats screaming to each other after dark with steam whistles. But she said "yes," and cast a glance at Mr. MacNab, which was meant to veto in him the first symptom of surprise. Claire's superiority must not have the least slight cast upon it. It would never do to encourage Mr. MacNab in undervaluing the compliment of her companionship.

The boat soon landed, and Claire's lovely illusions fled. Still, here was the city, noisy, populous, alluring. After disembarking at the ferry they were yet far away from Niblo's, and a long ride ensued, in a car crowded and of illodor. Then came a walk of considerable length, fleetly taken, for they were a little late by Mr. MacNab's silver timepiece, which afterwards proved to be fast.

Mr. MacNab was meanwhile in a sort of nervous trance. He had made what for him was a *tour de force* in general arithmetic, though he still remained insecure about the exactitude of his calculation.

However, he felt certain of one thing: three seats, of a certain kind, would cost three dollars. A dollar would solidly remain to him, though the precise amount of surplus change now in his pocket defied all his mathematical modes of discovery.

Pride forbade that he should take out the silver bits and count them. But his residual dollar could at least pay the homeward fares. Cold as this comfort may have been, it took, no doubt a certain degree of warmth when contrasted with pecuniary exposure.

They at length reached the theatre, and easily procured reserved-seats that commanded an excellent view of the stage. The curtain had not yet risen. Claire was glad of that, she had the desire not to miss a single detail of the coming performance. She was intently examining her play-bill, when, on a sudden, a man's voice, close at her right, spoke to this effect:

"Hello, Jimmy, is that yerself?"

The next moment Claire perceived a hand and arm to have been unceremoniously thrust in front of her, while a young man leaned his body very much sideways indeed. She receded, herself, not without annoyance.

Josie sat next to her, and then came Mr. MacNab, who now permitted himself to be shaken hands with across the laps of the two girls.

"Hello, Jack," he responded at the same time, "What you doin' here?"

"Come t' see the show," said the person called Jack.

"Is that so?"

"Course. Nuthin' strange 'bout it, is there?"

"That's all right."

"S'pose you're on the same racket yerself. Hey?"

"You bet, ole boy."

All these utterances were exchanged in tones of the most easy cordiality. The two young men had ceased to shake hands, but were leaning each toward the other, apparently quite unconscious of the inconvenience which they inflicted upon both Josie and Claire.

"I got sold 't night," Jack continued with a blended wink and giggle.

"How's that?"

Jack gave a demonstrative jerk of the elbow, meant to indicate a vacant seat on his further side. "Me an' my gal was comin' t'gether, but she gimme the slip after I'd got mer seats. Sent word she had the headache. Well, I dunno how 't is, but I reckon I'll have to punch some feller's head, 'fore long. Hey, Jimmy?"

This hostile prophecy was hailed by Jimmy with a laugh whose repressed enjoyment took the semblance of a goose's hiss, except that its tone was more guttural, and its volume more mas sive.

"I guess that's 'bout the size of it, Jack," he replied. The next moment he straightened himself in his seat, having received an exasperating nudge from Josie.

Mr. MacNab's friend followed his example. Claire felt relieved. She examined her programme again. She had already managed to see quite as much as she wished of the person seated next her.

His name was Slocumb. He had a cousin in Greenpoint, an undertaker's son, whom he would occasionally visit of a Sunday, bringing across the river to the doleful quarters of his kinsfolks a demeanor of high condescension or patronage.

He was in reality a loafer of very vicious sort, feeding his idleness upon the alms of an infatuated woman, whose devotion he did not repay with even the saving grace of fidelity. He had contrived to hide his real badness of life and lowness of repute from both uncle and cousin, and had won the latter to believe him a superior kind of metropolitan product. Together MacNab and he had partaken of refreshment at the shop of the former's employer, and from such events had sprung an intimacy with the oyster-opener which had given his most active development in a near drinking-shop.

Mr. John Slocumb had a dull, brownish complexion, a light-brown eye, and a faint brown moustache. His face was not ugly, judged by line and feature, but it had a hardness that resembled bronze; you fancied that you might touch its cheek and meet no resistance. There was a look of vice and depravity about it that was not to be explained; the repulsive element was there, but it eluded direct proof; it was no more in eyelid than in nostril, but it was as much in forehead and chin as in either. Claire felt the repelling force almost instantly.

Mr. Slocumb's dress was not designed in a fashion to decrease its effect. He wore a suit of green-and-blue plaid, each tint being happily moderated, like evil that prefers to lurk in ambush. The collar of his shirt sloped down at the breast, leaving an unwonted glimpse of his neck visible. But you saw a good deal of his cravat, which was green, barred with broad yellow stripes, and pierced by a pin that appeared to be a hand of pink coral clutching a golden dumb-bell. His figure was slender almost to litheness, but his shoulders outspread two such long and bulky ridges that you at once placed their athletic proportions among the most courageous frauds of tailoring.

The orchestra had now begun to play a lively and rather clangorous prelude. And meanwhile Claire was gradually made to learn that Mr. John Slocumb was keeping up a cool, persistent stare at her half-averted face. She soon became troubled by this unrelaxing scrutiny, as minutes slipped by. Mr. Slocumb had a slim black cane that looked like a polished and rounded whalebone and ended in the head of a bull-dog, with two white specks of ivory for its eyes. Holding this between his knees, he flung it from one hand to another in nervous oscillation, while continuing his stare.

He had decided that Claire was a damned good-looking girl. He had a secret contempt for her escort, Mr. MacNab. He judged all men by the capabilities of their muscle, and he had practical reasons for feeling sure that his own wiry frame held easy resources for the annihilation of "poor little Jimmy." "She looks putty high-toned," he was reflecting, 'but I guess that's on'y a put-up job to tease a feller. She can't be much if she's along with that young un. I'll say somepn."

He was on the verge of carrying out this resolve and addressing Claire, when an event occurred which had the effect of thwarting his meditated impertinence.

The mind of James MacNab was dull and sluggish. But he had seen a way of perhaps securing for himself the undivided attention of Josie. He did not wait for the latter to sanction his design; he feared her opposition to it, and suddenly spoke, leaning forward again with his look directed full upon Claire.

"Miss Twinin'," he said, "low me t' intrerdooce a friend 'o mine, Mr. Slocomb. Mr. Slocumb, Miss Twinin'; Miss Twinin', Mr. Slocurub."

During this ponderous formula of presentation Claire had started, colored, turned toward the neighbor thus pointedly named, and finally bowed with extreme coldness, at once re-averting her face after doing so.

She seized the chance of whispering to Josie: "Why did he do that? I don't want to meet any strangers to-night. I hoped he would understand."

"He'd ought to," replied Josie, in swift aside. "I do declare it's too bad!"

The next moment she addressed Mr. MacNab. Claire could not hear what she said to him, but her brisk asperity of gesture somewhat plainly denoted reprimand. Her remarks, whatever their nature, were met in stolid silence. He who received them rather enjoyed being scolded by Josie. Her wrath had the charm of exclusiveness; for the time, at least, it vouchsafed to him her unshared heed.

Slocumb made prompt use of his new opportunity. "I guess we'll have a putty decent show to-night," he said. "They say it lays over most ev'rything that's been here fur a year or two."

Claire was now forced to turn and look at the speaker. To ignore him was no longer to preserve dignity. He had received his right of way beyond the barriers of her disregard; he had become an authorized nuisance; civility from herself had taken the instant shape of a debt, due her present escort.

"I shall be glad if it is a good play," she said. Her tones were chill and forced; her manner was repellent because so restrained. Immediately after speaking she looked at the stage. The orchestra had just stopped its brassy tumults. The green width of curtain was slowly rolling upward.

The play began. It was one of those melodramas that are the despair of reformatory critics, yet reach the protective approval of the populace through scenic novelty, swift action, and vivid if coarse-lined, portraitures. Claire was too infrequent a theatre-goer not to promptly fall under the spell wrought by a playwright deft enough for the capture of others far more experienced than she in tricks of climax, dialogue, and situation.

Occasionally, during the progress of this act, she would murmur pleased comments to Josie. She betrayed an interest that was childish: she had forgotten the proximity of Slocumb. He still stared at her; he had not been effectually repulsed by her suppressed, colorless demeanor. Her refined accent and the musical quality inseparable at all times from her voice had affected him like a new sensation. He failed to follow the actors while they diligently stored up material for future agony. He had enormous confidence in his own powers of fascination with women. It did not occur to him that Claire might be a lady. He knew nothing of ladies. He had met some women who disliked him at sight, who would have none of him, whose fortresses of prejudice he could not storm. But these incidents of disfavor were rare; his list of conquests far outnumbered them.

"She's playin' off," sped his further reflections, once more shaped in the vernacular of actual speech. "I'll let up on her fur a spell. When the first act's through I'll tackle her agin. She ain't offish as she looks. Bet she ain't!"

The act progressed, and at length ended. Its *finale* foretold a plenitude of woe and disaster; a great deal of pipe, so to speak, had been laid for future calamity; everything promised to be inclement and tempestuous. The audience exchanged murmurs of grim approbation; it was going to get its money's worth of horror.

But now an event abruptly took place which for lurid reality far eclipsed all within the limits of canvas and calcium. Just as the drop-curtain had reached half-way in its descent, a sudden burst of flame was seen to issue from one of the wings. It may at once be said that the fire was completely extinguished soon after the curtain had touched the boards, and that nothing more serious had caused it than the momentary conflagration of some gauze side-scene which was to serve in a coming effect of misty moonlight.

But the large mass of the people who witnessed the blaze, and who saw and smelt the smoke as it curled and eddied in black spurts forth from behind the edges of the fallen curtain, had no knowledge of their own slight peril. Here, in the upper tiers, they rose impetuously; it was a prompt and general panic. Dashes were made on every hand toward the staircases. Cries of "fire" sounded from many throats. Claire felt herself swept by sheer bodily pressure at least twenty yards. A few seconds before this she had heard a sort of whimpering shriek from Josie Morley, and then had seen a sidelong wedge of close-packed humanity pry itself between her own form and that of the girl. Josie was clinging with both hands to the arm of James McNab at the moment of her disappearance.

Claire was more shocked than frightened. She had never before found herself in physical danger; to-night was a crucial test for her nerve and coolness. Both stood the test well. John Slocumb, who had kept close by her side, with his stout arm clasped about her waist, now felt a thrill of admiration as she turned to him and quietly said, while they stood jammed together in the panting throng, whose very fierceness of impetus had produced for it a brief, terrible calm, "I wish you would not hold me like that, please. There's no need of it."

We sometimes hear of the ruling passion that is strong in death. Claire knew there was danger of her being crushed. But she had not lost her head, as the phrase goes. She could still prefer solitary extinction to the fate of being annihilated while in the embrace of Mr. John Slocumb.

He removed his arm. "All right," he muttered, "if you'd rather go it alone."

"I would, thank you," said Claire.

(To be Continued.)

A SPECIAL INVITATION.

We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver complaints who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Natures great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

A LONG TIME.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus afflicted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure him. 87i

Something About Thermometers.

When a thermometer is to be made, the glass-blower first blows a bulb on the end of a long tube. While this tube is hot the end of the tube is inserted in mercury, and as the bulb cools the mercury rises and fills the bulb. This process is repeated until the bulb and part of the tube are filled. The bulb is then immersed in snow or chipped ice and the mercury settles to the freezing point, which is marked on the scale as 32°. If a Fahrenheit scale is to be followed. Next the bulb is put in boiling water, and the point to which the mercury rises is marked on the scale as 212°. Ten degrees of the mercury is now detached from the column by jarring, and the whole length of the tube is tested. The process is repeated with five degrees of the column being measured all the time by a standard thermometer to see if the tube is conical at any point.

They generally vary about two or three degrees, owing to the irregularity of the opening of the tube, which causes the mercury to rise slowly where the opening is too large, and too fast where the opening is too narrow. It requires great skill to blow a tube with a uniform opening the whole length.

They should be allowed to stand not less than one month—one year is better—to allow the mercury to settle, before the scale is made.

The self-registering thermometer is used for marking the highest and lowest points reached within a given time. The bulb is filled with mercury, above which, in the tube, is inserted a fine piece of steel spring; the remainder of the tube is filled with carbolic acid or creosote. The steel spring rests at the highest point it is pushed to by the mercury and is afterward drawn down by a small magnet. By a duplex arrangement and reversing the scale the lowest or coldest point is indicated in the same way. The deep-sea thermometer is of the same pattern, and is incased in a heavy copper tube to preserve it against the pressure of water. It has, besides, a self-regulating attachment. The fever or clinical thermometers are made with great nicety, and are used for determining the temperature of the human body.

Mercury is commonly used for filling the bulbs, it being highly sensitive to heat and cold, but for the extreme northern climates it will not answer, as it freezes at forty degrees below zero. When this temperature is liable to be met spirit thermometers are used, being made of alcohol colored red or blue. These spirit thermometers will not answer for high temperatures, however, as the alcohol volatilizes too readily.

There is no government standard for testing thermometers. The Signal Service uses the Fahrenheit scale. The Winchester observatory of Yale College has established a thermometric bureau for testing thermometers, either for dealers or others interested in procuring exact instruments. A small fee, ranging from fifty cents to two dollars, is charged, and a Yale certificate of correctness, is furnished. The observatory has elaborate apparatus for testing the instruments, and its services are of great value to physicians in testing clinical thermometers.

There is a new style of plain thermometer made with an elongated bulb with the tube balanced near the centre on a pivot. As the mercury rises above the pivot, the point of the tube is depressed, and moves along an index like the hand of a clock. This thermometer can be read with ease across a large hall. There are also many new contrivances for registering degrees of heat and cold with clock attachments to indicate the hour the temperature indicated was reached. Thermometers are also made with wire attachments, so that the mercury rising to a certain point will touch the wire and complete the circuit of a galvanic battery and sound an al

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.

It is expected that Mr. Fletcher of Woodstock will run as usual for South Oxford. Mr. Fletcher always runs.

The celebrated Weekes prejury case was concluded on Saturday, the charge being dismissed for want of the missing original of the declaration.

Mr. Gladstone's policy in Egypt is vehemently attacked by the *Times* editorially. The *Pall Mall* also declares that further delay in activo interference would be criminal.

The floods in the Western States are increasing, and the situation of the homeless and destitute people imprisoned by the waters, and in many cases without food, is growing desperate. Active measures to send relief are being adopted in many of the large cities.

The tariff bill introduced in the United States Congress, by Mr. Morrison, of the ways and means committee, besides placing a number of raw products on the free list, provides for a reduction of 20 per cent. on a great portion of the goods in the different schedules.

The petitions pouring in upon the U. S. Congress attest that few subjects of public importance are exciting a more widespread interest just now among our American neighbours than divorce. Scores of memorials, coming from all parts of the land, ask Cogress to provide for the collection of divorce statistics, with a view of learning what legislation can be had. If these sudden and remarkable manifestations of a general interest in divorce are to be taken as an index of public opinion, Congress will probably feel bound to pay some consideration to them.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the British do not like to have the Soudan relapse into semi-barbarism, with slave-selling as its principal industry. There are, it is announced, in that Province 15,000 Christians and 40,000 Egyptians; there are 1,000 commercial houses owned by Europeans and 3,000 by Egyptians, and the import and export trade is valued at £13,000,000 annually. If authority at Khartoum can be maintained by General Gordon, the sheiks pacified and the False Prophet allowed to advance no further than El Obeid, this commerce may be saved without much more blood-shed; but should General Gordon fail in his mission, Great Britain may find it necessary to send a substantial, well-disciplined army to subdue the Mahdi.

York County Council, in its present-ment suggested that the Grand Jury system should be replaced by the appointment of an officer for every county similar to the Procurator-Fiscal in Scotland. There is no county on the face of the earth where justice is meted out with greater care than in Scotland, or where the scandals attending trials are so few. We attribute this satisfactory state of affairs to the fact that in that country the majority verdict is enforced, and the petit jury is thus placed beyond a possibility of being tampered with. Doubtless, too, the ability with which the trained Procurators-Fiscal inquire into cases before trial adds to the confidence of the people in their judiciary. The system is comparatively inexpressive.

A deputation consisting of Mr. F. R. Ball, Oxford; Jno. Watson, Waterloo; D. Wheelihan, Halton; Jos. Featherstone, Peel; and J. R. Wissler, Wellington waited upon the Attorney-General on Tuesday to suggest action being taken to compel railways aided by Government grants to comply with the conditions upon which such aid was granted. The gentlemen mentioned were, under the Act incorporating the Credit Valley, elected directors for their several counties, which had heavily bonused that railway; but the fact of their being directors at all appears to have been wholly ignored, and since the absorption of the road heavy rates, violating the terms under which aid had been granted had been charged. The subject is a large one, and the municipalities have apparently much ground for complaint.—*Globe.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

COMMUNICATED.

This may, with good reason, be termed the age of Democracy. Every country inhabited by the Caucasian race shows its determination to be ruled by a council elected from among the people. The Nihilists of Russia and Socialists of Germany are plotting and murdering to enforce their recognition by the constituted authorities; had they political privileges which we enjoy they would remain quiet. France has returned to Republicanism, and Italy and Spain are beginning to show their desire for civil rights. The infection has spread to India, and the natives there now demand equal rights with their conquerors. The Australians at the late convention held at Sidney show a determination not to submit to regal authority when it conflicts with their own interests. The Irish are clamouring for Home Rule, and the Scotch for a minister who will devote his time to their interests and not be mixed up with the English Cabinet. In the Dominion two of the Provinces are muttering discontentedly with an occasional display of teeth, and old, sober-sided England, which seems to be, latterly, a rendezvous for Nihilists, Socialists and agitators of every description, is showing unmistakable signs of a Republican feeling. For some time the average opinion has decided that the House of Lords was not necessary to the good government of the State; that it is rather a clog impeding legislation demanded by the majority of the people. Not being responsible to the people and not being under the necessity of cultivating their good will in order to obtain a continuance of their position, the Lords are not likely to serve any one's interests but their own, nor will they pass any measures hurtful to their own order, be they ever so necessary to the people. They are the landed proprietors of Britain, and the people of Great Britain know too well that the interests of the land-owners often clash with their own, and they (the people) suffer accordingly, and consequently demand that the Lords meet their representatives upon the floor of the House of Commons, and that the institution be made supreme in the government of the State. But the great difficulty is how to get rid of their Lordships. The Bill providing for their dissolution must obtain their consent before it becomes law, and it will probably be a long time before the peers consent to their own destruction. The only way left is by a revolution, but the English people have good reason to believe that little good is accomplished by such means. They ridded themselves of this august assembly once before by means of a revolution, and found themselves tamely submitting to a despotism when they had cooled their ire. The English very sensibly consider that every revolution is followed by a reaction which leaves them in a worse state than when they began. It is very probable that the people will leave their constitution to be modified gradually by time, and it is not likely that they will get rid of the Lords just yet.

S. W. R,

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

The Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections met yesterday morning to consider the case of Hon. Adam Crooks, M. P. P. for South Oxford. The Attorney-General presented a copy of the record of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, which appointed trustees for Mr. Crooks's estate, and Drs. Spragge, Clarke and Hall were examined as to the nature of the late Minister's ailment. Their testimony agreed in two particulars —that Mr. Crooks is insane, and that his ailment (paresis) is incurable. The Committee will probably report to the House to-day.

Manitoba and Dakota.

THEIR LAND POLICIES CONTRASTED.

There has been a great deal said and written (pro and con) by persons of different political stripes about matters and things in Manitoba and about the exodus to Dakota, etc. As I have spent nearly two years in that part of the country, and as many people are enquiring of me with reference to the North-west, I will give you a few facts about it, which you can give to your readers if you feel inclined.

In the spring of 1882 I started for Manitoba intending to take land and make myself a home in the southern part of it. I thought that was the best part of the great country, and I think most people who are acquainted with the country are now of that opinion. I located land early in the spring before the snow was off the ground, and when summer came found that I had more water than land. My land was useless. I could not homestead a second time without trouble and expense that I was not prepared to undertake, nor indeed could I do it south of the C. P. R., as I saw the land agent for that part and learned from him that all the land south of the railroad had been withdrawn from homesteading. I had friends who came from Ontario to locate in that part of the country with me, who found after a good deal of trouble and expense that they could not get land from Government and that the railroad land in that part was not in the market and soon after found that the railroad land in the southern part of that country had passed into the hands of an English Land Company. Finding it impossible to get land in the most desirable part of our own North-west, both my friends and myself, discouraged and then disgusted, pulled up stakes and made for Dakota. We found the northern part of that Territory unsurveyed, and as far as white people are concerned unsettled; but we found good land and good water and a good supply of wood and timber, and as we had failed to get homes in Southern Manitoba we resolved to have them in Southern Dakota. A little less than eighteen months ago six of us commenced operations in our new location at the east end of Turtle Mountain, and though we have had many of the difficulties to meet which have to be contended with in all new countries, we are contented and prosperous and the difficulties peculiar to all new countries are fast passing away.

We have now a large settlement of thrifty Canadian farmers, and though our settlement is so young we have a thriving town which we call St. Johns; we have four stores, two hotels, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop and many other conveniences, and there is every prospect that other industries will be started in the spring.

The Washington Government has been very considerate, and even kind, and has connected our settlement with the railroad at Devils Lake, a distance of eighty miles, by a tri-weekly mail and stage, and we have the assurance that the railroad will be extended to Turtle Mountain before the coming summer. The land in Southern Manitoba is good, and if we could have secured homes there we should not have looked for anything better, but as we could not get land in our own country we sought and found it in the neighbouring State, and are now quite satisfied that we made the change. And whatever may be said to the contrary, it is a fact that Canadians are constantly coming from Manitoba and other parts of the Dominion to this part of Dakota, and we are quite willing they shall come. I have just received word from that country that there have been hundreds of Canadians there this winter looking for land. I have nothing to say against my native land; I love her still, but I feel that we were drawn from her by the fickleness of the Ottawa Government with reference to the land in Southern Manitoba. I felt very much grieved at the time, but the prospects in our new location and the kindly consideration of the Washington people have made me feel quite at home under the stars and stripes.

J. C. Hunt.

St. Johns, D.T.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Ohio River is again rising.

An entire village in Kentucky has been swept away by the floods.

Severe gale and snowstorms are prevailing in Scotland and Wales.

Catewayo is once more reported to be dead, this time of heart disease.

It is reported that 300 Christian catechists have been murdered in Tonquin.

The pope has granted the title of count to Edward Dunne, late chief justice of Arizona.

An Irish farmer has been stabbed and his throat cut by agrarians on the highway at Newross.

The Governor-General has sent a check for five hundred dollars for the poor of Montreal.

While a wedding party was crossing the River Thessis, near Vienna, Austria, the ice broke, and 35 of the party were drowned.

The Scott Act vote in Princess county, Prince Edward Island, was: For repealing the act, 936; against, 2,582; majority against, 1,646.

A painful sensation has been caused in Austria by the Emperor conferring a decoration upon the Hugarian mayor who instigated the recent prosecution against Jews for murdering a Christian girl.

Documentary evidence of plots against the lives of high personages in Astria will be submitted to the Reichsrath on the debate over the rigorous measures adopted against Socialism. Proof has been obtained of a connection between Socialists in Austria and Russia.

A lady died suddenly in Dayton, Ohio, last month, and was buried. Suspicion having been aroused, her parents had her exhumed, when the horrible discovery was made that she had been buried alive. The body bore terrible evidence of her narrow prison.

The news from the Soudan is anything but assuring. Col. Baker seems to be in a very precarious situation. The number killed in the fight at Tokar was very large. The Egyptian troops under Col. Baker seem to be utterly worthless, and it is doubtful whether he has at his disposal parties capable of offering efficient defence.

The reported negotiations for an Anglo-French occupation of Egypt are declared to be without foundation. The position of the garrison at Sinkat is simply horrible. They have devoured everything in the shape of food; all the camels, cats, and dogs have been eaten, and they are now subsisting on the eaves of trees.

The case of the Baccarat Clubs has revealed unsuspected depths of aristocratic gambling in London, England. Charles Russell, who defended the culprits, declared that in many clubs judges, bishops, and statesmen played nightly for high stakes; and Russell ought to know, for he is notoriously the boldest gambler as well as the greatest advocate in the English Courts.

It is four years ago since the murder of the Donnelly family took place in Biddulph, Middlesex County, and there is yet no clue to the murderers. Bill Donnelly is now a constable in that county, and he does not despair of yet being able to get at the real culprits. He was interviewed in London recently, and told a reporter that he had waited four years for his revenge, but if need be he would wait twenty more, so certain was he that his family would be vindicated at last. He claims that there has been a great mortality among the people who were alleged to be concerned in the murder, and he looked upon it as a sort of vengeance. He says fifteen persons, some of whom were called as witnesses at the trial, and others who were arrested for the murder, have since died.

THE CARNIVAL BALL.

Dresses Worn by Some of the Ladies.

Writing of the great carnival ball which was held at the Windsor House, Montreal, on Friday night, a correspondent says: In regard to the costumes, cream and canary colored silks seemed to predominate. Diamonds in the hair generally formed the ornaments. The following among other dresses were noticed:

The Marchioness of Lansdowne—Bodice of gold, satin broche, cream satin skirt trimmed with Turkish embroidery and a quantity of cream lace; ornaments, diamonds and rubies.

Lady Melgund—White satin bodice, gold broche, skirt of white tulle with gold feathers, flowers and sash; ornaments, pearls, stars and tiara of diamonds.

Lady Florence Anson — Brown tulle, yellow ostrich feathers and satin ribbons.

Lady Alexander Russell—Violet brocade, satin, honiton lace, pearls and diamonds.

Miss Hendrie, Hamilton—Corn silk, shirred, gold ornaments.

Miss Alice Ewing Park, Hamilton—Pale pink satin, with beaded front of white and pink water lilies; Honiton lace; ornaments, diamonds and natural flowers.

Mrs. M. G. Holder, Ingersoll—White satin, trimmed with lace and ostrich feathers; moire train; Medici collar of ostrich feathers; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Joseph Hickson — Black silk, white lace and pearls and ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. H. H. Cook, Toronto—Elegant toilet of black embossed gossamer, over coral satin, petticoat and corsage of variegated pearls; ornaments, carnations and diamonds.

Miss J. Rutherford, Galt—Pink India lawn, with ruby velvet bodice; gold ornaments.

Miss Cameron, Woodstock—Pink silk and Spanish lace; gold ornaments.

Miss Turner, Hamilton—Black satin, court train of Spanish lace, pearls and diamonds.

Miss Kate Turner — Pale blue satin skirt with white satin court train and pearls and jewels.

The following is a list of the flowers used in the decorations of the ball room: 5,000 roses, 5,000 pinks, 2,000 violets, 1,009 lilies of the valley, 1,000 hyacinths, 2,000 camelias, 1,000 japonicas, and a variety of other plants all grown in this vicinity.

The Industrial Census of India.

British journals bring interesting details of the industrious census of India in 1881. The total population of the country is 253,891,821, and of this enormous number only 85,544 persons are British-born subjects, and 56,646 are soldiers and 12,088 females. Practically less than 17,000 male civilians, wielding an army of 56,000 men, control the vast empire. The whole number of Europeans returned is only 146,612. The occupations of 102,629,000 persons are defined, and of these 71,199,000 are engaged in agriculture or the care of animals. In industrial occupations 21,041,000 persons are engaged, 12,859,000 males and 8,182,000 females. The workers in cotton and flax number 5,485,455; in clothing, 2,815,280; in vegetable food, 3,165,429; in stone, clay and earthenware, 1,850,974; in houses and building, 836,553; in guns and resins, 762,526; in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves, 680,732; in gold, silver and precious stones, 472,956, and in iron and steel only 473,361. Engaged in the work of government, national, local and municipal, are 1,843,000 persons, of whom 315,000 are classed as belonging to the army. The professional classes embrace 1,451,000 persons.

Assessing the Damages.

A few weeks since a railroad collision on one of the roads leading out of New York killed, among others, a passenger living in an interior town. His remains were sent home in good shape, and a few days after the funeral the attorney of the road called upon the widow to effect a settlement. She placed her figures at $20,000.

"Oh, that sum is unreasonable," replied the attorney. "Your husband was nearly fifty years old?"

"Yes, sir."

"And lame?"

"Yes."

"And his general health was poor?"

"Quite poor."

"And he probably would not have lived over five years?"

"Probably not, sir."

"Then it seems to me that two or three thousand dollars would be a fair compensation."

"Two or three thousand," she echoed. "Why, sir, I counted that man for ten years, run after him for ten more, and then had to chase him down with a shot gun to get him before a preacher. Do you suppose that I'm going to settle for the bare cost of shoe leather and ammunition?"—*Wall Street News.*

He Was Going to Take Something Warm.

Thimblethorpe was going to take a Russian bath the other day when he met his friend Boomby.

"Where are you going?" was the first greeting that met Thimblethorpe's ears after they had shaken hands.

"Oh, I am going to take something warm," as he slowly contracted his left eyelid. "Come along?"

Nothing loth Boomby caught on, and followed his bosom crony into what he thought was an exceedingly hot room.

"Let us take a drink of water before we order the stimulants," remarked Thimblethorpe.

"A good idea," was the answer, "for I feel awful warm."

He partook of the *aqua pura*, and soon the perspiration began to ooze from every pore.

"Come out of this," he said; "I couldn't drink anything stronger than soda now." Just then, as he glanced at the shelves around the room, on which were reclining several nude figures, it began to dawn upon him that he had been made a victim of a huge practical joke,

"Don't say a word about it and I'll stand a quart bottle," he whispered, as he darted out of the street door and into the nearest apothecary shop to cool off. —*Boston Courier.*

A Hard-Boiled Egg.

A commercial traveller jumped from the train at a small station, and shouted to the proprietor of the lunch counter to give him a hard-boiled egg and a piece of mince pie.

He ate the pie hurriedly, and was attempting to break the egg when the conductor gave the signal for starting.

"What in Great Cæsar's name is the matter with this egg?" he yelled.

"Is it rotten?" asked the proprietor.

"Rotten? no, but I can't make any impression on it, and here I am as hungry as a wolf and the train half way out of the yard;" and he made a dash for the back platform of the rear car, which he just succeeded in reaching.

"Well, I'm blowed," said the proprietor of the lunch counter, poking it with a knife, "I didn't give the young man a china nest egg."—*Ex.*

Sixty Feet Under the Sea.

"I was once a diver—not a wrecker, but a pearl diver—and a hard business it was," recently observed the captain of a Spanish brig to a reporter of the California *Times*. "We worked off the Mexican and Panama coasts, principally on the Pacific side. Sometimes we worked alone, but generally on shares, and sometimes for pay. We went to the grounds in small sailing vessels, then we took to the small boats and covered as much ground as possible. Each man had a basket, a weight and a knife. For sharks? Yes, but it is a poor defence, for it is almost impossible to swing the arm with any force under water. The best weapon is a short spear. When you reach the ground you strip, put your feet in a big sinker, take the basket that has the rope for hoisting, drop over, and soon find yourself at the bottom.

"Then your business is to knock off as many oysters as you can and pile them into the basket before you lose your wind. It is a terrible strain, but I could stand it in those days for six minutes, and I have known some men who could stay down ten; but it is sure death in the long run. If the ground is well stocked you can get twenty or more shells, but it is all luck. When the basket is full it is hauled up, and after

Bradlaugh took his seat in the British House of Commons, but was excluded again by a vote of 228 to 120.

How Fast They Stick Hogs in Chicago.

I arose early this morning and went to the stock-yards, where it is said, they kill, dress and *freeze* a steer in one minute. I thought this a gross exaggeration, but when I saw a pig put through its performance in 35 seconds, I can believe the story.

Phil Robinson, in that very charming book of his called "Sinners and Saints," gives, to a nicety, the operation of pork killing as carrried on in this city, which is both graphic and elaborate. As I cannot give you Mr. Robinson's history of the stock yards in full, I might condense the same.

For instance, we saw a pisbald pig grunting and snorting in his pen, a quarreling member of a quarrelsome family. Now, what happened to that porker was this: He was suddenly seized by the hind leg and jerked up on a small crane. This swung him swiftly through the fatal door through which no pig ever returns. On the other side stood a man with a long, glittering knife in his hand. One plunge of the cruel weapon in his fair, fat neck, and the dead pig shot across a trough and through another doorway, and then there was a splash. He had fallen head first into a vat of boiling water. Some unseen machinery passed him along swiftly to the other end of the terrible bath, and there a waterwheel picked him up and flung him out on a sloping counter. Here another machine seized him, and with one revolution scraped him as bald as a nut. And down the counter he went, losing his head as he slid past a man with a hatchet, and then presto! he was up again by the heels. In another dreadful handful a man emptied him, and while another squirted him with water, the pig—registering his own weight as he passed the teller's box—shot down the steel bar from which he hung, and whirled around the corner into the ice-house. One long cut of a knife made two "sides of pork" out of that piebald pig. Two hacks of a hatchet brought away his backbone. And then in 35 seconds from his last grunt—dirty, hot-headed, noisy—the pig was hanging up in two pieces, cleaned, tranquiled, *iced*.

Think of it. That poor and most unfortunate porker, who, before he had quite made up his mind whether to resent the first liberty taken with his hind leg, was dead as a door nail, and half a minute later was actually ready for the cook.

An Even Thing.

The teller of a bank in New York reports the following incident:

A German citizen, approaching the window, requested that a check payable to the order of Schweitzercase be cashed.

"Ja, dot's me," he nodded reassuringly, in answer to the teller's look of inquiry.

"But I don't know that you are Mr. Schweitzercase. You must get yourself identified," said the teller.

"How vas dot?" asked the German citizen, with a puzzled look.

"You must get some one to identify you," repeated the bank officer; "I don't know you."

"Ah, ja," cried Hans, much relieved. "Dot's all right. I don't know you neider."—*Washington Capital.*

Railroading in Russia.

On the whole, however, railway travelling in Russia is not disagreeable. The "scenery" suggests Scotland only as opposites suggest one another. But the eye soon grows accustomed to the vast monotonies of this neutral-tinted "Europe of plains," and the slowness of motion itself tends to concentrate the attention of the passenger upon the interior phases of his progress. Well, as I know the route between New York and Omaha, I prefer the comfort of a Russian first-class carriage on any of the large lines. This second-class accomodation is superior to that of English railways; third-class carriages are generally without upholstery. The open, end-to-end system is, however, applied to all the classes—an advantage which, where the distances travelled are great and the stoppages few, as is often the case in Russia, becomes a positive luxury. From a west European point of view, moreover, fares are decidedly low. For six roubles, or twelve shillings, a ticket is supplied for a journey of about one hundred miles; the same distance in the second-class involves an expenditure of four roubles, while the cost of travelling in the third is about a half-penny per mile. Formerly nobody travelled third-class in Russia, save peasants, workmen or poor students. During the last dozen years a change has taken place in the habits of railway passengers. Whether class distinctions are breaking down through the failure of the *chin* to keep them in robust vitality, or whether the fact I am about to state is referable to the "scarcity of money," so much proclaimed in Russia at the present time, I cannot undertake to decide. What is certain is that the "moneyed" classes—the landed proprietors, capitalists and people who have means without occupation—are beginning to content themselves with railway travel in its cheapest form, and that on some of the lines, as if responding to the change, a third-class carriage has made its appearance, more spacious, more comfortable than the old, and lighted, not like it with a tallow candle, but with gas. But the new elements of the third-class passenger traffic—to use for a moment the language of an annual report—do not drive out the old. Fully half the occupants of a third-class carriage remain peasants—children of the steppe and plain—giants in bark sandals and sheepskin overcoats, whom, thanks to Tourgeneff, one feels one has met somewhere before.

Why She Didn't Consume as Much Gas as Usual.

"How is it that my gas bill is smaller than usual? I certainly consumed as much last month as the month previous."

"The bill is according to the meter. You are not burning as much in the parlor as you did during the previous month."

"On the contrary," said the man of the house, "we are burning more. Month before last my daughter was absent from home and the gas was never left burning later than nine o'clock in the parlor, but last week she returned, and it is often twelve o'clock now before I hear the young man who calls on her take his departure."

"Well, I am unable to explain it. I only know that I pass your house every night and I notice through the window that the gas is turned down, very, very low."

"H'm, yes; just receipt the bill, please."

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

THE reason why "Nonauch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms, Mops, Floor, Stove Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes, Damps and Chimneys, Clocks. Eavetroughing and repairing done promptly, Heating Drums and Stove Pipes, Dishes of all kinds, Smoothing Irons Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons, Scales, large and small, Spades, Forks, Shovels and Hoes, Mixed Paints, all ready for the brush; any tint or colour Boiled and Raw Oils, Root Cutters, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, Corn Planters, Farmer's Bells, Carpet Sweepers, Dry and Liquid Measures, Bird Cages, Lanterns; Stove Polish, Lead and Iron Piping, Gas Fittings, Hog Rings and Hog Holders, everything in the House Furnishing Line, Axle Grease, Cisterns Pumps, Wheelborrows, Sinks, and everything that is wanted to keep house with.

Cash paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bones of all kinds, Woollen and Cotton Rags, Old Brass, Copper and Lead, old Zinc, old Wrought and Cast Iron, all kinds of Furs, Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Horse Hair, Tallow and Beeswax.

47. H. CAMPBELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:46 a. m.	6:55 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
3:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, Cheap, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to H. O'CONNOR, JR., Broker, Ingersoll

January 16th, 1884. 1583m

BYCICLE FOR SALE.

An English Bycicle in good order. Cost $70, will be sold for $30. Apply at THE CHRONICLE Office.

Dec. 6, 1883. 1572

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent.—£500,000

H. O'CONNOR, jr., Broker, Ingersoll.

Office—Opposite Imperial and Merchants Banks.

Ingersoll, Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578t

NELLES & STEVENS

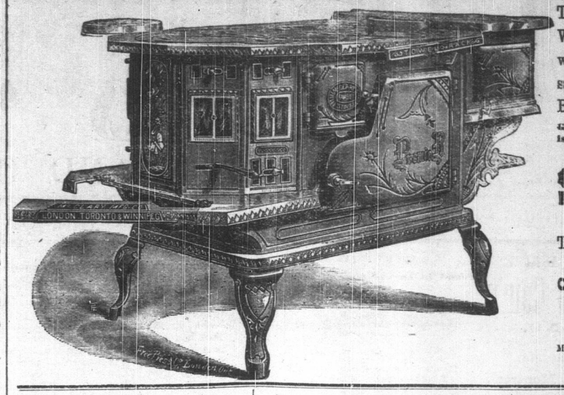
Having opened out in the O'Neil stand, in General Groceries, take this their first opportunity of soliciting a call from the people of Ingersoll and vicinity. Our stock will at all times be found replete with everything to be found in a First-class Grocery. TEAS A SPECIALTY.

By strict attention to business, care in the selection of a first-class article in buying, we hope to merit a portion of the trade of the community and still retain the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late proprietor,

W. B. NELLES. M. L. STEVENS.

Ingersoll, February 14th, 1884. 83

COMBINATION STOVE.



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

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

S. KING

Star House,

Thames Street, Ingersoll.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, and Pails

MADE TO ORDER.

PRICES LOW.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property; one of the best paying hotels in the County; alac 50 acres improved land in Hough ton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to C. GARNER, Thamesford P.O.

June 21st 1883. 1534t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE BAILEY, of the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, and Province of Ontario, Carriage Maker, has made an assignment to

ALFRED H. ELLIS,

Of the said Town of Ingersoll, Hardware Merchant, of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said George Bailey, are requested to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, on or before the said

Ninth day of March next

A statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration.

The said Trustee will after the said Ninth day of March next, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rato among the creditors of the said George Bailey, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll, this tenth day of Jan., A.D, 1884.

A. H. ELLIS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE —OF— VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at

Brady's Hotel, in the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, on

Saturday the 16th day of February

A.D. 1884, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, by

James Brady, Esq., Auctioneer,

The following valuable farm properties, viz:

PARCEL No. 1—The northerly 135 acres of Lot Number 23, in the 5th Concession of

NORTH OXFORD,

(Formerly North Dorchester), and more particularly described in instrument registered in the Oxford Registry Office, No. 26,918. This parcel is situate about 6 miles West of the Town of Ingersoll, on the river road, and within a short distance of a church, School House, Cheese Factory. The soil is a light gravley loam, about 30 to 35 acres is timbered with Beech, Maple and Small Hemlock. The property is well fenced. There is on the Northern portion of this Parcel, a good Frame House about 20x22, 1½ storeys high, with wood shed attached. Frame Barn, about 40x30, with shed attached. A Frame Drive House, about 22x36; Frame Hog Pen about 16x14; An orchard containing a number of Apple, Peach, Cherry and Plumb Trees. There is on the Southerly portion of this Parcel, a log house, a good frame barn about 60x36, with good hog pen attached, a young and thrifty orchard.

This parcel will be sold subject to a mortgage for $6000; bearing 6 per cent. interest, and extending over a period of years. The purchaser to have possession on March 1st, 1884.

PARCEL No. 2—The Easterly 74 acres of Lot A, in the 5th Concession of the Township of

NORTH DORCHESTER,

South of the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex, and more particularly described in instrument registered in the Registry Office for said County of Middlesex, as London, as No. 6,081. This parcel is situate about 10 miles from the Town of Ingersoll, and 6½ miles from Mount Elgin; about 15 to 20 acres of this parcel is high-land soil, sandy loam. The lowland is swampy. Government drain runs near by, making property easily capable of drainage. The knolls are timbered with Beech, Maple, Cherry, Oak and some Pine, the low parts with Black Ash and Tamarac. Possession of this parcel given immediately upon condition of purchase. This Parcel will be sold subject to a mortgage for $800.

The above properties will be sold in Separate parcels and subject to a reserved bid.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid down on day of sale, balance within 30 days thereafter.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES BRADY, Esq., Ingersoll.

Or to GEORGE W. WELLS, Solicitor, Simcoe, Ont.

Dated January 23rd, 1884. 1585t

BECK.

HAVING Bought out the Business Lately carried on by ROBT. YOUNG

We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of

FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED GOODS

Fine Confectionery.

OYSTERS

JELLYS, JAMS

Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,

And hope by close attention to busines ard

SELLING CHEAP

To merit the patronage of the public.

GEO. BECK.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

HOLD ON —AND— Dont be in a Hurry —BUT— GO STRAIGHT —TO— SHRAPNELL'S

AND BUY YOUR

Xmas Goods

Candies, &c., —AT— Half Price

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY AT SHRAPNELL'S,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580

I. COYNE

Has just received an immense stock of

Grey and White Cottons, Check Shirting, Denims, Cottonades, Ducks, Prints, Etc.,

For the early spring trade, which he now offers by the yard or piece at

Rock Bottom Prices!

Piles of Prints from 5 cents per yard up. See our 35 inch Grey Cotton at 6¾cts. See our Check Canada Shirtings at 10c and 12½cts, worth 20 per cent. more. See our 30 cent. Cottonades for 25 cents. In Dress Goods and Silks I. Coyne offers astonishing value. Coloured Silks for 37½ cts worth 50 cts. Dress goods at 10, 12½ and 15 cts per yard, worth 20 per cent more.

You will consult your best interests by calling on I. COYNE when in Town and examining his immense variety of NEW GOODS. We take a pleasure in showing you through, no matter whether you buy or not.

I. COYNE has also just received a wholesale stock of Embroideries in beautiful designs, which he is selling at prices much below those of last spring.

EVERY LADY IN WANT OF EMBROIDERIES SHOULD SEE OUR IMMENSE VARIETY.

The largest stock and the largest assortment of New Goods in Ingersoll are to be found at I. COYNE'S.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

I. COYNE.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey's Block, Thames Street,

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

Learn & Co

ARE SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets,

Black and Col. Velvet Plushes,

FOR EVENING WEAR.

Also for evening wear a large assortment of

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK.

We are also selling the Balance of our winter stock at great reductions.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Blank Books, Inks, Blotting, Mucilage, Etc. Only the best quality

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Including Violins, Flutes, Piccolos, Concertinas, Harmonicas, &c.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Promptly and Properly executed at

P. W. CAMPBELL,

WARREN'S OLD STAND, CHRISTOPHER'S BLOCK.

January 16th, 1884. 1584



HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Xmas & New Years.

R. H. YOUNG

Has on hand a large assortment of

BLANKETS

And all kinds of

HARNESS!

And everything required for the winter campaign.

ESPECIAL GOOD VALUE.

OLD STAND, PHOENIX BLOCK,

Opposite the Market,

Cash or Wood taken in exchange for goods.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1780

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS BROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll.

ember 22, 1881.

A Fact Established,

—THAT—

Wilkinson's

IS THE

PLACE TO BUY

YOUR

Groceries, Crockery, AND GLASSWARE.

Also a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts. Prices to suit the Times.

Note the place, one door West of Daly House.

KING STREET WEST.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883.

THE "Little Wonder."

Re-Opening!

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name.
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS.

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

THOS. HENDERSON

Practical Machinist.

THE CELEBRATED



WHITE SEWING MACHINE

At

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Specials—C., R. I. & P. R'y.
Credit Sale—John Phillips.
Auction Sale—W. H. Cope.
Auction Sale—D. M. Sutherland.
Advertisers—J. C. Hough.
Warning—Guggisberg Bros. & Co.
Hardware—A. H. Ellis.
Auction Sale—Wm. Harris.
Executors' Sale—Wm. Dundas.
Notice—Bell Telephone Company.
Executors' Notice—J. C. Hegler.
For Sale—Jas. F. McDonald.
Notice of Divorce—Daniel Bullis.
Stoves—S. King.
Groceries—Nelles & Stevens.
Special—O. T. A.
Special—W. C. T. U.
Special—W. C. T. U.
Special—Mass Meeting.
Special—Frank Leslie's,

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

THIS is St. Valentine's Day.

CARNIVAL to-morrow night.

THE Oxford Medical Association is in session here to-day.

HELLO!—Our friends can now communicate with THE CHRONICLE office by telephone.

THE Boston Opera Co. gave an excellent entertainment to a small audience on Thursday evening.

LEFT.—J. S. Palmer, cheese buyer, seems to have left town without advising some of his most interested friends of his departure.

SCOTT ACT.—The Scott Act will be voted on in this county on the 20th prox. Both sides seem very sanguine of success.

WHITE BROS.—Do not forget the tea meeting on Wednesday evening next at the Baptist Church. The White Brothes will furnish a choice selection of music.

DELEGATES.—Thos. Bowers, M. D., and Mr. E. L. Smith of this town are delegates to the grand lodge, Y. M. P. B. A., now being held at Toronto.

NEW HEARSE.—In purchasing another hearse Mr. McIntyre seems to be ready for every emergency. This now one has several new features and can readily be changed from runners to wheels.

SUNDAY NIGHT LECTURES.—Remember the lecture in the B. C. Church on Sabbath evening next. The one of last Sabbath was well attended and the lecture proved a most instructive one.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.—The following have been reappointed License Commissioners in this county:—North Riding—John Dunlop, Angus Munroe, John Douglas. South Riding—David S. Butterfield, William Dunn, Robert Vance.

OYSTER SUPPER.—The employees of the office of Noxon Bros. Mf'g Co. and the heads of the various departments with their wives, were entertained to an oyster supper at the residence of Mr. Dexter Day on Tuesday last. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—J. L. Perkins' bankrupt stock of groceries was sold on Saturday last in Hamilton at the high figure of 71 cents on the dollar, to Mr. Brand of Embro, where the stock has been removed. We have heard that Mr. Brand is sick of his bargain. 88i

BUSINESS TROUBLES.—Business seems to be panicky just now in Ingersoll. We hope the storm will soon blow over and business matters settle down into quiet and orderly shape again. The few failures that we have had have not been unexpected nor have they been very extensive.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. Williams, D.D., chairman of the Woodstock district, and ex-President of the London conference, will preach the anniversary missionary sermons in the M. E. Church, Charles-street, on Sabbath, Feb. 24th, a week from next Sabbath. More next week.

NOXON MANUFACTURING CO.—The Noxon Works resumed work yesterday after having been closed down for over a month past, to allow the removal of the machinery to the new shops. The screech of the whistle again is a welcome sound to the large number of working men employed by the Co.

SCOTT ACT MASS MEETING.—A temperance mass meeting will be held in the town hall on Monday evening next, 18th inst. Addresses will be given by Rev. John Neil, B. A., of the County of Halton, and Rev. Mr. McMullen, of Woodstock, to commence at eight o'clock. 88r

A BROOM BRIGADE.—A broom brigade has just been formed in town consisting of ten of the fair daughters of Ingersoll. They intended giving an exhibition at the carnival to-morrow night, but owing to a row in the ranks last night and the captain becoming insulted the show was deferred to some indefinite period.

NOXON WORKS FIRE PROTECTION.—On Saturday the Noxon Co. waterworks threw two streams of water to the top of Erskine church steeple. The system of waterworks now in use in this establishment is most complete in every respect, rendering it next to impossible for a fire to gain much headway.

SOCIAL.—The friends of the B. C. Church Oxford Street, have arranged to have a splendid social on Tuesday evening Feb. 19th. The provisions consisting of fruit, cakes and candies will be served around in bags. After which a programme of vocal and instrumental music will entertain the meeting, interspersed with short addresses. Tickets at the door 15cts. Doors open at 7.30, commencing at 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Last Sabbath, Rev. J. A. Murray, London, preached able sermons to large congregations in the Presbyterian church here.—The anniversary services of the Presbyterian Sabbath School was held on Monday evening. There was a large attendance of scholars and parents. Tea was served to the children in the basement of Erskine church, and a literary entertainment was held in Knox church.

CATALOGUE.—We are in receipt of a "Catalogue of Small Fruits" from A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines. Mr. Smith is well known to all leading horticulturists as one of the pioneers in choice fruit in Canada. His small fruit consists of select varieties and we are pleased to note that those of "improved stock" are called after old familiar names such as "Niagara", &c., and one choice variety of strawberry is called "The Canada."

OYSTER SUPPER.—A very enjoyable evening was spent by the brothern of St. John Lodge on Thursday evening last, in the oyster parlour of Bro. Vaney, it being the after piece to the installation of Bro. Jackson into the mysteries of Masonry. Mr. Jackson since his coming to Ingersoll has made many friends. After the refreshments the company were entertained with songs, recitations &c., from Bros. Hegler, Gibson, Thompson, McLeod, Sumner, Underwood and others.

N. R. OF O., B. & E. O. AG. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Directors of the North Riding of Oxford, Blandford & East Oxford Agr'l Societies was held on Saturday, the 2nd February, when it was resolved that the two latter societies amalgamate with the North Riding of Oxford society this year for exhibition purposes on the same terms as before. It was also resolved to hold a seed grain fair on Wednesday, 12th March, and a stallion fair on Wednesday, 23rd April, at Woodstock, under the auspices of the united societies.

SNOW, ICE, RAIN.—The weather during the past week has accomodated itself to the whim of every forecaster in every almanac and newspaper in the country; snow, hail, rain, have followed in rapid succession.

What is it falls so soft and slow,
In country white as lillies blow,
In city black as any crow?
The snow.

What is it that is puradise
To those who out a strange device,
And tumble on it just like dice?
The ice.

What causes children to complain,
From counting snakes as all refrain,
And with the skating raises Cain?
The rain.

COURSE OF TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The ladies of the Ingersoll C. W. T. U. have arranged to have two lectures of the "Star Lecture Course" as managed by Dr. Youmans of St. Catharines given in Ingersoll. The first will be delivered in the town hall, Wednesday, Feb. 27, by Geo. W. Bain, Kentucky's "Silver tongued temperance orator." He is one of the most gifted speakers of the United States. Let us not miss the treat of hearing him. The San Jose *Daily Mercury* says: "He has personal magnetism which is wonderful, a fund of humor inexhaustible, and perfect ocean of eloquence." The second will be delivered April 3rd, by Hon. John B. Finch, of which further notice will be given. Tickets for single lecture 20 cts; for both lectures 35 cts. Remember the dates.

ALWAYS AHEAD.—Mr. McIntyre has purchased a very stylish new glass hearse, which, with the former hearse, will enable him to fill all orders in the undertaking line promptly. 87r

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store: Sign big lamp. 80.

Personal.

Mr. John Webster, who has been section boss for the last twenty years on the G.T.R. is dangerously ill.

Mr. P. H. Paine, of Lake Linden, Mich., is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Jas. McGolrick, of Chatham, formerly of Ingersoll, is in town.

Mr. Joseph McKay, brother of Dr. McKay, has returned from Manitoba for a brief period. He is with his family at Mt. Elgin. Mr. McKay speaks highly of his location South of Brandon.

Mr. Perkins, father of Messrs. Geo. and J. L. Perkins of this town was seized with a fit of apoplexy on Saturday last and at present is very low. Slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Curliana.

The Ingersoll junior curlers played a return match with Sarnia at the later place yesterday, the result being another victory for our boys.

"For oh, it is a glorious game,
There's nane on earth that ye can name
Will gar your heart bleeze a' aflame,
Like our gran' game o' curlin'."

A rink of young players of the Sarnia Club played a similar rink from the Ingersoll Club, at Ingersoll, on Thursday last:—

SARNIA.	INGERSOLL.
J. Ross,	C. Slawson,
J. Sims,	Ralph King,
Wm. Thomas,	O. E. Robinson,
W. B. Ireland, skip.....7.	Jas. Vance, skip....27
Majority for Ingersoll, 20.	

Tilsonburg curlers have received a challenge from the Ingersoll club.

Let southern climes hae gems fu' rare,
And flowery glades that scent the air,
But a' their joys can ne'er compare
Wi' our gran' game o' curlin'.
Our brose, our parritch and our kale,
Aye leave our sons baith stout and hale,
O' men they are the pick and wale,
I' our gran' game o' curlin'.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the above was held on Monday, January 28th.

Members present:—The Chairman, Messrs. King, Williams, Sutherland, Hewitt, Sudworth and Ferguson.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Several accounts were read and on motion referred to the Finance Committee.

Declaration of office made by Wm. Sutherland, A. McKay and J. H. Hegler.

The Board then organized.

On motion Mr. Sudworth was appointed Chairman and Mr. Gordon Sec.-Treas.

The Special Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees for the current year brought in their report, as follows: Committee on teachers, Messrs. Hegler, Williams, King, McKay and Slawson; Finance, Messrs. Ferguson, Flewelling and Vance; Property, Messrs. Sutherland, Hewitt and Norsworthy; the first named in each case be the chairman, which was on motion adopted.

Board adjourned.

MANITOBA WHEAT.—Mr. Partlo has just received the first carload of Manitoba wheat ever delivered in Ingersoll. It reached here yesterday via. C. V. R. It is a very fair sample.

SMOKING LEGISLATORS.—The Kincardine *Standard* complains that the Council meetings there are held in a dense cloud of tobacco smoke, so general is the use of the weed.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Col. Bain, Kentucky's great temperance orator, will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall here on the 27th of this month, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Association.

TELEPHONES.—The Telephone Co. are hard at work, and every business place of importance in town is likely to be put in direct communication with every where. The wires are spread out to the four corners of creation.

CEDAR BLOCK.—The town of Galt is laying in a large quantity of cedar for block paving in the summer. This kind of roadway for towns and cities is becoming recognized as the most pleasant as well as most durable and economical.

DOMINION LICENSE ACT.—An extra of the *Canada Gazette*, just published, contains the names of those appointed as License Commissioners under the Dominion Act, the mayor in cities and the wardens in counties being on the Boards by virtue of their offices. Those for Oxford County are Judge Macqueen and M. Walsh.

BELL TELEPHONE CO.—Connecting lines are now open for conversation or message to London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Woodstock, Paris, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Peterboro, Lindsay, Kingston and intermediate points. For particulars apply to the agent of the central office, C. C. L. Wilson.

WOOD.—The high price of firewood this winter has caused many people to make enquiries regarding the relative cost of coal and wood for cooking purposes, and there is no doubt that many will change their stoves before next winter. Coal is now very generally used for heating purposes, and by using it for cooking also, the necessity for wood in the households where the change is made, will be done away with.

A GOOD PLACE TO LOCATE.—The Barnum iron and wire works of Detroit and Windsor, are on the lookout for a suitable place to establish works in Canada. At present they employ 700 hands at Detroit, and 50 at Windsor. They would probably employ 200 to 300 hands in the new factory. If they want a central location, with plenty of railway accommodation, they should inspect our thriving town.

A VITAL QUESTION.—In various localities people are awaking to the importance of having something done to mitigate the evils arising from the snow blockade. At the last meeting of the Oxford county council, a resolution was adopted to "request the various municipalities of the county to consider the propriety of doing away with the rail and board fences running north and south along the highways of the municipalities, and that the clerk be authorized to forward a copy of the resolution to the clerks of the several municipalities in the county.

NOT GONE YET.—Some philanthropic citizens are endeavoring to console themselves and their friends, with the thought, the "back of the winter is broken." Well, perhaps it is, but many of us will likely be thinking six weeks hence, that it "still lives." A venerable resident of the town has said, that we are living in "an age of suppressed candor" and it may be that these rash statements about the probable duration of the winter season are the result of spasmodic efforts to control a desire to express disgust with things generally, the weather in particular.

CURLING AND SKATING.—Curling is all the rage at present and is entered into with great enthusiasm by players here. Those who play the game, as well as those who indulge in the exhilarating exercise of skating, will do well to take great care of themselves, as a cold may be so easily contracted by standing about on the ice, and a cold at this time of the year is not the easiest thing in the world to get rid of. There have been several instances of people being laid up by inflammation of the lungs in this way. The changeable weather we have had is very treacherous.

CANDLEMAS DAY.—Saturday, 2nd inst., at noon, if the traditions of the past are true, the woodchuck, the ground hog, or the bear, just as you please, came out of the hole in which he has been spending his winter, and took his bearings. The legend says that if he saw his shadow on the snow he will go back and curl up for six weeks more of cold weather; but if he saw no shadow he will not go back, for he will know that there will be little more cold weather this year. Just why these beasts choose this day — Candlemas day—for this purpose is not known, but to say that they do not go through this performance would be to fly in the face of a very old tradition, which has been preserved in the following form:

Ye ye wuddy-chukke seez hys shaddo inn ye sunne
Six wekes of wynterre shall have begunne.
Yf ye wuddy-chukke hys shaddo doe notte see
Six wekes of spryage-like weather thayre shall be.

The tradition has also come down to us in solid prouse, thus:

If ye ground hog cometh out of his habitation in ye ground, and seeth his shadow by light of ye sun, it will return to its habitation and ye weather will be cold and stormy for ye next six weeks; but if ye little animal seeth not its reflection or shadow, it will return to its winter quarters no more, and fine weather will be ye consequence.

This is the day when the farmers calls to mind the couplet:

Candlemas day,
Half your corn and half your hay.

He will also remember the adage, "As far as the sun shines in the barn door so far will the snow blow in." If he is of Scotch origin, the day will call up the old rhyme.

If Candlemas day be dry and fair,
The half o' winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas day be wet and foul,
The half o' winter's gane at Yule.

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

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

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

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 80

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

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

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

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

Meeting at London.

The ministers and representatives of the different Methodist bodies residing in the London district, met in the Dundass Centre Methodist Church in London, last Wednesday and Thursday, to re-arrange the work in the different circuits in the future.

The gathering was large and the best of spirit and good feeling pervaded the meeting.

Dr. Ryckman presided with great dignity and fairness through all the discussions.

In reference to London city it was decided to keep all the city churches open for another year, excepting the B. C. Church, London South.

A slice has been taken from the Dorchester circuit and added to Avon. Avon circuit is now composed of Longfield, Avon, Harrietsville and Zion.

Dorchester station is composed of Mossley, N. Oxford, Chivers, the Station, Putnam and Hamilton Road. This arrangement takes the B. C. society at Putnam into the Methodist society, making of them one in the future, that is, after next June.

The Thamesford station will be composed of Thamesford, Bailey's and 7th concession. This will be a small circuit and it is thought that Spearman's Corner will be taken from Dorchester, which arrangement would make them both good stations. The re-arrangement of the work farther north and west will be of no local interest, so we forbear.

These arrangements will be submitted to the provisional district meeting to meet next May, to be ratified by the first annual conference meeting in the month of June.

OXFORD STREET B. C. CHURCH.

At the third quarterly meeting of the B. C. Church, Oxford Street, held last Friday, it was decided by resolution, that as Putnam society has been taken into the London district, leaving Ingersoll in the Woodstock district, that next year Ingersoll church cannot maintain a separate pastorate. It was also resolved, that the B. C. Church be kept as a mission church and worked in connection with the other Methodist churches of this town, as may seem best to future Quarter Boards.

Different influences have combined to make the working of this church "a steep up grade" during this year, yet the receipts are ahead of any previous year of its history, notwithstanding.

A certain brother who was found guilty of trying to injure the society and pastorate to a most reckless extent was by unanimous resolution respectfully asked to leave the society and never trouble it any more.

The Rev. Dr. Gardiner, and Rev. Jas. Reynolds, favored the meeting with their presence by invitation, while the meeting was presided over by Rev. W. H. Butt, chairman of the district.

The lecture services illustrative of bible lessons will be continued in the B. C. Church for several successive Sabbaths. The diagrams for next Sabbath evening will be "The miraculous supply of manna," "The rock of Horeb" and "Wady Feiran" or the desert home of Hagar and Ishmael.

COL. WONHAM INTERVIEWED.

A National Park in the Rockies—A Yarn by the Colonel.

Winnipeg Times.

Among the arrivals from the far west on Saturday evening, was Col. Wonham, of Ingersoll, who for the past two months has been engaged in the Rocky Mountains in surveying a Park for the Dominion Government. This morning a reporter obtained from the Colonel the following account of his work:

"Some time ago I received instructions from the Department of the Interior to proceed to the Rockies and survey a park in the Cochrane Ranche Co.'s timber limit, using my own judgment as to the best location. The spot I located is about 4 miles from East Padmore and about 64 miles from Calgary in the first range of the Rockies. The scenery is grand and beautiful in the extreme, rivalling anything I have ever seen. The surface of the park, which is traversed from one end to the other by the main line of the C. P. R., is heavily timbered and contains one large lake and several smaller ones. The surface is very rocky and broken and the hills are picturesque in the extreme. As the train service does not extend past Calgary the journey west of that point has to be made by hand-car. On the return journey the hand-car party separated, and owing to the strong wind and the track being on a down grade we ran the car at the rate of thirteen miles per hour for seven hours by standing up and holding open our coats sail fashion to catch the wind."

Col. Wonham leaves for Rat Portage to-morrow, where he will survey a timber limit.

Literary Review.

There has been received at this office an advance copy of an address by Sir E. Beckett, Batt, Q. C., on the subject of "How did the world evolve itself?" It is a review of the scientific theories of Spencer, Darwin, Huxley and others, who speak of the creation by persistent force and without the aid of an actual Creator. The address is vigorously written.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—The March number is filled, as usual, with delightful reading matter—edifying and entertaining, and admirable embelishments. The popular editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., contributes a characteristic article, "Alarming Things of To-Day," and The Home Pulpit contains one of his sermons, "Sensitiveness of Christ." "Count Zinzendorf," the founder of the Moravian Church; Salem, the Old Moravian City in North Carolina"; "The Boston Institutions at Deer Island"; "Annals of Little Compton"; "Anthony Vandyck, a Court Painter"; etc., are finely illustrated and exceedingly interesting articles. "The contents are so varied and abundant that no one can fail to be gratified at the price is 25 cts a number; $2.50 per annum, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

Sexigesima Sunday.

MATENS.

Venite.....*Dr. Crotch*
Gloria.....*Dr. Barnby*
TeDeum.....*Barnby*
Benedictus.....*Goss*
Kyrie.....*Elvey*
Gloria Tibi.....*Humphreys*
Hymn 193, tune Evangelist.....*Mendelsshon*
" 138 " Balfour.....*Palmer*

EVENSONG.

Gloria.....*Crotch*
Magnificat.....*Trimmell*
Nunc Dimittes.....*Barnby*
Anthem—The Lord is My Shepherd.....*Macfarren*
Hymn 534, tune Eurocldon (by request).....*Torrance*
" 15, " Hesperus.....*Baker*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Free Libraries.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE;

SIR:—In a late issue a correspondent calls attention to the indifference shown by our townspeople to the Mechanics' Institute. I agree with him that it reflects discreditably upon us to allow the only public library we have to go to the wall. I am convinced that there are many mechanics and workingmen who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of making the acquaintance of many authors who would otherwise be unknown to them if they knew of its existence, and I firmly believe that it is among the working classes that the Institute must look for its support. Most of our wealthy citizens find no difficulty in purchasing the books that they wish to read, but to the poor man it is a great privilege to enjoy the reading of a hundred dollars worth of books upon payment of one dollar. But if the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute find it impossible to keep their Institute in operation, let us have the Free Libraries Act submitted to the people. The Mechanics' Institute could then sell their stock to the Town and the library would be open to all ratepayers. This act has been passed in several municipalities and has given perfect satisfaction. The public money cannot be spent in a better way than by cultivating and improving the minds of the people.

JUVENIS.

Ingersoll, Feb. 12, 1884.

Brooksdale.

The dedication of the new Presbyterian church at Brooksdale took place on Sabbath last, the 10th inst. The service in the morning and evening were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Galt, and in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. McPherson, of Stratford, the house being crowded to its utmost capacity on each occasion. The building which is beautifully situated on an eminence is of bright red brick. It has seating capacity of about 250, and a lecture room, the basement, capable of seating about 200.

A good second hand organ wanted. Address box 435, Ingersoll.

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

DISTRICT NEWS.

West Zorra.

Monthly examination report of S. S. No. 1, West Zorra. 4th class, over 80 per cent. of work.—Allie Sutherland, Hubert Thornton, Alfred Chenoweth. Over 50 per cent.—Violetta Harris, Lila Elliott, Clara Bennett, Robert Walker, Arthur Elliott. 3rd class over 60 per cent.—Millie Greenfield, Freddie Thornton, Ollie Hossack.

North Oxford.

Mr. Jas. Park intends building a fine brick residence the coming summer.

On the afternoon and evening of Wednesday last, Feb. 13th, a large number of the friends and relatives of H C Cope, Esq. and family, gathered at his residence, Spearman's Corners, to witness the nuptials between his eldest daughter Kate Francis, and Mr. Wm. Irwin, of N Oxford. Rev Mr Reynolds, of Ingersoll, united the happy pair in "Holy Wedlock," after which a sumptuous repast was partaken of, and one of the most enjoyable evening we have ever seen, passed into the "small hours," when the friends retired. The bride received many rich, beautiful and valuable presents. May the lives thus united be happy and bright to their close, is the wish of their friends.

Putnam.

The Rev. Mr. Rowe gives a lecture on Ancient Egypt, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Scott and family are moving to Detroit.

A union prayer meeting is to be started this (Thursday) evening in the Methodist church. After this week it will be held from house to house.

The trustees are making preparations for some extensive improvements to the school house during the coming summer.

It is reported on good authority, that should the union of the churches take place the B. C. church will be sold and service held in the C. M. church, after first of June next.

Salford.

The Rev. Mr. Grant, Baptist minister at Salford, has resigned owing to some of the congregation wanting to introduce Salvation Army worship in the church.

The following are the officers elected of Fidelity Lodge, No. 630, I.O.G.T., for the ensuing term:

W. C. T.—Bro. T. L. Newton.
W. V. T.—Sis. A. Hoag.
W. S.—Bro. W. J. Elliott.
W. T.—Sis. L. Lawrence.
W. F. S.—Bro. R. Hunter.
W. M.—Bro. O. Foster.
W. D. M.—Sis. Mary Lewis.
W. I. G.—Sis. A. Foster.
W. O. G.—Bro. Jno. Haycock.
W. A. S.—Sist. E. Foster.
W. C.—Bro. W. Newton.
W. R, H. S.—Sis. F. Hoag.
W. L. H. S.—Sis. E. Mayberry.
Organist—Sis. R. Hunt.
P. W. C. T.—Bro. J. Lewis.
L. D.—Bro. Jas. Mayberry.

Installation will be attented to by the Lodge Deputy next Tuesday evening when a full attendance is requested.

Mt. Elgin.

Nelson James has purchased Robert Smart's house and lot, Mt. Elgin, for $700.

Constable Elliott of Mt. Elgin arrested a Silver peddler on Saturday, who was sent down to Woodstock for twenty days. Cause why? No licence.

The members of Mt. Elgin Lodge, No. 222, I.O.G.F., will hold their annual entertainment at their hall, Mt. Elgin, on Friday, Feb. 15th. A fine array of talent has been secured for the occasion, consisting of music by the celebrated Ghent and Agnew families of Norwich; A. Murdoch of Ingersoll, Dutch and Irish comic; Mr. Sumner, Ingersoll, instrumental music; J. Ingleby, Springford, vocal and instrumensal; J. T. and M. Mayberry, instrumental; Jos. Gibson, Ingersoll, the well-known and eloquent speaker, will entertain the audience in his own unrivalled manner. Recitations by several talented ladies and gentlemen. Having secured the services of our old and much esteemed chairman, the Rev. C.A. Moore, of Lynden, to preside, a rich treat may be expected. Doors open at 6.30. Concert commences at 7.30. Admission 25 cts., children under 12 years, 15 cts.

Avon.

Mrs. Morris, of Otterville, is visiting friends here.

Mr. R. C. McKenney, of Watertown, Dakota, is visiting in this locality. He speaks very highly of the west and expects to return in a few weeks.

Miss Susie Collins, of Putnam, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Henry Stevens and sister Sarah, of Putnam, spent the Sabbath here.

Mr. Wade expects to finish his job of gravelling by Tuesday evening.

Mr. William McIntyre returned from Michigan last week looking as pleasant as ever.

Mr. Daniel Trimmer, of Hagarsville, is visiting friends in this locality. Mr. Trimmer was formerly a resident here.

The officers of the Northern Star Lodge, I. O. G. T., for the ensuing quarter were installed into their several offices last evening, Bro. D. McIntyre acting as L. D.

W. C. T.—Bro. C. A. Whaley.
W. V. T.—Sister Emma Cook.
W. F. S.—Bro. Will Reid.
W. T.—Sister Bertha Whaley.
W. S.—Bro. Frank Rowe.
W. M.—Bro. Geo. Dafoe.
W. O. G.—Bro. D. McIntyre.
W. S.—Sister C. A. Whaley, R. Griffin.
Organist—Sister Dafoe.
P. W. C. T.—Bro. Duncan Campbell.
L. D.—Jonathan DeGroat.
W. C.—Duncan McIntyre.

Dereham.

Council met at Mt. Elgin, Feb. 4, in regular adjourned session, all the members present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of former session read and confirmed, the following were read: Copy of resolution passed by the County council, moved by Dr. McLay, sec'd by Mr. Anderson, and resolved, That this Council request the various municipalities of the County to consider the propriety of doing away with the rail and board fences running north and south along the highways of our municipalities, and that the clerk be authorized to forward a copy of this resolution to the clerks of the several municipalities in the County; also circulars from the Canada Law Amendment Association; also from Pratt & Tracey, publishers, Strathroy, for municipal councillors hand book; also concerning the celebration of the intended U. E. Loyalist Centennial to be held in Toronto, in June, 1884. D. J. Ruckle applied for assessor, G. W. Dunphy for collector for N. half Tp. On motion, the tender of W. S. Law was accepted. By-law appointing Tp. officers was passed, J. V. Bodwell and Andrew Smart, auditors; G. W. Dunphy and Job James, collectors; Samuel Nagle, Librarian; Jas. Ryan, assessor. Fence viewers, W. S. Ferguson, C. T. Pinel, Nicholas Cuthbertson, Jas. Bradburn, J. V. Bodwell, A. Fierheller, Samuel Gregg, Wm. Wilson, Jas. Hunter, Jno. Markham, Thos. Bushell, John Fulton, J. D. Freeman, John Baxter, Alex. Bell, Jas. Ryan. Pound keepers, J. Corbett, H. Jones, E. Nicols, Thos. Scott, Jas. Service, T. Hockey, E. Corbett, J. Kipp, W. Wilson, E. Wright, J. Gould, J. Lewis. A By-law defining the engineers salary, was read a first and second time. Wm. Nancekivell gave notice that on the first Monday in March he would move to introduce a By-law to make bonuses offered under the Ontario Tree Planting Act available to the residents of this municipality. Also a By-law to offer bonuses to persons who will build wire fences along Nos. 5 and 8. roads at points where it is deed on the partons "to feed their cows." On the whey question, he would say he approved of selling it as far the best plan; would advise those raising hogs to buy whey; besides benefiting the hogs it enriched the land. Do not try to raise calves on whey; retain the calves of your best cows and feed them liberally on the start. Again referring to dividends he said: every bit of cost must be got out of the milk, and it was folly to put in in any other light. He also referred to his letter which appeared in THE CHRONICLE some time ago. Mr. Malcolm made a good many more suggestions, but as he observed on the start, he did not propose to deliver a lecture, but rather answer questions. He was interrupted quite often, which made it difficult to follow his answers, at length; he was very decided as to the question of whey, while Mr. Caddy and others advocated the delivery of whey for the coming season at least, as many would not be prepared for the change. Discussion took place on the delivery of milk to the carriers. Mr. Jarvis proposed that this matter should also be left as it was last year. Carried. Mr. Hyslop gave a good deal of information as to his management of calves. Various questions were discussed appertaining to the immediate concern of the factory. All seemed highly elated over the success of the meeting and it is worthy of remark that a more intelligent body of men never met together to discuss cheese interests. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Malcolm was proposed by Mr. Hyslop and carried with enthusiasm. Below is an extract from the annual report of the Company as prepared by the able Secretary, Mr. Francis, and which we re-publish by request:—Total amount of milk received, 2,488,378 lbs.; total amount of cheese made, 241,998 lbs.; average, 10 28-100; average price received, 11 5-100c.; total number cows, 829; paid per standard cow for milk drawing, $2.07; amount paid per standard cow, $31.52.

	lbs.	bxs.	tns.	lbs.	
Sold for shipment	332410	3696	116	410	$25662 15
Sold at factory	4438	71	2	438	458 70
Sold to patrons	3510		2	1150	562 76
Total	341908	3767	120	1998	$26743 61

FARM AND DAIRY.

The North Oxford Cheese Co. want a Secretary.

Printing required by dairymen is made a specialty at the office of THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.

Extensive sale of dairy cows, etc., the property of Mr. Joseph Bell, at Mt. Elgin, on Feb. 19. See advertisement.

The St. Marys Union Cheese and Butter Company have resolved by a vote of 73 to 27 to wind up business and dissolve.

In Chicago the war-whoop of the bulls is "twenty-dollar pork," and certain it is values are taking rapid strides toward that fascinating goal.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bright Cheese Manufacturing Company, will be held at Bright, on Friday, February 15th, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Home Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company, of Blandford, will be held at the factory on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1884, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The annual meeting of the Strathallan Cheese Manufacturing Co. will be held at their factory on Wednesday, February 27, 1884, at the hour of one o'clock p. m.

Messrs. William Harris and Henry Small of Dereham, near Mt. Elgin, advertise a big sale of dairy cows, heifers, steers and horses, on the 27th of this month. Read advertisement.

The annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Ontario Diamond Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company will be held in Trimble's School House, Vandecar, on Monday, Feb. 25th, at 1 p. m.

Resolutions urging Parliament to restrict the importation of cattle to prevent the spread of disease were passed on Saturday by the Agricultural Chambers of several counties in England.

The cheese convention meets in London this week. THE CHRONICLE will be fully represented and our dairy readers may be sure we will leave nothing undone in order to give a full report of anything that may be instructive in this department of our paper.

The *Breeders' Gazette* is authority for the statement that 1,744 head of Jerseys have been exported from the island during 1883, which seems to us to be below the current figures. The sum stated, however, makes a very good showing, and must bring money to the pockets of the islanders.

Following is the report of the Cold Spring cheese factory, West Zorra, Hugh Matheson prop:—Quantity of cheese manufactured, 80 tons; amount realized from same, $17,600.00; number of lbs. of milk to a lb. of cheese, 10.18; average price per lb. of cheese, 11c.

Bran is so scarce that farmers in Dereham have had to go to Embro for it. Mr. Danl. Tripp passed through town on Tuesday for a load. Mr. Malcolm in his address to the patrons of West Oxford cheese factory, spoke of the scarcity of this article in his neighbourhood. Dairymen are evidently waking up to its efficacy in their business.

As an evidence that stockmen are taking a deeper interest in Holsteins for dairy purposes it is only necessary to refer to the importations of this class during the past year, when the following passed through the quarantine grounds at Point Edward:—Mr. Cook, Aultsville, 12 head; J. Lisle, 1; Mr. Haldimand, 5; Mr. McDonald, 6; and Mr. Scatcherd, 5.

The annual report of the Downie Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Co. showed an increase of ten tons of cheese over 1882. The average milk required to make a lb. of cheese, was 10.28; average price per lb for the season, 10.83. Officers were elected for the current year thus: J. A. King, president; W. E. Byers, vice-president; H. Wood, treasurer; Geo. Wood, jr., G. Gibb, directors.

At the annual meeting of the Willow Grove Cheese factory, Logan, it was decided to re-open the factory another season, after which a number of officers were elected. This factory was closed last year on account of a large number of the patrons being carried away by the creamery cry, but one season of that seems to have satisfied the most of them and they are returning to the cheese.—*Stratford Beacon.*

The annual meeting of the patrons and shareholders of the Soho Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Co. took place in Richwood on Tuesday. There was a large number present and the auditors' report showed the affairs of the company to be in a flourishing condition. Several shares were taken. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Robert McCrow, Walter Murray, James Whitehead, Walter Scott and William McArthur.

The West Oxford Cheese and Butter Manf'g Co., may congratulate themselves on having so efficient a co-worker as Mr Casswell, who has now filled a responsible position in the cheese interests of this country, and in fact of Ontario. The Dominion at large owe him a debt that can never be repaid in money for his indefatigable exertions in putting Canada ahead of all competitions at the great Centennial held at Philadelphia in 1876.

The annual meeting of the Carthage cheese factory was on held on 20th Jan. The business has been conducted very satisfactorily paying a dividend of 8 8-9 per cent; average milk required to make a lb. of cheese was 10.06; average price per lb. 10.82 cts; total amount of cheese made was over 56 tons. Mr Wm Campbell was re-elected president, and Messrs A McDonald, Wm Johnson, D Kerr, and S Watson, directors. The directors let the making for the ensuing summer to Mr Atkinson, Elma, at 68c per cwt.

An influential and well attended meeting of the patrons of the Cainsville cheese factory was held at Cainsville, on Monday the 28th Jan. After calling on Mr. Charlton to preside, and Mr. E Jonathan, Onondaga, to act as Secretary, a report of cheese made during season 1883 was read as below:—

	LBS.	SOLD FOR.
May and June	22,171	10½ cents
July	18,360	9 "
August	19,332	10½ "
September	17,005	11¼ "
October	12,510	11½ "

A committee of management was appointed as follows:—Messrs. Hawkins, Jonathan, Fair, Oles and Vansickle.

The annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of Burnside Cheese Co., was held in the factory on the 2nd Feb., the report showed that there had been received at the factory 1,714,730 lbs of milk which made 164,858 lbs of cheese and sold for $18064.35 out of which the patrons received for milk $15202.21, paid for making $1450.71, for hauling milk $1042.45, it took 10.40 lbs of milk for each pound of cheese, the average price was 10·95, the patrons received 88½ cts. for every 100 pounds of milk after all expenses hauling milk included C. Choate and D. Palmer was chosen scrutineers and the following directors elected by ballot: H. George, S. Barr, H. Rath K. Wallis, and Wm. Allison; Auditor Charles Choate, after which the Director met and elected Kidman Wallis president of the Company; S. Barr, Secretary and Treasurer; and H. George, Salesman; W. Wolfe Wil

FARM AND DAIRY.

A Large Milker.

S. N. Wright drops *The Elgin Advocate* a line to this effect: My thoroughbred Holstein heifer, Music 2d No. 2477, H. H. book, 2 years old the 25th day of September, 1883, dropped a fine male calf the 1st day of January, 1884, and is now without any extra feeding giving a little over 44 pounds of milk per day. I am keeping a record of her milk for 30 consecutive days, and will report to *The Advocate*. This wonderful heifer is a grand daughter of Smiths & Powell's famous imported Holstein cow aggie, No. 901, H. H. B., and Netherland H. B. No. 148, who has a milk, record of 84 pounds and 12 ounces in one day, and 18,004 pounds and 15 ounces in one year.

Dairy Cows in Demand.

Good dairy cows are in demand at liberal prices, especially in dairy districts and near large towns and cities. The prices of dairy products are well maintained, and milk has brought a high price all winter in large towns and cities.

The increased quantity of fresh butter made during the winter months partly account for this state of things. Winter dairies have rapidly increased of late years, which necessarily augments the number of fresh cows required each autumn; yet, notwithstanding the quantity of winter made creamery and dairy butter produced the amount of summer-made butter is still increasing.

Comparatively few calves are raised in those districts where dairying constitutes a leading interest. A great many dairymen believe that it is more economical to purchase young cows when they are needed than to raise calves to replenish their herds; or in other words, that the use of their lands and equipments will yield more profit by giving milch cows the food and care that a given number of calves require. Ordinarily this may be and probably is true; but it has been demonstrated by some of our oldest practical dairymen that it is true economy to raise the heifer calves of their best cows. We know of dairymen who breed the most profitable cows in their herds to males of well established milk breeds, and reserve the female produce of such cows to replenish their herds. By pursuing this course they have built up good herds of high grade and very profitable cows. By far the greatest number of dairymen, however, sell their calves, as soon as they are suitable, to the butcher for veal.

Farm and Dairy Notes.

The Jersey and Alderney are not really the same. But in America the Jerseys are often called Alderneys, and there are very few Alderneys, so that the two names refer to the same breed. The Jersey is an excellent dairy cow.

A statement of Francis Barnes to the effect that the chief cause of the vast amount of poor cheese lies in mismanagement in handling the milk before it gets to the cheesemaker, expresses a common opinion, but it is not correct. The chief cause lies in defects in the manufacture rather than in the condition of the milk. The most important of these defects and the leading points necessary to make cheese of the quality, may be briefly noticed in this connection.

Tobacco is a universal insecticide. It kills ticks upon sheep; the troublesome scab insect; its related species which produces mange and itch; lice, fleas, and all other insect parasites which infest and annoy animals; and root-lice, leaf-lice, and all other pests which injure plants. Just at this season an application of fine tobacco dust or snuff may be used effectively to relieve calves and fowls from the vermin which keeps them poor and wretched, and a decoction of tobacco, applied to house or green-house plants with a brush, will destroy the pestiferous green fly and all other insects which infest them. The same liquid may also be poured around the roots of house plants that are infested with the small white worms which are the larvæ of a small black fly that may be found in the pots and upon the soil in them.

Is there any way of preventing or curing black leg in calves! ANS.—The trouble with this disease is that it is too late, in nearly all cases, to do anything for it when it is first noticed. The only way to prevent it is to watch the calves closely, and as soon as one is found lame or stiff to rub the hand over the limbs and discover where the skin rustles as if soft paper was rubbed. Then give a dose of one tablespoonful of Epsom salts at once; also, give an injection of a pint of warm water with one dram of hyposulphate of soda; rub the affected part with camphorated spirit and tie a rug bag or blanket over the animal. Give every other calf a dose of a tablespoonful of linseed oil, with a teaspoonful of sulphur in it every day for a week.

I have lost several calves, they are taken with coughing and running at the nose; the cows are now beginning to cough in the same way; what shall I do? ANS.—Give the cows a pint of linseed oil; the next day give one ounce of turpentine in half a pint of molasses thinned a little with warm water. For the calves give one quarter of the dose. Repeat every day for 10 days or two weeks.

One of my cows seems to be losing the milk from two teats which were quite hard, and the milk is clotty, what is best to be done? ANS.—Foment the udder after milking with hot water for 15 minutes; rub it gently with a soft cloth until dry, then rub camphorated ointment on the udder and wash it gently with the hands until the hardness disappears. Give the cow one ounce of hyposulphite of soda daily until the trouble is removed.

Pick out your best feed for the cows in milk and the young stock. Give the poor hay and straw to the dry cows and store stock.

Horses' Feet.

The feet of the horse are the principal source of disorder and trouble. A horse is practically useless unless his feet are sound, and in order to have them perfect he must be taken in hand when young, the feet kept perfectly in order and the shape and other requisites be made the most important objects of attention. One of the many difficulties encountered is the blacksmiths; they learn the trade of shoeing horses; go through a regular routine performance when attaching a shoe to the foot and methodically pursue a course best suited to their own inclination, without at all studying the conformation of the foot, the weight of the horse, the manner in which he treads, or the kind of ground to be travelled over. The horse shoer should be not only a practical man, but a theoretical one, a man of study and thought, who must not only perform the mechanical part of shoeing but should, if possible, be scientific. As to the practicability of horses being worked unshod, everything depends upon the character of the pasture on which they A shoeless horse would soon become worthless on some roads, but on soft sandy roads that are free from stones it may not be injurious to allow them to go unshod, but such horses should be free from blemish in the feet. Quarter cracks and split hoofs are signs that it is too late to try this method, but as the colts usually have sound feet, the trial may be made in that direction. Our horses should be free from shoes if the thing is possible.

GEO. KEMPSHELL, V.S., Ingersoll.

TO THE LADIES.

McGregor's & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of Pimples on the face or Rough Skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregors & Parke's Carbolic Cerate and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25 cents per box at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

Honor makes a great part of the reward of all honorable professions.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Envy is a sickness growing from other men's happiness.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thos. Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Make Soups.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Sometimes a soup without meat is desired for special occasions. A nice way to make it is as follows: Peel and slice 6 large onions, 6 potatoes, 6 carrots and four turnips; fry them in half a pound of butter or sweet olive oil, and pour on 4 quarts of boiling water. Brown some bread crusts in the oven but do not burn them and put them in, also some celery, sweet herbs, white pepper and salt. Stew for 4 hours and strain through a cloth. Slice thin some carrot, celery and turnip, add them and stew with the soup until tender. Flavor with tomato catsup.

CALFSHEAD SOUP.—Scald a calfshead and scrape off the hair, and boil it 2 hours in 2 quarts of water; let it cool and cut the meat and tongue into small squares, and the ears into shreds; then put them into the liquor adding as much stock or other broth, boil 2 hours and skim when necessary. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of catsup, sufficient pepper and salt, cayenne, parsley, thyme, a small onion and lemon rind all shred fine.

RABBIT SOUP.—This is a seasonable soup. First snare your rabbits. Skin and cut up two good ones, and stew for two hours in stock, then take out the joints. Have ready some stock in which 2 onions, a head of celery, a carrott and some sweet herbs, parsley and four ounces of groud rice have been well stewed; add seasoning; strain this into the rabbit liquor; add squares of toasted bread and serve. Put the joints into the oven to warm a little and serve separately. The liver may be rubbed up fine and added to the soup.

Cooking Recipes.

Breakfast and Tea Waffles.—One pint of sifted flour, milk enough to make a thin batter, about two-thirds of a pint, two eggs well beaten, a tablespoonful of butter melted and a little salt. Mix milk and flour first to smooth paste, add salt and butter, lastly eggs. Have waffle irons hot as for a griddle cakes; butter or grease them with pork. Pour in enough batter to cover iron, put the cover carefully down upon it, keep over the fire about a half minute, turn over quickly, leaving about same time. Remove, sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar if desired; keep hot until ready to serve.

Ham and Eggs on Toast.—Chop fine cold broiled or baked ham. Toast and butter slices of stale bread; crush the crust with a napkin to soften it. Spread with the ham and set in oven for three or four minutes. Beat six eggs with a half cupful of milk, a little pepper and salt. Put this in a saucepan and stir over the fire until it begins to thicken. Take off, beat well for a moment, spread over the ham on toast; serve hot immediately.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Half a pound of cheese, two eggs, a speck of cayenne, a tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of mustard (dry), half a cupful of cream, and a pinch of salt. Break cheese into small pieces and put it with the other ingredients into a bright saucepan. Set this over boiling water. Stir until the cheese melts, then spread on slices of toast. Serve immediately and hot, or the delicacy is lost.

ESCALOPED OYSTERS.—Butter an oval or any kind of a pudding dish, not tin or metal; put a layer of rolled cracker, crumbs, then a layer of oysters until the dish is full, laying on small pieces of butter all through. Season well with pepper and salt. To a quart of oysters take a large cupful of cream or milk, into which one egg has been well beaten. Pour over the oysters and bake in a very quick oven but twenty minutes, long enough to set the egg, and the oysters are prevented being tough as when cooked too long.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice of everything.

CRUELLY MURDERED.

In the Province of Ontario every year thousands are being slowly murdered by taking unsuitable, untried nostrums for such complaints as Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Troubles, etc., who might easily regain lost strength and energy by using McGregor's Speedy Cure. To convince them that such is the case we will give them a free trial bottle at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store. Price 50c. and $1. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

Sincerity is the way to heaven. To think how to be sincere is the way of man.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

To persevere in one's duty and to be silent is the first answer to calumny.

If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for prosperity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla frees the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength, and health.

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of worms. 87i

Heaven will be the sweet surprise of a perfect explanation.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87i

He preaches sublimely who leads a sober and righteous life.

Orpha H. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

The truest end of life is to know the life that never ends.

A stinging sensation in throat and palate called heartburn, and oppession at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Those associate organs, the liver and bowels benefit in common with their ally, the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood-purifying remedy.

All growth that is not toward God is growing to decay.

The universal reliability of Wheeler's Phosphates and Caliseya as a restorative has brought out many imitations, and there are those who do not consider it a violation of morals, a fraud on physician and patient, to substitute their own products when this is called for. A victim mentions a house in Ohio where a counterfeit was supplied him; a physician of Montreal, whose wife was taking it, was imposed on in a similar manner, and another who prescribed it for a patient, found in its place an Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron and Cinchonia, a compound of no special merits. Similar complaints are made in other parts of Canada and the States. *Verbum sapienti.*

Life is but short, therefore crosses cannot be long.

Holloway's Pills.—Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Disordered Bowels.—These maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that all these complaints originate in the presence of some deleterous matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can eliminate either with ease and expedition. They combine in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert upon every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloways medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, in manhood, and in old age.

But one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87i

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y.

Riding an Alligator.

"I came in my journey," says a traveller, "to the banks of a river which was crossed by a ford. A train of pack mules were passing, and while waiting my turn I went into the ferryhouse to escape the heat of the morning sun. Several other gentlemen were there. Presently an Indian came to the door and addressed us in Spanish, saying:

"Would the senors like to see me ride the alligator?"

"Handing around his hat he received with satisfaction gold pieces amounting to nearly $5. He placed these in his money belt, and saying, 'I am ready,' led the way. He then drew out a sharp pointed knife, and felt its edges as he walked along.

"The river lay before us, with deep black water on either side of the shallow ford. The opposite bank was steep, and a Don at my side remarked that below the water's edge it was dug out in burrows, where the caymans, (as they are called in these parts) were wont to lie in bad weather tier above tier. Now they were out in full force, spread over the sand on our shore like scaly logs.

"Our Indian, a lithe, active fellow, ran lightly up to one of the beasts, and before the astonished animal could recover himself enough to sweep his tail around and dash him down, his enemy was upon his back, and had seated himself directly behind the forelegs, clasped the body, and holding the knife still in his hand. Rage and fury entered the beast's heart. He slipped into the deep water, and made for his particular place of refuge. Once there, woe to the rider! But the dominion given to man over all beasts, did not fail now. With a prick of the knife in the creature, the rider defeated his purpose, and he plunged madly around the basin.

"No ride was ever wilder, no circus rider more skilful than the clinging Indian in the wild race that was now begun. Stirring the muddy depths, churning the waves with the greatest commotion, round and round they flew, even faster and faster, now above, now below the surface. The Indian, cool and wary, by an occasional prod of the knife caused his strange steed to swerve from the dangerous points. Whatever direction he wished him to take, he pricked him on the opposite side.

"When it became evident to our circus rider that he had given us a fair display of his powers, we saw him watchfully and cautiously prepare to land. And this part of the exploit was the most wonderful of all. How to leap in mid-career from the furious creature—this was the task—and it was as admirably executed as any part of the performance. As they neared one shore, the Indian, having gathered himself up, leaped lightly off, waded to shore, and came towards us with as much of a smile on his countenance as any of his race ever show.

"Now downward, swifter than if a thousand spurs were driving him, dived the great creature to solace himself in the cold sunless caverns of the river's depths."

Travelling in Madagascar.

As there are no roads or railways, you must content yourself with travelling in the only kind of native conveyance to be found in the country—the palanquin. But do not imagine by the name that anything like the luxurious arrangement used in India will be forthcoming for your comfort and convenience. A much rougher apparatus, and one better suited to the exigencies of the uneven and broken country, consisting of a couple of poles kept in position by two iron rods, and supporting a leathern seat a few inches below the level of the poles must suffice for the most fastidious traveller at Tamatave.

Having given our cook notice the previous day that we intended to start on a few days tour in the morning, he puts together into a native basket such utensils as he will require for cooking, and a stock of the provisions which cannot be purchased from the natives in the villages through which we pass. A servant and bedding are wrapped in waterproof canvas, some clothes, books and medicines are stowed away in small tin boxes, and our preparations are complete.

Early on the morning of our proposed departure we shall find our yard filled with men all apparently most eager to carry either our baggage or ourselves; and, as we have taken the precaution to tell our cook the agreement we propose making with them for the journey, one might be pardoned the delusion of believing that all was settled, and a start can be effected as soon as you, their employer, are ready.

But the Malagasy bearer is a curious creature, of whom you can never be certain until you actually have him away with you. Probably when all is tied on the poles ready for starting, and sometimes after the baggage has been gone some time, the palanquin bearers will ask, with the most perfect show of innocence, what wages they are to receive, as though they had not been bargaining an hour or two the previous day, and professedly come to an arrangement.

This generally means trouble, and the traveller may think himself favored if he is able to leave at all that day. But if all can be satisfactorily adjusted the palanquin is shouldered, and at the average rate of four miles an hour bearers convey their passenger along the sandy trackway to the nearest village at which there is a church or school.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Cost of Charity in New York.

A large sum of money, $5,848,223, has been expended for public and private charities in New York city during the present year. In four years the expenditures in that city for that purpose have increased thirty-one per cent., and in the same time in Brooklyn they have increased nearly seventy per cent. The per capita expenditure in Brooklyn, however, is now only $2.33, while it is $4.11 in New York.

"May," asked a little Burlington girl of a companion, "what do you suppose is the difference between a beau and a beau ideal?" "Well, I don't know," was the frank response, "unless they leave off the ideal after they get married."

Geo. Dodge Sr., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

The sweetest thing in this life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.

A ST. VINCENT FARMER SAYS:

This is to certify that I have used the Crowfoot Indian Bitters, and can recommend it as a first class medicine for the blood. Was very bad with Dyspepsia for ten years. After using the above Bitters I could eat anything I wished without feeling any discomfort after, and feel thankful for the good health I am enjoying through them.

Yours, etc., SAMUEL ELYEA,
881. 7th Line, St. Vincent.

All that I am my mother made me.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Gayfer's Drug Store. Large bottles $1.00. 86i.

Women teach us repose, civilty, and dignity.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Bonanza Flood's daughter will inherit $35,000,000.

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan, &c. 87i

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

A Dutchman's Apology.

Hoeffenschaffer made a mash yesterday morning. He was starting out of his saloon to go down town, when he slipped on the sidewalk, knocked a beautiful young lady down, fell on her and mashed her. When he got up again he apologized as follows:

"Oxguse me for dot. Ouf you don't vas peen dere, meppy I got me' proke mein neck."

Sharper than a Razor.

A long-waisted man, with the nose of a fox, and an eye full of speculation, walked up to a second-hand clothier the other day in Buffalo, and said:

"See that evercoat hanging out down there?"

"Of course."

"Well, I've taken a fancy to it. It's rather cheeky to ask you to go down there, but I'll make it an object. I won't give but $8 for the coat, but I'll give you $1 to buy it for me. You are also a Jew, and know how to beat him down. Here are $8."

The dealer took the money and started off, and in five minutes was back with the coat.

"Good!" chuckled the other. "I reckoned you'd lay him out. How much did you make for your share?"

"Vell, ash dot is my branch store, and I only ask six dollars fur de goat, I was about tree dollars ahead!"

A Child's Sacrifice.

A young man who had been on a three days' debauch wandered into the reading-room of a hotel where he was well known, sat down and looked moodily into the street. Presently a little girl about ten years old came in and looked timidly about the room. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each one begging. One gentleman gave her a five cent piece, and she went to the gentleman spoken of and asked for a penny, adding:

"I haven't had anything to eat for a whole day."

The gentleman was out of humor, and he said crossly:

"Don't bother me. I haven't had anything to eat for three days."

The child opened her eyes in shy wonder, and stared at him for a moment and walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob, and then after hesitating a few seconds, walked up to him and gently laying the five cents on his knee, said with tones of true girlish pity in her voice:

"If you haven't had anything to eat for three days you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get more somewhere."

The young man blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the child in his arms kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the other persons in the room, and those in the corridor and office, and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over forty dollars, and sent the little girl on her way rejoicing.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Singular Contests of Strength.

Apropos of Sullivan's claim that he can knock a bull down with one blow of his fist, Arthur Chambers says that some years ago he saw Baum, the wrestler, force a bear off a platform after three hugs, and he saw two men in Manchester, each in a pen with a belligerent bull, each striving to win a wager they had made of £10 as to who could stay in the pen the longer. Both were to fight the bull at the same time. If the animal rushed at one of the men his other man was to come to his defense. Thus they were to continue until one of the men had to jump the fence. The pen was about five feet high and thirty feet square. The bull took a corner. When he came out the men struck him in the neck and behind the ear and upon the ribs. The bull could not dodge, while the men could. He fought a John L. Sullivan fight. At last the bull ran a horn through the cheek of one of the men. The other fellow jumped the fence. The injured man was repeatedly butted down and gored, and died of his injuries. His widow got the £10.—*New York Journal.*

Seventh Sons.

It is reported that a spike maker at Troy, who is the seventh son of a seventh son, is so steadily in demand by sick people, who believe that he is a born healer of diseases, that he has been obliged to abandon the nail factory and devote himself to his patients, and that a baseball player, who is also seventh son of a seventh son, is going to start on a healing expedition. How the accident of being born seventh in a line of sons can enable a man to scatter health broadcast is something that professors in medical colleges have never yet explained, but should the system prove satisfactory in practice no explanation will be necessary. To be healed merely by talking with a man who had half a dozen brothers born before him is much easier than going through a course of physic and being subject to the blunders of careless prescription clerks. If some seventh son will do some trifling thing, like extirpating a cancer or restoring a defective eye, just to show his genuineness, he will soon find business enough to make him eternally blessihis birthday.

The Lightning Ticket Seller Talks,

"On Decoration Day, 1882," said Colonel John Murray, the lightning ticket seller of a Western circus, "in Chicago I sold 6150 tickets in an hour without an error, and without taking in a bad piece of money. In twenty-two years' experience I have never taken but one $5 counterfeit bill. The false silver money I can detect the moment I get it in my hand, either by the weight or by handling it. We run across queer customers sometimes in the South. In some places they come to a circus with knives up their sleeves, and as I would hand them money and tickets the points of their weapons would cut my hands. The negroes of the South are the queerest set I ever ran across. They remember a man for years. Before a season is over my hands have corns on them from the constant handling of silver. No, an attempt at robbery was never made but once, and that was in Cleveland in 1880. It was after the night performance, and I had over $3000 in my valise. Eph Sells and I were just getting off of the grounds to take a hack when a man struck me with a slung-shot. I shot at him and so did Sells, but he got away without the money, and a policeman promptly arrested me for shooting at him."—*Cincinnati News Journal.*

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87i

Gold hoop earrings are again in fashion.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS,

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 86i.

Woman is the crown of creation.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.

Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and internally cures Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections. 87i.

A sweet thing in bric-a-brac—An Egyptian molasses jug.

IN DIXIE'S LAND.

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixie, Ontario, recommends Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers, it having cured his wife of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and most pectoral complaints. 87i.

Cold feet—Two feet of snow.

BLOOD RELATIONS.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid—pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters. 87i.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

Why the Bad Little Boys Live.

"I don't believe I shall die, mamma," said little Johnnie, who was suffering from diphtheria, and had just heard of the death of a little girl in the neighborhood from the same disease.

"Why, Johnnie?" queried his mother.

"Because God only takes good little boys. Why do you suppose he takes only that kind?" continued the little shaver, who had seen only five summers and was approaching his fifth winter under rather unfavorable circumstances.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied his mother.

"I know," said Johnnie, triumphantly.

"Why is it?" queried his mother.

"He takes only the good boys," said Johnnie, "because it would take so much time to take care of the bad ones." That boy is getting well.

A Russian Fable.

A peasant was one day driving some geese to a neighboring town, where he hoped to sell them. He had a long stick in his hand, and, to tell the truth, he did not treat his flock of geese with much consideration. I do not blame him, however; he was anxious to get to the market in time to make a profit, and not only geese but men must expect to suffer if they hinder gain in the least.

The geese, however, did not look on the matter in this light, and happening to meet a traveller walking along the road, they poured forth their complaints against the peasant who was driving them, after this fashion:—

"Where can you find geese more unhappy than we are? See how this peasant is hurrying on this way and that, and driving us as though we were only common geese. Ignorant fellow as he is, he never thinks he is bound to honor and respect us; for we are the distinguished descendants of those very geese to whom Rome once owed its salvation, so that a festival was established in their honor."

"But for what do you expect to be distinguished yourselves?" asked the traveller.

"Because our ancestors—"

"Yes, I know; I have read all about it. What I want to know is, what good have you yourselves done?"

"Why, our ancestors saved Rome."

"Yes, yes, I understand that; but what have you done of the kind?"

"We? Nothing."

"Of what good are you, then? Do leave your ancestors at peace! They were honored for their deeds; but you, my friends, are only fit for roasting."

Career of a Grandson of one of Napoleon's Great Marshals.

There is at present sojourning in San Francisco an artisan, not blessed with much of this world's pelf, but who claims an interest in the estate of Count Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moskowas and son of Marshal Ney, who died in Paris on October 13, 1882. His name is Emil Hugo Ney, and he was born in Koenigsburg, Prussia, about thirty-six years ago. His father, a younger son of the Marshal, was Frederick William Alexander Ney, who died when Emil was but two years of age. His father having married against the old Marshal's will, an estrangement ensued and there was but little intercourse between the two families. Young Ney, tiring of study and restraint, ran away from home when very young, and served two years as cabin boy. He then devoted three years to learning the trade of ship carpenter. He visited every land and clime and afterwards settled in South America, wandering from State to State. For four years he worked with Harry Meiggs, who made him foreman of a large force of men, when constructing his railroad in Peru. In 1875 he came to San Francisco, and has since remained on the coast, engaged in various occupations and callings. On hearing of the death of his uncle, he engaged an attorney to ascertain whether or not he was entitled to a share of his estate, and finally ascertained, through Minister Morton and Baron de Vatry, one of the Count's nearest relatives, that the entire estate had been bequeathed to his widow, and that the sons of an elder brother would be entitled to a preference. In spite of this discouraging reply, young Ney is still sanguine, and intends leaving for Paris shortly to look after his interests, believing that his relatives are still antagonistic to him and his interest, and of course are throwing every obstacle in his way.

—Talmage says that church members embrace three times as many women as men. That is probably correct. There is not more than twenty-five per cent. as much fun in embracing men as women.

—"Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife, "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands, as it is for men to trade horses." "Why, my dear?" "Because, if it was, I'd cheat some woman dreadfully before sundown."

A GOOD COSMETIC.

The best cosmetics are good soap and water, to obtain purity of the skin; while for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and impurities of the blood, Burdock Blood Bitters is the best of all purifiers. 87i.

The striker is generally the party who is stricken.

AN OPEN LETTER.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known remedy. I remain, respectfully yours, JOHN TAYLOR,
87i 190 Parliament St., Toronto.

A dentist's sign—Drawing, music and dancing.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Fred Douglas has about run his race.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

A lone exhibition—Picture of an old bachelor.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 580vy

WHEAT WANTED.

800-Bushels Wheat Per Day-800

For which the very highest market price will be paid at the

Ingersoll Roller Mills.

Gristing Done on the Hungarian System Chopping Done as before the change.

TERMS CASH.

Ingersoll, Nov. 22, 1883. WM. PARTLO 1768

BUSINESS CHANGE.



The Undersigned having Bought out the

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND Fancy Goods Business!

LATELY CARRIED ON BY

MR. GEORGE A. ODELL,

Hereby respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Ingersoll and surrounding country that by paying cash down he was enabled to buy Mr. Odell's stock amounting to over $8,000.00 at a large reduction from cost price, thereby enabling him to give

BARGAINS

Unheard Of Before in this Locality.

New Goods FOR the Holidays

I am opening out my very extensive and superb stock of Fancy Goods, Presentation Books, Etc., for the Holiday trade. An inspection of which is cordially invited.

WALL PAPER.

My stock of Room Papers will always be found up to the requirements of the wants of our customers. A fresh supply of Wall Paper just received.

PICTURE FRAMING.

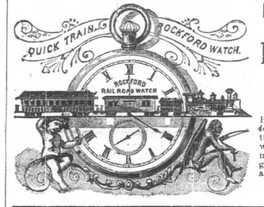
Picture Framing will be carried on in all its branches.

Having had 18 years' experience in the Book, Stationery, Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business, besides being able to buy on the Cash Principle, purchasers can rely on getting good value for their money, and a well selected stock to choose from.

☞ In consideration of the foregoing, and with our best attention in the future, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given to MR. ODELL, with as many new customers as may be pleased to favour us.

A. ROBINSON,
STATIONER, ETC.,
INGERSOLL and BELLEVILLE.

Nov. 8th, 1883. 1574



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to those goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec.

PURE GROCERIES!

AT THE INGERSOLL

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

Headquarters the best for

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

And everything in the grocery line at prices which defy competition.

The Finest Stock of CANNED GOODS to be Found Anywhere.

FISH, LARD AND KEROSENE

Always kept in stock.

A Choice Lot of Molasses and Syrups, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, and Stoneware.

CANDIES. CANDIES.

A FINE LOT OF LAMPS

And everything in the above line to be found in any well regulated Grocery. In addition there is the choicest and the most select assortment of

CHINA in all Shapes and Patterns, CROCKERY to be had at all prices.
GLASSWARE that cannot be beat for variety and Cheapness.
A better assortment of Canned Goods cannot be found in the County.

THOS. J. THORNTON.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25, 1883. 1572

Browett's Drug Store.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES

DISPENSING. Prescriptions and Family Receipts done according to the latest and most approved methods, by competent persons.

PATENT MEDICINES. A

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent—For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold. OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South. THOS. WELLS. F. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent. OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L.R.C.P. & L.M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L.R.C.P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Exide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth. Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll.

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586y

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store. Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882, 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER. WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made. Woodstock, Feb. 16, 1883 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER.

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice. Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with farmers.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which canbe withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - $5,698,696
RESERVE - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada. Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS —AT— R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 25. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1589.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada, 217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street. Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

THE CREDIT VALLEY! AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY LINES.

The Great Direct Through Line to all points in Western and North-western America.

TRAINS LEAVE INGERSOLL STATION AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

GOING WEST.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

10:10 a. m.—From all stations on main line and branches and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all Western and North-western points, and points in Northern Michigan.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

4:13 p. m.—Stopping only at principal stations on main line, and for St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Pauls, Winnipeg, and points west and northwest.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

8:40 p. m.—Stopping at all stations on main line to St. Thomas.

GOING EAST.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12:26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

MONTREAL EXPRESS.

3:03 p. m.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all stations on Credit Valley Railway, and for all points on Grand Trunk east of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Portland, &c.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

6:23 p.m.—From St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points West and Southwest, stopping at all stations on the Credit Valley Railway.

This is the direct line to Toronto without change. Ask for all information and purchase your tickets from

F. ARMONS, Station Agent. JAS. GORDON, Agent C.V. & M.C. Ry Lines, Thames St., Ingersoll.

Ingersoll Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

TOWN WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27. 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD DRUGGIST, - INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters, Warner's Safe Cure, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Golden Fruit Bitters, All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded. Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers, Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day. R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞Bread delivered in town daily.

Daly House Livery, J. GUGISGBERG, Prop.

LENDING LIVERY IN TOWN. Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582y-y

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

AGENTS wanted for "The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S.," the largest, handsomest and best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Anyone can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

ATKINSON'S Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth

Sold in every Town and City of Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575-y

A LEAP YEAR SKETCH.

First I saw her on the street,
Oh, how sweet,
Face so fair and form so neat,
Pearly teeth and dainty feet,
To behold her was a treat—
Quite complete.

Next I met this maid of guile
On Long Isle,
As I lightly tipped my tile,
"Would," said she, "I walk awhile,
Down the road, say half a mile?"
I should smile.

She was sunshine's brightest ray—
Pretty Fay.
I was happy, bright and gay;
The fact is, 'twas salary day,
And I had not a bill to pay;
Strange to say.

Near a pretty rivulet,
This coquette,
Whispered "Let me be your pet
Down life's path with thorns beset—"
* * * *
It was leap year—Did I get?
Well, you bet.

WHAT SHOULD A BODY DO.

What should a body do, I trow—
Sic a young rogue as Sandy,
Acro-s the kirk wi' ces o' blue,
He looks at me wi' eye sae true—
What should a body do?

You kirk is cauld, the sermon lang,
But a' my thochts for Sandy,
Wha waits for me wi' heart sae true—
There's not his like the wide waurld thro'—
What should a body do?

"My ain dear Mary, gang wi' me
For alway," said my Sandy,
Yea, yea, my love, an' we'll ere be true,
Tho' our cot be sma' an' our flocks be few—
What should a body do?"

MARIE DE LABORDE.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER VI.

But, as it it happened, they were not separated. The crowd, pouring down either staircase, soon thinned. There was better breathing space, and a fairer chance, as well for the more demoralized to push and struggle. Slocumb kept close behind Claire. He warded off from her a number of desperate thrusts. She was not aware of these defensive tactics; she paid no further heed to her former champion; as her sense of danger lessened, the idea of re-meeting Josie took shape and strength.

When the first step of the staircase was reached, she stumbled, then regained herself. She had no suspicion at this moment, what actually doughty work Slocumb was doing, just in her rear. He was a man of unusual muscular power, and like not a few of his rough, pugnacious species, endowed with dogged physical courage. At sight Claire had keenly attracted him; her recent aversion had piqued him into liking her still more. If the occasion had grown one of sharper immediate jeopardy, it is by no means doubtful that he might have shown intrepid heroism as her rescuer. He was gross, coarse, unprincipled, but he had that quality of stubbornly defending what he liked, which we often see in the finest of brutes, and sometimes in the least fine of men.

Up to this time the prevailing affright had been bitter ill to all whom it had seized. The threat of a hideous destruction had by no means passed when the crowd about Claire grew less dense; for not far behind her were two opposite streams of life that had met, and were destroying each other's progress by their very madness of encounter.

Below stairs, and at one of the intermediate landings, numerous people had already been severely hurt; limbs had been broken, and acute injuries of other kinds had been dealt. The cries heard here and there were made as much by pain as fear.

But powers of good were working with ardor among the low quarters of the building. A man had sprung forth upon the stage, and was imploring order amid the smoke which partly enveloped him, while at the same time he shouted to the multitude that the fire was now under perfect control. Two policemen and two ushers were abetting him further on, where neither his entreaties nor his explanations could reach.

Suddenly, with the same speed shown by the panic at its origin, an ordinary lull was manifest from its haphazard turmoil. A few caught the sense of the cheering intelligence, and these spread it swiftly from tongue to tongue.

At the moment when this change began to be clearly assertive, Claire and Slocumb had almost gained the last landing of the stairs. By the time they were in the lower part of the theatre, not a few persons who desired no air their bravery, now that safety seemed certain, were returning to their seats in dress-circle or parquette.

"It's on'y a hoax, after all," said Slocumb. "There's a heap more scared nor hurt. S'pose we git upstairs again? Hey? What d' yer think?"

Claire shook her head. "No, I want to find Josie," she answered. "I don't care to go back. I think she will not, either."

"All right," said Slocumb; "jus' take my hook, an' we'll git out o' here, an' watch fur Jim an' her where they're mos' likely to be."

He extended an arm to Claire as he spoke, and pointed at the same time toward a spacious outer hallway, in which the terrified multitude had already become much more tractable. But Claire resolutely refused to see the offered arm. She had began to tremble now that the cause for fright had passed, she was made to realize with how strong a wrench she had screwed her nerves to the sticking-point.

A touch of giddiness came upon her; then a knot rose in her throat, and she fought transiently, but with silent success, again a novel sensation that only self-surrender might have encouraged into turbid hysteria. Still, she preserved her repugnance, as it were. She would not accept Slocumb's arm. She had made up her mind that he was a vulgar and worthless creature, and moreover she had a distressing instinct that he had thus stayed at her side because of some new-born personal enticement.

He saw plainly her rebuff, though she did not put it in any salient way, choosing to let him suppose it a mere unconscious omission. But he preferred not to let it pass unnoticed.

"Oho," he said, with surly force, while still keeping his arm crooked, and shoving it so prominently toward her that no further subterfuge was possible. "So y' ain't goin' to ketch on, hey? W'at's the reason? We can git 'long better. Come, now, let's."

"No," said Claire, driven to bay. "I am very much obliged to you, but I don't need any help."

"Oh! You'll go it alone. All right."

But Mr. Slocumb did not look as if he thought it by any means right. His hard, brown face had clouded with sulky disapprobation. A little gleam of teeth had stolen out under his crisp, short moustache, with an effect not unlike what we see when an angry dog snarls. He felt offended, and this meant that he would either sting with his tongue or smite with his fists.

But in the present case a fresh glance at Claire, whose profile was turned to him, made his spleen swiftly perish. Her cheek had got a deep tint of rose; he saw the liquid sparkle of one dark-blue eye, and the dense, rippling hair, chestnut threaded with gold, flowing above one faint-veined temple.

"Ain't she a stunner!" he thought. After that he forgot to be offended. They were now in a spacious hallway leading directly to the street. The panic had quite subsided. Knots of people were standing here and there, loudly discussing their late alarms. Some of the women looked and acted as if they were midway between mirth and tears. Most of the men seemed grave: a few were laughing, but in a nervous, furtive way. Along the centre of the broad passage pressed a line of people whom the shock had left too dispirited for further sojourn in the house.

Claire, with her adherent, was among these latter. In quest of Josie, she scanned every face within her field of vision. She had already caught sight of more than one injured unfortunate, further back, where the rush on the lower floor had been most disastrous, and just before she and Slocumb had gained their present open quarters. On this account, rather than because of the wild stampede itself, she had quite lost desire to wait through the rest of the play.

It was now her fixed design to regain Josie and urge the plan of an immediate return to Greenpoint. Her sense of having met her father's known wishes with overt disrespect had become an assailant self-reproach. The very harshness of the event which had so rudely broken in upon her enjoyment seemed to have borrowed its disrelish from the rebuke that she had known as waiting all along to shame her. Providence, for the time, had gone with her father; it had abetted him; it had been telling her in stern terms of personal threat, how flagrant was her filial disloyalty.

She searched for Josie, but found her nowhere visible. She soon reached the limit of the large passage. A gate now confronted her, where a man waited, ready to give those who sought egress a strip of cardboard insuring their re-admission.

Claire took this guarantee of further diversion unconsciously. The man had stood at his post through all the furor that had just ended. He was a sort of new Horatius at the bridge, though possibly with less sublime motive, his wage being a permanent annuity, and his position one of easy proximity to Broadway.

Claire stood in the vestibule of the theatre, and felt the breeze from the street below on her heated face, before she was well aware just what vantage of exit she had secured. Still she had not seen Josie. And now she began to realize that there was a very strong chance of not seeing Josie. Truly, the girl might have returned with Mr. MacNab to their former seats in the second gallery of the theatre. But Claire's reluctance to place herself again within the walls of the building had by this time grown a fierce distaste. Meanwhile Slocumb had maintained an unrelenting nearness to her. She knew this perfectly well. If possible, a more meagre means than the extreme corner of each eye had told her of it; for so great was her repugnance that she had thus far grudged him even the knowledge of receiving even the most minute regard. But now she was forced to turn and look at him.

"D'ye you think Josie can have gone back into the theatre?" she asked, not being herself aware just what frost and distance she had put into voice and manner.

"Dunno," said Slocumb. "Guess she ain't, though. Guess her an' him's out there in the crowd."

The crowd to which he referred was already dense, and every moment increasing. It flooded the flag-stones in a portion of the middle street. Three or four policemen were stirring it to the needful sense of decorum, no less by application then menace of their clubs.

"I'm afraid I should never find her there," Claire said hopelessly.

"That's so," quickly returned Slocumb. "You'd better come inside again. The scare 'll be over in a minnit. The piece 'll go on 'fore long, certain sure."

"I don't care for the piece," replied Claire, with a little toss of the head, more anxious than imperious. "I don't want to see the rest of it. I want to find Josie, and have her take me home at once."

"All right. Jus' step inside an' wait fur 'em both."

Claire looked straight at the speaker. She did not know of the droop in each full-fringed lid of her beautiful eyes. It was an unconscious token of her abhorrence.

"Suppose they should not return," she said.

"All right," said Slocumb, brutally impervious. "I'll take yer home, if they don't."

"Thank you," faltered Claire. This view of the question gave her a new shock. It was like hearing that the ferry-boats between New York and Greenpoint had stopped running for the night. "But I won't trouble you," she added, trying to make her voice and mein indifferently calm. "I will wait here a little while, and then, if I don't find Josie, I will go home alone."

"Go home alone?" repeated Slocumb with a sort of sympathetic interrogation that was detestable to her. "Why, how far is it?"

"Oh, not very far," she replied, turning back on him, and feeling that in another moment she might treat his offensive persistence with the blunt rigor it deserved.

"I thought you was livin' over to Greenpoint," said Slocumb, shifting with tough pertinacity round to her side.

What a man of cleaner life and thought would simply have praised as sweet and chaste about her fired in this corrupt oaf his one gross substitute for sentiment. She could no more appeal to him by her fineness of line, coloring, or movement, than the field flower when cropped by the brute mouth, whose appetite its very scarcace and perfume may whet. And Claire divined this. Pure things know impure ones, all through the large scheme of nature. There are nicer grades of intelligence, of course, as we move along the upward scale of such antagonisms. The milk will not cloud till we dilute it with the ink-drop, but a white soul can usually note a black one by earlier and wise signals of alarm.

"Why should I not go home alone?" Claire had been saying to herself. "No one would know me—I could reach the Tenth Street ferry—I could ask some one, and get the right car. Yes, I will try no more to find Josie—I will break away from this low creature—I have enough money to bring me safely home—I don't care; I will take my chances, and slip off—he will not follow me when he sees me shun him like that."

She ignored his last remark. She did not even glance at him where he now stood. Her gaze was fixed on the crowd, and she was watching to find a brief break in its edge, through which she might flit and be lost.

The next instant such a chance came. Claire seized it. She made an oblique dart through the large doorway, slanted her nimble steps across the pavement, and was soon breasting the adverse tide, so to speak, of a little human sea. Each man or woman stood in the place of a choppy, obstructive wave. At every moment poor Claire found herself gently buffeting a new impediment, male or female, as the case might be. Since she wanted to move in a course different from that of nearly every one before or beside her, the carrying out of her project involved a good deal of determined opposition. But she at length gained the open, as it were. She had now only to strike along in a northerly direction until she reached the point at which a certain line of small cars crossed Broadway. She was not sure at just what street this intersection occurred; she knew that it was by no means near by.

A cumbrous omnibus rolled clamorously toward her, and for a moment she was inclined to hail it; but a swift look on its lighted space, well freighted with passengers, made her shrink from the concentration of stares that her sex and loneliness must equally provoke.

The publicity of the long, lamp-fringed sidewalk, with its incidents of potential if not always tangible policeman, expressed, after all, a more secure privacy. When she took one of the little trundling cars which would bring her eastward to the ferry, she would not be forced to clamber and stoop and stagger about before getting a seat. This mode of conveyance, too, would be somehow more safely plebeian; they would hold their last fragments of the work-a-day world going back to Greenpoint; in case of insult she might have her final appeal to some reputable occupant bound for the same destination as herself.

Meanwhile, the big-bodied omnibus clattered by. Claire had resolved to walk. The high-perched driver had not seen her pause, hurry to the curb-stone, and then lift a hand which was straightway dropped at the bidding of her changed mood. But this action, while it wrought delay in her progress, rendered somewhat earlier her meeting with one who still obstinately pursued her.

Just as she again started, with slightly quickened pace, the inexterminable Slocumb appeared at her side. He seemed to have used no effort in catching up with her. There was a terrible ease in the way his length of limb accommodated its free stride to Claire's more repressed motions. He had not immediately given chase. She had got rather deep into the crowd about the theatre-doors before his impudence, positive as it always was, had trumped up sufficient real nerve to follow her. Claire continued walking; but she looked at him with fixity as she said, "I suppose you saw that I wanted to go alone."

"T aint right, nohow," he replied, peering into her face with his bad, hard eyes. "A putty gal like you hadn't ought t' walk the streets all by herself after dark. You lemme go along. Don' look scared; I wouldn't hurt ye fur a cent."

"Oh, I am not afraid of you," said Claire, between her teeth. "Why should I be?"

"That's the ticket. W'y should ye be?"

"I don't want your company. I have shown this to you and now I tell it to you."

Slocumb laughed. It seemed to Claire that his laugh had the cold of ice and the thrust of steel. His lowered arm touched hers with intentional pressure, but she swerved sideways, at once thwarting the contact. He, however, promptly narrowed the distance thus made between them.

"Say!" he now broke forth, in peculiar, confidential undertone, as though a third party was listening. "W'at ye mad fur, hey? You was along with Jimmy MacNab, wasn't ye? An' wasn't we introdooced all reg'lar? I'm a better feller 'n Jim, any day in the year. Jus' gimme a show. Won't ye? Say, now, *won't* ye?—I took a dead shine to you the minnit I clapped eyes on them two nice pink cheeks—blowed if I didn't! I sez to myself, 'She can walk round any gal I've seen fur a devil of a time,' sez I."

Claire looked straight ahead. She still went quickly along. Her feet and limbs felt light, almost void of sense. Fear had to do with this, and she was keenly frightened. For the first time in her life she knew the terror that feminine honesty has when fronted with the close chance of physical insult.

Slocumb justified her dread. He had no more regard for common laws of restraint than the majority of untamed brutes, when conscious, as in his case, of firm thews and active bulk. As for moral bravery, his nature harbored no concern with such nicer elements.

The only vices he did not possess were those for which he had never known an hour of temptation. His father had drank himself to death, and he inherited what was perhaps an embryo taste in the same direction. He got drunk once a fortnight now, in his twenty-seventh year, whereas, two years ago these diversions had been much rarer; in a decade, under his uncontrolled conditions, there was a fair chance of his becoming a sot.

To speak more generally, the vast social momentum of heredity, which seems to be so plainly understood and so ill appreciated in our golden century, had Slocumb well in its stern grip. There were no outward incident forces, as the philosophic phrase goes, to make his case in any way a hopeful one. He had seen Claire; he had exchanged a word with her; he had liked her. If his liking was put in the baldest form of explanation it would have to deal with rather darksome realisms. And it is always preferable that the pursuant satyr and the unwilling nymph be treated wholly from the poetic and picturesque point of view.

Claire would not speak. She was very frightened, as before has been recorded: she seemed to see, between the gloomy interspaces of the lamps, a phantasmal semblance of her father, looking untold rebuke at her, and then vanishing only to reappear. She walked on with fleet energy. An idea shot through her mind that she might call a policeman to rid her of this incubus. But she dismissed the idea at once. It was too savagely desperate even for the confronting dilemma.

By this time Slocumb had begun to see that Claire was proof against all his known methods of conquest. But she was unprotected, and he had a dogged dislike of giving up the siege. The silence continued for nearly five blocks. During this time his eyes had scarcely once left her face, gleaming distinct or dim as the lamplight waxed or waned.

"Say!" he at length re-addressed her. "Ain't ye hungry? I was thinkin' a spell we might go putty good, just now, or a dish o' ice-cream. P'raps ye'd rather tackle sumpn sweet. Hey?"

She made no answer. He peered closer into her face, and repeated the last odious little interrogative monosyllable a good many times. But Claire remained as mute and irresponsive as though it had fallen on stone-deaf ears.

This lure suddenly held out to appetite was his last persuasive stroke. It expressed in the most exhaustive terms just how narrow and barren his conception was of Claire's reasons for shunning him. He stood as the hideous result of a hideous phase of society: and he could no more divine or imagine higher and richer levels of life than if to know of these had meant to be familiar with the soil and climate of a remote star.

He was disappointed and chagrined, but not angry. Anger could not consort with his present state; another kind of heat already filled his veins; one flush kept the other aloof. He had now decided that Claire was not to be conciliated, and yet the perfect lawlessness of his past made him in a manner unable to snap the bond of attraction and leave her. Self-control was a sealed book to him; he had not even opened its cover, apart from learning its rudiment ary lessons.

When they had gone five or six blocks further, and the street at which Claire would take the cross-town car was by no means far away, he abruptly caught her arm and drew it close to his side, so holding it with an exertion of purely muscular strenth, beside which her own resistance counted for little more than the flutter of a bird.

Even at this most trying juncture she still moved on. He continued to walk, as well. She veered her face toward his, however, forced out of all her previous pitiful disdain, and he saw that she had grown pale as death.

"Let me go," she said. "Don't dare to hold me like this!"

"Look here!" he returned, his tones taking a nasal whisper, and his breath sweeping so close to her nostrils that she caught in it a stale taint, as of liquor drank some time ago. "I wouldn't harm a hair o' your head; you can jus' bet on that. I've took a likin' to you, an' I'll treat ye good. If you was a lady livin' up t' Fifth Avenyer, ye wouldn't git more respectfuller behaved to nur I'll do."

"If you don't let me go," said Claire, gasping a little as she got out the words, "I'll complain to the first policeman we meet."

He dropped her arm at once, stopping short. "D' ye mean it?" he asked, with great show of reproach. "Say! d' ye mean it?"

But Claire hurried on. She had a wild momentary hope that she had hit at random upon a blessed source of deliverance. Here, however, she had quite miscalculated. Slocumb's outburst had merely formed a bit of the cheap sentimentality which one of his race and stamp would select as the lame makeshift in a forlorn cause.

It chanced that when Claire reached the desired corner a car was opportunely passing. She signaled to it; the driver saw her; it stopped, and she entered it. Meanwhile Slocumb had kept at her side, though with the distance between them materially widened. She paid no heed to the question of whether or not he entered with her. The car was entirely empty as she took her seat. A little later she slipped a five-cent piece into the small glass repository for passengers' fares—that touching proof of the confidence reposed in drivers by those who employ them. Shortly afterward she saw Slocumb standing on the outer platform. Her heart and courage almost failed her, then. He presently walked inside the car, and paid his fare, as she had done. She expected him to sit down and resume his persecutions, but he did neither. He went out again and stood on the platform.

The little car jingled along Eighth Street. It passed the grim, bastard architecture of the Mercantile Library, once, long ago, an opera house, in which Steffenone sang to assemblages where a gentleman in evening-dress or a lady without her bonnet was a rare enough incident, and nothing prophesied the horse-shoe of resplendent boxes before which Patti and Nilsson have since revealed their vocal charms. Soon afterward it came to Third Avenue, easily betrayed by the flare of gaslight in the beer-saloon or liquor shop, and a thoroughfare in which late revelry seems to have claimed especial stronghold. Near at hand, that hideous monument of philanthropy, the Cooper Union, frowns its unavailing displeasure upon the malt of Schneider and the alcohol of Moriarty, both of which project their noxious forces southward through the Bowery to the City Hall, and northward across many reputable side streets on to the shabby vulgarity of Harlem.

But Claire was naturally unprepared, just now, either to recognize or ponder the importance of this great popular boulevard which we call Third Avenue; how it blends our ruling Irish and German elements in one huge strand of commercial interests, each petty by itself, yet all, when massed together, of enormous metropolitan note; how its very name is pronounced with a mild sneer by our so-called better classes; how it is held common and of ill repute; how one must not speak of it in a Fifth Avenue drawing-room, lest he shall be suspected of having trodden its painted pavements; and yet how there pulses through its big, tough artery nearly all the hot, impure political blood that feeds the venality of our elective systems, making it for this reason a fact to be always deplored but never lightly dismissed. Should the sombre growl against that sin of over-possession which we term monopoly ever grow into a revolutionary roar, it is very thinkable that the Robespierre of such an event would be born in Third Avenue; but if not, he may safely be depended on for having near relations there.

The little car presently crossed Second Avenue, at its most quiet portion. All the garish brilliance had now quite vanished. Once beloved of respectability, this broad street, here in what we designate its lower portion, has preserved abundant souvenirs of perished fame. Many of the roomy old mansions that line it may be dispeopled of their pristine Knickerbockers, but even these retain much of their old stately repose. Up beyond, the tenement-house thrives, and the tavern flaunts a bottle-decked casement; but here, within generous limits, it remains a quarter full of decent though not dismal gloom, and touched with an occasional solid grandeur.

The car soon advanced into a very different region. It had reached one of the two long if not deep river edges which skirt the central domain of our wealth and thrift. That squalor which digs the heels of poverty was everywhere manifest. The very street lamps seemed to burn with a dejected flicker. Night, however, was kind, and spared from view much unsightly soilure. The high brick houses, thronged with inmates whom all degrees of want and all modes of toil oppressed, lost themselves in shadow; but now and then you caught glimpses of the liquid filth clogging the gutters, and perhaps of a half-submerged cabbage-leaf or a more buoyant egg-shell, to fleck its slime with baleful color.

Here spoke a crying municipal disgrace. The prosperous part of our city has its streets kept cleanly throughout the year, but deep injustice is wrought upon those that are skirted by abodes of penury and need. Fat appropriations are of no avail; the tax-money slips into fingers that are deft in legerdemain; fraud and mismanagement meet as friends; it is not enough that our beautiful island must crowd her shores with all the disfeaturing accompaniments of commerce; she is forced as well to see them polluted, far inland, by the foulness born of bad legislation. This is one of the too frequent cases where, in our enlightened polity, democracy plays wantonly into the hands of monarchism.

A little later the car came into a wide, airy expanse, along two of whose sides it journeyed for a considerable distance. Here was Tomkins Square, now lighted with innumerable lamps, but only a few years ago a dark horror to all decent citizens living near it. By day set aside as a parade ground for the city militia, which paraded there scarcely twice a year, its lampless lapse of earth was by night at least four good acres of brooding gloom, which he who ventured to cross stood the risk of thievish assault, if nothing more harmful.

What added to the near repulsiveness of the place for peace-loving denizens of its near streets, was an occasional concourse of growling and saturnine German socialists, held with stormy harangues and blood-thirsty diatribes under moon or star, and amid the congenial environing shadow, which was relieved, on these lucid occasions, by torches whose fitful flames typified the feverish theories disclosed.

But the car now passed a very different Tompkins Square from that of old. The grim blank has become, since then, a bright-lit realm where the tramp may fall prone on some of its many neat built benches, but where the highway-man will find slim chance to ply his fell trade.

When this region had been passed there remained only a brief space to be traversed, before the ferry was reached. The avenues by this time had ceased to be numerically named; they had become alphabetical. But Avenues A, B, C and D are all quite homogeneous as regards dolorous discomfort. The city here hides some of its worst lairs, and many a desperado infests them. After a little journey, such as Claire now took, you gain the small, dull-looking ferry.

Meanwhile seven or eight new passengers had entered the car. They were mostly Germans, and of both sexes. Claire felt a sense of protection. One stout woman, of truly colossal build, with a sleeping baby in her arms, and an evident husband so hollow-cheeked and slight that it seemed wrong for him even to assume the responsibility of paying their double fare, especially reassured her.

The rest were commonplace people enough. One was a weary work-girl; one was a collier, grimy with his trade and drowsy from drink; one was a dapper, bejeweled Hebrew, with oily amber whiskers, and large, loose, red lips; still another was a handsome young woman, who said good-night on entering, to a male escort, and who now glances uneasily about her at intervals, as though fearful of being known. All this while Slocumb remained on the outer platform.

Presently the car stopped. Everybody alighted. The Tenth Street Ferry was close at hand. Claire knew that her hateful adherent was close at hand also. She paid her toll to the ferryman, and glided through the narrow bit of passageway forth upon the long dark dock beyond.

(To be Continued.)

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Thrilling Incidents in the Courtship of Two English Lovers.

New York *World*: Mayor Edison united in marriage a young couple at the City Hall last Friday afternoon whose romantic courtship, thus happily concluded, was diversified by a number of thrilling incidents seldom occurring in real life.

The bride, Miss Maggie Whallie, now Mrs. Charles Hollingsworth, a beautiful blonde, lived in the little town of Skipton, in Yorkshire, England. Her father is a wealthy man and proprietor of the Maitland House, the largest hotel in that place. Three years ago young Hollingsworth, who is at present only 22 years of age, arrived in the town as Secretary of the Passenger Agent of the Midland Railroad

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—

SOUTH OXFORD



Your Vote & Influence

ARE SOLICITED FOR

JAMES NOXON

—THE—

REFORM CANDIDATE

—AND—

Nominee of the Reform Convention.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884

REFORM COMMITTEE ROOMS.

A meeting of the Liberals and of all those favourable to the election of Mr. Noxon will be held at the Liberal Committee Rooms in the vacant shop in Smith's Block, corner of Thames and King Streets this evening, Thursday, Feb. 21st, at 7:30 o'clock, and every evening until after the election. A full attendance is requested.

MR. NOXON'S MEETINGS.

Mr. Noxon, the Liberal Candidate for South Oxford, will address the electors each evening as follows:—Friday, Feb. 22nd, Tilsonburg; Saturday, Feb. 23rd, Otterville; Monday, Feb. 25th, Norwich; Tuesday, Feb. 26th, Oxford Centre; Thursday, Feb. 28th, Burgessville; Friday, Feb. 29th, Springford; Saturday, March 1st, Beachville; Monday, March 3rd, Ingersoll; Tuesday, March 4th, Dickson's Corners.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There is a candidate in the field in opposition to the Liberal standard bearer.

He must therefore be looked upon and treated as a Tory.

The duty of every Reformer is to work and vote for the supporter of the present Reform Government, James Noxon.

Do not be misled by the "independent" cry.

It is too thin!

OVER-CONFIDENCE.

In past contests we have pointed out the danger of overconfidence on the part of Reformers.

It is only through over-confidence that we can be beaten.

Let every true Liberal in the Riding do his duty. See to it that through no fancied security an opponent of the Mowat Administration is elected. Let the majority for James Noxon be so large as to leave no doubt of the Liberal sentiment of the Riding.

Be true to your principles as of yore, and there can be no doubt of victory.

AN ELECTION OF MOMENT.

The present contest in South Oxford is probably the most momentous we have ever had.

The Liberal Government, as our readers are aware, is sustained by a majority of 12 only, and a possibility of having this number further reduced by losing the seats which are now before the courts.

The loss of South Oxford would therefore prove not only a moral victory for the Conservative Party, but possibly a matter of serious moment to the Government.

Therefore Liberals of South Oxford to work with your old time energy, and place your candidate at the head of the polls by a glorious majority.

SOUTH OXFORD.

The people of South Oxford are on the eve of another political contest, owing to the incurable malady of the Hon. Adam Crooks, our late representative in the Ontario Legislature.

The nomination takes place at Ingersoll on Wednesday next, Feb. 27th, and the election on Wednesday, March 5.

The Liberal standard-bearer is James Noxon, of Ingersoll, the nominee of the largest and most representative convention ever held by the Liberals of this riding.

Geo. A. Cooke, of Norwich, is in the field to oppose the Liberal candidate as an independent, but it is clear to all that he has been brought out by a portion of the Conservative party, and although he will not poll the united Conservative vote he must be looked upon as an opponent of the present Administration.

He announces himself as an independent simply to secure Liberal votes.

But he will secure no Liberal votes.

Moreover, by coming out as an independent he will create no enthusiasm in the Conservative ranks.

Therefore he will be beaten by such a majority as to forever impress on his mind the fact that "Glorious Old Oxford" takes no stock in so called "independents."

The duty of Reformers is plain.

Organize! organize! and work from now until the day of election for James Noxon, the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Cooke announces in his address that if elected he will give the Mowat Government his "independent support."

Reformers of South Oxford, do not be deceived by this.

If you cast your vote for Mr. Cooke, or if you abstain from voting, you are placing yourself in antagonism to the present Liberal Government.

Liberals of South Oxford, are you prepared to do this?

Let your answer be at the polls on the 5th of March.

THE Toronto *World* says:—"There never was a stronger all-round government in Canada than that which Mr. Meredith has just failed to dislodge from control of the affairs of Ontario. There is not a weak member in it. They are anything but the imbeciles that the *Mail* has tried to paint them. They are strong as a government whole; each man is strong in his department, and in defending it; they are old hands at parliamentary tactics; and in all that is implied by the terms "managing the country" and "managing the house" they are at home. Man for man, who can the Conservatives put up against them? Mr. Meredith against Mr. Mowat? Mr. Lauder against Mr. Pardee? Mr. Creighton against Mr. Hardy? What three of the remainder are equal to Mr. Fraser? They don't compare—they only contrast."

WHAT THE SYNDICATE GRANT MEANS.

Canada proposes to give away $30,000,000 on the strength of a promise (from men who do not keep their promises) to the effect that the Canadian Pacific road shall be completed in 1886 instead of in 1891. One whole year's revenue for a promise that is worth nothing!

This grant is of a more startling nature than most people at first sight imagine. The $30,000,000 really means an average tax of about $144,270 on every constituency in the Dominion. It means a tax of about six and two-thirds dollars (say $6.65) on every man, woman and child in the Dominion!

Let us see how this is to affect the ratepayers of Oxford County who always look with a jealous eye on any scheme calculated to increase their burdens. The population in round numbers is about 50,000. At six and two-thirds dollars per capital this means $332,500 added to our debt!

What would Ingersoll's share of this Syndicate subsidy be? Our population is about 5,000. Ingersoll's proportionate share of this huge debt would be about $33,250!

The *Globe* writing of the additional grant of $30,000,000 to the C. P. R'y., says:—What would England think of a proposal that one year's revenue should be given up for any one thing except for a war in self defence? A year's revenue of Britain is about £86,000,000—say $430,000,000. Even English Tories would hesitate before throwing away such an enormous sum. Yet $430,000,000 would be a less burden upon the United Kingdom than will this additional $30,000,000 be upon Canada.

THE Tilsonburg *Liberal* says:—A Tory caucus was held at the Queen's on Tuesday. We understand Mr. Cook, of Norwich, wants the Conservatives to support him as an independent, and he will run against Mr. Noxon. Mr. Cook may as well save his time and money. No Reformer in South Oxford will support an independent or any other kind of man this time. They are united and pledged to support Mr. Noxon, no matter who runs.

NEWS ITEMS.

Hanlan has sailed for Australia.

The Allan steamship Norwegian is several days overdue.

There are 7,000 miners on strike in the Pittsburg region.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been again elected for Northampton.

Two hundred children were massacred by the rebels at Sinkat.

An attempt was made to assssinate King Humbert of Italy.

Two bodies have been stolen from a cemetery at Odessa, Ont.

Two cases of glanders in horses have been discovered at Chicago.

Colonel Middleton, now in command at Aldershot, is to succeed Gen. Luard.

During December last 161 sailing vessels and 21 steamers were reported lost or missing.

The Court of Queen's Bench has quashed the conviction in the so-called Toronto bean lottery case.

The question of the leadership of the Tory party is again being warmly discussed in England.

The Canada Temperance Act was defeated by four votes at Beamsville on Tuesday.

The Mayor of St. John, N. B., refuses to act on the License Board created by the Ottawa Government.

Women of Toronto are organizing in opposition to the sale of liquor in groceries.

The petition against the return of Mr. I. J. Gould, M. P. P. for North Ontario, has been dismissed.

By a gunpowder explosion at London on Monday one man was killed, and two probably injured.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the condition of the poor in the United Kingdom.

There were only 9 accidents to trains in 1882 in Great Britain by which passengers were killed.

A number of Toronto retail druggists have been fined for contravention of the law requiring them to register their sales of liquor.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Egyptian policy of the Gladstone Ministry was defeated by a vote of 311 to 262.

The City Solicitor of Kingston has given his opinion that the Mayor cannot be a Dominion License Commissioner without vacating the civic chair.

The fine steam saw-mill of Thomas Forsyth, located near the Town Line between Bayham and Houghton, about five miles east of Vienna, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $6000.

They had to saw the pipe off from a hydrant in Allentown, Pa., the other day to liberate a man who had tried to drink from the nozzle when the thermometer was near zero. With the piece of pipe sticking to his lips he was taken to a fire, and there the pipe fell.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has a letter from W. A. Pierce of Hervey, Dakota, warning the poor against emigrating to the prairies of that Territory. The writer says that men with money can find a better country in which to invest it. All this is brought out by the sufferings of the poor in the cold on the prairies.

Mrs. Emma Wiggins, the young wife of a furniture manufacturer at Rome, N. Y., suicided at the Osborne House, Rochester, on the 16th. She was elegantly dressed, wearing a sealskin cloak and diamonds. The cause of the suicide is said to be a false accusation of infidelity made by her husband.

Julia and Mary Sherbourne, aged 8 and 5 respectively daughters of J. Sherbourne, of Monroe, Mich., broke through the ice on the river Saturday and were drowned. The elder girl was drowned in an ineffectual attempt to save her sister.

The enormous destruction of property caused by the Ohio floods is becoming apparent as the waters fall. Residents of Cincinnati are trying to float their houses back into the original positions. The relief boats are doing a good work.

A gang of juvenile burglars, sons of respectable parents, were arrested in Pennsylvania yesterday. A few weeks ago a gang of young incendaries, sons of respectable parents, were arrested in Milwaukee. This week a gang of Minneapolis boys, sons of respectable parents were arrested for having hanged another boy.

The family of Mr. George Hilton, four in number, residing on South street, London, was discovered about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in a state of unconsciousness from the effects of coal gas which had escaped from a defective stove. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton are both over 60 years of age; the other victims are their two daughters. Dr. Wilkinson, of the City Hospital, and Dr. Chas. Silloore were at once summoned, and at 6 o'clock last evening had succeeded in restoring the daughters to consciousness, but at 9 o'clock last night the old people were still insensible, and there is little chance of their recovery.

County and Vicinity.

Mr. Chas. E. Burgess, of Burgessville, was a delegate to the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., which convened at Guelph on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddell have just returned to Bayham from spending a few weeks at their farm in Greenock township, Bruce County. They were accompanied by Miss Aggie Waddell, Mr. Waddell's youngest sister. Mr. W. intends moving to his new home near Ingersoll in a few days.—*Observer.*

Mr. George C. McKay, of Embro, has been named bailiff of the 3rd Division Court of Oxford County, vice John McDonald, resigned.

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

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

JAMES NOXON, THE LIBERAL NOMINEE.

Opinions of the Press.

St. Thomas Journal.

The Reformers of South Oxford convened at Mt. Elgin Friday, did well to select Mr. James Noxon, of Ingersoll, as their candidate for the seat in the Local House vacated by Hon. Adam Crooks. He will probably be returned by acclamation, and will be a strong addition to Mr. Mowat's forces. Possessed of brains of energy, of means, he is just such a man as will creditably represent the constituency of South Oxford, a riding which has generally sent able men to Parliament. It is said that Mr. Noxon could have had the nomination, if he would have accepted it, any time the last twelve years; and now that he has at last consented to stand, his election is assured.

Toronto World.

Mr. James Noxon, the widely-known manufacturer of Ingersoll has received the liberal nomination for South Oxford, Hon. Adam Crooks' constitutency. Mr. Noxon could have been a legislature long before this, but he has always hitherto declined nomination on the ground of business calls. Now that he has consented to throw himself into the active political arena, the liberal party is to be congratulated. Mr. Noxon belongs to a class of men whose presence is always welcome in political assemblies.

Seaforth Sun (Con.)

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Brantford Expositor.

James Noxon, of Ingersoll, has received the unanimous nomination of the Reform Convention of South Oxford to succeed Mr. Crooks. Mr. Noxon is a very able man, and his nomination assures his return unopposed, or if opposed, his election by a larger majority than South Oxford usually gives, and its usual Liberal majority is large enough to satisfy most people.

Tilsonburg Liberal.

The Reformers of South Oxford met in convention at Mount Elgin on Friday last, to nominate a successor to the Hon. Adam Crooks. Mr. James Noxon, of Ingersoll, the well-known manufacturer, was the choice of the delegates, and accepted the nomination. Mr. Noxon is a successful business man, a good speaker, and well versed in the public questions of the day. He has for many years occupied a leading position in the ranks of the Liberal party, and will prove a worthy successor to the ex-Minister of Education. It is improbable, in the present state of public feeling, that opposition will be offered to Mr. Noxon's return.

Toronto Globe.

We hear on pretty good authority that Mr. Noxon, of Ingersoll, will not be opposed by a Conservative in the coming election. This is testimony to the strength of Mr. Noxon and the Liberal cause.

Woodstock Sentinel.

A great deal of interest has been felt in town in the South Oxford nomination. The selection of Mr. Noxon as standard bearer is regarded with satisfaction, as likely to bring strength to the party in the Legislature.

The Seduction Bill.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—There was considerable cross firing in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon over Charlton's Seduction bill.

Quite a number of ladies in the Speaker's gallery listened to the discussion, evidently undecided whether it would be better to stay or go out, though Sir John once remarked, rather significantly, that it was impossible to discuss certain phases of the case with strangers in the gallery.

The adverse views expressed were all by reason of the opportunities which it was claimed would be given to designing women to levy blackmail to men whom they might entrap.

Mr. McMaster (Glengarry) thought the bill was incorrectly named—"An Act to provide for the Punishment of Offences against Chastity"—as it only punished the immortality of the man. He said he spoke from experience in the criminal courts, when he claimed that women are often the misleading parties.

Sir John spoke against the clause making seduction under promise of marriage a criminal offence, as being wrong in principle.

Mr. Charlton is not discouraged, but will insist on the House voting on the bill as it stands, that the country may know who is for or against the principle of throwing every safeguard around the virtue of Canadian women.

Mt. Elgin.

The temperance meeting announced to be held last Friday was postponed until next Friday.

A surprise party took Mr. and Mrs. Bell by surprise on the eve before the sale. Mr. D. Tripp headed the raid and presented Mr. B. with a beautiful cruet stand, and Mrs. B. with a fine table lamp. A pleasant time was spent and nobody appeared to blame.

Mr. McKay, recently from the North West, has been giving some details of his experience in that region, that are very interesting, and if he could be persuaded to overcome his bashfulness and give the readers of THE CHRONICLE a sketch of that same, I know it would be highly appreciated. Please give him a nudge or bait him with some of his "sky blue bannocks" he talks about.

The concert given by the members of Mt. Elgin Lodge, I.O.O.F., last Friday evening, was a marked success, the hall being packed to the door. The performers all acquitted themselves very creditably, and everything passed off in good style. The Oddfellows are to be congratulated on their success. Messrs. John Andrews, Joseph Gibson, and A. Murdoch, of Ingersoll, took part in the programme.

Joseph Bell's sale, advertised in THE CHRONICLE, took place on Tuesday, and was largely attended. People from all parts of the county were in attendance, which speaks highly for the large circulation of your paper. Mr. Brady was in his very best vein, and kept the large crowd well in hand. A very sweet tongued auctioneer is that same Mr. B. and how he managed to get through with such a quantity of stock and at such prices is just one of the mysteries of the trade.

West Oxford.

A meeting of the Council was held at the Town Hall, Beachville, 11th inst. All the members present, the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting confirmed. Communications from Clerk of County Council; from Pratt & Tracey; from Secretary of Canada Land Land Association read. Mr. John Karn heard, respecting two sheep killed and three worried by dogs. On motion it was resolved, that the statute labor charged against the lands of Charles Wilson, James Curry, James Lund and Matthew Featherstone for the year 1884, be performed on the townline between East and West Oxford, between the first concession line and the entrance to the swamp on the Sweaburg road, and that the statute labor charged against the lands of Herman Thornton, D. Rice, P. Hayball, David Watt, John Watt and John Webster shall be performed on the said townline between the entrance to the swamp on the Sweaburg road and the front of the 6th Concession. It was further resolved that the Auditors' report be adopted, published, and two hundred copies printed for distribution. Mr. Chalmers heard, respecting sheep killed by dogs. On motion it was resolved that the Reeve sign orders on the Treasurer in favor of John Karn for $10, two-thirds value of two sheep killed and three worried; in favor of Geo. Chambers for $5.33, two-thirds value of one sheep killed; in favor of Erwin Lewis for $8, for one cord of wood furnished Levi Johnson; in favor of John R. Waite for $70, for services as Collector; in favor of J. A. Cody and Thomas M. Walker, for the sum of $6 each, for services as Auditors; in favor of J. A. Cody for 50c., overcharge on taxes; in favor of the several Councillors for the sum of $2 each, for one day's session. By-law No. 271 appointing the following municipal officers for 1884 passed:—Richard Peers, Assessor; John R. Waite, Collector; James Adams, Geo. Sebbin, John Worth, Charles Brink, sr., Erwin Lewis, James G. Wood, Joseph Dutton, Geo. Galloway, Hez. Wilson, Neil Swartz, Wm. Tibbenham, John Dodge, John Cummings, John Anderson, Chas. Brink, jr., Fence-viewers. Elias Cook, Geo. Sebbin, Edwin Galloway, Herkimer Dygert, John Dodge, Freeman Carr and Stewart Canfield, Pound-keepers. Peter Stonebaugh, J. J. McLaughlin, John Prouse, T. W. Walker, David Robinson, James Stevenson, Ephraim Briggs, Joseph Garner, Peter Cuthbert, Geo. Galloway, W. G. Frances, John Metherill, Henry Gregg, John Davis, David Todd, Geo. Cook, Comfort Sage, jr., James Martin, Levi Bent, Warren Corey, John Weir, Henry Forden, Richard Peers, Thomas Pendlebury, Adam Dodge, M. Tibbenham, John H. Forden, John Dodge, John Clarkson, Chas. Middough, Royal Brink, Wm. Huggins, Joseph Witharow, Geo. Jakeman, Chas. McKay, Peter Meek, Walter Pullen, — Sabor, Robt. Millard, Wm. Rivers, John W. Webster, jr, Robert Barnett, Wm. Wilson, Albert Pullen, John Cuthbert, Jas. B. Thornton, John Webster, sr., Mathew Featherstone, Overseers of Highways. Council adjourned to meet again on Monday, 3rd of March, in the Town Hall, Beachville, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bright

Messrs. Stratford and Yates are still hauling wood into the railway yard, where nearly 1,600 cords are piled.

Business fair. The North-west House is apparently at the head; some good bargains may be had there.

Mr. Reid is kept busy at the grist mill. Farmers seem to take advantage since the new grist mill has started. May success follow the undertaking.

The Bright debating club is making good strides; much interest is manifested by the members. The last night's subject: "Professional and Agricultural Life," was well and ably handled, with a good share of eloquence on both sides. Agricultural life, however, proved, according to the chairman's decision, to offer the greater inducement to young men. Next night's subject will be "the Press and the Pulpit." Resolved that the press offers greater educational influences than the pulpit. An interesting time is looked for, both sides being about equally divided in talent.

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

THE celebrated White Bros. are engaged for a concert in the Town Hall on March 31st. Look out for particulars.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms, Mops, Floor, Stove Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes, Damps and Chimneys, Clocks. Eavetroughing and repairing done promptly, Heating Drums and Stove Pipes, Dishes of all kinds, Smoothing Irons Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons, Scales, large and small, Spades, Forks, Shovels and Hoes, Mixed Paints, all ready for the brush; any tint or colour; Boiled and Raw Oils, Root Cutters, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, Corn Planters, Farmer's Bells, Carpet Sweepers, Dry and Liquid Measures, Bird Cages, Lanterns; Stove Polish, Lead and Iron Piping, Gas Fittings, Hog Rings and Hog Holders, everything in the House Furnishing Line, Axle Greese, Cistern Pumps, Wheelborrows, Sinks, and everything that is wanted to keep house with.

Cash paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bones of all kinds, Woollen and Cotton Rags, Old Brass, Copper and Lead, old Zinc, old Wrought and Cast Iron, all kinds of Furs, Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Horse Hair, Tallow and Beeswax.

47. H. CAMPBELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1585-481

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT. J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587v-y

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings

KNOWN AS

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned.

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

House and Two Lots.

There will be sold by Auction,

On the Market Square, Ingersoll,

ON

Saturday, February 23,

At eleven o'clock a.m., a

FRAME COTTAGE,

Situated on the South side of Canterbury street, in good repair; contains five rooms; good barn, hard and soft water. For particulars apply to

WM. DUNDAS, GEO. BEAVERS, ALICE DUNDAS, } Executors.

JAMES BRADY, Auctioneer.

February 14th, 1884. 881

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WARNING.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE

Guggisberg Bros. & Co.

MUST

BE PAID AT ONCE!

TO

SAVE COSTS

Parties owing us will please settle their accounts with

Mr. John Guggisberg, Ingersoll,

OR REMIT TO US.

GUGGISBERG BROS. & CO., GALT, ONT.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88v

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

NOTICE.

Bell Telephone Co'y.

Connecting Lines are Now Open for Conversations or Messages to

LONDON, ST. THOMAS, CHATHAM, WINDSOR, WOODSTOCK, PARIS, BRANTFORD, HAMILTON, TORONTO, PT. HOPE, PETERBORO, LINDSAY, KINGSTON

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

☞ For further particulars apply at Central Office.

HUGH C. BAKER, Manager. C. C. L. WILSON, Agent.

February 14th, 1884. 881



BITTERS!

A SURE CURE FOR

Liver Complaint.
Sick Headache.
Pimpled Skin, Boils, &c.
Dyspepsia, Billiousness.
Salt Rheum, Scrofula.

"My son was very bad with Scrofula, and only two packages of the Crowfoot Bitters cured him." Yours truly, JOHN CASS, Owen Sound, Ont.

"Only only dollar's worth of the Crowfoot Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia after all other medicines failed." T. H. EASTON, Market Clerk, Durham, Ont.

"After suffering 11 years with Sals Rheum I obtained a perfect cure with one package of your Crowfoot Bitters, without even greasing the skin." CHRISTOPHER GARRETT, Meaford, Ont.

Sold at Gayfer's Drug Store.

Aug. 30, 1883. 1564r m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL. WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1535

"When the Spring Time Comes."

There is Nothing Like Cheap Dry Goods,

—AND—

J. S. SMITH & CO.

OF THE OXFORD HOUSE,

Are Prepared, Having Opened Out

New and Nobby Spring Prints and Cretonnes.
New Checked and Oxford Shirtings.
New Grey and White Cottons
New Lace Curtains and Lambrequins.

ALL BARGAINS.

New Denims, Ducks, Cotton Tweeds, and Printed Bafferties.

New Lines in Cashmeres and Dress Goods.

Black and Colored Silks and Satins—Plain and Brocades.

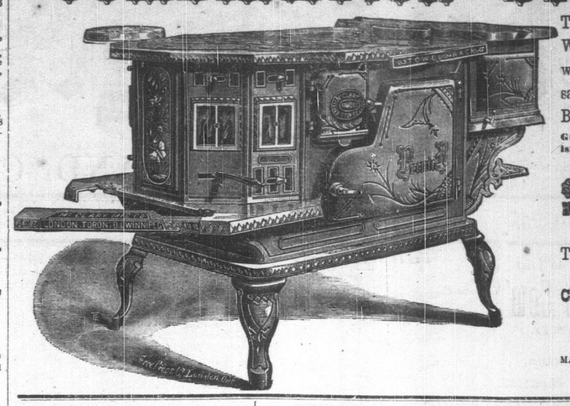
Popular Prices and Big Bargains.

We will Allow No One to Undersell Us.

Oxford House, Ingersoll. J. S. SMITH & CO.

February 21st, 1884. 89

COMBINATION STOVE.



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

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

S. KING

Star House,

Thames Street, Ingersoll.

Cheese Vats,
Milk Cans,
Sap Pans,
and Pails

MADE TO ORDER.

PRICES LOW.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property; one of the best paying hotels in the County; also 50 acres improved land in Houghton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to C. GARNER, Thamesford P.O.

June 21st 1883. 155tf

WHEAT WANTED.

800-Bushels Wheat Per Day-800

For which the very highest market price will be paid at the

Ingersoll Roller Mills.

Gristing Done on the Hungarian System Chopping Done as before the change.

TERMS CASH.

WM. PARTLO

Ingersoll, Nov. 22, 1883. 1765tf

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application. Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUGH, Advertising Agent,

HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE BAILEY, of the Town of Ingersoll,

In the County of Oxford, and Province of Ontario, Carriage Maker, has made an assignment to

ALFRED H. ELLIS,

Of the said Town of Ingersoll, Hardware Merchant, of all his real and personal estate for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said George Bailey, are requested to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, on or before the said

Ninth day of March next

A statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration.

The said Trustee will after the said Ninth day of March next, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rata among the creditors of the said George Bailey, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll, this tenth day of Jan., A.D, 1884.

A. H. ELLIS, Assignee.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ont.

RENNIE'S SELECT Field, Garden AND Flower SEEDS ARE THE BEST

THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST COMPLETE CATALOGUE FOR 1884 FREE TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

BECK.

HAVING

Bought out the Business

Lately carried on by

ROBT. YOUNG

We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of

FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED GOODS

Fine Confectionery.

OYSTERS

JELLYS, JAMS,

Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,

And hope by close attention to busines ard

SELLING CHEAP

To merit the patronage of the public.

GEO. BECK.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

HOLD ON

—AND—

Dont be in a Hurry

—BUT—

GO STRAIGHT

—TO—

SHRAPNELL'S

AND BUY YOUR

Xmas Goods

Candies, &c.,

—AT—

Half Price

FOR

TWO WEEKS ONLY

AT

SHRAPNELL'S,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1580

NELLES & STEVENS

Having opened out in the O'Neil stand, in General Groceries, take this their first opportunity of soliciting a call from the people of Ingersoll and vicinity. Our stock will at all times be found replete with everything to be found in a First-class Grocery. TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞ By strict attention to business, care in the selection of a first-class article in buying, we hope to merit a portion of the trade of the community and still retain the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late proprietor.

W. B. NELLES. M. L. STEVENS.

Ingersoll, February 14th, 1884. 88

I. COYNE

Has just received an immense stock of

Grey and White Cottons, Check Shirting, Denims, Cottonades, Ducks, Prints, Etc.,

For the early spring trade, which he now offers by the yard or piece at

Rock Bottom Prices!

Piles of Prints from 5 cents per yard up. See our 35 inch Grey Cotton at 6¾cts. See our Check Canada Shirtings at 10c and 12½cts, worth 20 per cent. more. See our 30 cent. Cottonades for 25 cents. In Dress Goods and Silks I. Coyne offers astonishing value. Coloured Silks for 37½ cts worth 50 cts. Dress goods at 10, 12½ and 15 cts per yard, worth 20 per cent more.

You will consult your best interests by calling on I. COYNE when in Town and examining his immense variety of NEW GOODS. We take a pleasure in showing you through, no matter whether you buy or not.

I. COYNE has also just received a wholesale stock of Embroideries in beautiful designs, which he is selling at prices much below those of last spring.

EVERY LADY IN WANT OF EMBROIDERIES SHOULD SEE OUR IMMENSE VARIETY.

The largest stock and the largest assortment of New Goods in Ingersoll are to be found at I. COYNE'S.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

I. COYNE.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey's Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

Hearn & Co

ARE SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets,

Black and Col. Velvet Plushes,

FOR EVENING WEAR.

Also for evening wear a large assortment of

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK.

We are also selling the Balance of our winter stock at great reductions.

INSPECTION INVITED.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Xmas & New Years.

R. H. YOUNG

Has on hand a large assortment of

BLANKETS

And all kinds of

HARNESS!

And everything required for the winter campaign.

ESPECIAL GOOD VALUE.

OLD STAND, PHOENIX BLOCK,

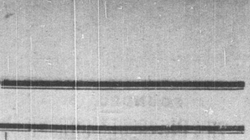
Opposite the Market,

Cash or Wood taken in exchange for goods.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1780

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS SHROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nber 22, 1881.

A Fact Established,

—THAT—

Wilkinson's

IS THE

PLACE TO BUY

YOUR

Groceries, Crockery,

AND GLASSWARE.

Also a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Prices to suit the Times.

Note the place, one door West of Daly House.

KING STREET WEST.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883.

THE

"Little Wonder."

Re-Opening!

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

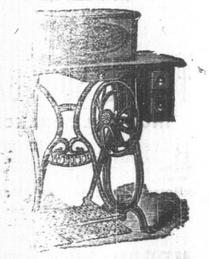
E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS.

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

THOS. HENDERSON

Practical Machinist.

THE CELEBRATED



WHITE SEWING MACHINE

At Reasonable Prices.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

A Five Years' Warranty

With every Machine.

Durable and Simple!

A Child can Use It!

LIGHT MACHINERY

Of every description repaired, Keys made, Locks, Sewing Machines, Guns, and Revolvers Repaired.

Skates, Knives, Scissors, Razors, and Saws Sharpened.

I have just put in a Steam Engine, and am now prepared to do all kinds of Saw Gumming, and a greater variety of work than ever before.

THOS. HENDERSON,

BOLES' BLOCK.

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Pr

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

JAMES NOXON, Esq.,

—THE—

REFORM CANDIDATE

—WILL—

Address the Electors

AS FOLLOWS:

TILSONBURG,
Friday Ev'g, Feb. 22nd

OTTERVILLE,
Saturday Ev'g, Feb. 23rd

NORWICH,
Monday Ev'g, Feb. 25th

OXFORD CENTRE,
Tuesday Ev'g, Feb. 26th

BURGESSVILLE,
Thursday Ev'g, Feb. 28th

SPRINGFORD,
Friday Ev'g, Feb. 29th

BEACHVILLE,
Saturday Ev'g, March 1st

INGERSOLL,
Monday Ev'g, March 3rd

Dicksons' Corners,
Tuesday Ev'g, March 4th

February 21, 1884. 1589

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

THE price of beef has gone up.

"PIRATES of Penzance," Tuesday next.

WOODSTOCK Opera Co., town hall, Tuesday night next.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.—The spring chancery sittings will be held at Woodstock on Thursday, 17th April.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent boy, of good education, to learn printing. Apply at once at the CHRONICLE office.

THE assessors throughout the country are now on the war-path. They are the pleasant advance agents of the tax collector.

"THE PIRATES."—Do not fail to hear the "Pirates of Penzance" by the Woodstock Opera Co. on Tuesday evening next.

SEATS are going fast for the "Pirates." Secure them early at Richardson's Jewellery Store.

WHAT'S THE MATTER.—The Mechanics' Institute was not opened either Saturday or yesterday, to the disappointment of many people who called.

THE opera, "Pirates of Penzance," as rendered by the Woodstock Amateur Opera Co., is spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

"FACINATORS" are the latest novelties worn by the ladies. They are just too awfully nice; and suit the leap year admirably.

LOST.—A left hand dog-skin mit. Any person finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at this office, or sending it to Rev. D. Hunt, Salford.

THE PRETTY GIRLS.—Everybody will go to see and hear the pretty girls of Woodstock in, "The Pirates," at the town hall, on Tuesday evening next.

POCKET PICKED.—A Woodstock man while in Montreal the other evening, viewing the sights, had his pocket picked of $25. A Woodstock man should never go out after dark.

COMIC OPERA.—The Woodstock Opera Co. in the Pirates of Penzance in the town hall, here, on Tuesday evening next. Reserved seats 50c. May be secured at H. Richardson's.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last some person or persons entered the store of Mr. W. J. Hewitt, north of the river, by breaking a pane of glass in the back window, and carried off a quantity of cigars, tobacco, biscuits, canned goods, etc.

PERSONAL.—The Misses O'Neill, of Burgessville, are the guests of Mr. A. Smith, Woodbine Arbor. Robert McMullen is home from Texas on a visit. Miss Watterworth left last week to commence a term at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute.

SOMETHING NEW IN COOKING STOVES.—If you want to see the nicest thing in cook stoves call at S. King's and see a combination in working order. It is constructed on the same plan as the base burner and burns coal. It will retain fire all night. See it.

THE Montreal *Herald* has issued a special enlarged number, illustrative of the recent ice carnival and other phases of life in the commercial capital of Canada. It has much interesting matter, and is worth the price, 25c. per copy.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.—The Salvation Army is charged $8.00 per night for the use of the Town Hall in Woodstock. A motion to reduce the tariff to $6.00 was defeated in the Council. They got the Ingersoll Town Hall for $3.00 per night.

DON'T FORGET.—While scattering a few crumbs for the sparrows this severe weather don't forget to throw out a lot of old tomato cans, barrel hoops, and cast off shoes for the poor goat, which has as much right to live as the imported feathered brood.

JOURNALISTIC.—The partnership existing between H. A. Dark and A. O. Burkart, as proprietors and publishers of the Winnipeg *Siftings*, has been dissolved by mutual consent, H. A. Dart buying all the interest of A. O. Burkart in the business. The former will continue the publication.

S. S. CONVENTION.—The Oxford County Sabbath School Convention will meet at Norwich on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 27th and 28th. Excellent programme. Reduced R. R. fare in county to those attending obtained by procuring certificates from Ernest Poldon, Sec'y, Norwich.

SCALDING ACCIDENT.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Donohue formerly of this town, but now of Des Moines, Iowa, will be sorry to learn of the death of their little daughter, which resulted from her falling backwards into a tub of scalding water which was left sitting on the floor.

AN ODDITY MISTAKE.—Forest *Free Press*:—The judges at the Thedford carnival, which was held last week, are very much chagrined at the idea of giving the prize for the best lady skater to a gentleman from Forest, who, it appears, dressed and passed himself off as a lady from London.

THE SNOW AND FLOODS.—A short trip in the country discloses the fact that the snow has almost entirely disappeared from the fields, while the woods are in a great measure free. This, says the London *Advertiser*, combined with the present state of the river in this neighborhood, ought to be very reassuring to the people of London West.

THE BROOM BRIGADE.—The London *Free Press* says:—"Ten of the fair daughters of Ingersoll have formed themselves into a broom brigade and exhibit at carnivals. This is rather suggestive for leap year, and the young men of that town will do well to give such experts with the broom handle a wide berth."

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Farnsworth, formerly of this town, now of Tilsonburg, sustained a serious injury one day last week by falling from a lumber pile at Windham Centre. The pile was about fifteen feet high, and when Mr. Farnsworth felt himself falling he turned around and jumped. By doing this he probably saved his life, but he was unfortunate enough to strike one foot on a car track which ran between the piles of lumber. One of the small bones in the foot was fractured, and he is laid up in consequence.

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Child Falls into a Mill Race and is Carried under the Street.

On Thursday afternoon an accident occurred in town which happily did not result fatally, although the escape may be said to be almost miraculous. Two children of Mr. Angus McLeod—a boy and girl, aged respectively five and three years, were being drawn on a hand sled by another child on the sidewalk down King Street East, and when opposite Mill Street the sled was overturned precipitating its occupants into the mill race, running under the street from the pond to Partlo's mill. The little girl caught hold of a projecting plank and was rescued without sustaining any serious injury. The boy, however, was not so fortunate, but was drawn in by the swiftly flowing current and carried out of view, passing under the street a distance of 200 feet to the gate of Partlo's mills, when after being in the water for nearly ten minutes he was rescued in an insensible condition, and to all appearances drowned, the face being black. Restoratives were administered and after considerable rubbing the child was brought back to consciousness and is now as well as ever beyond a feeling of soreness in his limbs, after his involuntary underground voyage.

THE CARNIVAL.

A Large Attendance and Lots of Fun.

The best skating carnival of the season was held at the rink on Friday evening last. There was a large attendance, the mammoth rink being well filled with skaters and spectators, all of whom evidently spent a pleasant evening. The 22nd Batt. Band was present and rendered several new selections in excellent tune. A number from Woodstock, London and surrounding country were present. The general run of the costumes were better than usual, many of them being tasteful and some really elegant. Below are some of them:—Miss J. Russell, Hugeonot Lady; G. Tiffin, Chinaman; C. Perkins, Little Red Riding Hood; S. Noxon, W. Gemmel, Twin Dudes; Tena Shaw, Czarina; Lizzie Soper, Huntress; Mary Jackson, Colored Lassie; James Stewart, Farmer; J. Noe, Grand-mamma and I; W. Berry, Red Riding Hood; Laura Ditchfield, Scotch Lassie; May Shaw, Kathleen Mavourneen; R. Rice, Happy Bob; Flora Kenny, Queen of Roses; John Stewart, Washerwoman; W. McLeod, Washerwoman; A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Pirate; Eva and Susie Boles, Roses; J. C. Atkinson, Spanish Knight; J. Maybe, C. Dann, Song-and-Dance Men; C. Soofin, A. Baker and J. Cavanagh, Clowns; Edith Boles, Music; A. C. Wagoner, Spirit of the Period; J. Gaskin, Shakespeare's Latest; Miss McDonald, Highland Lass; A. McDonald, Waiter; Maggie Donnelly, Kathleen; Minnie Brown, Night; Annie Brown, Queen of the Forest; D. R. Baxter, Oscar Wilde in disguise; A. Morey, Pitching Sand; Harry Grant, Mexican Cowboy; Mira Hamley, Snow; May Boles, Irishman's Daughter; Zilla Perkinson, Innocence; John Hooper, Sailor Boy; Jennie Rice, Girl of the Period; H. Baker, Sailor; Rose Perkins, Swiss Peasant Girl; Katie Gordon, Wasp; Flora Seath, Hornet; Hattie Robinson, Patricia; Geo. Matheson, Page; Bella Matheson, Maple Leaf; Lizzie Matheson, Peasant Girl of Lorrance; F. Keating, Sailor Boy; Nellie Murray, Autumn; Lizzie Noe, Winter; E. Keating, Mexican Boy; Emma Smith, Snowball; Pauline Smith, Euchre Deck; Edith Brown, Fortuna; Miss J. E. McKellar, Grace Darling; Lucy McCarty, Jennie Ross, Northern Lights; Kate Vance, Fish Wife; Flora McMurray, Milk Maid; Hattie Brady, Sailor's Daughter; Emma McCarty, Fairy Queen; Annie Hoagg, Grace Flewelling, Teresa Smith, Maggie Kyle, The Khorassan Society; Joe McCarty, Jockey; Charlotte Adair, Dress of Many Colors; Annie McCarty, Snowstorm in the Starlight; Beanie Shaw, Mary Queen of Scots; May Crobie, Queen Elizabeth; Jessie Fraser, Flower Girl; John Stuart, Scrapegrace; Agnes Frezell, Housemaid; Nellie McKellar, Little Bo-Peep; A. E. Gammon, Dude; J. L. Stuart, Farmer; Ed. Keating, Texas Cow Boy; A. Emery, Kentucky Sam; Belle Boles, Snow Ball; J. W. McLeod, Irishman; Charles Underwood, Negro Swell; J. Doherty, Irish Comedian; May Boles, Pirate's Daughter.

MR. James Chambers, of Dereham, owns two five-year old cows that average one hundred lbs. of milk per day. Mr. C. values them at $150.

A social will be held at the residence of Mr. Reuben Harris, one mile south of Salford, on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 26th. Proceeds to go to the parsonage funds.

B. C. CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Reynold's will preach in this church on Sunday afternoon next. There will be no service in the evening, the members being anxious to attend the Charles Street M. E. Church to hear the great pulpit orator, Rev. Dr. Williams.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Williams will preach the Annual Missionary Sermons in the Charles Street M. E. Church next Sabbath, Feb. 24th, at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. This gentleman is well known as a pulpit and platform orator of great ability. Don't miss this opportunity of hearing him.

THE FUEL QUESTION.—Consumers of coal insist that there is something in the atmosphere beside the frigidity of the winter that makes greater havoc with the coal pile than usual. One consumer who has given some attention to the subject, says that he has burned ten to fifteen per cent. more coal this winter, during the same number of days and with the temperature averaging nearly the same, than he did one year ago. The theory is advanced that as the mines are enlarged the coal is softer, and consequently a greater amount is required to maintain the same temperature.

BAPTIST TEA MEETING.—The anniversary tea meeting, held by our Baptist friends last evening, proved, as we predicted, a grand success. The attendance was very large, and the spread was equal, to any previous attempt, reflecting the highest credit upon the ladies. After all had been served in the basement, excellent addresses were given in the main body of the church by Revs. P. R. Ross, W. W. Ross, John Reynolds, R. B. Rowe. The chair was ably occupied by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Speller. The celebrated White Bros. were on hand and furnished some of their best vocal selections, which were heartily received. In short, the affair proved a most delightful one, and the financial gain to the church must be quite considerable. We congratulate the adherents on their success, and hope that the year just entered upon may prove 'the brightest and best' in the history of Ingersoll Baptist Church.

SOCIAL.—The social at the B. C. Church on Tuesday evening, all things considered was a complete success, and those who braved the pelting rain storm were well repaid for their venture. Notwithstanding this drawback a goodly number were in attendance, and all evidently enjoyed themselves immensely. The music furnished by the the Putnamville Choir was excellent, as also the organ selections contributed by Miss Phillips, of London. Mr. Joseph Gibson was very happy in his post of chairman, and was accorded a hearty recognition of the audience for his valuable services. The great card of the evening was the Rev. Sol. Peter Hale, whose reputation is so well known that we need only say that he has lost none of his "long drawn vocabulary of indefinable phraseology," judging from his effort on this occasion. Taken altogether, this was one of the most successful socials yet given by "the Little Church," and only for the heavy rain storm the building would have been packed. The receipts footed to about $14.

TELEPHONIC.—Some changes are being made in the telephone system in town by which the service will be rendered more efficient and convenient. Heretofore all subscribers were limited to the use of three or four wires, and by this arrangement the telephone, while proving a great convenience to subscribers, was almost as often a source of very much annoyance, by reason of the frequent sounding of the call bell, and the uncertainty as to who was being called, to say nothing about the frequent mixing up of messages, which was sometimes unavoidable. Under the new arrangement, each subscriber will have his own wire, independent of any one else, and when his call bell sounds he may be certain that he and nobody else is being called. By thus improving the service in the town, the Company are displaying considerable enterprise, and they should, as no doubt they will, meet with substantial reward in an increased number of subscribers. There are at present some thirty-five subscribers, and the Company have made calculations upon increasing the number within a short time. The telephone is coming to be almost universally used by business and professional men in large cities and towns, and with an efficient service, there is no reason why it should not be more generally in use here than it has been.

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

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

ALWAYS AHEAD.—Mr. McIntyre has purchased a very stylish new glass hearse, which, with the former hearse, will enable him to fill all orders in the undertaking line promptly. 87t

N. & W. O. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Adjourned Meeting—The Scheme to hold the Fairs in Victoria Park.

An adjourned meeting of the above Society was held in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, Jas. Noxon in the chair, and T. R. Mayberry, Secretary. Among those present were:—Thos. Brown, Jas. Noxon, W. Colyer, W. Partlo, Wm. Ewart, Jos. Gibson, Wm. C. Bell, Gordon H. Cook, Edmund Jarvis, E. Casswell, Jas. Chambers, (Dereham), Wm. Tripp, Thos. Mayberry, J. Fahleigh, Wm. Chambers, T. Seldon, J. L. Cook, Thos. Choate, Chas. Wilson, A. Crawford, M. T. Buchanan, J. McKellar.

G. H. Cook, secretary of the committee, read the following report:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of considering the advantage of making a change of agricultural grounds of the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society from its present site to the Victoria Park and adjacent lands thereto.

Beg leave to report that they met on Friday, the 8th inst., at the office of E. Casswell, Esq., Ingersoll, and drove out to the Park, and also to see the lands proposed to be secured on which to erect cattle sheds and yards for agricultural exhibition purposes. We found a lot owned by Mr. Holmes on the east side of the street, east of the Park, to be very suitable for the purposes for which it was required. Mr. Gibson informed us that it could be purchased for the sum of $350. We then returned to Mr. Casswell's office and discussed the question. It was thought desirable in the interest of the Agricultural Society that the site should be changed, and also, that it was equally desirable in the interest of the town that commodious and suitable buildings be erected on the Park grounds to accommodate pleasure seekers and public gatherings on said Park, the one building would then answer for both purposes. We therefore decided to submit for the consideration of the meeting the following scheme:—

1st. That the Agricultural Society hand over to the town the main building or palace, which is 120 ft. long. Part of it being 30 ft. in width and part 50 ft. in width, to be removed to the Park and rebuilt and re-constructed at the expense of the town, so as to make it a suitable building for all Park gatherings for the use of the town and for the Agricultural Society on exhibition days. And also to erect on said Park a suitable refreshment booth, or building suitable for Park and Agricultural Exhibition purposes, the said buildings to be the property of the town and controlled by them, exception Agricultural Societies Exhibition days.

2nd. That the Society purchase the grounds before spoken of as belonging to Mr. Holmes for the purposes herein before mentioned, removing such sheds, pens and material from old grounds as would be suitable for erecting same on new grounds.

3rd. That the sum of $500 be raised by subscription in the country to purchase the lands adjacent to the Park, to be used for stock yards and for erecting the same.

4th. It will be further necessary should this or a like scheme be adopted to elect an Agricultural Board, as that has not been yet accomplished for the year 1884.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. COOK, Sec'y Committee.

Ingersoll, 18th Feb., 1884.

After the reading of the report Mr. Noxon addressed the meeting as to the objects for which this committee were appointed, and said it had been found impossible to conduct the exhibition on paying principles with the grounds where they were at present, but if there was any suitable ground could be brought out to make the show a success, he for one, was not particular where the exhibition should be held.

Mr. Casswell said that if the Society was to be a success the town and country must be united and try to make it so. He understood Woodstock and Otterville were still holding very successful shows. He thought having the building in the Park would be a great acquisition to the Park as a place of shelter and also an accommodation to Ingersoll. As to the question of being better for business that was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Bell said he would be found with Mr. Gibson in trying to make the Society a success, but as this was his first attendance at an agricultural meeting he would not attempt to tell them how to *make* it a success.

Mr. Brown said this was a step he had always advocated. He had always held that it would be a great advantage to the town.

Mr. Casswell wanted to know what guarantee the town had that the country would give the $500 spoken of.

Mr. Colyer, (North Oxford), thought Ingersoll ought to have a show, and thought it would be quite as well for North Oxford to have the buildings removed.

Mr. Buchanan said if a few good business men took hold of the matter it would be a success.

Mr. Thos. Choate said if the scheme was adopted he believed subscriptions to the amount of $500 could be collected in two weeks.

The report on motion was adopted.

On motion the following were appointed directors for the Society:—Thos. Brown, President; G. H. Cook, Vice-Pres.; E. Jarvis, W. Colyer and J Fishleigh, North Oxford; T. R. Mayberry, E. Casswell and T. Choate, West Oxford; T. Seldon, W. Tripp and J. McKellar, Ingersoll; Wm. Ewart, Auditor. At a meeting of the directors held immediately after the adjournment of the general meeting, W. K. Sumner of THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, was appointed secretary, and Thos. Brown, treasurer.

Messrs. Brown, G. H. Cook and E. Casswell were appointed a committee to wait on the Council of the town of Ingersoll, and ask their co-operation in carrying out the scheme adopted by the Society.

Messrs. Casswell and Cook were appointed collectors to raise the $500 to purchase the proposed ground.

Messrs. Choate, Jarvis, Seldon, Tripp and Cook were appointed an executive committee.

Meeting then adjourned.

A WINTER ETCHING.

Frosty sidewalk,
White and slick,
Man in ulster
Walking quick,
Hands in pockets
Elbow-deep,
Starts down hill
Exceeding steep,
Heel strikes ball, head
Upward flies
Man like V
With bulging eyes,
Hands in pockets
Won't come out;
Awful mockery
Hope and doubt.
Hope abandoned,
Doubt dispelled—
Inquest in
The court house held.

Dereham.

A grand literarary and musical entertainment, under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Elliott, took place on Friday evening last in the school house of School Section No. 1, Dereham. The night was all that could be wished for, and the house was filled to overflowing long before the time announced for the programme to commence. Mr. John Cairns, of Culloden, occupied the chair, and showed that he thoroughly understood his position. Instrumental and vocal music was rendered by Miss Maggie and Ella Murray, of London, in grand style. The Misses Hopwoods, of Salford, and Miss Dundas, of Putnam, also gave some very excellent pieces, which were received with great applause. Instrumental music on the organ and violin was well rendered by Miss Williams and Mr. Willamett, of Ingersoll. Miss Graham, Messrs. Hayes, Beattie, Elliott and Barraclough gave some very popular readings and recitations, noticeable among which was the comic recitation entitled, "Peter Potter's Speech," by Mr. Elliott. The dialogues and recitations given by the pupils were simply immense, especially those given by Miss Gertie Gregg. The event of the evening was the laughable farce entitled, "Punkin Ridge," which brought forth roars of laughter. Mr. Elliott deserves a world of credit for the way in which everything was managed. The proceeds amounted to $21, and went to defray the expenses of purchasing prizes for the children, which were distributed during the evening.

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

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 80

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

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

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

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

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

Otterville.

An enthusiastic Scott Act meeting was held in East Zorra on Friday night and at Norwich on Monday night, at both of which places all present unanimously pledged themselves to support the act. Mrs. Youmans will hold meetings almost every night till the day of voting.

Avon.

Mr. Edward Hegler, of Ingersoll, formerly of Avon, was out to his son's farm seeing after some logs and lumber. He is intending to build himself a fine house in Ingersoll. In looking after his timber he rode back from the mill on a load of lumber with his son, and on the way home the load upset, hurting Mr. Hegler badly.

West Oxford.

Quite a number of logs have been drawn from here to Mabee's mill. The logs of today are but shadows of years ago, when three or four mills were in full blast around here.

The meetings held here, in the C. M. Church, during the winter, under the leadership of Revds. Hunt and Moore, have been productive of much good.

Mr. and Mrs. John Waite are visiting friends in St. Marys. Mrs. Hezekiah Wilson is on a visit to friends in Michigan. Miss Louie Thornton, of Ingersoll, who has been attending Alma College is on a visit to friends here.

Brownsville.

Mr. Charles Glover has opened another wagon shop here.

Mr. J. Brown has rented his farm near this village to Mr. Samuel Daws, a gentleman from near Pickering.

Business has been pretty brisk here this winter in the wood line. There are about 2,000 cords on the C. S. R. station grounds here now, with more to come.

Mr. E. Hopkins and Mr. J. Bates intend to start for Manitoba some time next month.

There is a large and extensive business doing this year in wood. Brown Bros. & Co. are shipping extensively. If the destruction of our forest go on much longer at the present rate of operation, there must shortly be none or at least very little standing as a break against the storms.

Dixon's Corners.

On Monday night a temperance mass meeting was held at this place. Although the weather was somewhat stormy, still a goodly number was present. Mr. B. Minkler occupied the chair. Messrs. Ingram, Colyer, and Hopkinson, made short and pointed addresses. Revs. Ross and Cameron were present. The former gentleman, on rising, expressed his pleasure at being with us, although he regretted that the number present was not larger. In the course of his address he claimed that a prohibitory law is necessary and then proceeded to show why. The question arises who are the physicians of the present deplorable state of affairs—not the governors at Ottawa. We are the physicians. We are responsible. Imagine the disastrous result if the law enacted no tax whatever from liquor traffickers. Imagine the unbounded licentiousness and immorality that would ensue. The license act supposes we have a perfect right to license vice. He objected to high license from the fact that it involves the same principles as low license. He cited Nebraska as a place where high license (paying over $1000) instead of lessening the drunkards, actually augments their number; instead of lessening the amount of crime, actually increases it. The only remedy in the general law of prohibition. The principle is right, for it is founded on the word of God. Some one cynically observes, "Oh yes, we have had acts before, you gave us your Dunkin Act, etc." The reverend gentleman then proceeded to expose the deficiencies of all previous acts, showing forth in an able manner how incomparably superior the Canada Temperance Act is to all its predecessors.

Mr. Cameron said he had come rather to hear others than to speak himself. He understood that more were expected from Ingersoll than came. He had ever been an active temperance man. The longer he lived, the more he saw of this evil, the more determined was he to act his part faithfully in putting down this demon. He had taken an active part in the Dunkin Act. It was not necessary to tell that the Act was carried. He regretted the mistakes which caused its annulment. Time wasted, money gone and a long time to elapse ere a new one could be introduced, he felt discouraged. But the time has now come. It matters not how good an Act may be if not enforced. This is a good one, let us put it in force and we shall see better days in our country. The speaker here cited some thrilling incidents from his own experience to which he illustrated its terrible effects, closing with an earnest appeal for all to enter, heart and hand into the work. It was not much perhaps that some could do, but all had a certain influence, and all that was required of any was to do what they could.

Tilsonburg.

Several young men were fined by the P. M. this week for disturbing the Salvation Army services on Sabbath last.

It is rumoured that an entertainment for the benefit of the poor widows of the town will be held in the Music Hall shortly. The movement is worthy of the highest success.

The next public entertainment of the Presbyterian Young People's Literary Society will be held on Thursday evening, 21st inst. The society has been fortunate in securing the services of the well-known Fax family of Brantford.

Dame Rumour has it that quite a number of marriages will take place in the near future. We don't want to mention any names, but will merely observe that no little excitement and commotion prevails in certain quarters in the community. It seems the girls are taking advantage of the many privileges conferred on them by this being leap year, and are prosecuting the campaign with a vengeance. May Providence help the young men. More anon.

Some time ago the "Protector" Hose Co. entertained their brother company—the "Alert"—to an oyster supper, and last Friday evening the "Alert" Company returned the compliment. About half-past seven o'clock the two companies, headed by the cornet band, paraded Broadway, marching time abreast, and answered altogether about fifty strong. The companies are composed of fine sturdy young men, who possess an abundance of courage and endurance, and who are always on the alert to guard the interests of their fellow-citizens from the scorching elements. Indeed, they are a most excellent sample of the quality and material Young Canada is composed of, and we doubt if any other town in America of the same area can produce a manlier lot. On parading, and dressed in their tasty uniforms, they shewed to great advantage and their marching was admirable. We were also pleased to notice a material improvement in the playing of the band. These are two bodies which the town should be proud of, and take a deep interest in, though, we must confess, during the past year the citizens generally have been guilty of a gross direlection of their duties towards them. We hope the present year to see a complete reformation in their conduct and a liberality exercised to the two deserving bodies. But to return. After parade they all adjourned to the "Alert's" rooms, where they, together with invited guests, sat down to a table which was tastefully decorated and laden to its utmost capacity with all the delicacies of the season. Next to heaven the heart of man delighteth in a good "spread," and judging from appearances and the way in which they all "tackled" it, the one before them was ample and of the very best quality. The feast was prepared by Mr. A. Morgan, who is achieving fame for his excellent methods in getting up affairs of this sort, and he is to be congratulated on this exceedingly excellent repast. The walls of the room were tastefully and tastefully decorated with innumerable evergreens, garlands and appropriate mottoes, which gave evidence of a determination on the part of the members of the "Alert" Company not to be outdone in extending a hearty and impartial welcome to each and everyone. Space forbids a lengthy detail of the whole proceedings, but suffice it to say that the evening was spent pleasantly, each one vieing with the other to promote cheerfulness and liberality. During the evening innumerable speeches, songs, etc., were delivered and roundly applauded. The band also favored the company with a few choice selections. The proceedings were brought to a close towards the "wee sma hours" by the whole assembly arising and singing with much fervor "God Save the Queen," when all departed for their homes, the guests wishing long life and much happiness to the members of the fire company, and to those of the "Alert" Hose Co. in particular.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.2F. The best value ever offered in Ingersoll.—S. P. Logee. 56

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

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

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 05
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	33	to	34
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 00	to	8 00
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins "	0 00	to	0 09
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts "	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 75
Oatmeal "	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal "	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	16	to	18
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	23
Cheese, "	12	to	13½
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	00
Geese, "	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks, "	00	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

MONTREAL CHEESE MARKET.

It looks as though a good wind-up of the season was already assured for this article, as shipments to the English market are steadily going into consumption at profitable figures. The public cable to-day advanced 1s per cwt. to 72s, private cables report finest coloured 72s and white 73s. Here the market is firm at 13½c@13¾c. for finest, and 11½c. @13c. for other qualities.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Wm. Heapy & Sons writing from Liverpool by last mail say:—"Market continues firm for all qualities. The scarcity of summer-made cheese causes buyers to take the finer qualities, which are firmly held at 68s @70s. Good lots between 60s@66s are scarce. There is practically nothing offering in summer makes between 50s and 60s, but a few late made coloured at these prices.

FARM AND DAIRY NOTES.

Printing required by dairymen is made a specialty at the office of THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.

A full report of the proceedings of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association will be found in our farm and dairy department on fourth page.

Messrs. William Harris and Henry Small of Dereham, near Mt. Elgin, advertise a big sale of dairy cows, heifers, steers and horses on the 27th of this month. Read advertisement.

Wm. Norris, cheesemaker, Hawtrey, had his annual meeting for the benefit of his patrons on Thursday, when a very satisfactory account was rendered. He agreed to make next year for 1¾ cents per pound.

The North Riding of Oxford, Blandford & East Oxford Union Agricultural Society will hold a fair for the exhibition and sale of seed grain on Wednesday, March 12th, on the Market Square, Woodstock.

Following is the report of the Avon Cheese Company for the past year:—Milk received, 1,690,796 lbs; cheese made, 165,103 lbs; milk to lb of cheese, 10.24 lbs; average price, 10.52½; total amount received at factory for cheese, $17,498.42.

T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, has sold six fine Shropshire ewes to Mr. Robert Wilson, of Ridgeway, and four to Mr. J. W. G. Whitney, of Toronto and Meaford, County Grey. These ewes are in lamb to an imported Shropshire Ram. Mr. P. advertises in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.

The West Nissouri Cheese Factory held its annual meeting at the factory. Number of lbs. of milk during the year, 1,845,319; the cheese made, 176,823 lbs.; the average milk to make a pound of cheese, 10 43 100; the average sales, 10.77 100 cents per pound. Total, 19,054 90. Directors for year:—Alonzo Vining, John Crosby, Wm. Mahon, John, Johnson, Wm. Lee, Chas. Fitzgerald, W. Evans, Samuel Purdy and Chas. Fitzgerald, jr.

Below is a report of the East and West Oxford Union Cheese and Butter Co. for the past season:—Total No. lbs. of milk received, 2,220,845; total No. lbs. of cheese manufactured, 221,341, or 110 tons and 1,341 lbs; No. lbs. of milk required to make a lb. of cheese, 10.07; average price per lb. obtained, 10.643c.; the cost of drawing the milk was at the rate of $75.38 per cwt. of cheese; the number of cows which furnished milk at 3,000 lbs. per standard cow was 743; the total cost of real estate, buildings and utensils was $6,002.46. The factory was erected last season. At the annual meeting the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—Jas. Curry, Reuben Thornton, Heman Dodge, James Lund, M. S. Schell, John Peers, George Cromwell, John Ede and John Rice.

At the annual meeting of the patrons and stockholders of the Thamesford Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., E. G. Showers was appointed chairman, and John Urquhart the secretary of the company, acted as secretary to the meeting. The report showed that there had been 1,499,844 lbs. of milk received during the past season, from which had been manufactured 149,008 lbs. of cheese, the average ratio being 10. 6 100; average price received for the season, about 11 cts. per lb., the cost of making was $1.90 per hundred. From a comparative statement made by the auditor it was shown that only one factory in this part of the country could make a better showing than this. Altogether the patrons have every reason to be well satisfied with the season's operations. Messrs. Kester and Lawrence were appointed to make a full report to a future meeting of the shareholders, to be held at an early date.

The following is a statement of the Bright Cheese Manufacturing Co. for the past year:—Total of milk received at factory, 2,159,152 lbs.; total of cheese made at factory, 211,195 lbs.; average lbs. of milk to lb. of cheese, 10 313-1000; average price per lb., 10 920-1000 cts. The annual meeting resulted in the re-election of the former directors, viz.:—Messrs. John Risberry, President; John Dickie, Thomas Robson, Thomas Baird and Michael Lang. The Treasurer for the current year is Edward Wilson, and the Secretary, M. Gibson. The milk drawing was let for the various rates, in some cases by the 100 lbs., and in others let so much per trip. The factory shareholders have adopted the agitator process, which proves very satisfactory. Nearly 106 tons of cheese were made during the season, exclusive of the April make. For the current year the make will be much greater, as many more cows are being purchased. For the past year many have reason to be thankful for the good price obtained for cheese, and admit that had it not been for the money realized for their cheese, it would have been a serious matter, when the crops in many instances were deficient.

The annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Galt Cheese Mfg Company was held in their factory near Galt on Saturday, the 28th ult. In presenting the report for the season the secretary said that he could congratulate the Company upon a great increase in the business as compared with the previous year; that whereas last year we only received 525,000 pounds of milk, this year 896,000 pounds was obtained and the average price being somewhat higher, and the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese a little lower. A larger price per gallon was also received by the patrons for the milk.

Milk received during season	896,274 lbs.
Cheese made, lbs.	83,460 "
Milk to lb. of cheese	10.73 "
Average price (about)	11 c

The following were elected.—Angus McBean, President; Thos. K. McBean, Vice Pres.; R. Rutherford, Andrew Taylor, R. G. Oliver, Wm. Wallace, Andrew Turnbull, Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. W. G. Nicholson, the cheese maker, was re-engaged for next season, con

DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION.

Reports of the Addresses Delivered.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association was held at London on the 13th, 14th and 15th of Feb. Below will be found the addresses delivered :—

The Secretion of Milk.

Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., read a thoughtful scientific essay, explaining, with many practical lessons, the wonderful process by which food is converted into milk. In this matter he regarded the cow as more of a machine than a chemical laboratory, as she was sometimes referred to. The first step in the process is digestion, which is not a form of decomposition, as it is sometimes spoken of, but rather a process by which the food is dissolved by the action of gastric juice. It is important to select easily digestible food for cows, hence the value of vegetables cut in their early stages. A cow milks better on grass than dry hay, the latter being slow of digestion. He discussed the three principal forms of food, the mineral, the carbohydrates, and the flesh and tissue formers—albuminoids or those of nitrogenous or protiene constituents. With fodder corn (or the ordinary ensilage), it was necessary to feed clover (rich in fat producing qualities), bran, etc. Dairymen require knowledge of the chemistry of foods, because, lacking it, tons and tons of food are wasted, particularly in winter. In milking, most important points are regularity, skilfulness and cleanliness. A machine for milking is of little use that cannot manipulate the udder like the human hand. A large amount of milk is secreted while milking by the hand process. Milk is secreted most readily when the udder is not full. "I have given up all hope of milking machines as at present constructed," said the Professor. In dry summer weather cows are often half-starved for want of nourishment. As a rule, milk is formed from food in excess of that required by the animal to sustain life. The food supply must be full and constant, and to make profit, the food must be produced by the dairyman himself and be raised cheaply. Grass, fodder corn, peas and oats, young clover, either dry or green, make good food for summer, and cheap enough to produce milk at a cost of 50 cents per 100 lbs. When cows "come in" in the spring, by having a good supply of early cut hay and roots, a well-preserved ensilage, with a little bran or meal till grass comes, and then plenty of grass in its season, and when this begins to fail, beginning on a good supply of soiling crops, and feeding all the cows can utilize till the close of grazing, and then, as in the spring, feeding early cut fodder, with food or ensilage or both, a continuous large flow will be kept up through the whole milking season, and the largest quantity possible for a herd to give will be obtained.

Stoppage of Milk Flow.

In reply to the President, Prof Arnold said the cause of the frequent stoppage of milk was a species of inflammation just at the place where the teat adjoins the udder. The inflammation caused the nerves to pucker up, closing the orifice. One way to remedy this was by flattening out one end of a knitting kneedle for half an inch; sharpening each side, and then carefully running it up through the formation and then back, making a double cut. Another remedy was by inserting a small silver or ivory tube with a little bulb at the lower end.

Summer Food.

Prof. Arnold said the best results were obtained in dry summer weather by feeding corn fodder with clover, but peas and oats, sown one bushel of the latter to four of the former, were good. On another point he said it paid to milk three times a day, because that encouraged secretion. All the big yields of milk are obtained in that way.

Steam Food.

In reply to Prof. Barnard, Prof. Arnold said food was rendered more digestable in winter by boiling or steaming, but the aroma and certain nitrogenous properties were lost. He would not undertake to say whether the loss equalled the gain or not. Prof. Barnard said if the process of boiling or steaming of grain, straw, hay, etc., were confined in a covered vessel the loss would not take place. In wet seasons he said grass contained a large percentage of water, and the dairyman would do well to feed crushed grain or other additional food.

Question of Yield.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Lane, Prof. Arnold said steamed food was probably not so healthy. The milk of the Jersey cow would produce 25 per cent. more cheese than that of the Holstein. It is often desirable to milk cows before the calves have been dopped, but this often delays the process of nature. It only required four-fifths as much milk from the Jersey cow to make a pound of cheese as from the cow. A sharp discussion took place over Prof. Barnard's statement that in Quebec an average of 9½ pounds of milk produced 1 pound of cheese that sells as "A 1" in the Montreal market, but it was explained that the cows were of the Normandy breed, and much depended on the character of feeding. The President, however, doubted that the Quebec cheese sold as represented.

Advice to the Patrons.

Mr. J. M. Butcher of Burgessville, Norwich township, read an "Address from the Cheesemaker to the Patrons." The great secret is that faultless milk must be used to produce faultless cheese. He indicated the necessity of clean, well-aired stables, and, in short, absolute cleanliness from the time of milking till the fluid reaches the factory. He showed that filth in solution could not be strained out. At night, after milking, the milk should be cooled down to 68°, and in the morning as low as possible. Cans should be kept clean and sweet and no whey carried home in them. In the discussion following, the use of tainted milk was strongly censured. Mr. Lane thought there should be an understanding between factories that no tainted milk would be received. Now it too often happened that when a patron's milk was sent home some other factory would take him in with open arms. He wished to see Saturday night business abolished. He could easily keep the milk till Monday morning by using a large, deep wooden tub six or eight inches larger than the can, with bricks on the bottom upon which to stand the milk can. Then fill around with water and broken ice. In particularly hot weather he used a small tin cooler filled with ice and water, and put down in the milk. It was most important to stir the milk thoroughly at intervals, breaking the gathering cream, this allowing the animal heat to escape. In order for patrons to furnish good milk Mr. Montgomery suggested that the cheesemakers should visit the former and instruct them practically. He thought buyers were sometimes to blame for paying too much for cheese from factories where tainted milk was used.

The President said he believed patrons were anxious to learn proper methods of caring for milk, and he agreed with a previous speaker that nothing but pure milk or clean water should ever enter a can. He did not know a factory where sour whey was carried home in the cans that some bad cheese was not produced. It was a most abominable and disastrous practice. As a remedy it was suggested that the whey be sold in its sweet state and carted away separately.

Mr. Montgomery said the whey tanks should be more frequently cleaned and sweetened.

The President said that in a district where carrying home whey was discontinued some of the finest cheese in America was produced.

Another speaker thought, the "bucky" flavor so objectionable was caused by the use of whey grease, but the President said if properly prepared this could not be the case.

"Mites of Cheese and Lumps of Butter."

Benjamin D. Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y., delivered an able address containing a complimentary reference to the rapid growth of dairying in Canada, particularly in Ontario, which by the last return had 628 factories, an increase of 150 over those of 1882. He considered Canadian cheese fully equal to the American product, and said had it not been so it could never have been so successful in the market of England. The dairy prospects of Canada were very bright. He placed great reliance in full cream cheese. The importance of the American cheese industry could be seen in the fact that $2,000,000 is invested. The growth of the industry in Canada was largely due to the fostering care, financially and otherwise, on the part of the Provincial Government. The Dairymen's Association of Ontario had been greatly aided in this way. Mr. Gilbert then gave an elaborate description of the Interior Board of Trade, Utica, with its enormous cheese deals. He pointed out the advantage of "leading" market prices as against "ruling" figures, the former being regulated by the sales of the largest number of factories at a single price. He condemned speculation and "corners" in cheese, and advocated the ruling of the regular laws of supply and demand. On another point, he said in New York State is required over ten pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese except in two factories, but in many cases in order to produce first-class cheese ten and a half pounds of milk were used. Then he gave an amusing account of how the innocent people of Utica are induced to purchase oleomargarine under the supposition that it is butter. He did not think butterine or oleomargarine had depreciated the price of butter, for since they have been on the market butter has ruled extremely high, so that the exports of 1881 fell off more than 10,000,000 lbs. from the year before, and in 1882 again fell off over 12,000,000 leaving only a beggarly 5,000,000 to the United Kingdom. That this was on account of the high prices for butter during those years seems to be established by the large increase in exports in 1883, when prices ranged lower during summer and fall. The exports from New York last year were 11 115,-117 lbs., and from Boston, 2,778,722 lbs. The truth seems to be that our dairymen are not able to make all the good butter for which there is a demand. Moreover, this butterine takes the place of a class of butter which never should be made. But it sells readily, because purchasers prefer it to the lower grades of butter. The competition of these imitations causes butter makers to improve their products. The State had failed to force the sale of these imitations under their proper names and he suggested its regulation by the General Government.

Rev. W. F. Clarke opened the discussion on Mr. Gilbert's paper, by making a reference to the prospective demand of the Northwest for dairy products. Mr. Craig, of Woodstock, advised Ontario farmers to devote attention more extensively to cheese, leaving the fields of the Northwest to produce gain for some years, at least, to come. Mr. Gilbert said in early spring, cheese sold in Utica at 30 days age; on in the summer from eighteen to twenty days, but if prices were good with prospects of a decline, it was sometimes sold at from twelve to thirteen days. In reply to Rev. Mr. Clarke, he said oleomargarine was made from suet oil, coloured and flavored, and butterine from a superior quality of lard, mixed with 25 per cent. of the very best Elgin butter, with an addition of cotton seed oil. To Prof. Barnard he said artificial cheese had died a natural death in the States. There was such a thing as genuine butterine.

Demands and Defects.

An essay prepared by Robert McAdam, of Rome, N. Y., was read by Mr. McAdam, jun., who, like his father, is well versed in dairying. The subject was the "Demands of the Cheese Trade and the defects in the Supplies." It was contended with force that the alleged danger from over-production was a bugbear, and that the demand for good dairy products must certainly increase. The exports of butter and cheese from America form only a moderate item in the consumption of these articles in Great Britain, where upwards of 880,000,000 was last year paid for cheese and butter. He pointed out the danger of inexperienced makers being permitted to manage factories for the sake of saving a few dollars but were almost certain to insure losses before the season passed. The standard qualities of cheese are solidity, close texture, fine flavored, milk, rich, sound, handsome and clean looking. The quality of fall and spring cheese requires improvement. The cause of lack of solidity in fall cheese arises from insufficient breaking of the curd and lack of sufficient cooking, besides not allowing the curd to become sufficiently changed towards acidity before it is salted. Texture—Lack of solidity in texture may be eradicated entirely. When the curd is heated to the desired temperature maintain the heat and wait patiently till the change comes that produces a solid well-made cheese. October milk, well-handled, will make as fine cheese as any of the season, and the curd should be put to press as warm as possible. The presses should be placed in a room where the temperature is never below 60 degrees, and when taken to the dry room the temperature there should never fall below 70 degrees, in which the cheese will cure, retain color and ripen fit for cutting. Flavor—This depends upon contingencies which originate with the cows' food and drink, absorption, care of milk, surroundings, etc. The aim of patrons and makers should be to preserve in its natural purity the natural flavor of the milk. Fineness in flavor is one of the most pressing demands of the cheese trade. Color—Consumers demand the colored article. London, Liverpool and Glasgow markets call for different shades, and makers should govern themselves accordingly. Seek uniformity; secure the best coloring; use accurate proportions, according to the quality of milk; mix immediately and completely with the milk. Never mix curds of different shades of color or expose to destroying influences. Many cheese, from insufficient cooking and whey remaining in the curd, become mottled, streaked, tallowy-looking, sometimes nearly white. Insufficient heat in the curing-room aggravates these defects. Richness—Cheese lacking this quality are often erroneously suspected of being "skimmed." It arises in some cases from too much stirring and cooking; in others, from oversalting and from the fact that the curds are frequently salted before the necessary change has been sufficiently developed, when the curd assumes that soft mellow feel which accurately indicates the proper time for salting. The amount of salt is easily ascertained. The proper time at which to salt requires vigilance and keen perception. Taste—Mildness is a most desirable quality, to which purity of milk, care in manipulation, creation of curd in hot weather contribute. Badly kept milk is the fruitful source of tainted, off flavored, bitterish, sourish, mussy-faced cheese. This, combined with careless scalding, liberates part of the butter, making the cheese rancid. Too much or impure rennet has a bad effect on flavor. Shape—The demand is greatest for cheddar-shaped cheese, ten inches deep and fifteen wide. There is considerable demand for smaller sizes and for the flat shapes five deep and twelve to fifteen inches wide. Increased attention to these varieties has wonderfully increased consumption at home as well as abroad. Small cheese are the sort for the patrons to purchase for home use. Attention to appearance in cheese is another means of enhancing the value of the price. More varieties demanded—Considering the vast amount of cheese made in America it is remarkable that so few varities are produced, almost the entire production being of the cheddar variety. But the tastes of consumers vary, and such associations as this (W. O. D. A.) should lead the way in setting in operation the production of such varities as the "English Leicesters," "Glosters," "Wilts," "Stiltons," "Cheshires," or the continental "Edams," "Gruyere," "Camembert," "Rochefors," and "Gouda." Last year New York alone imported 3,800,000 lbs. of Gruyere cheese at about 21 cts. per lb.; 150,000 lbs. Rochefort at 30 cts. to 33c.; 15,000 cases of Edams at 22c., and Camembert sells at 55c. per lb. All the ordinary kinds can undoubtedly be made here, and probably the high-priced fancy ones, and the demand would increase. Circumstances in Canada favor the experiment.

Results of Experiments.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, delivered an exhaustive address on the subject "Influence of food on dairy products." He had distributed among the audience cards showing a tabular statement of the results of 1,265 experimental tests made during November, December, and January past. It should, therefore, be remembered that these experiments were made with winter conditions, thus securing greater accuracy because when cows are on pasture it is impossible to control their food. There were two cows in each of the three groups. The entire series of experiments would not be complete till about the middle of April, but the results to date were interesting. Four forms of food were used: 1. "Ordinary"—Consisting of 15 lbs. hay, 24 lbs. turnips and 9 lbs. bran per day; 2. "Bran"—Consisting of 12 lbs. hay, and 15 lbs. bran per head per day; 3. "Roots"—Consisting of 15 lbs. hay, 36 lbs. Swede surnips and 6 lbs. bran per head per day; 4. "Ensilage"—Consisting of 18½ lbs. oat fodder ensilage, 15½ lbs. hay and 9 lbs. bran. The value of skim milk in the calculation was deducted at half the cost of new milk from the cost of producing the cream. The tests were made according to Wolff's standard, for cows weighing 1,000 lbs. Following is the table, well worth careful study :

FOOD COST OF PRODUCING.		1 lb. cheese.	7 cents	5 cents	4 cents	6 cents	5½ cents
		1 lb. butter.	13 cents	7 cents	9 cents	11 cents	10 cents
		1 lb. cream.	3 cents	2 cents	2½ cents	3 cents	2½ cents
		1 lb. milk.	9 mills	5 mills	5 mills	9 mills	7½ mills
Cheese curd from 100 lbs. milk.		lbs.	12 2-5	20 4-5	14 2-5	15	13
Butter from 100 lbs. milk.		lbs.	3½	3½	3½	4	3½
Butter from 100 lbs. cream		lbs.	22 2-5	28	25½		27½
Cream by weight from 100 lbs. milk.		lbs.	12 1-2	14 1-10	13 1-5	15½	13½
Per cent. of cream by bulk.			11.6	13.4	11.9	15.	13
Specific gravity of milk			102	102	103.6	103	103
Milk per head per day		lbs.	16½	14½	17	15	16
Regulating Food.			Ordinary	Bran	Roots	Ensilage	Mean
Group Cow.			1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3	2 and 3	

Prof. Brown, after explaining the table and showing the care and thoroughness exercised, said food influenced the quantity of milk, but breed or individual characteristics the quality. The animals used in these tests were ordinary Canadian cows, and the groups were changed from one form of rations to another, as the first column of the table shows. Speaking of oat fodder ensilage, he said that used in the experiment was cured in a stone cellar, transformed into a silo. They put down 30 tons in three days and did not touch the cover till 87 days had passed. If the dairying industry was to be prosecuted all the year round, the preservation of green fodder into winter became a question of importance. But in the above experiments it was seen that the ensilage diet produced the lowest quality of butter while the cost was second highest. Experts advocating ensilage had failed to give the public such information as would show their experiments to be thoroughly satisfactory. No one had ever yet been able to produce untainted fodder by this method, and at the Experimental Farm the milk from ensilage, while yet warm, emitted a peculiar smell, and the butter was pale in color and not the most inviting in taste. The completion of the above series of experiments will be awaited with interest,

Ensilage Discussion

A discussion on ensilage grew out of Prof. Brown's paper. In reply to Prof. Barnard, Prof. Brown said the cows used in the experiment calved in September. The hay used was one-third clover and two-thirds timothy. Mr. Brown, of Hyde Park, said in preserving ensilage it was most important not to allow the second or acetic, which succeeds the alcoholic fermentation, to take place in the silo. Prof. Barnard pointed out the necessity of cutting the fodder very fine, say one-quarter inch long, and thorough pressing down. Means should also be adopted to allow the air to escape during pressing, and to prevent its entrance subsequently. Prof. Brown said the pressure they applied on the mass in their silo was 1,000 pounds to the square yard. Mr. Wm. Saunders said his idea of ensilage would be to preserve the public with entirely if possible, and if it began, to restrain it the mass should be pressed firm. The alcoholic fermentation took place first and afterwards the acetic. Mr. Brown, of Hyde Park, said silos were being built in different parts of the country, but the people did not understand the chemical processes. Mr. Saunders did not consider fine cutting essential. Mr. McAdam, of Rome, N. Y., wished to know if a really good article of butter had ever been produced from ensilage feeding, but no one ventured an affirmative reply.

Skim Milk Valuable.

On another point, Prof. Brown said for calf-raising, skim milk was estimated at half the value of unskimmed milk. Mr. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., said Prof. Sanborn, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, found that skim milk was worth 25 cents per 100 pounds when pork sold at $4 per hundred. Several speakers bore out Prof. Brown's estimate on the value of skim milk viz., 50 per cent. of unskimmed. Prof. Barnard said this was a most important element to consider in fostering the creamery industry.

Dairying in the States

formed the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. J. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y. He said he had found it difficult to introduce many new features on the subject. Less than twenty years ago there was no dairying literature in the country, but now the country is overspread with the most instructive literature on that department of farming. There has been a great increase of dairy stock during the past fifteen years. One of the chief defects of former times was the inferiority of dairy stock, and the want of proper care and judgment in selecting the best cows. A farmer who possessed the best stock of pure blooded cows was always sure of obtaining good cheese and butter from the milk. A great mistake which was made was in the false economy of purchasing and keeping scrub stock. One of the most essential things for the production of good cheese and butter is the selection of food, habitation and surroundings of the milch cow. It is necessary in summer to provide the animal with good, nourishing food, fresh air and well ventilated stables. In winter she must be housed in a good, comfortable stable with plenty of fresh air, nutritious food and healthy surroundings. It is a great mistake to turn a cow out into the open air solely for the purpose of saving a little trouble. It will prove a losing plan in the long run, both in the condition of the milk and cows. The most essential food for cows is carbon and nitrogen, but these articles are not appropriated in their pure state by the animals. The oxygen is consumed in the form of air, while the carbon is consumed in vegetable food. The milch cow also requires a sufficient amount of nitrogenous food for the production of milk, which contains a large amount of nitrogenous food. He paid a high compliment to the Canadian farmers by saying that for the past few years they had led the Americans in the price and quality of their dairy products, and he hoped they would maintain their good credit. He mentioned the fact that it was owing first to the Canadian farmers that the inferiority and uselessness of sweet curd had been found out.

In reply to Prof. Brown he stated that the quality of ensilage varied very much; that it always depended on the quality of the year's crop, and that he did not know of any sample of ensilage which had been made up of pure ingredients. He read an average of analyses on the varied qualities of ensilage, which showed a marked difference in the qualities of the ingredients. He stated that to produce butter which would remain sweet for any length of time, it was best to mix as little water as possible with the milk, especially in warm weather; the purer the milk the purer the butter.

In reference to the production of butter from sour cream, Mr. Buell said he had made very good butter from cream which had been allowed to sour a little and develope its acid before being churned. He had made an experiment by mixing a quantity of sweet cream with that which had been allowed to sour a little, and was pleased to find a very sweet butter formed from such a course. He went on to address a few words of instruction to the young men who were present as delegates to the convention. He thought that more intellectual growth was needed among the young farmers, and advised them to cultivate a feeling of sociability amongst themselves, by forming debating societies, farmers' clubs and other intellectual associations.

Rev. W. F. Clarke said he had spent a year in the Northwest, where he has ascertained many important facts in reference to the agricultural advantages of that country. There was a very erroneous impression amongst the people of this Province since the land boom had died out in reference to the advantages of the Northwest. He thought that Manitoba was the largest wheat growing country in the world, and on this crop the success of the Northwest as an agricultural country would depend for many years. The yield in the crop of wheat varies from 20 bushels to 50 bushels per acre.

The reason for the superiority of the Northwest as a wheat growing country lay in the fact that the hard snow lay so deep throughout the entire winter months that the wheat was protected from freezing, and the hard flinty substance was heat to it, which made it of such high value. Another reason was the superiority of the soil.

Mr. Lynch thought that the reasons given by Mr. Clarke for the lack of competition of the Northwest in dairy product was a cause for competition rather, and advised all the farmers of Ontario to do all in their power to counterbalance this competition by improving their dairy products as much as possible.

Cheese Instructor's Report.

Mr. J. B. Harris, in an interesting report, gave the result of his observation while acting as instructor under the auspices of the association. He said it would have an excellect effect on the quality of the milk furnished if the instructor or some competent person, clothed with the authority of the association, were empowered to exercise the functions of inspector of milk, with power to order its being sent back to the patrons if impure. He hoped ere long to see all whey rennets abolished and also the carrying home of whey in cans. In brief he expressed the gospel of cheesemaking in two words, "keep clean." He had found valuable results arising from the publication of some of his observations on factories in the local papers from time to time during his travels through the country. He thanked the officers of the association and referred to the very satisfactory nature of his intercourse with makers and cheesemen generally in this Province, where cheesemaking was now in such a high stage of advancement.

The Use of Salt, etc:

A DISCUSSION

took place on the paper read previously by Mr. McAdam. Mr. Ballantyne described the means by which a better class of cheese could be made in spring and fall. Mr. McAdam said another very particular season was just when the cows were going first to grass. He pointed out the value of uniformity in fine quality—not fine one week and poor the next. He laid peculiar stress upon the value of an amateur learning to make cheese with a maker who always produced a fine article. In reply to Mr. Leitch, he said the proper proportion of salt was about 1 oz. to 3 lbs. of curd. In England 1 lb. of salt was used with 56 lbs. of curd. The proper method was to weigh the curd and salt. The finest cheese in Scotland were produced this way. There was no guess work about it. Mr. Ballantyne said the quantity of salt depended almost entirly upon the quality of the curd at the moment when it was applied. It was very difficult. For early cheese use little salt and plenty of rennet, and more salt when the cheese was intended for long keeping. He said a great deal of harm was done by cheesemakers following the unreliable and untimely suggestions of buyers, who, without the adequate knowledge, would attribute to the salt question all the evils that cheese was heir to. He and Mr. McAdam agreed in advising makers (competent ones) to rely upon their own experience on many of these difficult parts in manufacture. Mr. Caswell related a circumstance by which cheese manufactured properly in June, and carefully kept and handled, was sold in first-class condition at a good figure only two weeks ago.

Mistakes in Dairy Farming.

Rev. F. W. Clarke delivered an instructive address upon "Mistakes in Dairy Farming." He advised curbing desires for novelties, and all well-known methods reduced to practice. The first mistake he pointed out was that of those who go into dairying with the idea that it was an easy way of getting a living. A dairy farm was one of the busiest places he knew of on earth. The second mistake was "Going on the cheap." Dairymen should have none but the best cows, the best fodder, the best stables, the best milk pails, the best milkers, the best cans, the best factories and the best prices. The first cost of a good cow is more than that of an inferior one, but the after cost is no more. Suppose a first class dairy cow cost $100 (far above the actual figure) the interest on that is $6 a year. She will easily give $20 a year profit over and above what can be got from a $25 scrub. Here are upwards of $15 to the good. Forty such cows is $600 a year better to their owner than 40 scrubs. A general determination to keep good dairy cows would infuse new life into cattle breeding. Lord Kinnaird ascertained by actual experiment that covered dung brought a crop of potatoes from four to five tons per acre larger the same quanity of uncovered dung. A shed with two ends and a roof on the side of the barn where the stable doors are placed will answer. A manure shed is a source of wealth and comfort. Carting manure to the fields in winter means loss; and every time manure is handled valuable properties pass into the air in the form of ammonia, etc. Raked fallowing is one of the greatest mistakes ever made by a dairy farmer or any other kind of a farmer. Fallowing is lost labor, even for the destruction of weeds. It is far better to seed a dirty piece of ground to clover. Two years clovering has thoroughly purged land that persistent summer fallowing would not clean. It is also a mistake to think that dairying can be successful without brains, without reading, the study of books, agricultural and dairy journals, and the inquiring of intelligent methods. It is a mistake to fight shy of associations like this or staying at home instead of attending such a cheap and excellent school of dairy husbandry.

Canadian Dairying.

Prof. Barnard, of Quebec, read a suggestive paper, bristling with statistics, on the "Past, Present and Future of Commercial Dairying in Canada." He showed that while the cheese industry had improved, and the exports had increased, butter had remained at a standstill. In 1858 Canada exported 13,104 lbs. of cheese valued at $1,497; this increased to 16,-425,325 lbs., value $1, 840,284, in 1872, and 58,041,387 lbs., value $6,451,870, in 1883. But the butter trade has afforded no such reason for congratulation. While in 1858 the Provinces of Canada exported 3,721,200 lbs. of butter, at $480,712, in 1872, 19,068,448 lbs., at $3,612,699 it fell to 15,338,488 lbs. at $2,975,175 in 1882 and to 8, 106,447 lbs. at $1,705,817 in 1883. He instanced as one reason for this state of things the improvement of Canadian cheese-making, and the great profits arising therefrom. Although Canadian butter-making had remained at a standstill, other countries had advanced. Denmark, for instance, shows an increase in exports to the same markets as those of Canada of over 100 per cent. The same was true of other foreign countries. The true reason, however, is in the very poor quality of the butter manufactured in Canada. In the Montreal markets, while the speakers had found from 22 to 30 per cent. of good butter, 50 to 60 per cent. was poor, Montreal butter exporters are unable to get a suitable article for the English market. An improvement was being effected in Quebec by the spread of the creamery system, by circulating information on the subject, by the establishment of dairy schools and by Government aid. He pointed out the many advantages to be derived from butter dairying, and urged a more thorough and systematic development of the system in all its branches.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Mark Twain is nearly fifty years old.

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan, &c. 87s

Dom Pedro patronizes poetry.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87s

A workman is known by his chips and a barber by his shavings.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logee's. 60

Wife—What's the matter now, John? Husband—Oh, that neuralgia and toothache nearly kills me.

Wife—Why don't you go to Gayfer and Kneeshaw's drug store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? You know it cures all such things as Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Earache, Sore Throat, etc. It gives instant relief.

Drunkenness is a reel misfortune.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 86t

Easy to take—a drink at some other man's expense.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

A coughing man is a hackman.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of worms. 87t

Holloways Pills.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these depurative organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

The best prescription for a poet is a composing draft.

The skill in combining a complicated medicinal preparation with the various ingredients so adjusted and harmonized as to secure toleration and assimilation by irritable stomachs, and the special action or form of energy of each separate agent, and at the same time an effect peculiar to the chemical manipulation of the compound, is acquired only by long and patient study of the properties and uses of medicine, and cannot be imparted from brain to brain any more than a juggler can endow an onlooker with the capacity of keeping a number of balls in motion in the air by showing him how it is done. This explains why Wheeler's Phosphates and Calisaya, an outcome of experience, accomplishes the object contemplated, while the fraudulent imitations substituted by some druggists disappoint the invalid.

Debt always grows bigger the more you contract it.

Don't despair of relief, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments as well as Biliousness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

The motto for scissors editors—the Jack of clubs.

Prominent among the greatest medical discoveries, by the many cures it has affected, McGregor's Speedy Cure leads the van. Subjected to the minutest chemical analysis, it has been found to contain none of those injurious ingredients characterizing the worthless specifics daily offered to the public. Every ingredient possesses a peculiar adaptability to the various complaints for which it has been compounded, and its efficacy is being established by testimonials hourly received. We are therefore confident that we have a preparation which we can offer to the public with the assurance that it will be found not only a relief but an absolute cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation and Impure Blood. Free trial bottles at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

The milk of human kindness is never diluted.

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal.

The true art of living is to live naturally.

As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its natural color, and promotes its growth.

The tramp's favorite food—"boned" turkey.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87t

Always behind time—the back of the clock.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

The tailor's motto. Measures—not men.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

The man who wrote "Ten Acers Enough" was probably on his way to the dentist.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Bakers are great loafers, but they are generally high bred men.

PROOF POSITIVE.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness, sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy. 89i

Tooters of brass horns are not necessarily musical tutors.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPHTOMS AND CURE,

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents a boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Charity warmed over is very cold comfort.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Early at the ball—a squalling baby.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

HOPE IN HOPEFUL.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption. 89i

A matter of course—the races.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord. 75y

The "correct card" for rowdies—the Jack of clubs.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system. 89i

Mr. Lyon, M. P. P., of Algoma, to reach Toronto, which is two hundred and thirty miles from his home on Manitoulin Island, had to travel six hundred and forty miles, across the ice to Spanish River, and down by the Canada Pacific. Eighty miles of the first part of the railway journey were made over ties laid on the snow. In several previous years Mr. Lyon had to make the journey part of the way on snow-shoes.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

WARNING.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gas. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the glandular system. 89i

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FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at houses or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Horses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 26. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1590.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

F. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughry, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1580y

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store, Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 29th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with arhers.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which canbe withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696

RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Money by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

THE

CREDIT VALLEY!

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILWAY LINES.

The Great Direct Through Line to all points in Western and Northwestern America.

TRAINS LEAVE INGERSOLL STATION AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

GOING WEST.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

10:40 a. m.—From all stations on main line and branches and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all Western and Northwestern points, and points in Northern Michigan.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

4:13 p. m.—Stopping only at principal stations on main line, and for St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Pauls, Winnipeg, and points west and northwest.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

8:40 p. m.—Stopping at all stations on main line to St. Thomas.

GOING EAST.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12.26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

MONTREAL EXPRESS.

3:03 p. m.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all stations on Credit Valley Railway, and for all points on Grand Trunk east of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Portland, &c.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

6:23 p.m.—From St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points West and Southwest, stopping at all stations on the Credit Valley Railway.

This is the direct line to Toronto without change. Ask for all information and purchase your tickets from

F. SYMONS, Station agent. JAS. GORDON, Agent C.V. & M.C. Ry Lines, Thames St., Ingersoll.

Ingersoll Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

TOWN

WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27, 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD

DRUGGIST, INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters,

Warner's Safe Cure,

Shiloh's Consumption Cure,

Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.

Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers, Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. H. M. B. Sodwick, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines."

Folson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney-Wort *permanently* cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."

Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."

Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."

Mrs. B. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

LEAP YEAR.

Nice room,
Easy chair,
Old bach
Sitting there.

Old bach
Begins to snore,
Gentle rap
At the door.

Enter maid
Rather old,
With a look of
Love untold.

Converse awhile
This and that,
Close by him
Old maid sat.

Soon she talked
Sentimental,
He didn't care
Continental.

She got mad,
Began to cry,
Other tactics
Thought she'd try.

Years you've called
Every night,
As if you had
Perfect right.

Why you came
Lord only knows,
Never once
Did you propose.

Now 'tis Leap Year,
By heaven above,
I shall tell you
Of my love.

Then there was
An awful crash,
He had leaped
Through the sash

Funeral next day
At eleven,
Old bach
Safe in heaven.

GOWDEN HAIR.

Tell me the flow'rs ye think bonny,
Lass wi' the gowden hair,
Syne I'll lo'e them, mair than ony—
Certies they maun, be fair.
I'll put them a'
An' busk ye braw—
Lass wi' the gowden hair.

Oh, tell me the sangs that cheer ye,
Lass wi' the gowden hair,
I'll sing them a' and ye shall hear me
While I ha'e breath tae spare,
Sweet they maun be
When lo'ed by me—
Lass wi' the gowden hair.

Ye are my sang, ilka mornin',
Lass wi' the gowden hair,
Ye are my flow'r aye adornin'
This war'ld o' something mair—
May flow'r and sang,
Ne'er leave me lang—
Lass wi' the gowden hair.

Sweet simmer will aye be 'roon me,
Lass wi' the gowden hair,
Yer love be a wreath tae croon me—
Yer voice a tune sae rare.
Wi' love's ain art
I'll keep yer heart—
Lass wi' the gowden hair.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

She expected at every new step to be re-accosted by Slocumb. A boat had landed, and was soon to disembark again. From the opposite dimness came an ominous clank of chains, made by the men at either of the two wheels and a sudden "All aboard!" flung out in gruff tones as a stimulating monitor. The other passengers all hastened forward. Claire was among them, though in the rear of the hurry. The foremost had gained the boat, when she felt a strong clutch upon her arm. Compelled by sheer force to pause, now, she turned, meeting Slocumb's face quite near her own. He at once spoke, and in the same sort of intimate whisper that she had before found so distressing.

"Say! 'Tain't right t' shake me like this. I ain't goin' t' stand it, either. Come, change your mind. Treat me square. Will ye?"

Claire, driven to bay, did what her sex is sometimes held by a few renowned cynics as having a special talent for doing; she employed stratagem.

Her voice shook as she said: "Very well. What is it you wish me to do?"

She could feel the tense grasp upon her arm relax a little. This was just the kind of result she had aimed for.

"I want ye t' stay this side the river a spell yet, an' we'll eat somepn somewhere. Hey?"

The fingers about her arm had acquired a fondling laxity that half sickened her. But she waited a little. They were a good ten yards from the boat. It was possible that both their figures were too shadowed for the men at the chains to see them. Perhaps, on the other hand, these wardens did not care to shout a final notice that the boat was now unmoored.

Claire still chose to temporize. Her heart beat so that it seemed about to burst through her side; but she nevertheless kept her brain clear enough to maintain a subtlety of intent in strange contrast to her deep fear.

She had determined to get free if she could, and find refuge among the passengers on the boat. Here, in the lonely dusk on the dock, she was at a sad disadvantage; but once within the lighted cabin of the boat, she could find the same silent protection of mere surrounding that the car had afforded. She had a latent resolve, also, of future appeal to some of those whom she knew had preceded her, though this formed no real part of her present quick-formed scheme.

"Suppose that I do go with you," she said. "At what time would I be able to get home?"

Slocumb's grasp materially loosened. "Why, any time at all!" he exclaimed. "The boats run till 'bout two o'clock or so, an'"—

His sentence was cut short in its valuable explanation by a sudden disengaging spring on the part of Claire. She ran with her best speed toward the boat. She now perceived that it was just leaving the pier. By the time that she had gained almost the extreme edge of the latter, a voice from the receding boat itself cried out to her. "Don't jump!"

She saw, then, that a long, curved crevice was widening in a very rapid way at a slight space beyond the spot where she had abruptly halted. A few more seconds would make the leap a mere madness; now it needed nerve, agility, and was indeed a venture. But Slocumb stood behind her. The risk was worth the prize. Claire waited perhaps ten seconds; the crevice had grown a fissure; she saw the murky water give a dull flash or two, far below it. Then she jumped.

The space had not been more than three feet. But what she had cleared sent a sharp terror through her the instant after both feet had touched the firm bourne of the deck. For a little while she stood quite still, shivering, with her back to the dock thus boldly quitted. Her mind was wholly in a whirl. She did not hear the half-growled words of one of the men who had lately unloosed the boat, chiding her upon her folly, in gruff contempt of syntax.

But very soon this access of intense alarm lessened. She partly ceased to fix her thought upon what she had done, recalling instead, why she had done it. She turned, giving two flurried looks to right and left, doubtless from a sense that the abhorred one might have breasted the same peril as herself—in his case far lighter, of course.

Her gaze swept the opposite pier. It gleamed drowsy and obscure, with the effect of some grave marine monster just risen from the muddy tides below it. Strangely, also, the lights at either side gave it the semblance of two malign blazing eyes. And in the glimmer thus made Claire saw Slocumb.

He had not taken the leap. At first amazement had wrought in him its brief yet telling effect. Then he dashed to the end of the pier, momentarily furious at thus being balked. But in a second his fury had cooled. And something had cooled it, very new to him, though very forcible. This was pity. He might easily have cleared the interspace. But he forbore to do so. He thrust both hands into his pockets, and with lowered head moved away. In an instant more it was too late for him to have changed his novel resolve, even had he so wished.

By the time that Claire's look lighted upon the pier he was nowhere visible. He had disappeared from her sight forever, as also from her life. He had been a dread through brief experience—a glimpse given her into the melancholy darkness of human wrong. The shadows had seemed to take him back among themselves, where he rightly belonged. Perhaps the episode of his insolence wrought some sort of effect upon her future acts; it is certain that she never quite forgot the miserable dismay he had roused; and when the struggle for worldly success afterwards spurred her with so keen a goad, some vague remembrance of to-night may have quickened her aspiring impulses and made what we call the socially best gain fresh worth in her eyes by contrast with such foul deeps as lie below it.

Once confident that Slocumb had not followed her, she managed, with unsteady pace, to reach the outside rail of the deck and lean against it while the boat traversed the river. She was trembling a good deal, and felt an extreme weakness as well. But a glow of triumph upbore her. She had escaped at last!

The ugly boat, as it sped along, seemed a sentient accomplice of her final good fortune. She had a fancy that its thick wooden rail dumbly throbbed beneath her grasp. Her posture was a half-cowering one; the spell of her poignant fears had not passed. Her head leaned itself peeringly from stooped shoulders in such a way that its slim neck took the sort of curve we see in a frightened deer's.

A somewhat late moon had recently risen, whose advent had altered the whole face of the heavens, flooding it with a yellowish light. But borne across the moon's blurred disk, on some high, fleet rush of air, scudded volumes of rolling and mutable vapor. They constantly soared above the great dusky city, at first in intense black masses, then thinning and lengthening as they came midway between zenith and horizon.

While Claire watched these strange and volatile clouds, so incessant in their motion, and so swift in their continual upward stream, they took, for her confused fancy, the semblance of pursuant phantom shapes. They formed themselves into visages and bodies; they stretched forth uncouth yet life-like arms; they clenched hands of misty gloom, and shook them far above her with gloomy imminent defiance. Her former transit across the river had been fraught with sweet, poetic mystery; her present voyage was one touched with a kind of allegoric terror.

But the boat soon found its second wharfage. Claire sped out through the two cabins in time to join the crowd of disembarking passengers. Once more back in Greenpoint. She hurried along certain familiar streets until she arrived at her own dwelling. It was now a little after ten o'clock. She had an instinct that it was about this time. Above the high piazza, both parlor-windows were dark, but below it the windows of the basement portion were brightly lit. She passed into the seant space of the garden and sought the lower door; she pulled the bell, set in the woodwork at her right, and waited.

No answer came, and she rang again. One of the lights gave her a good view into the hall beyond. She presently saw her mother appear. Mrs. Twining opened the door. It was not till she and her daughter stood face to face that the latter made a certain sharp, abrupt discovery.

"Mother!" she said, "you're pale—you look very strange. Is it because I staid away so long?"

"No," replied Mrs. Twining.

Claire grasped her mother's arm with both hands. "Then what is it?" she questioned. "You don't mean that—Father's sick? Do you?"

Mrs. Twining was white as death, and had dark rings round her fine black eyes. She laughed with great bitterness as she closed the door.

"Oh, no," she said. "Your father ain't sick, Claire."

These few words teemed, somehow, with a frightful irony. Claire knew her mother's moods so well that she now staggered backward a little as the two faced each other in this narrow hallway.

"Mother," she said, with a gasp, "what do you mean? Has anything happened to father?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Twining with a cruelty that Claire never forgot and never forgave. "Your father's dead. He died at nine o'clock. The doctor's here now. He says it's heart-disease. You're a nice gadabout, to be off for hours, no body knows where, and come home to find"

Mrs. Twining ended her sentence at just this point, for Claire had dropped in a swoon before the next word could be spoken, upon the oil-cloth of the little hall which her own hands had so often swept.

CHAPTER VII.

That night was one of anguish and horror. As soon as enough strength had come to her with the return of consciousness, Claire insisted upon being taken to where her father lay. Not a tear left her eye as she knelt beside his body. She was very white, and seemed perfectly calm. She kissed the dead man now and then on forehead, and cheek. Once she rose, went to the window, and set both arms lengthwise upon its sash, propping her chin against her clasped hands.

In this attitude she stared forth at the heaven, still full of moony light and still alive with its pageantry of hurrying clouds. But their motion was more quick now; the wind had grown stronger and colder; all touch of mildness was now vanishing from the cool atmosphere. Claire felt the panes shake, and heard them rattle, as she leaned thus. There seemed an awful sympathy between this wild phase of nature and her own tumultuous, distraught sensations.

Grief and alarm clashed within her soul. She could not simply and passionately regret her father's loss, for the thought of her own friendless and penurious state would thrust itself into her consciousness. Her feelings of pure bereavement, of standing face to face with a vast and stern solitude, of having had something torn from her heart by the roots, were terrible enough. But none the less, on this account, could she fail to think with inward thrills of fright on the subject of her merely material future. In an hour or two something solidly defensive had been shattered and swept away. Her father's protection had kept aloof, so to speak, the huge, merciless forces of society. Now these forces were rushing upon her like yonder stream of antic-shaped clouds.

"What is to become of me?" she murmured aloud, not knowing that she spoke at all. "Who will help? Where shall I turn? I am so alone—so fearfully alone!"

Mrs. Twining had come into the room, as it chanced, a moment before the utterance of Claire's first words. It was now a little before midnight; she had entered this chamber of death twice before, and had looked at her daughter's kneeling figure, there beside the corpse, but had retired again in silence. Now she spoke, as Claire finished speaking. The girl turned instantly as she began.

"Yes," she said in her most hard and curt way. "I s'pose you are alone, now he's gone! you ain't got any mother, of course not! She's a cipher; she always was. You're going to quit her, I dare say: you're going to leave her in the lurch. P'raps you'll find some of those you was with to-night that 'll see you don't come to grief. Well, 't ain't for me to complain at this late day. I've had chance enough to take your measure Miss, long ago!"

There was a look of dreary fatigue on Claire's face as she slowly answered: "Mother, I will not leave you. I don't wish to leave you."

"Oh, you don't, eh? Then why did you say you was alone?"

"Did I say it?" returned Claire. She put one hand to her forehead. "I—I must have spoken aloud without knowing it." . . . Immediately afterward she crossed the room, going very close to her mother's side, and looking with eager meaning into the cold, austere, aquiline face.

"Don't be unkind to-night," she went on. "Remember this dreadful thing that has happened. It—it ought to—soften you, Mother. It has nearly crazed *me* I cannot reason; I can scarcely think. I—I can only suffer!"

Mrs. Twining curled her mouth in bitter dissent. "Oh, you didn't know the poor man was sick when you ran off and staid for hours. No, indeed! If you had, you would n't 'a' worried him as you did when he come home to tea and found you gone. He fell like a log, just as he got up from the table. But he hadn't eaten hardly a thing, and I guess you know why he did n't."

Claire uttered a quick, flurried cry. She grasped her mother's arm. "You—you don't mean," she exclaimed, in a piteously fierce way, "that I killed Father—or—or hastened his death by—by not being home? Oh, say, Mother, that you don't mean this! It would drive me mad if I believed so! Please say it is n't true!"

Claire's aspect breathed such desperation that it wrought havoc even with so stolid a perversity as that of the harsh, unpropitiable being whom she confronted.

"Well, no, I don't say *that*," murmured Mrs. Twining, with sullen alteration of mien and tone. "But I *do* say, Claire, that you was off somewhere, and *he* was fretted and pestered because you was, and" . . . Here the peculiar nature of this most tormenting woman suddenly revealed a change. Her grim mouth twitched; her cold nostrils produced a kind of catarrhal sniff; her cold black eyes winked, as if tears were inclining to assail them. The next words that she spoke were in a high, querulous key.

"Oh! so you 're the only one that's fit to mourn for that poor dead one, hey? I, his lawful wedded wife, and your own mother, ain't got any right to grieve! Oh, very well! I 'm nobody at all, here. I 'd better get away. You 're chief mourner. There's nobody but you. I s'pose you 'll pay all the expenses of the funeral since you 're so dreadful stuck-up about it!"

Claire shook her head, in a pathetic, conciliating way. She lifted one finger, at the same time. Her face was still white, and her dark-blue eyes were burning feverishly.

"No, no, Mother!" she said. "This is all wrong. You must n't speak like that, here. If you did n't love him, I did. There's a little money yet. It 's yours, but you 'll give it; you 've told me of it; it will be enough to bury Father decently. I promise you that if you *do* give it I will try very hard to get some work that will support us both."

Mrs. Twining put a hand on either hip. She stared at Claire for a moment. Then she answered her.

"No," she said, "I won't give a cent of it. It's only about a hundred dollars. He ain't led me such a nice life that I should be so awful grateful to him, now he's gone. There's ways of burying that don't cost money. Yes, there's ways. . . . Let 'em come and take him. I ain't going to beggar myself because he wants a rosewood coffin, and"—

"Mother!" cried Claire, pointing toward the dead, "he is *here*!"

"Oh, well!" said Mrs. Twining. She spoke the two brief words in a sort of abrupt whimper, taking a step or two toward the sheeted form of her dead husband. "S'pose he *is* here. I can't use that money, and I won't!"

Claire felt the hideous taste of those words. They who have thus far read this chronicle must have read it ill if they are not sure that no love for a mother so ceaselessly froward and hostile could now survive in her daughter's heart. But though she knew her mother capable of dread acts if occasion favored, Claire was thunderstruck by this last announcement.

It appeared to her monstrous and barbarous, as it indeed was. She clenched both hands, for an instant, and her eyes flashed.

"Say what you mean!" she retorted, not raising her voice, because of that piteous reverence which the still, prone shape inspired. "*Can* you mean that you will let charity bury our dead for us? *Can* you mean that?"

Mrs. Twining gave a quick, grim nod. "Yes, I do mean it," she returned. "And if you was n't a fool you 'd see why."

Claire folded her arms. Her next words came with grave, measured composure from white, set lips. "I may be a fool," she said, "but thank God I have n't your kind of wisdom! Keep your money, Mother. Do as you threaten. But when Potter's Field takes poor Father's body, that will be the end of everything between you and me. Remember that I said this. I will never speak to you, never notice you again, if you do so shameful a thing. If you spend that money as duty and decency both prompt, I will work for you, cling to you always. But if not, we are no longer mother and daughter. You see, I don't speak with heat or haste. I am perfectly calm. Now choose which course you will take. But never say that I did not fully warn you, when it will be too late for retraction!"

There was a splendidly quiet impressiveness in this speech of Claire's. She went and knelt once more beside her father's body after she had finished it. She had resolved upon no further entreaty or argument. The very atrocity of her mother's proposed design seemed to place continued discussion of it beyond the pale of all womanly dignity.

Mrs. Twining was too coarse a soul to see the matter as Claire saw it. She preferred to take the chances that her daughter would relent when the ignoble interment was over.

To-morrow came, and she gave no sign of altering her purpose. Claire scarcely addressed a word to her during this day. A few of the Greenpoint folk called at the house. Among these was Josie Morley, distressed at the tidings of death, and prepared to utter voluble regrets for having lost Claire in the crowd during the previous night.

But Claire would see no one. She remained with her father's body in the little room upstairs, locking its door when she thought there was any chance of a visitor being brought thither.

Now and then she wondered, with a dumb misery, whether her mother had made any attempt to bring about the loathed burial. She herself had a few dollars in her possession. This sum she meant to use in seeking employment after the earth had closed over her father's corpse.

Once or twice a passionate impulse had seized her to go and seek help from those under whom her father had lately served in his drudging clerkship. But she repressed this feeling—or rather shame at the thought of possible refusal, mixed with a natural proud reluctance to own the sad need in which she stood, repressed it for her.

The next day she learned the full, torturing truth. Mrs. Twining had carried out her threat. Two shabby men came with a pine box. They placed the corpse herein. Claire had already paid it all the final reverential rites which her sex and grief would allow. It was dressed in the same rusty outward garments it had worn when death came. The men held a little discussion below stairs with Mrs. Twining. They afterward departed and remained away two good hours.

When they returned they brought a dark waggon with an arched top. In the interval Claire still watched. She was quite silent. Perhaps if she had deigned now to plead with her mother, the latter, already a little frightened at the girl's stony, unvaried calmness, might have relented and agreed to more seemly obsequies. But except one glance of immeasurable reproach, during a brief visit which Mrs. Twining paid to the chamber, Claire gave no further sign of revolt.

When the men returned, she chanced to be looking from the window. She saw the waggon. She shuddered, and went back to her father. No one saw her bid him the last farewells. She showed no trace of tears when the men presently re-entered the room, but her dark-blue eyes shone from her hueless face with a dry, glassy glitter. Her mother now appeared. She looked at Claire in a covert, uneasy way, though there was much obstinacy about the lines of her mouth. A moment later she spoke to the men. It seemed to Claire like the refinement of hypocrisy that she should not her mind in a mournful key.

"I s'pose you want to get it through right away," she said.

"Yes, ma'am," replied one of the men. "Those is always the orders."

Claire went to the window again. It was a raw, misty, drizzling day. She stared out into the dreary street. She did not want to see that pitiful box closed and sealed. She presently heard a grating sound which told her just what the men were doing.

And then she heard another sound that was quite as harsh. It was her mother's voice, lowered, and with a sort of a whine in it.

"It's true enough that the dead ought to be buried properly, Claire, but that ain't any reason why the living shouldn't live—the best way they can. You take it hard now, but after a while you'll see you ain't got any real right to blame me. You'll see."

"Don't touch me, please," interrupted Claire. Her mother had laid a hand on her arm, and she had receded instantly. Then she said, while steadying her voice, though not caring whether the men heard or no: "Did you intend going to—to the grave with him?"

Mrs. Twining gave a great elegiac sigh. "Oh, no, I couldn't stand it. I should break right down long before I got there."

"Very well," said Claire, "I'm going."

One of the men looked up at her. He had a small, round face, an odd blond tuft of beard, and a pair of mild blue eyes. He held a screw-driver thrust into a screw while he spoke. His voice was very respectful. He had noticed Claire's look and mien before; he had a wife and children at home. Scarcely ever, in his experience, had he known a burial of this sort to take place from a dwelling as apparently thrifty as the present one.

"Excuse me, Miss," the man said, "but you couldn't ride in the waggon. There's just room for him and me." He indicated his companion by a little motion of his head. "And there's three other bodies. We're takin' 'em to the almshouse."

"Where is the almshouse?" asked Claire. She could not help giving her mother one shocked side-long glance while this question left her lips.

"It's over in Flatbush," the man said. Claire went close up to his side. If he had not seen the white distress in her face before, he must plainly have seen it now. "I know where that is," she said. "I could go there. The cars would take me." She put her hand on the rough wood of the box. The touch was so light that it resembled a caress. "Would they let me go to—to the almshouse and wait . . . near him . . . till he is buried?"

Mrs. Twining at once began to weep. Or rather, she spoke in a wailing tone that indicated tears, even if no tears really either gathered or fell.

"Claire, you mustn't think of going! No, you mustn't! Things are bad enough, as it is. Now, promise me that you won't take any such notion! Do promise!"

Claire paid no heed to this outburst. She was looking with eager fixity at the man. She had already aroused his sympathy; she felt certain of it; his big, mild eye seemed to tell her so. "They won't all be buried till about two o'clock," he said. "There'll be five or six bodies to-day, I guess. If you start from here in about an hour, Miss, you can get to the buryin'-ground by just the right time. I'll see to it you do."

The speaker here turned and winked one mild eye at his companion. The latter was staring rather lifelessly at Claire. He had a long, pale, tired-looking face.

"All right," he muttered, apathetically, as if he had not at all comprehended, but was willing to take matters on trust.

"I'll see to it that he ain't got in till you come," pursued Claire's new friend. "The Potter's Field ain't far from the County Buildings, as they call 'em. I s'pose you know how to get to Flatbush?" He scratched his sandy shock of hair for an instant, and told her just what cars to take.

Claire put faith in him. Something made her do so. When the pine box had been carried down stairs, placed inside the dark waggon, and driven away, she went to her own room and made a small, neat, brown-paper parcel. Her clothes were few enough, and she left all of these except what seemed to her of vital necessity. "I don't want to look like a tramp," she told herself, with a diabolic somepleasantry. "I shall not, either. I shall only be a poor, shabby girl with a bundle."

When she emerged from her room her mother met her in the hall. Claire wore her bonnet. Mrs. Twining gave a frightened whimper as she saw this and the parcel.

"Oh, Claire," she said, "you ain't really going to the—the grave?"

"Yes, I am," she said. Her tones were so melancholy that they caused a palpable start in her who heard them.

"Oh Claire," moaned her mother, "if you go I can't! I can't see him buried in that way! Of course you can, if you want!"

"I do want," said Claire.

"But you'll come back! you'll come home again!"

As she was passing her mother, there in the hall, Claire turned and faced her. "I shall never come home again," she said, scarcely raising her voice above a whisper. "You remember what I told you."

Mrs. Twining was no longer frightened; she was terrified. "Claire!" she burst forth, "I ain't done right, perhaps. But don't be headstrong—now, don't! if you'd spoke to me yesterday—if you'd even spoke to me this morning, I might, . . . well, I might after all, have given the money. But it's too late now, and" . . .

"Yes, it is too late now," Claire interrupted, and somehow with the effect of a shaft shot noiselessly and tellingly aimed.

After that she hurried straight down stairs, passed along the lower hall, and made rapid exit from the house.

A number of heads had been thrust from neighboring windows while the body was being borne away. Claire, who endured what was thus far the supreme humiliation of her life, wondered whether any one was watching now, but she kept her eyes drooped toward the pavement as she moved along, and never once looked to left or right. She despised these possible watchers, and yet she remembered what her dead had been—how kindly, how pure, how noble; and it was to her sense an infamy that his ignominious burial should be made a theme of vulgar gossip.

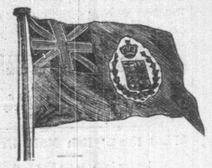
"He is to be put in Potter's Field," she told her own aching, bursting heart, while she hurried along. "Yes, he! And he was so good, so fine, so much a gentleman! He is to be put in Potter's Field! . . . But I will see the last sod placed over him . . . That man will keep his word . . . I shall stand by my father, his only mourner. He will be glad if he knows. What a slight thing it is to do for him, after all the love he gave me! But it is all I can do. All, and yet so little!"

A dreary ride in the cars at last brought her to Flatbush. After alighting she had quite a long walk through the gray, foggy atmosphere of a region which the sweetest mood of spring or summer finds no spell to beautify. It was now as hideous and loathsome as that hateful tract beyond Greenpoint. The immense gloomy structures of the almshouses loomed beside the path she took. The conductor on the car had just told her how to reach the pauper graveyard. It lay at some distance from the grim build

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—OF—

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—AND—

Nominee of the Reform Convention.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884

MR. NOXON'S CANDIDATURE.

The Liberal party of South Oxford are justly proud of their selection for the Local House. Mr. Noxon is an able and effective public speaker; he has done yeoman service in the battles fought in South Oxford, and has ever sought to impress upon the people the necessity of vigorous action in political contests. As a friend to good government and to South Oxford he has always raised his voice in favour of the Riding which he now seeks to represent. It cannot be too severely pressed on the minds of the Liberal party that every legitimate exertion must be put forth to secure his election. We desire every one to make himself feel that his vote and his influence can alone save the constituency.

Mr. Cook presents himself to the Riding as an "Independent supporter of Mr. Mowat's Government." Now what this means is somewhat difficult to determine. If Mr. Cook is really earnest in his support he would have saved us many a laugh at the ambiguity of his expression. For it is folly for him to modify if he honestly intends to give his valuable services to a party which has never asked for them. We are sure if he were honestly anxious to support Mr. Mowat's administration he would not oppose the choice of a convention, which is a leading feature in the Liberal party, and without which it or any other organization would sooner or later come to ruin.

Let us again look at Mr. Cook's expression and see if we cannot find a solution of it. In the first instance Mr. Cook would not qualify his position if he were a genuine supporter of Mr. Mowat. He would come out without the word "Independent" to his name, and would show by an adherence to the wants of the Liberal party that he would sacrifice a little personal ambition to the good of the cause he seeks to fight. Not being what we call a supporter of Mr. Mowat's Government, he must of necessity be against it. By agreeing with Mr. Mowat in some matters, he is not from that fact a supporter of him, for it not unfrequently happens, both at Ottawa and in the English House of Commons, that the great leaders of respective parties find something on which they can agree. A man must either be *for* or *against*. Your middle-man can never be counted upon, and when he is most wanted he makes himself absent. Experience has taught constituencies how grave their mistake was in electing a member whose voice was never certain, and whose vote in the House was worse than his absence.

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Cook is a Conservative. He has always been so and it is a lasting disgrace to himself to renounce his party in the manner in which he has done. If he seeks to represent the Conservative party under the disguise of an "Independent" he is placing himself falsely before the public, and cheating them of their franchise. If he is a Liberal he would not qualify his party as "Independent" and rob the Conservatives of votes in the belief that he will occasionally vote with Mr. Meredith. In either case he is a sham and unworthy of the support of either Liberals or Conservatives. All honest men will be united in disgust at his course, for he shows a weakness and vanity quite incompatible with the dignity and honor of one who wishes to represent so splendid a Riding as South Oxford. Let Conservatives disown him, and the Liberals throughout show that they will not take a trator to their party, for so surely as they do he who has been false to one will not scruple to do likewise with the other.

Globe:—They have voted away at Ottawa the value of a whole years' average wheat crop of Canada.

JUDGMENT was given in the Supreme Court, Monday morning, giving the seat to Hon. Mr Mills in the Bothwell election case.

RODDY Pringle of the "Muskoka Brigade" was in town last week. It is understood he was here to urge the Conservatives to quietly work for Cook.

Toronto Telegram:—In December, 1875, on the first test vote, its majority (the Mowat Gov't) was only eleven. On the first test vote on this occasing—nine years after—it was twelve.

THE candidates in the South Oxford election do not compare—they only contrast. The difference in the ability of the two men is so great, as to render a comparison impossible.

MR. COOK has been brought out under the auspices of a clique of Woodstock Tories. Liberals of South Oxford should remember this when urged to vote against Mr. Noxon, the Liberal nominee, on Wednesday next.

AT the last general election, Geo. A. Cook, was offered the party nomination by the Conservatives. After due consideration Mr. Cook declined to accept. He now comes out as an "Independent" supporter of the Mowat government!

Tilsonburg Liberal:—Reformers must not be carried away by any delusive promises which may be made by Mr. Cook or his friends. South Oxford must return an out and out supporter of Mr. Mowat. Any Reformer that works, or votes for Mr. Cook against the nominee of the Reform Convention will certainly be branded as a traitor to that party and to the Province of Ontario. At the present time every Reformer and lover of good honest government should support Mr. Mowat in his endeavors to keep Sir John from making further encroachment upon the rights of Ontario.

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

An Outside Opinion—The Candidates Contrasted.

The Tory party are at present engaged in bringing out a Tory candidate to oppose Mr. Noxon, in South Oxford. He promises to support Mr. Mowat's Administration. This, no doubt, is for the purpose of securing a certain number of Reform votes. Mr. Noxon is a thoroughgoing, active Reformer. He has always taken an active part in elections. He has not hesitated to take the stump when necessary to aid in the success of the Reform candidate. Mr. Cook, his opponent, has not done so. We believe that Mr. Cook har never given a Reform vote, and that being the case, he is hardly consistent with himself in promising to support the present Administration. This is not a time for the election of men of uncertain political proclivities. The rights of the Province are endangered. War is being made upon Provincial institutions. The resources of the Dominion are being used to sap the foundation of Provincial authority, and the people of South Oxford, we hope, will not commit the folly at such a time of electing one of those political career they cannot be certain. We trust that Mr. Noxon will receive the support that his abilities, his public spirit and his devotion to Reform principles entitle him, and if he does he will represent South Oxford by an overwhelming majority.—*London Advertiser.*

In adopting a set of principles—somewhat late in life—it is not strange that Mr. Cook should have regard to the political complexion of South Oxford. Considering the popularity of the Mowat Government in that riding, to have announced himself a Conservative—or to any extent opposed to the principles of the Reform party—would have been to commit political suicide. This Mr. Cook very naturally wished to avoid. He consequently takes the field as an Independent Reformer in opposition to the chosen standard bearer of that party.

Mr. Noxon was chosen by perhaps the largest and most representative convention ever held in the riding. Out of a possible one hundred and fifty-nine delegates one hundred and fifty-eight were present, and the choice of the convention was made unanimous. These delegates were sent there to represent every division and every Reform elector in the riding. No suspicion of impropriety has ever been thrown upon the constitution of this convention or the manner in which it arrived at a result. All the other gentlemen whose names came before the convention have signified their acceptance of its choice and pledged their support to its nominee. Mr. Cook cannot therefore hope to appeal with success to the Reform party. Even should he secure some Reform and Independent votes his election is only possible by the votes of the Conservative party. It becomes therefore a question whether the Reform party shall elect a true and tried supporter of the Mowat Government or whether an Independent supporter shall be elected by the exertions of its enemies. Under such circumstances the duty of every Reformer is clear.

But there are other reasons why Mr. Noxon should receive the warm support of every Reform elector in South Oxford. In all the essentials of a public man he is immeasureably the superior of his opponent. The two candidates cannot in any respect be compared. We can only present them for contrast. Mr. Noxon has long been indentified with the Reform party and no doubt can be cast upon his political sincerity or his fidelity to Liberal principles. He is a man of established reputation and of great ability. Of tremendous energy, untiring industry, accurate in business habits, he is capable of a great deal of hard work. As a public speaker he has few superiors even upon the floor of the legislature. In that body he would be a decided acquisition to the government ranks, and would, we have no doubt, render important service to his native province. Mr. Noxon is without doubt one of the very ablest of the local men who have ever presented themselves to the electors of Old Oxford. Those who favor local men, and really able local men, will find in him just such a candidate as they may feel proud of.

Mr. Cook's warmest friends can scarcely claim for him such abilities as are essential to success in public life. And this is a time when the ablest men in the country should be induced to enter public life. It is a crisis, not only the history of party, but of this Province and of the Dominion. Questions are now being discussed and settled that will decide for good or evil the future of this country. Men of ability are requested at such a juncture who can grasp the difficult problems of statesmanship and make their voice heard by the country. Such a man is Mr. Noxon. As the representative of any constituency in the Dominion he would do honor to Reformers, Conservatives and "Independents" alike. If there is anyone entitled to appeal upon his merits, and upon his ability to serve his native country, to all classes of the electors, without reference to party, he is the candidate. The Reformers of South Oxford should stand by the nominee of their choice. The party has said that it desires Mr. Noxon as its standard bearer. Its duty, therefore, is to give him an old-time majority.—*Sentinel Review.*

Globe:—Mr. James Noxon, the Liberal nominee, has issued an able and ringing address, and has arranged for a series of public meetings. An opponent to Mr Noxon has made an appearance in the person of M. G. A. Cook, who announces himself "an Independent supporter of the Mowat Government."

MR. Geo. A. Cook, of Norwich, has been brought out purely and simply by Reformers.—*Tribune.* This is untrue. Mr. Cook has been brought out by friends in Woodstock who are "swelling his head" to get his money. There is not a prominent Liberal in South Oxford supporting him.

WE learn on the authority of a prominent hotel keeper that the liquor dealers of this Province generally will take out their licenses under the Crook's Act. In this they show their good sense, as any other act would not be recognized by the Provincial authorities, and liquor dealers would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

THE Conservative press throughout the country is unanimous in saying nothing about the political contest in South Oxford. They have been instructed to keep silent. If they came out for Cook, they would capture no Liberal votes. Liberals of South Oxford be on your guard and vote for James Noxon, who will bring strength to the Mowat Government.

London Advertiser:—Mr. Noxon, the Reform candidate of South Oxford, is to be opposed by a so-called "Independent," Mr. Cooke. This "Independence," however, is but a thin veneer for Toryism, and the Reformers of South Oxford are not likely to be caught by any such dodge. When a Tory dare not run on the merits of his Toryism, he should be taught that he cannot run successfully as all.

LETTER FROM A NORWICH FARMER.

No "Independent" Wanted

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE;

DEAR SIR,—The meeting here last night was most enthusiastic for Mr. Noxon. The clear and pointed arguments from Mr. Noxon showed, not only the Reformers, but Conservatives, that he is an able man, and one who will do honour to the constituency if elected. There is a great reaction here, and many who thought of supporting Mr. Cook have after last night pledged their support to Mr. Noxon. As a personal friend to and one well acquainted with Mr. Cook, I would have supported him had he been the choice of the convention, but his action in this matter has made me take a decided stand against him. Mr. Cook is a very poor speaker, and if elected, could not say one word in the House. What we want in parliament is a man who can carry conviction to his hearers and look after the interests of South Oxford. Mr. Noxon is the man to do this, and old Norwich will give him a sweeping majority on the 5th of March. Yours truly,

FARMER.

Norwich, 26th Feb., 1884.

Thamesford.

A grand entertainment will be given in the School House, Thamesford, on Friday evening, March 7th, on which occasion the celebrated drama entitled "Delicate Ground" or "Paris in 1793" will be given. Besides this thrilling drama there will be a concert, which alone will be worth the price of admission. Be sure and see programmes, and remember the date. Admission 25 cents.

Dereham.

While Mr. Dunphy was attending the Salford cheese meeting, his horse took a trip through town on his own account and arrived safe home with everything in good condition.

Mr. Walter P. Hall's farm, the north east quarter of lot 20, in the 10th concession of Dereham, containing 61 acres, was sold by public auction in Tilsonburg, on Saturday, to Mr. Alex. McAlpine, of the 8th con. of Dereham, for $3,750.

Brownsville.

Our grain buyer, Mr. Richardson, shipped quite a quantity during the early part of the past week.

Mr. Wm. Fewster and Miss Isabella Ellis, who were married a few days ago, are spending the honeymoon with their friends in Norwich.

Our town was enlivened on Thursday of the past week, by the marriage of Miss Almy Woolley to a Mr. Knickerbocker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Rigsby.

Brooksdale.

Rev. Mr. Wright, of Stratford, delivered a lecture on David Livingston, in the new Presbyterian Church, Brooksdale, on Friday evening last, to a good audience. The speaker dwelt vividly on his evenful career from the time he first saw the light of day, on the banks of the Clyde, in Scotland, until, while in the attitude of prayer, in a rudo hut in Africa he passed to his rest and reward. The lecture was most interesting throughout. The proceeds amounted to $22, which goes to the church fund. The collections on the Sabbath of the dedication amounted to $50.90. The church was built by Mr. B. F. Young, contractor, Stratford, and cost $2,000.—*Courier*

Campbell's Corners.

A very pleasing event took place on Wednesday, 20th, at the residence of Mr. Kenneth Sutherland of Campbell's Corners. A number of the friends and neighbors of Mr. Sutherland were invited to a wood bee during the day, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather about 30 turned out with saws and axes, and by the large amount of work which they completed showed that they were fully in earnest. In the evening they repaired to their several homes, but as the invitation had been extended to the evening, they did not stay long and their return found their number greatly augmented by a large number of the fair sex. The night was spent in music and dancing, broken only at midnight by partaking of a bountiful supper prepared by their hostess. The party was a decided success, much of which was no doubt due to the unbounded kindness and hospitality of their host and hostess, and those present returned home in the morning feeling that the evening was one of the most enjoyable they had ever spent.

Bright.

The subject "press and pulpit" which our debating club undertook for last nights combat, was interesting, and due credit must be given to its members for the able manner in which it was discussed. The press however within a few points had too much pressure for "pulpit." Next nights subject resolved that "reading" will give more information than "observation." The following night will be an open debate. Free to all. Resolved that Canada will derive more benefit by being annexed to the United States. Is it too soon?

The Scott Act is pulling its way in slow but sure. The liquor party do not stand on as firm ground as would be supposed.

Mrs. Yeoman the famous temperance lecturer of Picton, Ont., recently returned from Europe will give an able lecture on temperance in the C. M. Church, Thursday evening.

It is hoped a new station will soon take the place of the present railroad structure which has amply paid for itself to the Company on account of heavy business which is daily being transacted for a well to do comunity like this.

Mt. Elgin.

The Baptist pulpit is still vacant.

Mr. C. Colyer intends removing to Ingersoll shortly.

Rumour says a party from Tilsonbug is about to start another general shop here.

The temperance meeting held in the Baptist Chapel here on Friday evening last was not very well attended owing no doubt to the snow storm prevailing. Those who were in attendance were well repaid for braving the storm. Rev. Mr. Archer was chosen chairman. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Jas. Vining Bodwell, who spoke of the various provisions of the Scott Act and was followed by Dr. Smith of Mt. Elgin, who gave his reasons in a clear manner for supporting said Act. Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Tilsonburg, spoke briefly of the prospect of the temperance cause in that town, and expressed the wish that the result of the voting on the 20th of next month would be in favour of the Scott Act. The speaker of the evening, however, was Rev. R. B. Rowe, of Ingersoll, who for an hour kept his audience in rapt attention, and at the close received a hearty vote of thanks for his able address. Votes of thanks were passed to the choir, speakers and chairman, the meeting closing with the usual devotional exercises.

Woodstock.

Mr. Jno. White's carriage house at Woodstock, was entered on Sunday night last, and two sets of harness, some carriage cushions, saddles, etc., carried away.

The Bachelors' Ball on Friday evening was a brilliant success. Considerably over 300 people were present, Toronto, Ingersoll, Stratford, Hamilton, Beachville, Simcoe, London, and other places sending their quotas, and the general remark was that few occasions have shown such an array of feminine beauty. The ladies furnished the supper, which was an excellent one in every respect. The band of the 7th Fusiliers provided the music in their usual inspiriting style, their waltzes receiving hearty encores. The committee, who were unflagging in their courtesy to strangers, have reason to congratulate themselves upon so successful a termination of their efforts. The lady patronesses were Madames A. S. Ball, Hood, T. H. Parker, Canfield, F. C. Martin, Skinner, Finkle, Macqueen, Totten, S. B. Fuller, Nellis, W. F. Wilson, Gordon, E. W. Nesbitt, and J. White. Mr. Fred. W. W. Macqueen was honorary secretary, with the following committee: Mr. W. J. Broadfoot, A. B. Hay, A. Pattullo, J. Brydon, L. L. Holt, A. F. Skinner, H. J. Duncan, J. B. Ingersoll, J. Strachan, J. C. Gordon, D. S. Kendall, H. B. Totten, C. A. Hessen, W. H. Martin and C. Wright.

East Nissouri

W. Smith, of this township, had a narrow escape from drowning. In recrossing a creek in this neighborhood, in company with two young ladies, he was precipiated into the water and carried down stream, but fortunately got out with no injuries beyond a ducking.

Miss Carrie Pontey, of London South, is visiting at Mr. Wm. Smith's.

Council of East Nissouri met pursuant to adjournment at the Grange Hall, Kintore, on Saturday, 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m. A quorum being present the Reeve took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, also several communications were read and laid on the table. Moved by John Towle, seconded by A. Welfare, and resolved, C. Horsman dissenting that the appropriation for 1884 be as follows:—Ward No.1., $250; No. 2, $250; No. 3, $250; and No.4, $250; and that no member shall over-draw his account unless authorized by vote of council. The Reeve to see that this resolution is carried out. The Reeve being called away the Deputy-Reeve took the chair. Mr. J. G. McLeod then read the Auditor's report for 1883, which, on motion, was received and adopted and ordered to be printed. The following payments having been duly authorized were paid by Treasurer:—T. Stainton, gravel for ward 4, $4.72; John Sharp, drain tiles, ward 3, $21.42; C. McCorquodale, gravel, ward 3, $2.25; M. A. Philips, gravel, ward 1, $10.40; J. G. McLeod, auditing accounts 1883, $6.00; N. C. McCarty, auditing accounts 1883, $6.00. James McIntyre, funeral expenses Mary McLeod $15.00, indigent account; Ann McLeod $15.00, indigent account; John Ross $5.00, indigent account. On motion the council adjourned to meet on the last Saturday in March at 10 a.m.

C. R. COMMANDER, Clerk.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

Avon.

Mr. Will Jolliffe returted from Lindsay last Saturday. He intends to return to Lindsay again this week. He likes the book business well.

Mrs. Dexter, formerly of Springfield, but now of Crosswell, Mich., is visiting friends in this place for a few days.

E. R. Whaley and Miss Frankie Whaley of St. Thomas Coll. Institute spent Saturday and Sunday at home here.

Mrs. R. Row is seriously ill. Dr. Campbell of Belmont is attending her.

Mr. Fred Orris, of Lyons, and Miss Tillie Lane, youngest daughter of J. C. Lane, of this place were married on the 12th inst. Rev. Mr. Griffin performed the ceremony. We wish them a long and pleasant life.

Mr. R. Row, of Avon, has sold his yearling imported draught stallion to Mr. J. A. Newell, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, for a good price. He was a good specimen of the heavy draught class weighing about 1500 lbs. His sire was from the Earl of Emsley's Heart of Oak and half brother to Hausou's celebrated horse that took first prize at Toronto fair last fall against nearly one hundred competitors.

Tilsonburg.

The cornet band has amalgamated with the fire brigade, and will henceforth be known as the firemen's band. The combination has projected a monster oyster supper to be held in the music hall on the evening of the 6th of March next, the object being to raise sufficient funds to procure suitable uniforms for the band. Dr. L. C. Sinclair, mayor, has kindly consented to act in the capacity of chairman of the evening. The proceedings will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and no doubt the affair will be an immense success.

The somewhat celebrated Fax Family, of Brantford, gave an interesting entertainment in the music hall on Friday evening of last week, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Young People's Literary Society. The family were greeted with a fairly good house, considering the numerous other attractions that were prevalent on the night in question. They also sustained their previous good reputation as vocalists, etc. The comic songs of Mr. Reuben Fax were immense, and elicited an encore every time. The singing of Miss Bella Fax was also of a very high order. The power and compass of this young lady's voice is not very great, but her voice possesses a peculiar charm and sweetness which renders it very agreeable and pleasing to her listeners, while her articulation is perfect. The humorous recitations of Mr. John Fax created great amusement. The local talent also received a hearty recognition. On the whole the concert was a good one and worthy of the patronage bestowed upon it.

Another array of our young gentlemen were summoned to appear before the P. M. last week, charged with disturbing the Salvation Army services. They all settled out of court with a single exception, and he worsted them in a trial on Thursday and got off. The P.M. is reaping a rich harvest.

Mr. Joseph Thompson's new residence is about completed and presents an elegant appearance. With the incoming of the balmy spring, Mr. T. proposes to submit like a martyr to the galling yoke of Hymen.

The last assembly of the season of the Ripple Club was held in their elegant compartments over the Federal Bank, on Wednesday evening of last week. The attendance was large and comprised a considerable number of visitors from a distance. The Italian Band from London furnished the music. Dancing was kept up with vim until an early hour.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING AT TORONTO WRECKED—FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The Explosion the Result of a Plumber's Carelessness.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—At about half-past nine this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Bank of Commerce here. Just as the business of the day was about to commence, George Shaw, the messenger, entered the vault with a lighted match, when a noise as of a heavy artillery filled the air, and shattered into splinters everything not impenetrable. The vault, in which a gas jet was inadvertently left turned on, but not burning, by a plumber, was the cause of the catastrophe.

Shaw was lifted from his feet and thrown a distance of twenty feet and severely injured about the head and face. Twelve clerks seated at their desks were knocked down like ninepins, and Fuller, paying teller, who was standing looking out of a window on Yonge street, was blown through the window into the street and picked up insensible and bleeding. Heavy plaster rained down in showers Railings and guards were twisted off the counters, and flying pieces of glass inflicted innumerable cuts in the bewildered clerks. Every window in the lower part of the building was blown out. The iron doors of the vault were almost twisted off their hinges. Everything was confusion, and the wildest rumors got afloat of burglary, &c. The bank was soon besciged with customers and others to ascertain the cause. It appears plumbers were at work on Saturday, and either through their neglect or that of the clerks, a jet in the vault had been left open, and the gas had been escaping since closing work on Saturday. The shock was felt for a considerable distance in the locality. The contents of the vault sustained no injury. The damage is variously estimated at from $1,000 to $5,000. Those injured are Bolster, sub-manager; Fuller, teller (severely); Brurogard, clerk, and Shaw, messenger. Several others are slightly cut.

A Montreal Girl's Clothes.

Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

In a window on Craig street there is displayed the clothing of a Montreal girl. There is only one sample of each sort of her garment, so that it is just as if a girl had undressed there and gone to bed in an adjoining room. Consequently the big store window is filled. The New York women hang about the window all day. First, there is a pair of arctics two sizes too large. A New York girl would faint if a man saw them on her. Then there is a pair of ribbed woollen stockings to go over the shoes, and then the regular shoes, of a size midway between the New York and the St. Louis average. Then a pair of clocked silk stockings, garters, flannel drawers an eighth of an inch thick and made to button at the knee, a flannel under chemise, a linen chemise, a flannel shirt shorter than the two linen shirts, a thick dress, a velvet basque, a sealskin sacque, a sealskin cap, a red worsted mufflor, sealskin gloves, and silk wristlets. These garments altogether must weigh between twenty and twenty-five pounds.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent boy, of good education, to learn printing. Apply at once at the CHRONICLE office.

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BRAND

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

Personal.

Quite a large party, consisting of Mr. Joseph Bell and family, Mr. John Scott and wife, and several others, formerly residents of Mt. Elgin and vicinity, left for Nebraska, U.S., on Pacific Express, Monday, per Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Robinson, the Forwarding Agent of the Co., booked the party through. They were accompanied by a special agent of the G. T. R. as far as Chicago, and will be met there by an official of the connecting road, who will accompany the party to their destination, and attend to their wants *en route*.

Mr. J. Dillon Smith is taking up a course of commercial law at the Woodstock college.

Mr. C. F. Parker is at present lying dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, Cheap, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to H. O'CONNOR, Jr., Broker, Ingersoll. January 10th, 1884. 1583tm

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at VANCE'S STORE, Thames Street. Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1586tf

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

—OF THE—

SOUTH RIDING

—OF—

OXFORD.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by many electors of both political parties to offer myself as a candidate to represent the riding in the Legislature of Ontario, rendered vacant by the unfortunate illness of the Hon. Adam Crooks, I have made up my mind to comply with their request.

In taking this step I feel it my duty to put before you my views upon some of the prominent questions affecting the welfare of our province.

As you are aware, I have never closely identified myself with either political party. I believe that measures and not men should more largely influence our actions and guide our legislatures and executive, especially do I think less politics would at the present time be beneficial to our provincial interests.

While entertaining these sentiments, as the government of the province is carried on by party government, I can only practically give them expression by expressing my position as matters now stand, hoping, however, that the day may be fast approaching when party feeling may moderate in our provincial councils, so that we may be more closely united in looking after the best interests of our great province, instead of fighting over party differences.

I heartily approve of the reference of the Boundary Question by the Government to the Privy Council, and believe that a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this much vexed question will be arrived at satisfactory to Ontario,

Each province should, in my opinion, have the exclusive right to control its liquor traffic, if the British North America Act does not so provide at present. I am in favour of such lesislative action as will effectually remove all doubts on the question.

I will oppose all attempts at interference with our proper provincial rights, believing that each province is the best judge of how to manage its own local affairs.

I am not in favour of frequent changes in our school books, and would press upon the Government the desirability, if practicable, of taking charge of the printing for schools, thus giving the people the benefit of the profits made by the dealers, by supplying the books at actual cost.

I will oppose any attempt to lessen the powers of our municipal councils, and favour the strictest economy in managing our provincial finances.

Gentlemen, I beg to add in conclusion that if elected, I will give the present Government of Ontario an Independent support.

As you are aware I was born and have always lived in the riding. Your interests are the same as mine. In seeking election I have no end in view but to serve the county. If you consider me worthy of your confidence, I hope you will vote for me and secure my election as your representative in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant,

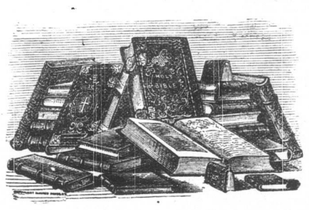
GEO. A. COOKE.

Dated at Norwich, Feb. 20, 1884. 1590i

School Books

AT ROBINSON'S,

A full stock of SCHOOL BOOKS always on hand.



WALL PAPER

AT ROBINSON'S,

A beautiful line of American and English Wall Papers just received for the Spring Trade, at very low prices.

WINDOW BLINDS

AT ROBINSON'S,

In plain Green Paper, Buff and Green Paper, Figured Blinds in Paper and Opaque Linen.

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

INKS, NOTE PAPERS, &c.,

—AT—

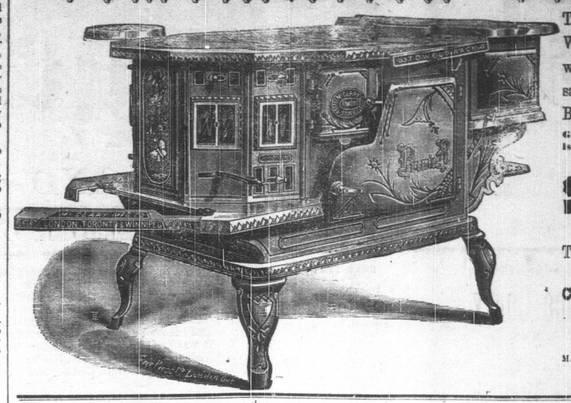
ROBINSON'S

Violins, Accordeons, Concertinas, Flutes, Etc., always in stock at

ROBINSON'S.

Ingersoll, Feb. 28th, 1884. 1590

COMBINATION STOVE.



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

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

S. KING

Star House,

Thames Street, Ingersoll.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, and Pails

MADE TO ORDER.

PRICES LOW.

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT. A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT. J. C. HEGLER. Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

London Loan Company, LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates, Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to M. J. KENT, Manager, London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1557v-y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

BECK.

HAVING Bought out the Business Lately carried on by ROBT. YOUNG

We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of

FRUIT

OF ALL KINDS,

CANNED GOODS

Fine Confectionery.

OYSTERS

JELLYS, JAMS

Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,

And hope by close attention to busines and SELLING CHEAP To merit the patronage of the public.

GEO. BECK.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

"When the Spring Time Comes."

There is Nothing Like Cheap Dry Goods,

—AND—

J. S. SMITH & CO.

OF THE OXFORD HOUSE,

Are Prepared, Having Opened Out

New and Nobby Spring Prints and Cretonnes.

New Checked and Oxford Shirtings.

New Grey and White Cottons

New Lace Curtains and Lambrequins.

ALL BARGAINS.

New Denims, Ducks, Cotton Tweeds, and Printed Bafferties.

New Lines in Cashmeres and Dress Goods.

Black and Colored Silks and Satins—Plain and Brocades.

Popular Prices and Big Bargains.

We will Allow No One to Undersell Us.

Oxford House, Ingersoll. J. S. SMITH & CO.

February 21st, 1884. 89

Browett's Drug Store.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DISPENSING. Prescriptions and Family Receipts done according to the latest and most approved methods, by competent persons.

PATENT MEDICINES. A large stock of the most reliable, among such are Carson's Bitters, Mack's Magnetic, Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, West's Cough Syrup, Nerve and Brain Treatment, Safe Cure, Sulphur and Iron Bitters, &c.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES. Hair Brushes, Combs, Perfumes Soaps, Sponges, Ladies' Satchels, Purses, Toilet Sets, Vases, Etc., Etc.

SPECIALTIES. Baking Powders, (has recommended itself.) Tooth Powder, (refreshing perfume and flavor, cleanses beautifully without injury,) Tricophorns gives gloss, strength and softness to the hair), Voice Lozenges (excellent for singers, 5c per ounce.)

J. W. BROWETT,

Dispensing Chemist, next to Ellis' Hardware Store

January 17th, 1885. 1584

NELLES & STEVENS

Having opened out in the O'Neil stand, in General Groceries, take this their first opportunity of soliciting a call from the people of Ingersoll and vicinity. Our stock will at all times be found replete with everything to be found in a First-class Grocery. TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞By strict attention to business, care in the selection of a first-class article in buying, we hope to merit a portion of the trade of the community and still retain the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late proprietor.

W. B. NELLES. M. L. STEVENS.

Ingersoll, February 14th, 1884. 88

I. COYNE

Has just received an immense stock of

Grey and White Cottons, Check Shirting, Denims, Cottonades, Ducks, Prints, Etc.,

For the early spring trade, which he now offers by the yard or piece at

Rock Bottom Prices!

Piles of Prints from 5 cents per yard up. See our 35 inch Grey Cotton at 6¾cts. See our Check Canada Shirtings at 10c and 12½cts, worth 20 per cent. more. See our 30 cent. Cottonades for 25 cents. In Dress Goods and Silks I. Coyne offers astonishing value. Coloured Silks for 37½ cts worth 50 cts. Dress goods at 10, 12½ and 15 cts per yard, worth 20 per cent more.

You will consult your best interests by calling on I. COYNE when in Town and examining his immense variety of NEW GOODS. We take a pleasure in showing you through, no matter whether you buy or not.

I. COYNE has also just received a wholesale stock of Embroideries in beautiful designs, which he is selling at prices much below those of last spring.

EVERY LADY IN WANT OF EMBROIDERIES SHOULD SEE OUR IMMENSE VARIETY.

The largest stock and the largest assortment of New Goods in Ingersoll are to be found at I. COYNE'S.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

I. COYNE.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey's Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results. Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Xmas & New Years.

R. H. YOUNG

Has on hand a large assortment of

BLANKETS

And all kinds of

HARNESS!

And everything required for the winter campaign.

ESPECIAL GOOD VALUE.

OLD STAND, PHOENIX BLOCK,

Opposite the Market,

Cash or Wood taken in exchange for goods.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1780

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS SHROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nber 22, 1881.

A Fact Established,

—THAT—

Wilkinson's

IS THE

PLACE TO BUY

YOUR

Groceries, Crockery,

AND GLASSWARE.

Also a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Prices to suit the Times.

Note the place, one door West of Daly House.

KING STREET WEST.

Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883.

THE

"Little Wonder."

Re-Opening!

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea.
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name.
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,

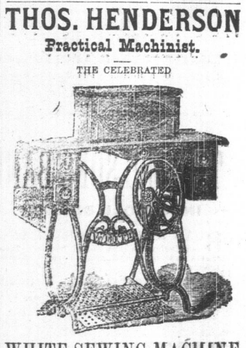
PROPRIETRESS.

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

THOS. HENDERSON

Practical Machinist.

THE CELEBRATED



WHITE SEWING MACHINE

At Reasonable Prices.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

A Five Years' Warranty

With every Machine.

Durable and Simple!

A Child can Use It!

LIGHT - MACHINERY

Of every description repaired, Keys made, Locks, Sewing Machines, Guns, and Revolvers Repaired,

Skates, Knives, Scisssors, Razors, and Saws Sharpened.

I have just put in a Steam Engine, and am now prepared to do all kinds of Saw Gumming, and a greater variety of work than ever before.

THOS. HENDERSON,

BOLES' BLOCK.

NOTICE TO CRED

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

JAMES NOXON, Esq.,

—THE—

REFORM CANDIDATE

—WILL—

Address the Electors

AS FOLLOWS:

SPRINGFORD,
Friday Ev'g, Feb. 29th

BEACHVILLE,
Saturday Ev'g, March 1st

INGERSOLL,
Monday Ev'g, March 3rd

Dicksons' Corners,
Tuesday Ev'g, March 4th

February 21, 1884. 1589

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

MEETINGS

IN THE INTEREST OF

JAS. NOXON, ESQ.,

—THE—

REFORM CANDIDATE,

WILL BE HELD AT

SALFORD,
Friday Evening, Feb. 29th

SWEABURG,
Friday Evening, Feb. 29th

THAMESFORD,
Friday Evening, Feb. 29th

MT. ELGIN,
Saturday Evening, March 1st

HAWTREY,
Saturday Evening, March 1st

MT. ELGIN.
Monday Afternoon, March 3rd

BROWNSVILLE,
Monday Evening, March 3rd

TILSONBURG,
Monday Evening, March 3rd

BEACONSFIELD,
Monday Evening, March 3rd

EASTWOOD,
Tuesday Evening, March 4th

NEWARK,
Tuesday Evening, March 4th

Meetings commence at 7.30.

February 28th, 1884. 1590

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

School Books—Robinson's Book Store.
Special—Frank Leslie.
Special—The Art Interchange.
Meeting—John Charlton.
Credit Sale—John McDonald.
Auction Sale—John McCaul.
The Alleghanians.
New Fruits—A. M. Smith.
THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.
Notice to Creditors—Thos. Brown.
Servant Wanted—Mrs. J. A. McInnes.
Planos—Box 156.
Cheese Maker Wanted—A. McBean.
Meetings—James Noxon.
S. S. Spring Exhibition.
Special—J. G. McKay.
Note Lost—P. Kennedy.
Notice—Jas. Noxon.
Notice—Geo. A. Cook.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

GOOD sleighing again.

SPECIAL meeting of the council to-night.

NOMINATION day—yesterday—brought a large crowd to town.

CARNIVAL on Friday evening, March 7th, for the benefit of the Band.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Mr. W. S. King has been appointed agent for the Life Association of Canada, head office at Hamilton, Ont.

MAPLE SUGAR.—"New maple sugar" was offered for sale on the market Saturday morning. It looked as if it had been made of New Orleans molasses.

CARNIVAL BENEFIT.—Last carnival of the season for the benefit of the band on Friday evening, 7th March. The band boys deserve a "full house."

"CHAIR BOARDERS" is the name now applied to those gentlemen who infest the hotel reading rooms, getting heat, a comfortable seat, and the latest news.

"PAPA, what is meant by an anomaly?"

"An anomaly, my son," replied the father "is a man who pays his gas bill without referring to the company as a thief.

SPRING FAIR.—The seed, grain and stallion fair, will be held Thursday, 12th April. The seed show in the town hall, and the horse show in the town park. See adv.

TOO ENTERPRISING.—We like enterprise, but it is possible to be too enterprising. The people who are now advertising that they have Christmas and New Year's goods for sale are too enterprising.

THE novel "Two Kisses" is said to be having a great run. We know of a man in this town who took "Two Kisses" and is having a great run. The woman's husband is after him.

LENT.—The lenten season begins on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Services are announced to be held each Wednesday and Friday evening till the close of the season, in St. James church.

SOLD OUT.—O. T. Wright, photographer, has sold out to Messrs. Rowe & Browse, of Toronto. Mr. Wright has gone to Guelph to conduct a gallery for Mr. Marshall, of that city.

SPRING FAIR.—A meeting of the committee for making arrangements for the Spring Fair, to be held at Ingersoll, April 17th, took place at Rice's hotel, on Friday last. Gentlemen present, E. Monk, Pres.; Gr. H. Wilson, Alex. McFarlane, Reeve of Norwich; Mr. Harris, Springford; D. S. Butterfield, Norwich.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. Laycock, of Parkhill, will give his celebrated lecture entitled "small things" in the M.E. Church, Charles St., on Monday, March 10th. Admission free. Silver collection taken. Proceeds for conference claims. The same Rev. gentleman will preach in the above church, Sabbath, March 9th, morning and evening.

M. E. CHURCH.—The Fourth Quarterly meeting of the present conference year will be held next Sabbath, Mar. 2nd. Rev. Dr. Gardiner, P. E., will officiate; the Love Feast will commence at 9:30 a.m. the Lord's Supper and preaching by the P. E., afterwards. This is the last distinctively M. E. Quarterly meeting that will be held in Ingersoll, unless, (what is not very probable) the legislation now pending should fail.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.—The following schedule of the close seasons for fish in Ontario during the year 1884, which has just been issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, may be of interest:—Pickerel, 15th April to 15th May; maskinonge, 15th April to 15th May; bass, 15th April to 15th May; salmon trout and large grey trout, 1st Nov. to 10th Nov.; white fish, 1st Nov. to 10th Nov.; speckled trout, 15th Sept. to first May.

M. E. CHURCH.—The M. E. Missionary Anniversary Services last Sabbath were a success, in every way. Rev. William Williams, of Woodstock, preached two very profound and eloquent sermons; the one in the forenoon from Heb. 2:9, and the evening discourse from Isa 53:11. The congregations were large, and the financial results grand. The full amount apportioned to this station, was raised, which is very creditable to the congregation.

EXTENDING THE ACT.—The bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature by Hon. A. M. Ross, respecting noxious weeds, extends the operation of the Act respecting thistles. Municipal Councils may without petition appoint an inspector to secure the destruction of weeds, and must do so if fifty landholders petition that such appointment be made. This is a step in the right direction. The inspector's duty shall be to have thistles cut when they are not destroyed after due notice is given, and the cost is to be assessed against the owner of the land.

☞ Diamond Dyes will Color Anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2 cent stamp.

TELEPHONIC.

Names of Subscribers in Ingersoll.

There are now fifty telephones in use in Ingersoll, as follows:—

Aikman Dr., residence.
Buchanan M. T., residence.
Buchanan M. T., office.
Browett J. W., drug store.
Brown & Wells, office.
Brady Jas., residence.
Bell W. C., office.
Credit Valley Railway Office.
Campbell H., Jr., store.
Casswell E., residence.
Casswell E., office.
Daly House, hotel.
Ellis A. H., store.
Great North Western Telegraph Co. office.
Gas Works, office.
Gayler J. C. B., residence.
Grant J. L. & Co., pork factory.
Grant J. L., office.
Garnett G. F., THE CHRONICLE office.
Gayfer John, residence,
Gayfer John, drug store.
G. T. R. R., ticket office.
Hoyt Dr., residence.
Hoyt & Williams, office.
Hegler J. C., office.
Imperial Bank, office.
King W. S., office.
Merchant's Bank.
McInnes John A., residence.
McCarty A. J., hotel and livery.
McCarty H. D., store.
McDonald John, residence.
McKay Dr., office.
McDonald J. F., office.
Noxon Bro's Manufacturing Co., office.
Noxon James, residence.
Podmore John, residence.
Russell John & Co., office.
Richardson Fred., office.
St. James' Church.
Seldon Thos., market building.
Stuart Peter & Co., mill.
Thompson G. A., residence.
Waterhouse & Bradbury, factory.
Waterhouse & Bradbury, store.
Wilson J. M., store.
Wilson & Robertson, store.
Wilson C. C. L., residence. 90v.

An "Independent" means nothing, vote for one who is manly enough to place his views before you and mark your ballot for JAMES NOXON.

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

GRATEFUL.—Mr. and Mrs. A. McLeod desire to express their heartfelt thanks to Messrs. N. Elliott and W. Toull, as well as the other friends who were instrumental in rescuing their child from drowning.

SOCIAL.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will hold a social next Wednesday evening, March 5th, at the residence of the pastor, Rev. J. Reynolds, King St., West, Chapman's Terrace, opposite the C. M. Church. All are cordially invited.

There is scarcely one load of grain brought into market this year for every fifty last year.—*St. Marys Argus.*

The superior attractions of Ingersoll both as a market and as a place to buy goods of every kind has drawn a large trade to Ingersoll that formerly went to St. Marys.

"THE PIRATES."—The Woodstock Amateur Opera Co. gave the "Pirates of Penzance," to a large and very appreciative audience, on Tuesday evening. The opera was presented in such a manner as to attract the heartiest applause, the audience forgetting that they were listening to amateurs, so well were the parts taken. It is by far the best company that has visited Ingersoll for a year past, not excepting the best professional troupes.

ELOQUENCE AND ANECDOTE.—Col. Bain, the gifted temperance lecturer, delivered an address in the Town Hall last evening under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. There was a large attendance. The lecture was largely made up of the emotional, being replete with touching anecdotes, here and there diversified with eloquent passages of flowery rhetoric. At the same time many logical and cogent reasons were advanced by the Colonel in support of "the faith that is in him."

DOWN with the Woodstock clique and VOTE FOR JAMES NOXON, the Nominee of the Liberal party.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The 4th in the couse of lectures given on Sabbath evenings in the B. C. Church, will be given next Sabbath evening by Rev. Mr. Rowe. The lecture for next Sabbath will be illustrated with 8 large diagrams, representing bible scenes in wilderness of Arabia. Erraha plain, the place where tabernackle was made on Mount Sinai the place where the law was given will be among the scenes, which with their lessons cannot fail to impress and instruct every Bible reader. Admission free.

BARGAINS.—J. Grant McKay has purchased the bankrupt stock of H. J. Lewis, and will hold auction sales every afternoon at 2 o'clock and every evening at 7 o'clock, until the whole is disposed of. Private sales during the morning. 90v.

SEED GRAIN.—Any of our subscribers having seed grain for sale will receive reduced rates for advertising the same for the next two months.—Intelligent farmers are aware by experience that the same grain should not be grown on any land longer than three or four years, and we trust those who have not had grain of good quality last season, will dispose of it all, and purchase fresh seed where the quality is better. Buy what suits your land, and be sure it is clean and sound. Don't wait until you are ready to sow, thus wasting your own time and annoying the man you are buying from; but secure it at once while you have leisure time to look around for what will suit you.

MR. NOXON was nominated by Mr. Nancekivell, and seconded by Mr. Brady. This is a sufficient contradiction to the falsehoods circulated to the effect that Liberals are supporting Mr. Cook.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The March number is, we think, one of the best yet issued of this deservedly favorite magazine. The 128 quarto pages are filled with choice, entertaining and instructive literature; and there are over 100 handsome embellishments, besides a very tasteful colored plate frontispiece, "A Woodnymph." The articles embrace various subjects, and are by popular writers. "Soudan and its Complications," "Napoleon's Marshals," "Living Homes," "The New York Negro Plot of 1741," etc., are exceedingly interesting. There are poems of great merit, and a comprehensive miscellany of pleasant reading matter. The price is only 25 cents for a single number, and a year's subscription $2.50, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS.—The Alleghenians are announced to appear at the town hall to-morrow (Friday) evening, when they will give one of their unique concerts, have recently returned from a very successful tour of eleven years in Europe. The troupe comes to us with the highest praise from the European press, as well as an unequivocal endorsement from the American press—both before they left and since they returned from Europe. As vocalists they delight their audience wherever they appear, and as bell players they have no superiors. Our exchanges speak of their concerts in a most positive endorsement as will be shown by the following extracts and chippings: "The genuine and hearty applause accorded the performers must have convinced them that their wonderful performance was appreciated."—[Liverpool (England) *Mercury*. "In quartet they are marvelously effective. The 'Burning Ship' was given in a splendid manner—the vocalists throwing, seemingly, their whole souls into the music and thrilling the audience."—[*N. Y. Herald*. The price will be placed at a popular rate.

THE ART INTERCHANGE.—The Art Interchange of February 14th contains a beautiful design in color—"The Butterfly Fairy." It is shown a beautiful cupid being driven through the clouds by a multitude of brillianty colored butterflies; a number of gracefully disposed birds completes a very charming design, and one which is especially adapted to painting upon silk or satin. It would make a beautiful fan mount, or could be used to advantage on a lamp-shade or wall-hanging. Other attractive illustrations are six designs for a fish set. These are both beautiful and unique. A crab-apple design for a parcel, and another, from the Royal School of Art Needlework at South Kensington, England, is another example of good design. Sample copy sent upon receipt of 10 cents. Address—William Whitlock, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

VOTE for an able public speaker and a man who knows your wants by marking your ballot opposite the name of JAMES NOXON.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.2F. The best value ever offered in Ingersoll.—S. P. Loges. 56

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

South Oxford Election

The Nomination Yesterday.

The Largest and Most Representative Political Meeting Ever Held in this County.

800 Electors Gathered Together!

JAMES NOXON,

The Liberal Candidate.

MAKES A ROUSING ADDRESS.

AND CARRIES THE AUDIENCE WITH HIM.

Liberals Solid for NOXON and the Mowat Government.

The "Independent" Pans Out Very Poorly.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the Town Hall was jammed to the utmost with the sturdy yeomanry of South Oxford, who were evidently bent upon hearing the issues of the day discussed, that they might intelligently cast their ballot on the 5th proximo. Never, we believe, in the history of South Oxford, was there a more representative gathering or a more attentive one, and from the beginning to the end the best of feeling prevailed.

At the legal hour, Sheriff Perry, the Returning Officer, read the proclamation and called for

NOMINATIONS,

which were responded to as follows:—

Jas. Noxon—Nominated by Wm. Nancekivell, seconded by Jas. Brady.

Geo. A. Cook—Nominated by D. W. Miller, seconded by M. Kennedy.

Dr. McKay—Nominated by D. Morrison, seconded by F. Cody.

William Nancekivell—Nominated by R. Ryan, seconded by Ira Carroll.

Jas. Brady—Nominated by B. Minkler, seconded by G. Galloway.

A. Pattullo—Nominated by H. A. Titus, seconded by S. Pitcher.

W. T. Preston—Nominated by W. Watterworth, seconded by J. Sheahan.

Dr. J. A. Williams—Nominated by Geo. Wiseman, seconded by R. Luno.

Just before the time expired for receiving nominations, Messrs. Dr. McKay, Nancekivell, Brady, Pattullo and Preston retired, leaving Messrs. Jas. Noxon and Geo. A. Cook, as the only candidates for the suffrages of the electors in the pending contest.

The Returning officer, before leaving the chair, (a little after two o'clock,) gave a short speech embodying some useful instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Returning Officers, warning them that his return must be based upon the open papers—not upon the sealed envelopes or packages, and cited instances to show the necessity of observing his instructions.

Mr. J. Vining Bodwell demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Jas. Noxon, and Mr. Miller demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Cook.

Sheriff Perry announced that Mr. Noxon had appointed for his financial agent, Mr. Jas. F. McDonald, and Mr. Cook had appointed Mr. Daniel M. Donald of Norwich, as his financial agent.

The meeting was here handed over by the Returning Officer, to Mr. Wm. Watterworth, who was duly appointed to the position of chairman by the almost unanimous vote of the large assemblage.

THE CANDIDATES ADDRESSES.

On Mr. Watterworth assuming the guidance of the meeting, he at once had measures taken to seat all or accommodate in the best manner possible the large gathering congregated at the door, and after a short delay, hundreds of electors were safely housed in the hall, where for some time before they could only reach the outer staircase and clamor for admittance. At this stage, there must have been 800 electors present in the building, every inch of room being utilized and occupied.

MR. WATTERWORTH, on calling the meeting to order, thanked the electors present for placing him in the chair. He did not think his duties would be very onerous, feeling assured that the speakers would all receive fair play. In the order of things, he would call for the first speaker, Mr. Jas. Noxon.

MR. JAMES NOXON on making his appearance was heartily cheered. He referred to the loss which the constituency had sustained in the affliction which had befallen the Hon. Mr. Adam Crooks. He said it had been thought that after the decided opinion passed only a year since that the constituency would not have been put to the trouble of another election. An independent man, however, has appeared in the field, whose independence would be devoted towards embarrassing the Government. He said there never was a time when the Government required the honest support of the people more than the present. The opposition which was being made did not come from the Conservative party, as might be expected, but from one under the guise of independence. Mr. Noxon then passed on to deal with the public question of the day. He discussed the boundary question, showed how the trouble had arisen; the appointment of an arbitration to settle matter, and how their award had been repudiated. He discussed the act which extended the boundaries of Manitoba into the territory claimed by this Province. He said that the non-ratification of the award was due to the opposition of the Bleus of Quebec, who were afraid that by the accession of this territory Ontario would become so powerful as to practically control the Dominion. He said the object of the above-mentioned act was to force a conflict between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. He showed how Ontario and the Northwest were settled by the same people. The sons of Ontario farmers had gone there; the principal staple of both was agriculture, and he showed how infamous it was to try and set these Provinces against each other. He referred to the wise arrangements entered into between Mr. Mowat and the Government of Manitoba to settle the boundary dispute. He asked his hearers if they believed that Mr. Mowat was doing right—was acting in the interests of the Province—to return him one more supporter, to aid in carrying out the good measures in which he was engaged. He showed how the Dominion authorities were infringing on the right of the Province, and he said if the rights of the Province were to be upheld the people must rise and demand that those rights be left to her own control. He asked them if they were willing to surrender their rights, or where they free men, as he believed them to be. (Cheers.) He asked them if they were willing to allow the control of their municipal institutions to be taken out of their hands—if they were willing to abandon their control of the schools, of the liquor traffic and of their railways? Here were two sets of License Commissioners. Hotel-keepers were now forced to pay two licenses. He asked them if they were willing that this state of chaos should continue now. At this election the people would give a decided answer in the matter in favor of the Province. Mr. Noxon next showed how provincial railways had been seized by the Dominion Government without any compensation for the amount expended by the Province upon them. He said not a single mile of railway could be built or a dollar expended upon new railways, because upon their completion they were in danger of being seized by the Dominion and placed under the heels of a favored monopoly. He said the proposition had been made that the Grand Trunk should turn over all its Northwest trafic to the Canada Pacific Railway in return for the complete control of the railroads of Ontario. If this was carried out, British North America from one end to the other would be under the iron heel of the Grand Trunk Railway. They could fix what rates they pleased and there was no remedy. He asked those farmers present if they were willing to allow this monopoly to eat up all their earnings in the freights charged on their produce. There were about 20,000,000 bushels of grain exported annually, and he asked them if they were willing to allow the Grand Trunk Railway to swallow all the profits made on this, and leave the farmers nothing but a bare sustenance. He promised them if returned that he would bring this matter before the Legislature, and set his face against such monopoly. (Applause). Mr. Noxon next went on to deal with the financial affairs of the country. He showed how the Government were squandering immense sums of money, by presenting it to the C. P. R. Syndicate and to the Province of Quebec, and he said two thirds of this money would come out of the pockets of the people of Ontario. He next took up the school book question. He said that his opponent was in favour of having the Government print all the school books. This had been done. The old Board of Public Instruction formerly printed the books, and a more worthless and useles lot of books never had been printed. (Cheers and laughter.) He took issue with his opponent on that point when he proposed to go back to the good old times when such books were used. Mr. Noxon said Mr. Cook was a man who read the newspapers, who heard all the public questions, and yet his mind was still a blank. He could not make it up on any of these questions. He asked if there was a man in the hall besides his opponent who would get up and acknowledge his mind was a blank? (Laughter.) Mr. Noxon said he himself had formed opinions upon public questions, and strong opinions at that. If they supported him they might rest assured they would not be represented by one whose mind was a blank. (Applause.) He said he had met Mr. Cook for the first time a few nights since. He was a perfect gentleman and a good citizen, and he thought it a pity to deprive his fellow-citizens in his own locality of him by sending him to the Legislature. They had before them two men, one with his mind made up and his principles fixed, the other timid, shrinking, not knowing what he would do next, and he asked them not to vote for Jas. Noxon or Geo. A. Cook, but to vote for the principles they represented. Mr. Noxon concluded by saying he felt assured he would receive the support of a large majority of the electors, and withdrew amid the most enthusiastic applause.

MR. GEO. A. COOK—His opponent had drawn his photograph so thoroughly that it was hardly necessary to show himself, if the previous speakers' statements were correct. As an "Independent," however, it was the electors' duty to know how he stood upon the great questions of the day. Did not think a slur should be cast upon the Lower Canadian Judges, as had been done, respecting the Boundary Award, and believed that the Privy Council would give a decision in favour of Ontario. They should have the right to legislate for themselves, as they were the best able to judge for themselves. On the License Question his views were the same as was embodied in an article of a late issue of the *Globe*. After reading the article Mr. Cook declared they were his sentiments, and he was in sympathy with the result of the vote carried on Monday in Toronto. He was not a public speaker. He was but a young man, and had some friends, and these friends he urged to vote for him on the 5th, and if elected he would vote in their interests. Mr. Cook's speech did not occupy five minutes in delivery, including the reading of the *Globe's* article, and much of his speech was given in such a low tone as to make it almost impossible to be heard a few feet away from the speaker.

DR. MCKAY, on being called for, took the platform amid great applause. He assured the audience that had been enough of politics for one day, and did not require much from him. He thanked his friends for nominating him on the present occasion. With such vital questions before them, the electors should carefully consider the candates, especially in view of legislation that was likely to be made, and being made by the Dominion Government prejudicial to the interests of this Province. They should send a man to the legislature that would be a credit to them, and a key-note to the noble riding of South Oxford. They had no difficulty to arrive at a conclusion as to whom they should send after hearing the two candidates. Mr. Cook was at one time allied with the conservative party, and last year got the nomination of the conservative convention. That gentlemen was then believed to be a conservative in body, or else since that time he has materially changed his views. At this stage Dr. McKay cited an anecdote illustrating Mr. Cook's position, which was received with cheers and laughter. He compared Mr. Cook to the green-backer who "wanted the coon." He, the speaker, did not know whether Mr. Cook was after the coon or not, but he certainly was "independent" because he wanted the Local Legislature, (applause and laughter.) That gentleman had given his opinions, which were non-committal. They should send a man to Parliament that would give no uncertain sound, and one able at all times to stand up and express his opinion boldly, particularly when their rights were being encroached upon. After referring to the vetoing of the "act respecting navagable streams" and other matters where the Dominion Government had encroached upon the civil rights of this Province, the speaker went on to say that unless these encreuchments were stopped the provincial legislature would be treated by the Dominion Government as a sham, and they would not get their rights unless they changed their views. They should send a man of pronounced views. He was glad to see so many before him. It showed that the people were aroused, and that on the 5th March there would be such a rousing majority as so forever shut off "Independent" candidates from troubling the riding of South Oxford—(loud applause.)

MR. NANCEKIVELL next took the platform and was cordially received. He said he felt it his duty to acknowledge the complimentary act of his nomination. Both candidates seem to belong to one party—one was "independent," and the other most positive. "Independents" were at times dangerous. The present Government had a clear majority of 12. Supposing there were seven "Independents" in the House, they would be able to control it, and wield a greater influence than the two distinct parties. They had no object in sending a "distant" supporter of the Government. On the 5th of March his ballot would be cast for Mr. Jas. Noxon. (Cheers.)

MR. JAS. BRADY was heartily applauded on taking the platform. He stated that it was with no ordinary pleasure that he stood before them and see so many old faces present on this occasion. Yet the pleasure was somewhat tinged with sorrow when he thought of Mr. Oliver and Mr. Crooks, their late representatives, who had passed from their sight. In the order of things, however, they must look ahead and be content, and the Government machinery must be worked. He was to-day, as he had always been, a supporter of the Liberal nominee. If it was necessary to have Reform Conventions, they were as Reformers in duty bound to support the nominee. He had nothing to say against Mr. Cook, but was sorry to see that this gentleman had undertaken such a laborious task of representing South Oxford. (Applause and laughter.) When Mr. Cook received the Conservative nomination he told them he did not belong to that side, and that he was allied to no party. Believed it to be the duty of every elector, of both political parties, to rally to the polls and give Mr. Noxon such a rousing majority as to render useless for all time to come for any man to put himself forward as an "Independent." All eyes were directed to South Oxford, and if they should stultify themselves by sending down an "Independent" it would be a sorry day for this Riding. He had no fear of the result. (Applause.) He was satisfied to let the Ontario Government control the Liquor License interest. They should prove true to the law makers of Ontario and stand by the Crooks' & Wood Act. It was their duty to support Mr. Noxon on this occasion. Mr. Cook did not deserve their support unless he could show that he was entitled to it. The opposition comes from the little town east of them. Mr. Brady concluded by thanking the mover and seconder of his nomination, and retired amid hearty applause.

MR. A. PATTULLO paid a high eulogy to Mr. Noxon's abilities. He thought those who had bore the heat and brunt of the past battles should be preferred to those who had yet to earn their spurs in political or municipal life. Mr. Noxon was before them as a Reformer, and he had been nothing else. He was a gentleman that South Oxford might be well proud of, and was one whose services were needed in the legislature.

MR. W. T. PRESTON, of Toronto, said it augured well for South Oxford when such men as Mr. James Noxon can come before them and discuss the great burning questions of the day as that gentleman had. He, the speaker, had never seen a contest before where the candidates were so far apart as to leave no difficulty in choosing whom to send to the Legislature; or where a candidate could not say on what side he was as illustrated by Mr. Cook. They found this gentleman before them with a *Globe* in one pocket, and a *Mail* in the other, and yet between these two great political factors he was unable to define which side he was on. When Mr. Cook had formed decided opinions, it would then be time for him to come before the electors to seek their suffrages. This was not the time to send a man to Parliament to learn his political A. B. C. He did not think the "Independent" cry would amount to much in South Oxford. He challenged any one to point his finger on the political history of any country to show where an "Independent" ever rose to prominence. Nay, all great men sprung from one distinct party or the other, having decided and pronounced convictions. Amid much merriment Mr. Preston closed with the anecdote of the boy and the elephant, and resumed his seat amid great cheering. This gentleman is a pleasing speaker, and although a stranger to the electors he soon won their sympathy, and time and again was accorded hearty applause.

The meeting closed with hearty cheers for Mr. James Noxon, and for the chairman, Mr. Wm. Watterworth.

This meeting was by all odds a grand ovation to Mr. Noxon and speaks well for a decisive victory for this gentleman on Wednesday next. Reformers, however, must be up and fully alive to their duty, and let not over-confidence lull them into fancied security.

LETTER FROM A NORTH OXFORD LIBERAL.

The Woodstock Clique Shown Up.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE;

DEAR SIR,—It may be of importance in the election to know that Mr. Cook, although his address pledges a weak support to Mr. Mowat's Government, is being brought out by a number of the Woodstock disaffected. Some of Mr. Cook's supporters are thorough Tories and have never cast a Liberal vote in their lives, others have never pronounced themselves in any way and work for the man who they think has the longest pocket. The interests of South Oxford are not identical with those of Woodstock, and if Mr. Cook should be elected, he will favour the Woodstock clique before looking to the welfare of South Oxford. It behooves every true Liberal to put forth his best endeavours to secure the return of Mr. Noxon. His acknowledged abilities and his extensive acquaintance with the wants of his constituents, makes him the best man to represent the Riding. Mr. Cook is working vigorously in the contest, and if Mr. Noxon hopes for success, his supporters must put their "shoulders to the wheel" and push the canvass with the greatest perseverance.

Yours, &c.,
NORTH OXFORD LIBERAL.

Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1884.

Go and hear Mr. Charlton on the great questions of the day at Mt. Elgin, Monday afternoon, March 3rd, and Tilsonburg, Monday Ev'g, March 3rd.

Mr. Noxon's Meeting at Norwich.

Mr. Noxon's meeting at Norwich was largely attended. It was a thoroughly representative one, the hall being crowded to the doors and down the passage. Perfect order reigned, and the frequent applause from the audience denoted how strong and enthusiastic Mr. Noxon's supporters are. In this, the home of Mr. Cook, and where he confidently expects a large majority, there are indications that Mr. Noxon will poll a very heavy vote. The Liberals of Norwich are alive to the great danger the county is in, and will send no uncertain voice to represent the Riding. Mr. Noxon has been long and favourably known to the people of Norwich, and however much personal regard there may be for Mr. Cook, all are united that Mr. Noxon is the man best fitted to serve the Riding. Mr. Cook cannot speak, and his endeavour to express himself at Norwich was a painful exhibition. If he cannot do better than he did, how can South Oxford ever hope to have a voice in the House if he is elected.

South Oxford will not elect Mr. Cook and Norwich will not give him a majority. Let Mr. Cook show himself a true and earnest supporter of the Liberal cause and not come forth half Liberal and half Tory seeking to catch a majority and pledging himself to no party, and no cause.

Let the Norwich's roll up a majority for Mr. Noxon and show their choice for Mr. Mowat's administration.

The Hotel Screen.

One of the rules of the Dominion License Act of 1883 reads as follows:—"The traffic in intoxicating liquors in the bar-rooms of all licensed premises in this district shall be exposed to public view and shall not be hidden or secreted from the observation of the public by any device, screen, shade, blind, curtain, painted or frosted window, or other obstruction, to obscure the view, and the sale and drinking of liquors in a bar-room of all such licensed premises shall be as public and open to the public gaze and the observation of passers in the public street as is the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, and other commodities where such are ordinarily sold."

If you cast your vote for Mr. Cook, or if you abstain from voting, you are placing yourself in antagonism to the present Liberal Government.

Contradictory.

Woodstock Sentinel.

The Ingersoll carnival on Friday evening last was a poor one. Very few from Woodstock attended.

Woodstock Times.

A most successful skating carnival came off at Ingersoll last Friday night, the ice being in fine condition, and the attendance very large, including a large number from Woodstock.

Weldon't know whether there were many from Woodstock or not, one thing however is certain, it was the best carnival held on the rink in two seasons, notwithstanding the evident misunderstanding on the momentees question by our cotems.

County and Vicinity.

A complimentary banquet and presentation was given to H. Muma, Esq., at the Atkinson House, Drumbo, on Tuesday evening last, by his numerous friends in Blenheim, as a slight token of appreciation.

Matthew Steele, an old resident of West Nissouri, died at his home on the 19th. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1805, emigrated to Canada in 1840, and settled in Nissouri in 1844. Three daughters and five sons survive him.

Mr. Alex. Stewart, of Belmont, met with an accident on Saturday which will probably result in his death. He was engaged in assisting to fell a large tree on the Credit Valley section near the village, when a limb fell, striking him on the head and shoulders and inflicting terrible injuries.

THE following is from J. W. Ptolemy, of Winnipeg, formerly grain buyer for William Gilleshy, of Hamilton and Grimsby: "I was for many years much afflicted with Costiveness, Biliousness, and ultimately Dyspepsia. I suffered very much and tried many different medicines, which gave me only temporary relief and then I was as bad as ever again. I was recommended by a friend, who had been restored to health by it, to try Mc Gregor's Speedy Cure. I did so, and it was not long before I felt like a new man, and I have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I first commenced taking it February 7th, 1879. Sold by Gayfer and Kneeshaw.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

ALWAYS AHEAD.—Mr. McIntyre has purchased a very stylish new glass hearse, which, with the former hearse, will enable him to fill all orders in the undertaking line promptly. 87b

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logue's. 80

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.			
White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 08
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	33	to	34
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	05
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	0	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7 50	to	8 50
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 09	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts "	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, new process, Spring, 100 lbs.	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 75
Oatmeal "	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	13 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	16	to	18
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	25
Cheese,	12	to	13½
Skilton Cheese	16	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	00
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks,	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12
FARM AND DAIRY.			

The Avon Company has secured an excellent cheesemaker, Mr. John Swartout.

The annual meeting of the Eastwood cheese and butter manufacturing Co., will be held in the school house, S. S. No. 2, on Monday, 3rd of March.

Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., of Stratford, and Prof. J. B. Harris, the well known cheese men, leave for Scotland in a couple of weeks. The latter goes in the capacity of instructor in the Scottish dairies.

A large meeting was held in the town hall, Drumbo, on Saturday evening, and decided to have a cheese factory. No doubt it will be a success, and the farmers generally will support it.

Mr. John Steiner, of New Hamburg, director of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, intends controlling the management of two cheese factories during the ensuing season, viz., the Oak Grove and the Phillipsburg.

Mr. E. Hunter, formerly cheese maker for the Dereham and West Oxford Independent Cheese and Butter Mfg. Co., has been engaged as maker for the East and West Oxford factory for the coming season. Mr. Waddell succeeds Mr. Hunter.

There were seven applicants for the position of secretary to the Thamesford cheese factory, one of them being a lady. The directors for the coming season are Messrs. F. Patterson (President), W. Freel, E. Day, M. Kennedy and James Hacton. Mr. C. Garner, we understand, is to be secretary.

The Spring Creek Cheese Manufacturing Co., has just passed through the most successful season that it has experienced since its inception. They have succeeded in paying off about $800 of an encumbrance in property this last season and their stock being rapidly taken up.

It will be news to our readers to know that considerable wheat has been frozen in the neighborhood of Orangeville. Mr. David Goldie sent a buyer up to that locality a short time ago, who made the discovery that the damage by frost was p

FARM AND DAIRY.

Large Milking Holsteins.

To the Editor of the CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.
Ingersoll, Ont.,

DEAR SIR :—In your issue of Feb. 14 we notice the account of the very deep-milking 2-year-old heifer, owned by N. S. Wright, Elgin, Ill. This account mentions this heifer "Music 2nd," as being born on Sept. 25, 1881, dropped her calf Jan. 1, 1884, and has given over 44 lbs. of milk per day. This is a very remarkable yield for this season of the year. She is spoken of as a granddaughter to our cow "Aggie." She was sired by our bull "Neptune," and he was imported in dam "Aggie." "Aggie," as stated, has made a record of 18004 lbs. 15 ozs. in one year. Her only daughter "Aaggie 2nd," and full sister to our bull "Neptune," made a 2-year-old record of 17746 lbs. 2 ozs. in a year. This was the largest record ever yet made by a cow of that age. "Aaggie's" record has never been equalled but by one cow. This "Music 2nd" was the first get of the bull "Neptune," sired when he was less than 10 mos. old. His next get was "Aegis 6th," now owned by us and dropped Oct. 12, 1881. In December last when a little over 2 years old, she dropped her first calf, and in January gave 44 lbs, 9 ozs. in a day, 1196 lbs. 10 ozs. during the month. These two heifers are the first two sired by this noted bull, and tho only two we believe yet in milk, and we think fully demonstrate the truth of the saying that "blood will tell." Our heifer "Aegis 6th" is out of "Aegis 2nd," which gave the first 3 years in milk commencing at only 22 mos. old, over 35000 lbs. Grand-dam, "Aegis," has a record of 16823 lbs. We have two other 2-year-old heifers, which we think worthy of mention. "Clothilde 2nd" we sold when a small calf before her dam was developed, for about $100. We bought her back last fall, when 2 years past, for $800 cash. She dropped her first calf in December, when 2 years old past, and gave in January 53 lbs. 7 ozs. in a day, and 1429 lbs. 1 oz. during the month. Her dam, "Clothilde," we consider one of the most remarkable milkers in this country. She dropped her first calf when but 23 mos. old and a few days after coming out of quarantine. She gave that season 8064 lbs. 2 ozs ; as a 3-year-old she gave 15622 lbs. 2 ozs. As a 4-year-old she has given to date, in 8 1-2 months, over 13000 lbs., and is still giving over 40 lbs. per day. The other 2-year-old alluded to is "Lida," imported by us and out of a very fine cow in Holland. She has given this winter 53 lbs. 12 ozs. in a day and in the month of December 1424 lbs. 11 ozs. We mention these records, as we consider them quite remarkable for heifers of the age and made, as they are, on winter feed.

Yours respectfully,
SMITHS & POWELL.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 19.

MARY ANN OF ST. LAMBERT.

What the Americans Say of Mr. Fuller's Celebrated Jersey Cow.

The following from the *Atlanta Constitution* is given under the head "A $30,000 Jersey cow which lives like a race horse and eats everything in sight":

Capt. G. H. Yancey arrived at Athens, Friday, after a short trip through Canada, where he had gone to purchase some Jersey cattle. The Captain's chief mission was to invest in Jersey cattle, and he spent some time with the most famous breeders. He went to see and also ate some butter from the world-renowned Jersey cow, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, for which an offer of $30,000 was refused, and who would bring on the block in New York $50,000. This cow has yielded four pounds of butter a day, and for eight months past has averaged over three lbs. She is treated like a race-horse, being kept in a stall with litter up to her sides and one man does nothing but attend to her. She has four troughs in her stall and is attended to as regularly as a young princess. The Captain says the most wonderful thing about these cattle is their appetites. Despite being pampered like a child Mary Ann of St. Lawrence seems always hungry, and while he was in her stall she came near chewing off one of his coat tails. But it was not at all disagreeable to receive such attention from a $50,000 bovine. She is as gentle as a lamb and delights in being caressed. The owner of the cow has the finest herd of Jerseys in the world. While Captain Yancey was at his farm he refused an offer of $56,000 for fourteen cows and heifers, and scouted the idea of thus sacrificing his cattle.

A Butter-Making Contest.

A novelty in the shape of a butter-making contest took place on Monday last at the dairy of William Baker, in the Montgomery county. The contestants were John Hurley, a dairyman on the farm of A. J. Cassatt, in Chester county, and William Hope, who is employed in the dairies of Charles Benner in New York.

The test was as to quality, and each man produced fifteen pounds of butter, put up in pound rolls and neatly stamped. Each lump was examined by Charles Warner as tester, and the award of superiority was given to the Pensylvanian.

Alderneys and Jerseys.

The New York *Times* says the Alderneys and Jerseys are different breeds. There is no doubt a good deal of nonsense talked at times by breeders of cattle, who, of course, as is quite natural, think their favourite breed the best of all kinds. A good many Jerseys are called Alderneys, wrongly, no doubt, and for the reasons that 30 or 40 years ago, when Channel Island cattle became fashionable, the Alderneys were first chosen for their beauty and fawn-like form and colour. They were extremely popular 40 years ago as ornamental cows for grazing on lawns and in parks in England, and the extreme richness of their milk in time brought them into notice as dairy cattle. But Alderney is a very small island, not so large as many farms in this country, and could not supply the demand, and the largest island of the group, Jersey, was drawn upon and in time monopolized the business. For some years the name Alderney was retained, but as the Jersey breeder became jealous of it, the name was changed to Jerseys, as it should be.

Farm and Dairy Notes.

What is the best way to give ground feed and bran to cows? Ans.—Cut the hay, fodder, or straw into fine chaff, wet it, and mix the fine feed with it. It is better digested in this way.

What shall I do for a horse whose hair is rough and who rubs himself all the time? Ans.—Give one pint of linseed oil, repeat the third day. Give a warm bran mash, with a handful of salt and a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron in it, daily for a week or two. Brush him thoroughly twice a day with a stiff hard brush.

What can I do for a steer that will eat only grain and potatoes but not hay, and vomits his food, does not chew his cud but looks badly? Ans.—Give a quart of linseed oil; feed bran mash for a few days; give no grain, but some boiled potatoes cold with a little bran. Feed very lightly until he will eat hay. The trouble is indigestion.

What can I do for a cow whose eye is covered with a white scum from injury by chaff getting into it? Ans.—Put some alum on a hot stove until it becomes a fine dry powder. Blow a pinch of this powder into the eye through a quill. It will cause a discharge of the matter and cleanse the eye. Repeat daily for three or four days. Keep the cow in the dark until the eyes are well.

It is only ten years since Col. George I. Waring ventured the prediction that Jersey cattle would become so popular as to reach as high prices as Shorthorns. At that date Shorthorn cattle averaged three times as much as Jerseys, and Col. Waring's prediction was regarded as merely the over-sanguine hope of an enthusiast. Improbable as it seemed, however, the time has arrived when the little butter cow is valued as highly as the beef-producing Shorthorn, and the average of the public sales this season is rather in favor of the Jerseys.

Just now is a seasonable time to consider that a sheep cannot produce wool without feed. The wool grows rapidly during the cold weather, being a provision of nature made up for the purpose of protecting the sheep against the cold. But its growth is arrested at once when the food is not sufficient. Food is used, first, to promote the animal heat, then to supply the muscular waste; then to make fat, wool, etc. If food is supplied in quantity only sufficient to keep a sheep alive, the wool will not grow and there is a break in the fiber. The fleece is not only deficient in quantity but the quality is so inferior as to greatly reduce the value.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

To Clean Sponges.—Ammonia and hot water will clean them.

White Stains on Zinc.—To remove: Rub with a flannel dipped in kerosene.

A good physic is usually a sure remedy for a cold.

To wet the top of the head with cold water every morning is a preventive to taking cold.

To Clean a Decanter.—Break raw egg shells in small pieces, put them into the decanter, add a little water and ammonia, and shake well.

Starch.—If starch is cooked sufficiently it does not need anything to prevent its sticking. So I am informed by a successful laundress.

Croup.—For quick relief in croup, rub the chest and back of the neck down between the shoulders well with soft grease, chicken grease or lard. Heat it thoroughly by the fire and cover well. This is also good for colds on the lungs. Grease the nose for cold in head.

Oatmeal Wafers.—Oatmeal wafers are relished by babies and older children too. Take a pint of oatmeal and a pint of water, with almost a teaspoonful of salt. Mix, and spread on butter pans. Make it just as thin as it is possible, and yet have the bottom of the pan covered. Bake slowly.

Bed Bugs and Fleas.—A thorough washing with carbolic soap and rubbing every joint and crack in wood-work and bed with crude petroleum will banish bed bugs, for a certainty. I hope the time is at hand when these things will be considered a disgrace to be in any bed-room, or piece of furniture. Fleas are difficult to manage where dogs are kept, unless these are kept free from the pests by means of carbolic washes. Cleanliness and careful attention will banish these insects; and for wood-work or gaping joints of houses, it is a good thing to use strong aromatic herbs that are disagreeable to the nuisances.

Scotch Broth.—Take a neck of mutton, and trim it as for cutlets; remove seven of the cutlets and put them aside on a dish; put the remaining parts of the neck into a saucepan with two quarts of soft, cold water; add two onions, one with two cloves stuck in; when the water is just on the boil, skim; add altogether half a pint of the following vegetables, made up of about equal quantities—carrots, turnips, leeks, and onions, cut up into quarter inch dice; simmer for three hours; add pepper and salt to taste; scald two ounces of Scotch barley, finish cooking it in water, with a little butter and salt; put the chops into another stew-pan with some of the broth or stock; slowly cook them; drain the barley and put into the tureen with the cutlets; remove the neck of mutton on to a dish; pour the broth into the tureen, add a dessert spoonful of coarsely chopped parsley previously scalded. Precautions.—Do not boil after adding the vegetables. Have the barley ready soaked for two hours before scalding.

Cause of the Bright Twilight.

Philadelphia Record.

The conclusion reached by Joseph Wharton of this city from experiments made with dust found in the snowfall of January 20 last, that the brilliant twilights of the past winter were caused by volcanic particles in the air, finds corroboration in the experience of the ship Ridgway, which arrived at this port last week. Mr. Wharton has secured from the ship speimens of pumice which covered the sea on that portion of her voyage when about 500 miles from the island of Krakatoa, the scene of the Java volcanic convulsion. He finds this pumace to be substantially identical in its composition and structural arrangement with the strange dust he found in the snow.

Leap Year Hints for Girls.

Girls may be able to profit by a few words of advice now, as there is only one year in four in which they are allowed to practice. Hence, leap year finds them scarcely prepared to "step in and win," so we will give a few hints as to how it should be done.

First, fix up nicely; black your boots—be sure and not forget the heels. Some trouble will undoubtedly be experienced in putting on your collar and necktie, so you will need a good-sized looking-glass and a fire in the room. On your way to "his" house speak to all the fellows you meet. He will see you from his window and be deeply interested.

When you come to the house, cross the street and pass by; it will give him a momentary thrill of disappointment, and give you a chance to see if there is any other girl calling.

When you ring the door-bell inquire innocently if the young gentlemen are in. Wear your hat into the parlor and hang it up on the piano. Chew cloves assiduously, otherwise he may think you've been drinking.

If he is a bashful little thing, devote the first two hours to remarks about the weather, his ma, his pa, and other familiar subjects. This will re-assure him. When the dude begins to yawn and covers up an immense gap with his jeweled hand, don't take the hint, but replenish the fire and turn down the gas. He will, probably say, "Oh, you shouldn't," but recollect his action last year. When the old lady calls, "it's 10 o'clock," don't mind it; wait till she calls 11 and 12. Stay, in fact, until you hear the milkman rattling his cans. Ask for a match to light your cigar, linger at the door until his teeth begin to chatter, and make him think that he is your own and only, and go to see another fellow next evening.

WELL REWARDED.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by John Gayfer. 90i.

Drunkenness is a reel misfortune.

SALT RHEUM.

Salt Rheum, Pimples or Blothes can be thoroughly removed by a proper application of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate to the part, and a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure for impure blood. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared by McGregor & Parke. Sold at 25 cents at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

National Pills acts promptly upon the liver, regulate the bowels, and as a purgative are mild and thorough. 87i

Nothing is so credulous as vanity, or so ignorant of what becomes of itself.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

Love is better than spectacles to make everything seem great.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

To aim at the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Barter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87i

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Those who have given these remedies a fair trial freely admit that they inherently possess every property suitable for healing and removing eruptions, ulcerations, fistulas, abscesses, sores, bad legs, gathered breasts, and all disorders of the glandular system. When carefully rubbed in the Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and even alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective singly, resistless in combinations, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alteratives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate, not violent or reducing.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning not only cures Toothache instantly, but also Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. Pain of any kind cannot remain one minute where it is applied. When you hear of Fluid Lightning you hear of one of the greatest marvels ever known in the way of a medicine, as it never fails to cure, and not in a week or a day, but the instant it is applied to the affected part. Sold at Gayfer's and Kneeshaw's.

Wherein kind Nature meant you to excel.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87i

Study yourself; and most of all note well

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms. 87i

On their own merits, modest men are dumb.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for every one in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find in it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc, that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the blood, caused by sea-diet and life on board ship.

Tooters of brass horns are not necessarily musical tutors.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87i

"Before taking"—the thief on the look-out for an opportunity.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it.

The best prescription for a post—a composing draft.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c.

Debt always grows bigger the more you contract it.

THAT "Tocsin of the Soul, the Dinner Bell," as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing reflections to the dyspeptic, bilious sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of proportion to the quantity of food he eats, which lies undigested, a weight like lead in his unhappy stomach. There is a remedy, however, and its name is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. No case is entirely hopeless.

The "correct card" for rowdies—the Jack of clubs.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach.

The milk of human kindness is never diluted.

PROOF POSITIVE.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness, sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy. 59i

The true art of living is to live naturally.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirety Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y.

The tramp's favorite food — "boned turkey."

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system. 89i

Always behind time—the back of the clock.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds. 89i

Charity warmed over is very cold comfort.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

A matter of Course—the races.

WARNING.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gas. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating the glandular system. 89i

Secretary Lincoln is considered a better lawyer than was his father.

HOPE IN HOPEFUL.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption. 89i

Chief Bushyhead, the Cherokee, has just been married.

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Grace Greenwood has written the life of Queen Victoria.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPHTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

A Norristown Hungarian lives in a hole in the ground, underneath a building he owns.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

An apparatus for cooking by electricity is the latest invention of a Kingston, N. Y., man.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of worms. 87i

Massachusetts legislators want a national divorce law.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

Rev. Father Damazo Soto of Vera Cruz has discovered the key to the Aztec writings.

SHE DECLARES IT SAVED HER LIFE.

Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life. 89i

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1560yy

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

ATKINSON'S Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth

Sold in every Town and City of Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS. [1575yy

Burdock Blood Bitters

A PRIZE

Send six cents postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers; absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

DAKOTA

The CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Railway now for sale 200,000 ACRES of the famous Garden Lands of Southern Minnesota and Dakota, at from $5 to $8 per acre. On TERMS that are within the reach of everyone. LANDS! Near railroads, markets, churches, schools, in the best settled portions of the country. Don't waste your time and money in going to the frontier, but secure a new farm in the old and long-settled region where you can live among friends, and where you will always be near a market. Send for new descriptive pamphlet, containing maps, sworn statements of crops, and all information necessary to intelligent selection. Sent free. Address LAND COM. C. & N. W. RY. Co., Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA

Rx No 66.

Endorsed by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,

Caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE.

Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., WINDSOR, ONT. 1578yy

IA MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Perfect Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

RUPTURE CURED.



CHAS CLUTHE'S PERFECTED TRUSS. A great improvement has been made, instead of a Steel Spring Belt as plaster as Wood, Pointed like glass. No Rust, and no Heat, no Smell; can use Warm in Bath; also at Night is a Boom for Comfort. Send Stamps for Book on Ruptured Ills. Elastic Frame, valuable information. A Life Study in Pads Worn and Considered by CHAS. CLUTHE, 112 King Street West, TORONTO, ONT., and Falls, N.Y.

The above is patented in the United States and Canada March 4th, 1879.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUGH,
Advertising Agent,
HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Pr

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

IT IS THE

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship. Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1883.

The Municipal Corporation of West Oxford in Account with James G. Wood, Esq., Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from 1882	$2800 12
Amount from James Hay & Co., Woodstock, for expense in closing road	10 00
From County Treasurer, wild land sale	52
From payment of note on account of sinking fund	400 00
From amount of interest on note	7 00
From license fund	32 63
From County Treasurer for roads and bridges	140 54
From Provincial Treasurer, clergy reserve fund	27 50
From Tax Collector for 1883	7850 18
	$11268 49

EXPENDITURE.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

For Public Schools	$ 290 00
For County purposes, including roads and bridges	796 00
For Credit Valley Railway under By-Law No. 175	1558 00
" " " No. 250	601 00
	$3245 00

SCHOOLS.

Amount received by taxation from School Section No. 1	$ 280 00
do. do. do. 2	352 00
do. do. do. 3	744 00
do. do. do. 4	359 00
do. do. do. 6	245 00
do. do. do. 7	692 00
do. do. do. 8	455 00
do. do. do. 9	300 00
do. do. R. C. Separate School	25 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid.

John Cuthbert, for nine cords gravel for townline E. and W. Oxford	$ 3 90
C. Pope, grading road E. and W. Oxford	70 00
Wm. Smilee, surveying sideline between Lots 9 and 10, 2nd Con.	11 50
John McBeth, services as chain bearer	1 50
Alex. Butts, services as chain bearer	1 50
John Webster, for cedar used on townline between E. and W. Oxford	2 00
Joseph Thornton, scraper for beat 28	5 50
T. J. Thornton, gravel from 1880 to 1883	34 60
McIntosh & Griffith, piping for culverts	24 80
McIntosh & Griffith, piping culverts, townline	7 20
John Karn, gravel	13 60
Alfred Pullen, building two culverts and grading on stage road	5 00
Wm. Goodall, grading and graveling on Sweaburg road between E. & W. Oxford	40 00
Peter Haaball, drawing earth on townline between E. & W. Oxford	57 50
C. Pope, drawing earth on townline between E. & W. Oxford, half cost job	45 00
David Watt, gravelling townline between Norwich and West Oxford	16 50
John Peers, plank for culvert on townline between E. & W. Oxford	3 70
C. Pope, grading on townline	40 00
John Anderson, grading on 4th con. line	64 00
N. Smith, gravel	10 00
Joseph Thornton, gravel	9 60
Orders from T. Folden, Commissioner.	
Paid R. Wilson, for cutting thistles Jordan road	1 50
F. Richardson, plank for Jarvis beat	6 15
Albert Inglesby, repairing culvert, 3rd con.	15 00
Wm. Rivers, grading on his beat	6 00
Joseph Dutton, gravelling on Jordan road	13 00
John Thornton, stumping on side road	21 00
Milton Janes, for gravel and damages done to crops	10 75
Orders from T. R. Mayberry, Commissioner.	
Paid A. McKay, gravel for beat No. 2	5 00
D. A. Bucknell, gravel	17 50
W. H. Cook, repairing bridge, 3rd con. line	2 50
John Gaynor, stumping 1st con. line	5 00
Thos. Seldon, gravelling townline between Ingersoll and West Oxford	14 40
Thos. Hislop, making culvert, 2nd con. line	10 00
John W. Clark, gravel for beats 11 and 12	4 64
James Howey, building bridge between West Oxford and Dorchester	15 00
Charles Lewis, gravelling townline between W. Oxford and Dereham	45 00
J. L. Cook, plank for culvert between Ingersoll and West Oxford	2 60
John Shelton, gravel for townline between Dereham and West Oxford	11 45
W. C. Bell, plank for bridge, beat 7	15 31
Orders from James Currie, Commissioner.	
Paid J. B. Thornton, scraper for beat No. 28	5 50
E. Lawler, stumping side line between Lots 9 and 10	6 00
James Dickie, repairs on scraper	1 00
McIntosh & Griffith, piping for culverts	26 20
P. Thompson, cutting hill next Edwards'	32 00
Homer Hazen, stumping and grading road on 5th con. line	19 75
J. B. Withrow, for gravel put on by statute labor	16 00
J. T. Kelly, plank for bridge	2 56
John Cuthbert, 22 cords gravel at 40 cents per cord	8 80
John Todd, stumping on Sweaburg road	8 00
Orders from John Downing, Commissioner.	
Paid Levi Case, filling washout and gravelling	39 00
W. F. Galloway, fixing culverts, beat 9	10 00
Henry Forden, making drain on stage road, beat 27	13 50
Edwin Galloway, work on middle town line	16 00
	$873 21

INDIGENTS.

Paid.

Dr. I. W. Brown, assisting in purchasing a cow for Mrs. Slater	$ 10 00
John Downing, for D. McCombs	20 00
James Currie, for T. Ranger and wife	8 00
Dr. Brown, for expenses in sending Mrs. Ackree to Toronto hospital	6 00
John Downing for D. McCombs	15 00
George Sebbens, for Mrs. Hopkins	10 00
W. H. Millman, goods for Mrs. McIntyre	4 00
James Currie, for T. Ranger	5 00
John Downing for D. McCombs	15 00
George Sebben, for Mrs. Hopkins	10 00
John Downing, for D McCombs	15 00
H. F. Martin, house rent to Oct. 8th, 1883	12 00
George Sebben, for Mrs. Hopkins	10 00
F. Cody, for the Johnston family	10 00
John Downing, for McCombs	15 00
Wm. Thornton, for medical attendance and board of D. Morrison	40 00
John Downing, for McCombs	15 00
George Sebbens, for Mrs. Hopkins	10 00
Erwin Lewis, for 5 cords wood for Johnston	10 00
H. F. Martin, rent of house for McComb, in full to April 1883	12 00
John Downing, for McCombs	15 00
W. H. Cook, digging grave for Barber	2 00
G. F. Clark, coffin and shroud for Barber	10 00
Peter Fahey, digging grave for pauper	2 00
John Welch, hearse for pauper's funeral	4 00
	$285 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid.

Richard Mayberry, for use of Harris Street Hall for polling place for South Riding Election	$ 4 00
Hart & Co. for letter press and books	9 75
G. F. Garnett, for printing	55 80
James G. Wood, attending Council meeting	2 00
Freeman Karn, expenses to Toronto, registering deed and other disbursements	15 00
The several Councillors	10 00
John Downing, services as commissioner	9 00
James Currie, services as commissioner	10 00
F. Folden, services as commissioner	15 00
T. R. Mayberry, services as commissioner	15 00
Freeman Karn, services as commissioner	20 00
Charles Mason, registration of births, marriages and deaths for 1883	10 00
Charles Mason, disbursements and services in school matters	25 00
Charles Mason, drawing deed, lease and registration fees	5 20
Charles Mason, posting notices, postage and disbursements	12 50
The several Councillors	10 00
Freeman Karn, selecting Jurors	3 00
James Dawson, selecting Jurors	4 00
Charles Mason, selecting Jurors	4 00
The Several Councillors	8 00
Charles Mason, balance of salary for 1883	25 00
H. O'Connor, insuring Town Hall	21 00
The several Councillors	8 00
Pattullo & Co., advertising the closing of road between gore and Lot 1, W. Oxford	55 55
Charles Mason, part payment of salary	50 00
The Several Councillors	10 00
J. G. Wood, per centage on school moneys	6 58
The several Councillors, two days session	20 00
G. F. Garnett, for printing	15 75
F. Karn, payment of Hart & Co's account	14 18
J. A. Cody, rent of site of Sweaburg Hall	3 00
James Dawson, services as Assessor	85 00
The Several Councillors	10 00
Charles Mason, part payment of salary

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GUANETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1 50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

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Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE at 2 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

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Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
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4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
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3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 5 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold. OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

F. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent. OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L.R.C.P. & L.M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L.R.C.P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames street, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. Tooth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth. Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house." Ingersoll 3847

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetic administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock. January 31st, 1884. 1586 y

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Isbel, First Violinist of Toronto Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store. Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1534c-m

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882, 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER. WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a slip at the CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made. Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice. Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with farmers.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. CLINCH, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL $5,698,696
RESERVE $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Rosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 27. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1591.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada.

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1539v-y

THE CREDIT VALLEY! AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY LINES.

The Great Direct Through Line to all points in Western and North-western America.

TRAINS LEAVE INGERSOLL STATION AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

GOING WEST.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

10:10 a. m.—From all stations on main line and branches and for Detroit, Toledo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and all Western and North western points, and points in Northern Michigan.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

4:13 p. m.—Stopping only at principal stations on main line, and for St. Thomas, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paule, Winnipeg, and points west and northwest.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

8:10 p. m.—Stopping at all stations on main line to St. Thomas.

GOING EAST.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

12:26, noon.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all principal stations on Credit Valley Railway.

MONTREAL EXPRESS

3:03 p. m.—From Chicago and all Western and Northwestern points, stopping at all stations on Credit Valley Railway, and for all points on Grand Trunk east of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John's, Portland, &c.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

6:23 p.m.—From St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points West and Southwest, stopping at all stations on the Credit Valley Railway.

This is the direct line to Toronto without change. Ask for all information and purchase your ticket from

F. SYMONS, Station Agent. JAS. GORDON, Agent C.V. & M.C. Ry Lines Thames St., Ingersoll

Ingersoll Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

TOWN WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27, 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD DRUGGIST, INGERSOLL

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters, Warner's Safe Cure, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicine

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded. Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops and Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day

R. VANCE, Thames Street

☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used."—Dr. P. C. Dalton, Moulton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable."—Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering."—Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

IT It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

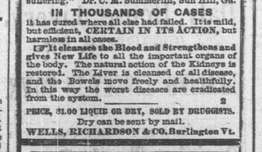
PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

☞ A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS SHROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. ☞ Repairing done in the rear of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. Number 22, 1581.

A SMALL BOY'S QUESTIONS.

BY EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON.

Mamma, sit down! I want to ask
Y-u just one thing or two!
What makes my shad-w stretch out so?
And tell me, what is dew?

Is it the trees that make the wind,
By switching round their boughs?
And where do dogs go, when they die,
And kitty-cats and cows?

And when it thunders in the sky,
What makes the clouds all wink?
Could I dig down to China-land
In ten years do you think?

Why don't the people tumble off,
When China turns this way?
And when you say the moon is full,
What is it full of pray?

How far is it up to the clouds?
How long are comet's tails?
And why will not umbrellas do
For boats as well as sails?

How did the very *firstest* man,
Who made tape-measures, know
How long to make the first end inch?
And say, do yard-sticks *grow*?

How many workmen did it take
To build a pyramid?
And won't you show me on the map,
Where Baby Moses lay?

What makes the little darkies black?
What makes the sky so blue?
And is it right to tell a joke,
When not one word is true?

Way do you love me just the same,
When I am cross and bad?
And, tell me, mamma, why am I
The only boy you had?

And will you be the grandmother
To all my little boys?
And when you come to see us, bring
Your pockets full of toys?

Is Santa Claus a *truly* man?
Have reindeer hoofs or paws?
Who dresses all the Christmas dolls?
Does Mrs. Santa Claus?

What makes volcanoes smoke and blaze?
Who built the fires then,
If all the earth was finished off
Before God made the men?

If God could make this whole great earth
With only six days' stir,
Why need he be so awful long
In fixing Jupiter—

And putting air and water there,
And grass and trees and flowers,
To make it comfortable for folks
Just like this world of ours?

Is Jesus *real*, mamma dear?
Were frankincense and myrrh
His Christmas gifts? Did Mary think
Those things were meant for her—

Or did she keep them safe for him?
Why don't the Bible tell?
Was God ever a little boy,—
He knows our hearts so well?

How could He hollow out the hills
Without a single tool?
You don't know everything? Well then,
Why don't you go to school?

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER VIII.

This same afternoon, about two hours later, Claire was in New York.

She had crossed thither, spurred by an idea born of her desperation. It was a forlorn hope; it was like the straw clutched by the sinking hand; and yet it formed a comforting preventative against complete despair. She had remembered her old friend at Mrs. Arcularius's school, the plump-cheeked and yellow-haired Sophia Bergemann. She had determined to seek her out, and ask her aid in obtaining work. Years had passed since Claire and Sophia had met; but if the buxom young creature had preserved even half of her old amiable friendship, there was excellent chance of cordial welcome and kindly assistance.

"I only hope she still lives in Hoboken," Claire thought, while taking the journey across town. "Suppose the family have left there. Suppose I cannot find Sophia. Suppose that she is married, and has gone to live elsewhere—in Europe, perhaps. Suppose that she is dead."

More than once, before she had reached the central part of the city, Claire felt herself grow weak with dread. Night would soon approach. She had money enough to get lodgment, but in her ignorance and her loneliness how could she secure it? Her mother's face, clothed with the old mocking smile, repeatedly rose before her fancy. She seemed to see the hard, bitter mouth frame certain sentences. "Oh, you'll come back," it seemed to say. "You've got to. You can't go gallivanting round New York after dark. I ain't afraid. Oh, you'll come back to Greenpoint, sure!"

"I will never go back," Claire said to her own thoughts, answering this phantasmal sort of taunt. "No, not if I walk the streets to-night and many another night. Not if I have to beg for food. Not if I die of hunger. I will never go back there! No, no, no!"

There was nothing theatrically fervid about this silent resolve. The girl was quite capable of confronting any sharp ill rather than remeet the woman who had so pitilessly outraged her most sacred instincts. She knew well enough that her mother confidently counted upon her return. She knew well enough that her mother would undergo wild alarm on finding herself permanently deserted. Yet Claire, with a grim desire of inflicting punishment for the insult flung at her beloved dead, silently exulted in what she could not help but deem a just and rightful vengeance. True, her own act may have dealt the vengeance; but did it not really spring from that departed soul whose corpse had met the lash of so undeserved an indignity?

When Claire had reached the centre of the city she suddenly determined to seek Mrs. Arcularius's establishment. The school might either have changed its locality or else ceased to exist. Still, she would apply at the old quarters. There she would inquire for Sophia Bergemann. They might know nothing concerning the girl. But if this resulted, she would still have all Hoboken left, in which the dwelling-place of so prominent a resident—even though one of the past time—would most probably be known on inquiry.

A throng of memories beset her as she rang the bell of Mrs. Arcularius's abode. The name of that august lady gloomed on a large silver-plated square, affixed to the second door, beyond the marble-paved vestibule. A smartly-dressed maid answered her summons. Claire stated in brief, civil terms what information she desired to gain. The maid left her standing in the well-known hall for several minutes, and at length returned with the tidings, apparently fresh from the lips of Mrs. Arcularius herself, that Miss Bergemann was then living at No.— Fifth Avenue, only a slight distance away.

Claire felt a thrill of relief as she thanked the maid and resought the street. The intelligence seemed a most happy stroke of luck. It augured well for the success of her sad little enterprise.

The Fifth Avenue dwelling proved to be a mansion of imposing dimensions. It stood on a corner, and had a wide window at one side of its spacious entrance, and two at the other. From either panel of its polished walnut door jutted a griffon's head of bronze, holding a ring pendant from its tense lips. Beyond the glossy plate-glass of the casements gleamed misty folds of lace, and still further beyond these you caught a charming glimpse of large-leaved tropic plants in rich-hued vases.

Claire pulled a bronze bell-handle that was wrought in the likeness of some close-folded flower. A dull yet distinct peal ensued, having in its sound a trim directness that suggested prompt and capable attendance from interior quarters.

While Claire waited for admission she cast her look downward upon the middle street, and across at the line of opposite residences, all marked by a calm uniformity of elegance. The night was very new to her after Greenpoint, but at the same time it stirred certain sources of youthful recollection.

Many carriages were passing. One or two were shaped with fashionable oddity, having only a single pair of huge wheels and a booted and cockaded flunkey, who sat in cramped, oblique posture, with his back to the other occupants, a lady and a gentleman, and who seemed forever taking a resigned plunge off the vehicle, with stoically folded arms. Another was a heavy, sombre family coach, with two men on the box, both clad in dark, dignified livery. Still another was the so-called dog-cart, borne along by a team of responsible silver-trapped bays, and having on its second seat a footman graciously permitted, in this instance, to face the horses whose lustrous flanks his own hands had doubtless groomed into their present brilliance.

The two parallel yet contrary streams of vehicles made an incessant subdued clatter; numerous pedestrians were also passing to and fro along either sidewalk; the weather had changed from harsh to clement; the strip of clear, blue sky above the massive house-tops wore a shining delicacy and airiness of tint; even Claire's new wound, that still bled unseen, could not distract her from a buoyant congeniality with the prosperous and festal tumult so amply manifest.

She understood then, and perhaps with a qualm of shame as well that no grief could quite repress, however transiently, her love for life, action, and refined social intercourse. The old desire to win a noted place among those of her own kind who were themselves notable, quickened within her, too, as she gazed upon the bright bustle and the palatial importance which were both so near at hand.

"Near," she mused, "and yet so far! Shall I ever do what he bade me to do on that night long ago? Shall I ever climb the hill? Shall I not grow tired and sit down to rest? What chance have I now of ever reaching the top? Where is the hand to help me even over so little? Will Sophia Bergemann do it? Yes; if the ways of the world haven't changed her since we met at school."

A man-servant, in what is termed full-dress, soon opened the door, and Claire asked if Miss Sophia Bergemann was at home. The man appeared to be a very majestic person. Claire felt a good deal of secret awe in his presence. He had a superb development of the chest, a sort of senatorial nose, and two oblong tufts of sorrel whisker, growing with a mossy density close to either ear.

But he was very civil, notwithstanding his grandeur. He told Claire, in a rich voice that would have deepened her veneration if it had not been blent with a valiant North of Ireland brogue, that Miss Bergemann was at home but about to leave the house for a drive.

The hall in which this announcement was made glowed with sumptuous yet tasteful decorations. A dark curve of heavy-balustered staircase, which four or five persons might have ascended abreast, met the eye only a short space away. From the lofty ceiling depended a costly lamp of illuminated glass. Soft, thick tapestries of Turkish design drooped from several near doorways. A fleet remembrance of the old school-room sarcasms about the Bergemanns' vulgar Hoboken home flashed through Claire's mind.

"Will you tell Miss Sophia, please," she said, in as firm and calm a tone as she could manage, "that Miss Twining, whom she knew some years ago, would like to speak with her?"

The butler was about to reply, when a loud feminine voice suddenly pealed from upper regions. In reality it was the voice of a lady who had already descended several steps of the broad, winding staircase; but the lady was still in obscurity, and therefore the liberal size of the house caused her tones to sound as if they had come from a still greater distance. "Michael," shrilled the voice, "I see the carriage isn't here yet. It's nearly a quarter of an hour behind time. Thomas has done this twice before in one week. Now, you just send Robert straight round to the stable, and let him say that we're very angry about it, and that ma won't put up with such behavior if it ever happens again!"

The butler had left Claire before the end of the final belligerent sentence, and had moved, with a certain military briskness, toward the first wide step of the staircase.

"Yes, Miss Sophia," he said, employing his fine sonorous voice so that it somehow had the effect of not being unduly raised, though still strongly audible. The next moment he turned toward Claire, with a mien in which his natural official gravity gave sign of being cruelly fluttered.

"Miss Sophia is coming downstairs, miss," he said.

Claire had a swift feeling of gratitude for that single word "miss." She knew that she was dingily clothed; she had fancied that all her claims to the nicer grades of gentility lived solely within her mental wish and hope; but she failed to perceive that her face was filled with those tender and sweet charms which we term patrician, and that her least gesture carried with it a grace which previous conditions of culture alone have the art to bestow. It was indeed true, as Michael had said, that Miss Sophia was coming downstairs. Claire soon heard a decisive rustle of robes, and presently a descendant shape dawned upon her view, arrayed in very modish costume.

But the instant that Claire caught sight of Sophia she recognized the plump, rubicund face, grown only a trifle more womanly beneath its low-arranged floss of yellow hair. She went forward to meet her old friend. Just as Sophia left the last step of the staircase, Claire had so managed that they stood very near to each other.

She did not put forth a hand. Her pale, beautiful face had grown paler, through fear of some possible haughty reception. But she spoke the moment that Sophia's round blue eyes had fairly met her own.

"I hope you know me," she said. "I hope you have not forgotten me."

A blank, dismayed look possessed Sophia for a few seconds, and then she put forth two hands which were sheathed half-way up to the elbow in dull-brown gloves, seizing both of Claire's hands the next instant.

"Forgotten you!" she cried. "Why, you're Claire Twining! Of course you are! And as pretty as a picture, just as you always were! Why, you dear old thing! Give me a kiss!"

Claire felt the lips of the speaker forcibly touch each of her cheeks. Sophia still held her hands. The welcome had been too abruptly cordial. A mist slipped before her eyes and clouded her brain. She staggered backward.

Perhaps she would have fallen, if the magnificent Michael had not been near enough to place a muscular arm between herself and the floor. But she rallied almost at once. And while clearness was returning to her mind, she heard Sophia say, in imperious yet hearty tones,—

"Michael, take her into the reception-room! Now, don't look so stupid! Do as I say!"

Claire's attack, though more than partly past, still left her weak. She allowed herself to be led, and indeed half supported, by Michael. A little later she was seated on a big, yielding lounge, with the sense of a big, yielding pillow at her back. And presently, close beside her, she saw the ruddy, broad-blown face of Sophia, surmounted by a Parisian bonnet of the most deft and dainty millinery.

"Sophia," she said, breaking into a tremulous, pathetic little laugh, "please don't—please don't think I've lost my senses! But it—it was so good of you to remember me, after we hadn't met for such a long time, that—that!"—

Here Claire burst into an actual tempest of tears and sobs, and immediately afterward felt Sophia's hands again clasp both her own.

"Michael!" cried her new hostess at the same moment, in tones of imperative command, "for Heaven's sake, don't stand staring there, but do leave the room!"

"Yes, Miss," came the nicely decorous reply. Faultless servant as he was, it must still be set to the credit of Michael that he closed a sliding door of solid rosewood, which worked on easy grooves between the double *portiere* of the apartment, just after crossing its threshold. His act was wholly unnecessary, considering the nature of the command his young mistress had given; and when we note the obstructing force of the door itself, it implies a sublime abstinence from the fascinations of eavesdropping.

"Now, don't cry so!" exclaimed Sophia, with great sympathy and a strong suspicion of active emotion as well. "I suppose something dreadful has happened, dear old Claire. What is it? Just tell me, and I'll see what I can do. You're not dressed as if you were very well off. Is it poverty? Oh, pshaw! I'll soon fix things all right if you want help that way. Till"—

Here Sophia abruptly paused, and withdrew her hands. She stood facing Claire, who still struggled to master the sobs that shook her. Sophia seemed sternly troubled; her full cheeks had reddened; this was her one invariable way of showing agitation; she never turned pale, like other people. "Claire!" she broke forth, in solemn undertone. "I do hope it isn't one thing! I do hope you haven't been—I've been going wrong! You know what I mean. I wouldn't mind anything but that, and that I couldn't forgive—or even excuse!"

Claire sprang to her feet as the last word passed Sophia's lips. Wrath had calmed her, and with a wondrous speed. The tears were not glittering on her cheeks, however, as she spoke, with eyes that flashed and a lip that curled.

"Sophia!" she said; "how dare you insult me like this!"

The distressed frown on Sophia's face instantly vanished. "Oh, Claire," she cried, "I'm so glad it isn't true! Don't be angry. You see, my dear, we hadn't met for so long, and you looked as if—as if something horrible had happened, and it's such a funny, topsy-turvy world. So many queer things do happen in it. Don't be angry, please!"

"I am angry," said Claire, in her shabby dress she gave, notwithstanding, a noble portrayal of disdain. She had taken several steps toward the door, though Sophia, having caught her arm, disavowed, with a mien contrite and even supplicating, to detain her within the chamber. "Why should I not be angry?" Claire went on, her voice dry and bitter. "Allow that I do look as if I were miserable. Is misery another name for sin? . . . No, Sophia, let me go, please. . . . Perhaps you may learn, some day, as I've learned already, that the unhappy people in life are not always the bad ones!"

But Sophia, whose impulsive and explosive nature had not altered very markedly since we last heard of her childish escapades, now replied by a most excited outburst of appeal. Her exuberant figure, which no dexterity of dressmaking and no splendour of combined satins and velvets could turn less unwieldy and cumbrous, bowed and swayed till you almost heard the seams of rich garb crack their stitches under the fleshly disturbance to which she subjected them.

"Claire! Claire!" she ejaculated; "I have insulted you. . . . But you'll forgive me—I know you will. I've never forgotten you. You stood up against that horrid Ada Gerrard and her set so finely, years ago! You were good then—yes, just as good as gold,—and I'm sure you're just exactly as good still. Now, Claire, don't look that way! I was talking to Ma about you only a few days since. Pa's dead, you know—but I suppose you don't. Yes, I said to Ma that I'd give anything to find out what had become of you. Ma and I are dreadfully rich—I mean well off. Poor Pa left ever so much money. He's been dead nearly three years. There's nobody but Ma and I left. I hate Hoboken. I made her buy this house. Now, Claire, just stop! You shan't go. You're going to tell me all about your troubles. Yes, you shall! I'll be your friend. There, let me kiss you. . . . Do, Claire! . . . You know I was always awfully fond of you. I never knew any girl I was half so fond of as you. We asked your pardon. You were always a lady. I remember about that dreadful dress you came to school in, first. But that didn't matter. You were a lady born, and you showed it afterward. Every girl thought so, too. Even those hateful snobs had to own it, I'm sure they did. I see some of them quite often. Ada Gerrard's a great swell, as they say, now. She gives me a little nod when I meet her, driving in the Park or on the Avenue. But you're twice the lady she is. Yes Claire, I mean it. Kiss me, now, won't you? Kiss me, and be friends!"

Claire had succumbed several minutes before this eager tirade was ended. Her anger had fled. She let Sophia put both arms about her. She returned Sophia's kiss. Then she leaned her head upon the shoulder of her companion, and gave way to another access of tears. But they were quiet tears, this time. The hysteric impulse had wholly passed. A little later she told Sophia, with as much placid directness as she could manage, every important detail of the hard, dreary life lived since they two had last met.

While she thus spoke, the extraordinary charm of her manner and the distinct loveliness of her delicate yet notable beauty more than once thrilled her listener. Sophia's old worship, if the term may not be too strong, returned in full force. She had sworn by Claire, as the phrase goes, in earlier days. She was prepared to swear by her still. The story of Mr. Twining's death and the disloyal deportment of his wife roused her vehement contempt. By the time Claire had finished her gloomy recital, the two girls were seated close together. Sophia's large fat hand, in its fashionable glove, was fervidly clasping Claire's.

"You did perfectly right!" Sophia at length exclaimed, after a pause had come, and while her visitor sat with drooped head and pale, compressed lips. "Your poor father! To bury him that way! It was frightful! And you told her you'd do anything on earth for her if she only wouldn't! And I know how you loved your father. Do you recollect telling me about him, one recess, when I gave you half my sardine-sandwich? You said he was a gentleman by birth, and had come of a fine family in England. That's where you get your swell looks from, Claire. Yes, you are a swell, even though you've got on a frock that didn't cost, altogether, as much as one yard of mine. . . . Why, just look at me! I'm awkward and clumsy, exactly as I was at Mrs. Arcularius's. I'll never be any different. And yet I spend loads and loads of money on my things. I do, really! But, gracious goodness! there you sit, with your sweet, pure face, shaped like a heart, and your hair that's got the same bright sparkle through its brown that it used to have, and those long eye-lashes over those black-blue kind of eyes, and that cunning little dimple in your chin, and those long, slender, ladylike hands!—"

Here Claire stopped her, with a sad smile and a shake of the head. She spread open one hand, holding it up for scrutiny at the same moment,

"Don't talk of my hands, Sophia," she said. "They've been doing hard work since you saw them last."

Sophia gazed down at the inner portion of her friend's hand for a moment, and then suddenly exclaimed:

"Work! Why, they're not hard a bit. Oh, Claire, you've worn gloves all the time you worked. Come, own up, now!"

Claire smiled in a furtive way. But she spoke with simple frankness the next instant. "Well, yes, Sophia," she said, "I have worn gloves as often as I could. I wanted to save my hands. Some of the girls at Mrs. Arcularius's used to call them pretty. I wanted them to stay pretty—if I could manage it. I don't mind telling you so. But I thought they must have lost every trace of nice looks by this time."

Sophia bent over the hand that she still held, and whose palm was turned upward to the light, so that all its inner details, from wrist to finger-tips, could not possibly escape notice.

"Why, there's a pink flush all around the edge, inside there," commented Sophia. "It's funny, Claire. I never saw it in any other girl's hand before. It's just like the rose-color at the edge of a shell. Upon my word it is! I don't care a straw what work you have been doing; you've got hands like—well, I was going to say like a queen. But I don't doubt a good many queens have awful hands, so I'll say like a lady. . . . There, kiss me again. . . . Here's ma. Don't mind ma. She'll be nice. She always is nice when I want her to be. Isn't that so, ma?"

A lady had just entered the small, brilliantly-appointed room in which Claire and Sophia had thus far held their rather noteworthy converse. The lady was Mrs. Bergemann.

She was exceedingly stout; both in visage and form she looked like a matured and intensified Sophia. As far as features went, she wonderfully resembled her daughter. Every undue trait of plumpness in Sophia's countenance was reproduced by Mrs. Bergemann with a sort of facial compound interest.

Flesh seemed to have besieged her, like a comic malady. Her good-natured eyes sparkled between two creases of it; her loose, full chin revealed more than one fold of it. She was by no means attired like a widow of recent bereavement. She wore a bonnet in which there was no violence of coloring: it was purple and brown, but at the same time so severely *à la mode* that if any symbol lurked behind its decorated fantasies this must have signified the soothing influences of resignation and consolation.

She had heard her daughter's last words. She was devoted to Sophia; it was an allegiance wed with pride. She had been a poor German girl, years ago, and had drifted, through the chance of matrimony, into her present opulent place. She was by nature meek and conciliatory; all Sophia's temper and temerity had come from her father, who had combined large superficial good-humor with a notorious intolerance of the least fancied wrong.

Sophia's last words had embarrassed her. She had no idea who Claire was, but the evident cordiality of her daughter's deportment produced the effect of a gentle mandate.

"I shan't go driving, ma!" Sophia exclaimed, after she had made Claire and her mother acquainted. "I'll stay at home and talk of old times with Claire Twining. Poor Claire's in trouble, ma. I won't tell you about it yet. You go off in the carriage—that is, if it ever comes; but I'm afraid we'll have to discharge Thomas; he's always behind time."

"The carriage is here, Sophia," said Mrs. Bergemann. She spoke without the slightest German accent; this had perished long ago. She was looking at Claire with the manner of one who has been deeply attracted. "I've often heard you mention Miss Twining," she went on. "You was talking of her only the other day, wasn't you, Sophia?"

"Yes," said Sophia, rising. She went to her mother, and spoke a few low words, which Claire quite failed to hear. The prompt result of this intercourse was that Bergemann's exit from the room. Sophia followed her to the door, with one hand laid upon her shoulder.

"All right, ma," she said, pausing a moment on the threshold. "You go and take your drive. I'll stay and chat with Claire."

A little while afterward Sophia had resented herself at Claire's side. "Ma likes you," she at once began, in her voluble, oddly frank way. "She told me she did. She's very funny about liking and disliking people. She takes fancies—or she doesn't. Ma isn't a swell. She's what they call vulgar. But she's ever so nice. She never had much education, but she has a large, warm heart. I wouldn't have her one bit different from what she is. I wouldn't give ma for Queen Victoria. She and I are the dearest friends in the world. I know you'll like her, Claire. She likes you, as I said. And Claire, look here, now; I want to say something. It may surprise you. I hope, though, that it will please you, too. You're going to stay in this house. You're going to live here as my friend. Yes, you are. You were always as smart as a steel trap. We'll read together every morning. Yes, we will. You know what a perfect fool I used to be at Mrs. Arcularius's. Well, I'm the same fool still. But you know a lot; you always did. And you shall help me to be less of an ignoramus than I am. We've got a library upstairs. Oh, there are a crowd of books. I've got Mr. Thurston to buy them for me. He's a gentleman friend of ours, and he knows a tremendous amount. He's just filled all the book-shelves for us. I'm sure he bought the right kind of books, too; he knows pretty much everything in that line. Now, Claire, if you'll do as I say we'll get along splendidly together. And as for . . . well, as for salary, you know, I'll—"

Here Claire rose, placing a hand on Sophia's arm. "No," she said, "I couldn't accept such a place as that. I'm notable to fill it. I have been living a life of hard work for three or four years past. I've scarcely looked into a book, Sophia, in all that time. I came here to ask you if you would get me work. I can sew very well; I was always clever with my needle. If you will give me something of that sort to do, I will gladly and thankfully remain. But otherwise, I can't."

(To be continued.)

600 LIVES LOST.

A Cyclone's Terrible Work—Over 600 deaths Already reported—The loss to Property is Several Millions

Atlantic, Ga, As details are received of disasters attendant on the wind storm in North Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee Tuesday, the extent of the awful visitation can be realized. The first reports were under stated. The loss of life and property within a radius of 10 miles of Rock Rum, Ala., is very great. Sixty persons are in the vicinity of Selladega 210 persons lost there lives, and in Georgia the fatalities are estimated at 200, while many are mortally wounded. In South Carolina 25 were killed, and in North Carolina it is said that 75 victims are enumerated. These figures show the aggregate loss of life to have been 600, and this will be largely increased, as news is received from sections with which communication is difficult. The loss to property is immense. Whole villages have been swept entirely away, and plantations and farms denuded of everything valuable. Live stock in great numbers were slaughtered or maimed so that it will have to be killed. Much valuable timber was blown down and splintered to such an extent that it will be worthless. In Georgia the pecuniary loss is estimated at $2,000,000, and in one portion of Alabama it is said $3,000,000, will not cover the damage.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 23.—Reports thus far received of the results of Tuesday's storm mention 54 persons killed and 48 wounded, in fourteen counties of the State. Relief commissioners are administering aid to the afflicted. The patrons of husbandry have been appealed to for aid to distressed farmers.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.

DIARY OF A TRIP WITH HER "SIX ORPHANS" TO THE HIGHLANDS.

Describing the Pleasures of her Children and Domestics and her own Sorrow Over the Death of her "Darling Husband"—A Tribute to Honest and Faithful John Brown—A Portrayal of Her Majesty's Domestic Life—The Record of Twenty Years.

The Queen's book, which was recently distributed to the press, cons

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

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

Below we give the majorities in the different municipalities :—

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

Total majority for Cooke, 117.

South Oxford.

(From the Globe.)

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

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

NEWS ITEMS.

Prescott hotel-keepers will not take out Dominion licenses.

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

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

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

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

Dynamite Outrages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ZOZENA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

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

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logee's. 60

Dereham Centre.

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

Fatal Accident in Dereham.

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

North Dorchester.

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

Putnam,

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

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

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

Salford.

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

County and Vicinity.

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

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

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

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

Avon.

Mrs. Row is getting better.

Mr. William Crooks is seriously ill.

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

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

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

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

West Oxford.

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

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

Mr. Barnet is very ill with inflamatory rheumatism.

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

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

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

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

Thamesford.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beachville.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tilsonburg.

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE SCOTT ACT.

A Farmer's Ideas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMER.

Feb. 26, 1884.

Scott Act.

To the EDITOR of THE CHRONICLE.

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

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

DEREHAM.

Dereham, Feb. 26th, 1884.

He Twisted Her Tail.

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

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

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

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

"Gents, I says twist her tail."

"Twist it yerself," was the answer.

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

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

A Tierra Del Fuegian Canoe.

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

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

Making an Engraving on Wood.

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

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

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

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

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

BORN.

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

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

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

MARRIED.

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

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

DIED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

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

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

Feb. 28th, 1884.

CHINESE WISDOM.

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

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

One actor does not make a play.
Out of the wolf's lair into the tiger's mouth.
Prevention is better than cure.
Better a living dog than a dead lion.
As the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
When the cat's away the rats play.
It is the unexpected which always happens.
Oxen till the fields and rats eat the corn.
Better be a fowl's back than a bullock's rump.

And here are a few the flavor of which is more decidedly Chinese, though some of them have long been common property;

Deal with the faults of others as gently as with your own.
A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.
No medicine is as good as a middling doctor.
No needle is sharp at both ends.
Straight trees are felled first.
Only imbeciles want credit for the chievements of their ancestors.
Better a dog and peace than a man in war.
Don't break a vase for a shy at a rat.
Everyone gives a shove to the tumbling wall.
You can't chop a thing as round as you can pare it.
He who rides a tiger cannot dismount.
Politeness before force.
Don't make dumplings in a teapot.
Don't take a pole-ax to kill a fowl.
Money makes a blind man see.
A near neighbor is better than a distant relation.
Women share adversity better than prosperity.

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

An Enterprising City.

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

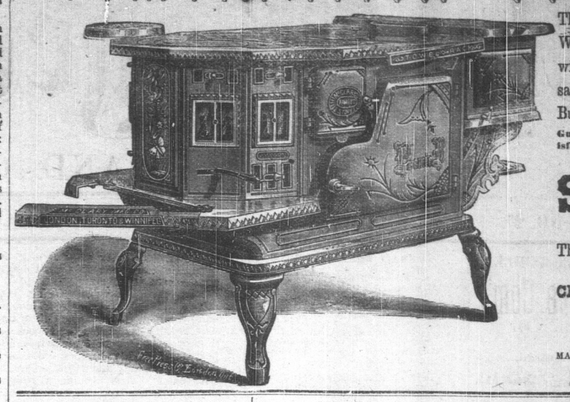
The first paper mill in Germany was in Nuremburg, and Koberger's printing-house with its twenty-four presses was so attractive to authors that they settled at Nuremburg in order the more conveniently to oversee the printing of their works. Watches, called "Nuremburg Eggs," were first made about 1500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

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

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

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

COMBINATION STOVE.



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

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

S. KING

Star House,

Thames Street, Ingersoll.

Cheese Vats,
Milk Cans,
Sap Pans,
and Pails

MADE TO ORDER.

PRICES LOW.

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey's Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, 8 Chean, 8 Rooms, good well and barn, on King Hiram Street, north of River. Apply to H. O'CONNOR, Jr., Broker, Ingersoll

January 10th, 1884. 1583im

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557e-m

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587e-y

RENNIE'S SELECT Field, Garden AND Flower SEEDS ARE THE BEST

THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST COMPLETE CATALOGUE FOR 1884 FREE TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings !

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1535



THE ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE

will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all kinds of Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Ps

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship. Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

In pursuance of Section 34, Cap. 107, R. S. O., notice is hereby given, that all creditors having claims against the Estate of

GEORGE WEIR, Sr.,

Late of the Village of Thamesford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, who died on or about the 7th day of February, A.D. 1884, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to J. C. Hegler, Esq., at the Town of Ingersoll, Solicitor for the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Dry Goods—Hearn & Co
New Groceries—Nelles and Stevens.
Gents Furnishings—Hearn & Co.
Woodstock Sanitarium—L. H. Swan.
Special—C. R. I. & P. R'y.
Special—Scott Act.
Agents Wanted—H. Tunison.
Cook Wanted—Jas. Brady.
Auction Sale—N. Massey.
Auction Sale—C. Boyer.
Tenders—Thos. Seldon.
Auction Sale—John Snell.
Seeds—John Pike.
O. and Q. R'y.—F. Symons.
Wood—E. Cuthbert.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

It is said that the bank of London will open a branch in Woodstock. Woodstock now has two banks.

LOT'S OF FUN.—A neck-tie social will be held at Mr. Estey's, Park street, on Tuesday evening next. Lot's of fun and a good time generally.

THE sleighing at the present time is all that could be wished for, and two weeks' more of it would assist materially in making March a pleasanter month than usual.

GENTLEMEN.—For the nicest things in gentlemen's furnishings go to Hearn & Co's. Their stock is new and consequently of the latest styles.

O. S. S. A.—The County of Oxford Sabbath School Association elected the following officers:—President, Rev. Mr. McGregor, Tilsonburg; Vice President, Mr. S. Stephens, Norwich; General Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Ernest Poldon, Norwich.

BAKING POWDER.—When you ask your grocer for "Royal Baking Powder," don't be put off with the excuse that this or that make is "just as good." "Royal Baking Powder" has been proved to be the purest in the market. Ask your grocer for "Royal Baking Powder," and take no other.

SOCIAL.—A social in the interest of the M. E. Church will be held at the residence of Rev. G. Lawrence, Charles street, next Tuesday evening. Tea served from six onward. All are cordially invited. The social held at the residence of Rev. J. Reynolds last evening was a success, notwithstanding the election excitement. Over $14 were realized.

CARNIVAL.—The last and best carnival of the season will be held this (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the Band. This should be well patronized by our citizens, as the proceeds of this affair will be the only remuneration received by the Band for their services during the winter. Let there be a large turnout and "the boys" made glad.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Hotel-keepers should understand distinctly that there is no need whatever to take out two licenses. The Crooks Act stands, and the most that is claimed by the supporters of the McCarthy Act is that the Dominion has concurrent jurisdiction. No man can be convicted who sells under the Crooks Act. This is the opinion of the leading lawyers.

SCOTT ACT MEETING.—A convention of temperance workers in the County, will be held in the Town Hall, Woodstock, on Saturday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock a.m., to make final arrangements for getting out the vote on March 20th. A number from outside our County will be present. A public meeting will be held at 1 p.m., and another at 7.30, p.m. 91i.

DON'T FORGET that Rev. John Laycock, a native of Oxford Co., will preach next Sabbath morning and evening, March 9th, in the M. E. Church, Charles street, and will deliver his lecture entitled "Small Things," in the same place on the Monday evening following, March 10th, at 8 o'clock. Admission free, but a liberal silver collection taken to meet Conference claims. A rare treat may be anticipated, as Rev. Laycock is no ordinary speaker, and is a credit to his native county. Crowd the church, friends!

CREDIT VALLEY EXTENSION.—It is reported that a Bill will be introduced in the Parliament shortly to authorize the extension of the Credit Valley Railroad from Woodstock to Sarnia, in order to connect with the Michigan railway system. The Credit Valley is now virtually owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and by such an extention as that indicted the latter Company hope to secure a line to Detroit and Chicago.

LECTURES.—The lecture service in the B. C. Church, Oxford street, last Sabbath evening was one of unusual interest. Eleven descriptive diagrams were used showing the different points of interest in the wilderness of Arabia in connection with bible truth. At certain intervals a little girl distinctly read a passage of scripture as the text of each diagram. The points and places noted in the lecture were as follows:—The geography and dynasties of Egypt, the city of the Pharoahs, the first passover, the passage of the Red Sea, the engraven rocks containing Israel's song of rejoicing, the manna at Rhepidim, the rock of Horeb giving water, the fertile valley with its brooks and palm trees at the home of Hagar and Ishmael, the sandy plain where Jethro came to meet Moses and the place where the tabernacle was built, the form of the sanctuary when completed, and the Mount of Sinai where God gave the law. The lecture occupied a hour in its delivery, and the interest was sustained to the close. Every young person desiring to have bible truths easily fastened on the mind by the aid of geographical and historical remarks should not fail to hear this course of lectures which we are glad to know will be continued for two or three more Sabbaths.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Monday, February 25th. Members present, Messrs. the chairman, Hegler, Slawson, Williams, Sutherland, Hewitt, Flowelling, Vance, and Ferguson. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Several accounts were handed to the finance committee and on their report were ordered to be paid.

Communication from Jas. White, county clerk, advising the board of the appointment of J. C. Norsworthy as high school trustee in room of Wm. Watterworth.

Communication from the London and Canadian Agency Co., respecting insurance on John St. school, also from J. S. Deacon regarding increase of salary.

The property committee brought in their report recommending that as the present janitor of the central school Mr. Jas. McDonnell was not performing his duties in a satisfactory manner, he be dismissed and that Mr. Thos. Cross receive the appointment at the same salary, also that $150.00 be placed to the credit of the property committee for the payment of wood purchased from several parties, which was on motion adopted.

It was on motion resolved that the secretary ask the town council for $1800 to be placed to the credit of the school board not later than the 20th March.

The finance committee brought in their report of the estimates for the current year at $4,461.00 which was amended in committee of the whole to $4,611.00 and adopted.

On motion made and seconded it was resolved that Mr. Deacon receive $150 00 for services as teacher of the model school instead of $50.00 as formerly.

Dr. Williams here gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would bring in a motion to expend $100.00 for the purpose of ornamentation in the school rooms during the coming year, exclusive of the ordinary cleaning and repairs usually given to the different departments.

On motion the board adjourned.

Scott Act Notice.

Any person wishing a copy of the Scott Act pamphlet, published by the Scott Act party, will be furnished with one free by calling on M. M. Nesbitt, Woodstock, President of the Anti-Scott Act Association.

We are anxious that every person should understand the Act.

I am told on the best authority that they are now denying its clauses. Below we copy Clause 5, found in pamphlet, on page 24:—

"5. Provided also, that any producer of cider in the county, or any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city; and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at a time."

You will see by the above clause that a farmer making cider is classed the same as a dissiller and brewer, and subject to the same penalties for infringement. You will also please read Clause 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, on same page.

On page 27, Clause 109 will be found that every private family can keep 20 gallons liquor in their own house.

41.

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening last.

Members present:—His Worship, the Reeve, in the chair; Messrs. Buchanan, Gibson, Horsman, O'Connor, Seldon, Matheson, Watterworth, McInnes, Walley, Nelles, Waterhouse and Richardson.

Report of the Market and Printing Committee recommending that the Town Hall be wainscotted on the north, east and south sides four feet high and the remainder and the ceiling be kalsomined and the windows be frosted if not too expensive; also the stairways and Council Chamber be kalsomined, and that the south of Council Chamber be wainscotted 3½ feet high, and that the Committee have power to advertise for tenders for said work, which was on motion adopted.

Account received from R. M. Deuel for wood and glass for Town Hall, $7.00, which on motion was ordered to be paid.

Account from R. Frezell, meals for tramps, etc., $10.44.

Auditors' Report received, and on motion was handed to the Finance Committee for their report thereon at the next regular meeting.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Nelles, and resolved, That the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Buchanan's motion touching the License Question.

Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Nelles in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the Committee do now rise and recommend that no action be taken on the License Question at this session of council.

Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, That in consideration of the unsettled state of affairs in connection with the liquor trade it would be unwise for this Council to make any change in the By-law in reference to the granting of hotel and shop licenses, and that the By-law now in force be allowed to remain as it now reads.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that no action be taken on the License Question at this session be adopted by this Council.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That whereas through the oversight of the Council of 1883 at its December session the Council neglected to appoint a High School Trustee for the ensuing three years; therefore that it is now necessary and expedient that we proceed to appoint such a trustee, and that we now appoint Robt. Vance to the position of High School Trustee for the ensuing three years ending December 31st, '86.

Report of Constable Committee stating they had received 10 applications, salaries ranging from $400 to $600 per year; would recommend the appointment of B. R. Allen, of St. Thomas, at $425 with perquisites, or $575 without, he to furnish his own clothing. Respectfully submitted. G.W. WALLEY, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Nelles, and resolved, That rule 37 be suspended for the evening.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, that M. H. Gray be sustained in the position of Chief Constable at a salary of $25 per month and the extra fees allowed by law for his work in making arrests, etc.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, and resolved, That M. H. Gray be not dismissed by this council until he has been heard in his own defence before this council at our next regular meeting, and that the report of the Police Committee be laid over until Mr. Gray has been heard as above stated for further consideration.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, That the next regular meeting of this council be held on next Thursday night, March 6th, at the usual hour.

Council adjourned.

INGERSOLL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Honor Roll for February 1884.

MR. DEACON'S ROOM.

1 John Stuart,	4 Jennie Reynolds,
2 Thos. Sandick,	5 Joseph Horsman,
3 Lillie Miller,	6 Helena Rowe.

MISS HUDSON'S ROOM.

1 John Barr,	4 Katie Liven,
2 Maud Bell,	5 Wesley Husband,
3 John Smith,	6 Carrie Bourn.

MISS POOLE'S ROOM.

1 Lulu Menhennick,	4 Maggie Scofield,
2 Blanche Crawford,	5 Thomas Ascroft,
3 Mary Porteous,	6 Jessie Winter.

MISS GRAHAM'S ROOM.

1 Aggie McLaughlin,	4 Tom Gibson,
2 Edith Geddis,	5 Howard Gray,
3 Minnie Hirst,	6 John Gibbs.

MISS DYKE'S ROOM.

1 Eva Hirst,	4 Clement Bowman,
2 Alex Spence,	5 Minnie Hooper,
3 Veronia Sutherland,	6 Lizzie Downing.

MISS BAXTER'S ROOM.

1 Chone Oliver,	4 Richard Petrie,
2 Thomas Robins,	5 Willie Berrie,
3 John McDermott,	6 Kate Armour.

MISS DINGMAN'S ROOM.

1 Katie Porteous,	4 Harry Silk,
2 John Thompson,	5 Vina Cook,
3 Annie Hearn,	6 Wesley Miller.

MISS CLEMENT'S ROOM.

1 George Coltridge,	4 Rahl Rufus,
2 Fred Ward,	5 Eva Henderson,
3 Willie Watson,	6 Max Richardson.

MISS STIMSON'S ROOM.

1 Lena Petrie,	4 Willie Heath,
2 Roddie McKenzie,	5 Susie Perkins,
3 Lily Garbutt,	6 Willie Day.

MISS MCNEIL'S ROOM.

1 Temple Blackwood,	4 Minnie Livens,
2 Bella Berry,	5 George Brown,
3 Clar. Blackwood,	6 David McKay.

MISS BARR'S ROOM.

1 Jessie O'Neill,	4 Mary Poole,
2 Edward Petrie,	5 N. Chamberlain,
3 Olive Barr,	6 Richard Johnson.

MISS A. V. DYKE'S ROOM.

1 Henry Collins,	4 Arthur McKay,
2 Gertie McDonald,	5 Rona McKay.
3 Willie Dickens,	6 Eddie Ward.

LINES ON A CANADIAN HUNTER.

Of Kentucky's great hunter bold,
Old Daniel Boon oft tales are told,
That of wild beasts he had no fear,
But dangers loved that pioneer.

Canada hath hunters many,
Yet perhaps there is not any
For skill and boldness could compare
With our own Daniel Heebner,

In youth he was both tall and strong,
And supple as a willow thong,
He never fled from Wolf or Bear,
Though Bruin on hind legs would rear.

But quick as lightning he would dart
His knife into the monsters heart,
For he never did despair
When in close quarters with a Bear.

For sweet and tender for to eat,
When lab is young and fat Bear's meat,
His skin he soon would strip with care
And quickly tan the hide of Bear.

In hunting Squirrel, Fox or Coon,
He was a second Daniel Boon,
His rifle oft brought down the Deer
Which to his table brought good cheer.

In sleigh with comfort Dan yet rides,
Warm 'mong the Bear and Coon skin hides,
In olden times his sport to snare,
In trap Otter, Mink, and Beaver.

But through his life his highest aim,
Was for to hunt the savage game,
To see the Wild Cat's fierce glare,
While attacking it in its lair.

He shot in the swamps west of Ingersoll, in Dorchester, 76 foxes, 22 minks and 20 coons, in 87 days. The personal conflict with the bear was also there, though he had brought others down with the rifle at a distance. He has carried one bear skin in his sleigh 36 years, one of his own trophies.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

What a Woman Says.

Mine Run Furnace, Va., Jan. 31, 1884.
E. St. John, G. T. & P. A.,
Chicago, Ill.

Your valuable Cook Book came to hand, for which accept my thanks. It's a treasure for it's recipes are plain and the book is well gotten up; its typographical and general make up speaks well for your department in doing so much for the "Women of America." May your Road be as successful as every woman will be who follows your Cook Book, and every man who eats thereafter.

Yours Truly,
MRS. R. M. KARSTERS.

This beautiful book contains 128 pages with illuminated covers. Sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps or cash. Address,
E. ST. JOHN, G. T. & P. A.
C. R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS.—J. Grant McKay has purchased the bankrupt stock of H. J. Lewis, and will hold auction sales every afternoon at 2 o'clock and every evening at 7 o'clock, until the whole is disposed of. Private sales during the morning. 90v.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at I. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

MANNERS, MIND AND MORALS.

THREE ESSENTIALS TO THE SUCCESS OF A YOUNG MAN.

Paul's Friendship for Young Timothy.

The Rev. W. W. Ross, addressed the following special sermon to young men in the King Street Methodist Church, on the evening of the anniversary, Sunday, Feb. 24. He took his text from I. Timothy, 4; 12; "Let no man despise thy youth." The Reverend gentleman said:—

Paul was naturally very fond of Timothy. He first met him on one of his missionary tours to Derbs and Lystra, where the parents of Timothy dwelt. He therefore became the son of Paul in the gospel, and hence the very tenderest relation existed between Paul and Timothy ever after. Paul was very anxious that he should be thoroughly respected by the people around him, and he advised Timothy in more than one place in his letters to him: "Timothy let no one despise thy youth." He gave him very particular directions as to how he should conduct himself, that he might secure the respect of the people. Paul wrote Epistles to the people concerning his beautiful qualities, so that when he went to carry on the work of Christianity in the church, he should receive that respect due to him. Paul was anxious for more. That he should be held in universal esteem by all around him, and he says, "Let no man despise thy youth."

Now a young man may be misunderstood; he may be misinterpreted; he may be slandered; and have the prejudices of the people against him for a time, and be held in contempt by his fellows. Yet every young man has it in his power to change the feeling of the public by his conduct. A young man may be born of humble parentage, possess humble gifts, and engage in an humble calling, yet have universal respect.

Timothy, of course, had some marked advantages as a young man—a good ancestry—a good deal for a young man to start out with. His mother and grand-mother were of very goodly stock. When Paul made his acquaintance at Lystra, he found that he was already well instructed by his mother and grand-mother. Still a young man may not be blessed with a worthy ancestry; he may bear a name, the sound of which almost brings the blood to his cheeks, yet possess a power to sooner or later gain universal respect. "Let no man despise thy youth."

Sometimes you will hear a young man say, and at times a foolish old man: "I don't care what they say about me." Lord Byron says: "The smallest criticism from the meanest of my critics causes me more pain than all those of my favourable ones put together." I should therefore covet and pay a proper price for the good opinion of man. Now it may be a very pleasant thing for a young man to carry off the medals of the school and university, to rank high in the social circle, to get civil and political position, or become rich, yet I hold that the whole of these enjoyments put together are not equal to the solid satisfaction of knowing that we are thoroughly respected by every one that knows us. Therefore it is no wonder that Paul should covet for Timothy the thorough respect of everyone that knew him. In what is before us to-night we have taken very broad ground, that we may have the respect of everyone. Now the question comes to me: By following what line of life may I get this universal respect?

There are three conditions: manners, mind, and morals, which, if attended to as they ought, everyone will accord us general respect. What are good manners naturally and logically? I find the Bible full of instruction as to manners. "Let no man despise thy youth, but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation." That word conversation means in Old English, behaviour, that is, the way it goes out of your mouth. Be an example to others in manners. Upon putting the question: "What is the meaning of good manners?" in a Sabbath School one time a little boy replied, "Please, sir, speaking to a man as you ought." Capital. Good as far as it goes, but not far enough to cover all the manners of our life. Manners not only relate to speech, but to our looks and general outside demeanour—the *tout ensemble* of our actions. So you first take that man's speaking, then the general movements and actions of the man, and then you have the manners. A man may be never ill-mannered by holding down his head when it ought to be up and keeping his mouth closed when it should be opened. When he lounges in the church pew, shuffles his feet and attends to little things of his own personality. Paul said I have written these things that you might know how to behave yourselves. Now the importance of manners to a young man is the same as the casket is to the jewel. Would you put a mean casket outside a good jewel? Manners bear the same relation as the binding does to the book. Take the best thoughts of an able writer and enclose them in a "yellow novel" cover, and no one will buy it, because the binding is not in keeping with its contents. But if richly bound a man will say a book that is so well bound must have something in it. The grandest book is that of a human soul, and the binding should be in keeping with the man. There is many a man who does not pass for what he is worth because his manners are not in keeping with his nature. Here is a merchant, he has as fine a stand and stock as any in the city, prices are reasonable; he has learned his business thoroughly; at last he is closed and sold out under the hammer of the sheriff. In spite of his advantages his manners are against him. Take an inferior man who has a pleasant, attractive way, and he has a crowded shop and succeeds. The professional man may spend years and a fortune fitting up his work. You would risk your life in his hands; everybody knows he is a first-class man except his manner. Long comes a Charlatan, a quack who perhaps has a bogus diploma, yet he has a nice sort of way, and while the other man is a failure he is a success. It shows the power of manner. Young man your success depends largely on your general manners. Don't forget a word of caution here, avoid affectation. Let your department have relation to those that are lower as well as to those that are higher in rank. There is in young men of superior attainments a disposition to look down on others of inferior endowments and a danger of not paying them due respect. If God has placed you in such a high position, you should do all you can to lift up those that are lower. No man has a right live to himself. How can I do this if I pay them no respect. Therefore, to get their confidence, I must treat them as a brother. George Washington was a splendid specimen of fine manners; also George IV., who treated both high and low alike. Lord Burleigh, in addressing our Queen, once said, "Your Majesty, if you first win the hearts of your people then you will have their purses." We now come to the second point—mind.

There was a time, even in Old England, cultured as she is to-day, when money was the measure of the man. You can understand Burns that the mind and not the money should make the man where he says, "A man's a man for a' that." To-day mind is the measure of the man. To be thoroughly respected you must cultivate it. You must avoid running into a rut, but be on high, broad ground. Cultivate broad-winning powers. Certain practical powers must be cultivated to make you good breadwinners, but don't neglect what we call the ornamental, the beautiful parts of your nature, the graceful parts of the mind. They are to a young man what the tendrils are to grape vines; they assist him to climb. Music comes under this head. David developed the useful powers of his nature as a shepherd boy and learned to use the sling skilfully, so he could hit to a hair's breadth, which were his bread winning and defending powers. But he didn't stay there. He played beautifully on the harp, so that Saul sent for him to come to him when in gloomy mood to drive away the "evil spirit." It has a wonderful power, so I say study music. If you have to deny yourselves of part of your living and enjoyments, be sure and bring out every power. There are men who are enjoying situations in the ministry and elsewhere because of their accomplishments. Self-education should be practiced. We have a great deal of help in public schools and colleges, but Sir Walter Scott says the best part of a man's education is the education he gives himself. The illustrious scholars Elihu Burritt, William Chambers and William Corbet were self-educated.

There are two classes of morals relating to the body. Young men, keep yourselves from uncleanness. Read for your direction on this point the first eleven verses of the book of Proverbs when you go home. Then keep from other bad habits. And finally I come to the habits of the soul. Keep your mind pure. Young man, don't let a foul imagination into your mind. Don't be ashamed of your principles and religion. Let your light shine before men; show your colours and you will be admired by those around you. "Let no one despise thy youth."

Personal.

Mr. J. C. B. Galer and family left for Durham, P. Q., yesterday, on a five weeks' visit.

Mr. P. J. Brown returned from the Northwest on Sunday.

Mr. Dave G. Douglass, who has been visiting friends in the vicinity of Ingersoll for the past three or four weeks, has returned to London.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

FRENCH Kid Boots at $2.2F. The best value ever offered in Ingersoll.—S. P. Logee. 56

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat "	1 00	to	1 05
Spring Wheat "	1 05	to	1 03
Barley "	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	33	to	34
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 09	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool, "	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	2 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 75
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	16	to	18
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	25
Cheese,	12	to	13½
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	00
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	00
Ducks,	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

NEW YORK CHEESE MARKET.

Receipts for the week, 14,986 boxes; exports, 18,582 boxes. Fine white cheese are scarce and inquired for, and 15c. has been made in a small way. Colored cheese are in better supply, but very firm at the prices asked. Home trade may be somewhat limited, but stocks are being steadily reduced of fine cheese, and exports are mostly working on skims and seconds.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

It is doubtful if the full-made cheese has been so closely bought up at this time of the year as it is now for several years past. A very few firms, foremost among which is C. S. Brown & Co., hold what there is in New York, and Hon. Thomas Ballantyne owns about all there is in the province of Ontario, while Messrs. Ayer & Co. control the bulk of the Montreal stock. With cheese thus cornered, there is no danger that the price will give way. It is more likely to strengthen, and as it is two months yet before new cheese will come into market, there is a strong probability that it will do so.—*Utica Herald.*

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN by Messrs. William Heapy & Sons.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th 1884.

CHEESE.—The demand has been more active for all qualities and buyers have to pay 1s to 2s more to fill their requirements. Enquiries for useful sorts continues limited. The market is now nearly cleared of very low descriptions. Quotations are; Extra fine white or colored 70s to 71s, fine scarce 69s to 69s, useful winter made 42s to 50s, common 20s to 30s. New York quotations is 72s, c.i.f.

BUTTER.—There is a good demand for extra fine creameries and for such 116s to 120s could be realized, but there are none here. Choice selected Morrisburgs 95 to 105s, ordinary selections dull 85s to 90, stale and off flavored descriptions dull at 75s to 80s, good useful waxey lots at 60s to 65s are not plentiful.

BACON.—The strong speculation noticed in our last has developed this week and a large business has been done at higher prices for spot and future deliveries in all cuts market closing firm with buyers showing more caution, quotations are: Long and Short Clear together 48s 6d and 49s, Short Clear Ribs to 51s, Long Clear 48s, Light Long Clear 50s to 51s, Staffordshire and other fancy cuts 48s to 53s, Cumberland Cut stale parcels 42s to 44s, fresh landed lots 46s to 48s, Stretford Cut 48s to 51s, Long Rib 47s to 50s, Short Rib 46s to 48s, Clear Bellies 48s to 53s. Shoulders 30s to 44s.

HAMS.—Being in small supply have again commanded extreme prices market closing with importers firm at 1s advance on the week for all cuts. Quotations are: Long Cuts 56s to 63s, Stafford Cuts 60s to 64s, Wiltshire Cuts 60s to 64s, American Cuts scarce 61s.

LARD.—Influenced by the strong cable advices during the week has rapidly advanced and a fairly large business has been done on spot and for future deliveries at 49s to 51s. Closing firm but quiet with rather more sellers than buyers spot 51s6d, April, May, June, July, August 52s6d.

BEEF.—Firm.

PORK.—Dearer in sympathy with other hog products.

Under date 21st Feb., Messrs. Heapy & Sons write:

CHEESE.—There has been a fair consumptive demand for all descriptions but the higher prices now asked, to some extent check business. Choice Parcels of colored are getting in small compass. Quotations are Extra Fine White or Colored 70s to 72s. Fine continue scarce at 63s to 66s. Useful winter makes 42s to 50s. Common 20s to 30s. New York quotation is 72s.6d. c.i.f.

FARM AND DAIRY.

West Oxford cheese factory is expected to manufacture a greater quantity of cheese this year than last; last year it manufactured equal, if not more than any cheese factory in the Province.

Mr. J. B. Harris, the cheese expert, says the make of Wisconsin is considerably below that of Canada in quality. Yes, and there are plenty of other States in the same fix.—*American Dairyman.*

On Monday afternoon a very largely attended meeting of the patrons of the Burgesville cheese factory took place, all expressing themselves well pleased with the result of last season's work. It was agreed upon to have the factory conducted on the same terms as heretofore.

The annual meeting of the Brooksdale Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co. was held at the factory on the afternoon of January 3rd. The total number lbs. milk received is 1,070,990; lbs. of cheese manufactured, 104,128½; total cash received for same, $11,262 48. No. lbs. milk to lb. cheese 10·28. Average price, 10 81C. The following were elected directors for the coming season: Thomas McKay, Alexander McDonald, William Clarke, Donald Murray, John Lindsay. The directors, on meeting, re-elected Thomas McKay, president, and appointed James Forbes Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the patrons of the Fullarton cheese factory was held on Thursday, 21st ult. Mr. George Leversage was appointed chairman and Mr. F. J. Colemen secretary. The chairman paid a very high compliment to Mr. Huxley for the very satisfactory way in which he had managed the factory and brought it to its present high standing. While he regretted that Mr. Huxley was leaving he had every confidence that Mr. Coleman would conduct it as successfully as his predecessor. Messrs. Wm. Porteous, Thos. Carnelley, and Charles Martin were appointed a committe of management for the coming season. Mr. F. J. Coleman was appointed salesman and treasurer.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—A gentleman who has travelled extensively through the best wheat growing counties of Ontario assures us that that important cereal is in a very critical condition. Although too early to forecast with certainty the effect of the present icebound covering, yet the danger is very great, and if a season of prolonged cold should now ensue a large proportion of the wheat must inevitably be killed. The same person gave us last year the first intimation of the prospect of the failure in the winter wheat crop which afterwards occurred. While we hope for the best, yet even the remote prospect of a repeated failure is an unpleasant outlook.

The U. S. Senate Committee, investigating the adulteration in food on Monday, examined Dr. Martin, chemist, who, during the past year, investigated under the direction of the State Boad of Health several factories where imitation cheese was made. In one factory in Orange County it was found that the cheese made consisted principally of pure lard, the constituent portions being 75 per cent. of lard and 25 per cent. of butter. The lard used was rendered at a temperature scarcely higher than blood heat. Witness did not think the temperature employed sufficient to destroy the germs of animal life. Dr. Love testified that out of thirty samples of what was sold him as pure butter only six were genuine.

The fifth annual meeting of the Strathallen Cheese Manufacturing Co., was held at the factory on Wednesday, 27th ult. and was well attended by shareholders and patrons. Mr. Stewart, Esq., was appointed chairman, Mr. Harrington, Secretary. The directors report showed that there had been 2,906,531 lbs. of milk received during the season. The amount of cheese manufactured, 280,003 lbs., amount received, $31,340. 28c; the average price received per lb. of cheese, 11·18; the average lbs. of milk for one lb. of cheese, 10 38 100. A number of addresses were delivered which bristled with points of interest on the management and delivery of milk. P. Lockhart, R. Simcox, E. Parker, were chosen Scrutineers and the following officers was elected by ballot:—William Stewart, Wallace Harrington, Duncan Smith, Job Jaques, John Walker, Directors; John McLevin, Auditor.

The patrons and stockholders of the Brownsville cheese factory held their annual meeting in Brownsville, on Thursday, the 21st ult., Mr. John Allison occupying the chair, and Mr. John Hopkins acting as secretary. From the report of the company as read it appears that the amount paid for milk to patrons was $62,154 39; the cost of manufacturing was $3,252 05; the expenses of repairs was $351.77; the total amount received for cheese was $64,311.63; the total amount of milk received was 5, 804,-815 lbs.; the total amount of cheese made was 284 tons 1,381 lbs.; that the average per lb. was 11.03; that the number of cows was 1,934; that the price paid per standard cow of 3,000 lbs. was $27.03. Messrs. A. Cook, J. Fulton, —Comfort, E. B. Brown and E. York, were elected directors. Mr. A. D. Dean was elected auditor. The dividend on the stock on this years account was reported as about 15 per cent. Mr. B. Hopkins resigned any connection for office for the year so that the board will have to appoint a new secretary-treasurer. The Brownsville cheese company have engaged a Mr. Stiver to manufacture their cheese at a rate of 1½c. per lb. He finds all the trimmings.

The Liverpool cable for cheese is firm at 71s. This time last year it was 65s6d, the year before 63s6d.

The Burgessville cheese factory is about as advantageously situated in regard to location and patrons as any in the County of Oxford, and under the able management of Mr. Butcher will, no doubt, make a good showing the coming season.

We are always pleased to receive and publish short accounts of the meetings of factory patrons, along with statements of their business last year. It is a satisfaction to factorymen to be able to compare their own statements with those of neighbouring establishments.

Mr. T. C. Patteson's Kentucky cow, Fane 3rd, has calved a red bull calf to imported Wild Eyes Connaught, owned by Mr. Anderson, Kentucky. The young bull at Eastwood is the grandson and only descendant in Canada of the famous Duke of Connaught the highest priced bull in the world, and sold by Lord Dunmore to the Earl of Fitzhardinge for $22.500.

J. B. Harris sails for Glasgow the 23rd of this month to give instruction in cheesemaking to the Scotch makers of the Kilmarnock district. He will probably be absent three months. After finishing his tour among the Scotch factories he will go to the continent and examine the methods of making different European varieties of cheese, in the interests of the Canadian provinces. Mr. Harris resides at Answerp, N. Y.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Culloden Cheese Manufacturing Co. was held at their home factory on Feb. 20th last. No. lbs. milk, past season 2,328,500 lbs. No. lbs. cheese made 226.167. No. lbs. milk to make a lb. cheese 10·29—average price per lb. 11cts. Amount paid to patrons $21,874.52. No. boxes shipped 3,698. The following gentlemen were then elected directors for the ensuing year: E. Harris, Jos. Grandy, D. J. Ruckle, Jas. Williams and Jas. Whitlock. Salesman—Jas. Williams.

The Ingersoll *Chronicle* publishes statements from several cheese factories for last season, and the following are some of the averages of the lbs. of milk taken to make 1 lb. of cheese: 10 24, 10.43, 10 07, 10.06, 10.31, 10 73. These are about as they would run among an equal number of our state factories. The average prices for the whole season were 10.52½, 10.77, 10.64, 11c., 10.-93, 11c. The average price of the Utica market last season was 10·84, and the above will just about average that.—*Utica Herald.*

HIGHER PRCIES FOR BUTTER.

All dairymen who use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, agree that it increases the value of butter several cents a pound. It is pure and harmless, convenient for instant use, has no taste or odor, and gives a clear, golden richness to the butter. It is the very best butter color obtainable, and is not expensive. In every state in the Union the demand for it is increasing.

A COOK WANTED.

Not Geo. A. Cook, but a Cook to cook the victuals at Brady's Hotel. Also a girl for a private house. Apply immediately to

JAMES BRADY,
Brady's Hotel.
Ingersoll, March 6th, 1884. 1591

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TUNISON'S
—NEW AND—
Superior Canada Maps and Charts
As paying as any agency in the world. For full particulars, free, address, **H. C. TUNISON, Map Publisher, 388 Richmond St., LONDON, ONTARIO.** 1591u

Ontario and Quebec R'y.
Credit Valley Division.



Trains leave Ingersoll in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.50 a.m.	11.32 a.m.
1.19 p.m.	11.25 a.m.
3.39 p.m.	4.42 p.m.
7.59 p.m.	9.03 p.m.

Through Tickets issued to all points in the United States, and Baggage Checked to destination.

The Only Route to Toronto Without Change of Cars.

J. GORDON, Town Agent.
F. SYMONS, Agent.
Ingersoll, March 1st, 1884. 1591

TENDERS.

TENDERS

ADDRESSED TO

R. A. WOODCOCK, Town Clerk,

Will be received up to

Satur

FARM AND DAIRY.

How to Disappoint a Balky Horse.

An Oxford county farmer recently broke his horse of a balky freak in a quiet and, as he claims, not a cruel manner. His horse is in excellent flesh and shows no signs of neglect on the part of his master. He drove him, attached to a rack waggon, to the wood lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. I made up my mind, said the farmer, when that horse went to the barn he would take that load of wood. The night was not cold. I went to the barn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned, got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw, but soon as he saw me start for the house he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone as much as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is far less cruel and is better for both horse and man than to beat the animal with a club.

Winter Meeting of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association.

The President, Mr. Wm. Saunders, author of "Insects Injurious to Fruits," in his opening address congratulated the society on its prosperity. He said Canada had too long neglected the orchard, by far the most profitable part of the farm, but through the teachings of this society and the example of its members, new interest was being awakened, and new life infused into this industry. Fruit growers were a generous class. They had no secrets, but were willing to share their knowledge and experience with each other, thus largely benefiting all. In a short time Canada must take a prominent place, especially among apple growers. In the discussion that followed the general opinion expressed was in favor of largely extending orchard planting, though failures sometimes occurred. The average profit per annum for ten years was placed at not less than $100 per acre.

One or two new Canadian seedlings were mentioned, yet all agreed that for profit those old sorts, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Greening, Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy and Spitzenberg were the best, in the order named. From many experiments made in shipping it was decided that wrapping apples separately in tissue paper, or the use of a package better than the ordinary barrel did not pay. Close planting was denounced as one of the wily tricks of the nurserymen to sell large numbers of trees. They should never be planted near enough so that the tops would ever meet. They were bound to raise apples away up in the cold North above 45½°, and were experimenting with the Russian varieties, by training them low so that the tops should shade the trunks, and mulching the soil gave great hopes.

The discussion of "Non-professional Floriculture" showed a large amount of accurate knowledge of flowers and their culture among the farmers. The practice of creating a fashionable craze over some gaudy flower, like the sunfl wer, was strongly condemned; there was ample room for fools to show their foolishness in dress without desecrating the love for beautiful flowers. The culture of flowers to those who really love them is a recreation, not a labor, and in the hands of those who love them they seem to thrive almost everywhere. The increase of varieties, the improvement of bloom and the extension of culture in the past few years have been alike wonderful and encouraging. Roses are the most beautiful and queenly of all flowers, but the most subject to disease and insects, and the most difficult to raise. No protection for the half hardy sorts is so good as to tie them to a stake and surround them with long rye straw tied to a taller stake.

Apples for feeding purposes were declared to compare as 9 to 11 with beets, and as 9 to 15 with potatoes. They were a very healthful food, but since the advent of the evaporator none but the most inferior should be fed. When used as food they should always be accompanied with some dry and rich food, such as bran and corn meal, etc.

"Horticulture in the Schools" was a fruitful theme. Secretary Garfield, of Michigan, whose heart is in this work, said we spend years in teaching children those things they will never have occasion to use, and do not attempt to teach them the office of different parts of a plant, and how many know the difference between a vegetable and a fruit, and yet these are our daily bread. No one thing so enlivened the school grounds and so drew the children as beautiful flowers. If we were to give some time to the teaching of horticulture in the schools we should not see so many desolate farm grounds. They had made a beginning in Michigan and were greatly encouraged.

Dr. Beadle said a large proportion of Canadian homes had a barn yard, a wagon-yard, or a pig-yard in front, and between the dwelling house and the highway, and how could we expect refinement in such homes. He was in favor of teaching botany and horticulture in all schools and he would try to change the order of things by changing the tastes of the children. Mr. Wright said the study of botany in the schools would necessarily induce the culture of flowers, and he never yet saw a school house filled with and surrounded by flowers that was not a model school.

Mr. Woodward, of New York, said, in our dreams of Heaven, whether waking or sleeping, we always see grassy slopes, beautiful trees and fragrant flowers; how repulsive would be a Heaven like most of our school grounds and country homes, bare, bleak and desolate! No one would care to go there. Certainly, it is proper that we should make our homes attractive by making them beautiful. To do this requires good and cultivated tastes. The proper place, next to home, to cultivate our taste, is the school. We should not only teach theoretical horticulture in the schools, but should insist that every school house should be surrounded by shrubs and flowers. Property surrounding a tasty school ground is always more sought after, and the dooryards of such neighborhoods always show the effects of the good influence. Teach the children, by all means, at the schools the structure, uses and care of flowers, trees and shrubs, and they will certainly beautify the home, and be more contented and happy.

The English sparrow was given a bad name; no one had a good word for the little tramp. It was unanimously decided he must go. "How to make him," is the perplexing question.

McGREGOR'S SPEEDY CURE.

Every purchaser of common sense business capacity, when requiring an article for a certain purpose, purchases only that which has been tried or is allowed first to test before buying. You are allowed a free trial bottle of McGregor's Speedy Cure, the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood and Liver Disorders at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

When a tiger seizes his prey he would sooner die than let go his hold.

FREEMAN'S Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant. 91t

The albatross, the largest of sea birds, will fly 100 miles an hour.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

Poe says that a single oyster contains no less than 1,200,000 eggs.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the sword around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

By popular vote, 18 counties in Georgia have abolished fences.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord.

The sea anemones swallow pieces of meat as big as themselves.

Principles of Breeding.

We find in the *American Cultivator* of Boston, Mass., an address by Edward Burnett of Southboro, Mass., entitled "Breeding to Win." He says:

"I shall not enter into long and tiresome statistics, but touch upon such facts as will interest all the breeders of dairy animals, and I sincerely hope to give some idea that may prove profitable in the future. To begin with I am a Jersey breeder and perhaps I am a little partial, but the splendid results accomplished during the last half century by Shorthorn, Hereford, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Holstein breeders, in the distinctive types of thoroughbred cattle give us a most excellent example of what close and careful breeding will do. Our aim, however, is directed towards another target, and as breeders of dairy cattle it should be to increase the average yield of butter in the herd and obtain the greatest amount of butter from the smallest amount of milk possible.

"To accomplish this result, first throw out your poorest animals by sending them to market for beef; then look about for a thoroughbred bull who will possess high individual merit, and the blood of as many noted animals as possible. He is by far the most important animal in the herd and any farmer with ten to twenty cows can well afford to pay from $100 to $500 for this animal, where a single cow at $75 or $100 would be extravagant. Why? Because he is one half of the herd, and 50 per cent of his blood enters into all the young stock and the enhanced value of the herd in a year or two will pay for the bull twice over. If the right sort of animal cannot be obtained by one farmer, let a community club together and purchase one in common and it will prove an investment much better than bonds or mortgages."

Now the above statement, which is only a fraction of what Mr. Burnett has to say, includes a principle which should be adopted by every breeder of cattle, sheep and hogs, everywhere, and if followed by dairymen or beef producers would result in success always.

Abortion.

One may read all that has been said on this subject and he will then turn from it and say: "There is nothing learned from all this." Well, this is substantially true. It is difficult to tell what causes it and how to prevent it. It seems at times to assume an epizootic form and it will run through the herds of a certain section of country, and again it will be confined to one herd. Sometimes it is the herd of a careless, slovenly stockman, and again it is in that of the painstaking and careful dairyman. It is possible that if all the circumstances could be known the cause might be traced. The difficulty may be started by a rough, abusive herdsman; it may start from some local cause, such as a dead animal in the pasture. It is sometimes undoubtedly started by the habit of running cows with dogs. We knew one time of two cows losing their calves by having a cow put into the pasture that came in heat the next day. The riding of this cow by two others within eight weeks of calving was the cause of both cows losing their calves. Such an event as this might start the disease through an entire herd, for the reason that these two might not clean properly and become offensive in smell and thus predispose others to the same difficulty. Sometimes a calf is dropped in the pasture and is not discovered, and the decay and consequent odor may start the disease through the herd. Radical changes from high feeding to short feeding may cause it. A cow may at calving fail to clean properly and take the bull before she is in a healthy condition; this, we think, is one fruitful cause of abortion. In such cases the cow should not take the bull until she is entirely well.

When cows come in on dry feed they should have before calving, for two or three weeks a little oil cake or linseed-meal and for as much longer afterwards. This has a tendency to healthy action, and we believe that the want of this healthy action is one of the frequent causes of abortion running through a herd. Careful, painstaking handling of cows has a tendency to healthy action and without it it is scarcely possible to keep the herd in a healthy condition. Even feeding, even handling and watchful care are the best preventives and the best guarantee of success.—*Breeders' Journal for February.*

Geo. Kempshell, V. S.—Having observed an item in your valuable paper of the 14th inst., concerning calves and cows running at the nose, coughing, &c. Why do you give that treatment. ANS. —Because it has been found efficacious by many who have tried it.

While breeders of Holsteins or Freislanders are warring among themselves about what should be the name of the excellent cattle they breed the common farmers will settle it for themselves, for we frequently hear them speak of the breed as "Dutch." This, to their minds, covers all the varieties, and as the masses go so goes the adoption of words and names in these days. The Jersey people took the bull by the horns, and something of the kind had better be done with this breed, or it will soon be too late.

After all the boasted importations of great numbers of Jerseys to the country it seems on actual count that the English take more than we do. This little cow has long been a favorite on the tight little island. No gentleman's place in England is considered complete without a herd of Jerseys, and this is rapidly becoming the case in this country. Indeed, it is the exception now where a rich man keeps cows without more or less Jersey blood in the herd.

WELL REWARDED.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by John Gayfer. 90c.

OXALIC acid will almost always remove stains if it by mud which cannot be removed with soap and water.

Fluid Lightning cures Neuralgia in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures Toothache in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures Face Ache in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures Lumbago in one minute.

Fluid Lightning relieves Rheumatism in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures any pain or ache instantly. Price 25 cents per bottle at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

BATHING the eyes in a weak solution of cold vinegar and water has been found very strengthing when the eyelids need bracing.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate has been tested by years of trial and has been found the most convenient and effectual method of applying carbolic acid. The greatest anticeptic in use for Cuts, Burns and Old Sores. Be sure you get McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold for 25 cents by Gayfer and Kneeshaw, Druggists.

SPONGES which are to be used in the bath room may be softened by boiling for a few minutes in three waters. After each time of boiling rinse it in cold water, and put on the stove again in a pan of cold water.

FOR rough conditions of the skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 91t

If you are obliged to have your hands in water great deal, and they feel uncomfortable after it, rub them over with oil. A very little salad oil, or even a little lard with a drop of perfume in it, will relieve your discomfort.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."

To clean ivory rub it with bicarbonate of sodium by means of a tooth-brush dipped in warm water.

Mr. T.C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Billiousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

Truth is hardly so plentiful as fiction.

I Wonder What Maud will Say.

FROM THE "CENTURY" BRIC-A-BRAC!

DEAR Harry, I will not dissemble,
A candid confession is best;
My fate—but alas, how I tremble!—
My fate I must put to the test.
This morning I gathered in sadness
A strand from my locks slightly gray;
To delay any longer were madness—
I wonder what Maud will say!

The deed it were well to do quickly—
Macbeth makes a kindred remark:
I wonder if Mac'beth as sickly
When he carved the old king in the dark
The fellows who marry all do it,
But what is the usual way?
Heigho! don't I wish I were through it!
I wonder what Maud will say!

Pray advise. Would you fix up a letter
With rhymes about roses and trees?
To tell it perchance would be better:
Alas, must I get on my knees?
No; kneeling is out of the fashion
Except in a novel or play.
Ah, love is a Protean passion!
I wonder what Maud will say!

Would you give her a pug or a pony,
A picture or only a book?
A novel—say Hain'ys "Zanoni,"
Or a poem—"Lucile," "Lalla Rookh;"
Bonbons from Maillard's, or a necklace
Of pearls, or a mammoth bouquet?
By Jove! I am perfectly reckless—
I wonder what Maud will say!

Shall I speak of the pa'ace at Como
Wh'ch captured the heart of Pauline?
There's a likeness of Claude in a chromo;
Would you buy it and practice the scene?
But no! I'm no Booth, nor an Irving;
My fancy has led me astray.
To a lover so true and deserving
I wonder what Maud will say!

Could I warble like Signor Galassi,
In passionate song I would soar—
I recall she applauded him as he
Serenaded the fair Leonore;
My strain should resound love-compelling,
Far sweeter than Orpheus' lay;
Already my bosom is swelling—
I wonder what Maud will say!

Shall I tell her my love very gravely,
Or propose in a moment of mirth,
Or lead to the subject suavely,
And mention how much I am worth?
Old fellow, I know I shall blunder:
When she blossoms as bright as the day,
My wits will be dazzled. Oh, thunder!
I wonder what Maud will say!

Probably Found It.

"I wouldn't think of asking for help if I hadn't lost my arm in the war," he added as he leaned against the wall, and gazed into vacancy as if calling up an old battle scene.

"I see," mused the pedestrian. "Was it an accident in a saw mill or on some railroad. I always come down with a quarter for such accidents."

The other seemed to struggle with his feelings for a moment before replying:

"Well, it was in a sawmill, if you must know, but I have been followed by hard luck. I lost my all by a fire in Buffalo."

"At what date and on what street?"

The chap scratched his ear and rubbed the chilblain on his heel, but couldn't say.

"I am not in a hurry," quietly observed the pedestrian. "Take your time to think and give me all possible particulars."

"See here," said the one-armed, "don't you believe my wife robbed me and ran away?"

"No, sir—no, sir! What could you have had of any value? And indeed, how did you come by a wife?"

"I asked you for a little assistance."

"Certainly. Now please state your grounds?"

"I want to get to Chicago."

"Nonsense! You intend to stay right here! That's no excuse."

"Well, I'm hungry. I haven't tasted food for two whole days."

"Bosh! Let me feel of your pulse. The pulse indicates the condition of the stomach. Hold out your hand."

"Say!" said the vag in a desperate way, "maybe you don't believe I'm dead broke?"

"Oh, yes I do."

"And that I'm most dead for a drink of whisky?"

"Ah! Here's ten cents! Go and buy your fluid! Next time you want anything toe the mark and speak the truth. You'll find a saloon around the corner."

The First Meerschaum.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karol Kowstes, a shoemaker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood, etc., brought him into contact with Count Andrassy, with whom he became a favorite. The count on his return from a mission to Turkey brought with him a piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinary light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that being porus, it might be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine.

The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe for the count and one for himself. But in the pursuit of his trade he could not keep his hands clean, and many a piece of shoemaker's wax became attached to the pipe. The clay, however, instead of resuming a dirty appearance when Carl wiped it off, received wherever the wax had adhered to it a clear brown polish, instead of the dull white it previously had. Attributing the change to its proper source, he waxed the whole surface, and polishing the pipe again, smoked it, and noticed how admirably and beautifully it colored, also how much more sweetly the pipe smoked after being waxed.

Other noblemen, hearing of the wonderful properties of this singular species of clay, imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this much-esteemed article, and the great cost of importation in those days of limited transportation, rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest European noblemen until 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe made by Karol Kowates has been preserved in the museum of Pesth.

—"Tell me something I don't know," squeaked a silly youth who had been chattering like an ape to his companion for several minutes greatly to the annoyance of others present. "Well, sir," said a dignified old gentleman, "I will tell you something you don't know. You are a jackass, sir!"

—A newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among a lot of items headed "Horrors of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom's income was only $7 a week he said it had better remain under that head.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positive-ly cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch.

The Bridegrooms' Share.—The bride is not expected to provide anything but her own *trousseau*. The bridegroom is bound to take her to a home ready furnished, and with everything essential for household use.

But, of course, there could be no objection to the brides' adding any articles which she may possess, or like to provide.

After years of suffering persons who have vainly sought remedial help from other sources, have obtained the long desired relief from Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which puts a stop to the torments of Dyspepsia, renews activity of the Bowels and Liver, relieves maladies incident to the gentler sex and builds up failing health and strength, gives purity to the blood, and tone to the whole system.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. 91t

Remedy for Asthma.—Dip pieces of blotting paper in a solution of salt petre (about six inches by four in size), dry them and keep ready for use. In an attack of asthma put one of these on an old tea tray and set it on fire, then it will smolder and burn slowly. Place it near the bed, and the fumes give quick and complete relief to the patient.

DANGER TRAPS.

Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond a possibility of rescue. Take a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagyar's Pectoral Balsam. Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence. 90t

To make Brown Robin.—To water for a dozen bottles add half ounce ginger; boil half an hour, then add half a pound syrup, half pound sugar, teaspoonful cream of tartar and a little salt. Let it come to boil then empty into a "crock," or deep basin, and cool till it is lukewarm, when add a cupful of yeast cover it with a clean cloth, and let it stand 24 hours. Then bottle and cork.

The woman's cause—Because.

"The Truth About Monte Carlo."

The movement for the suppression of gaming-tables in Monaco has been in progress for the last two years. A very hostile pamphlet, entitled "The Truth about Monte Carlo," handles the subject without gloves. It shows that what neither Italy, nor France, nor Germany will tolerate the Prince of Monaco encourages and makes use of as a source of revenue.

The late M. Blanc, whose keen managerial and financial eye saw at a glance what could be made of Monte Carlo, carried on the two greatest gambling establishments at the same time. After the Franco-German war, however, M. Blanc had to limit his enterprise to Monte Carlo, and here he surpassed all that he had previously accomplished at Homburg and Baden Baden. Then he died. Soon after his widow did the same, and the proprietorship of the Monte Carlo gaming-houses was then divided into five shares, of which one went to the Prince of Monaco, the head of the firm; a second to the Princess Radziwill, daughter of the late M. Blanc, in association with her husband, the Prince; a third to M. Edmund Blanc; a fourth to the Princess Bonaparte, another daughter of M. Blanc and wife of Prince Roland Bonaparte; the fifth to the two sons of the late M. Blanc, who receive but a small share of the profits, and are treated by the princely and other members of this family of gamblers with lofty contempt.

The proprietors of the gambling-house keep it going through the seduction of its splendor and by the romantic beauty of its surroundings; but they are said to receive powerful aid from three classes of supporters—journalists, loose women and priests.

When M. Blanc, seeing that gambling had been or was on the point of being suppressed in all parts of Europe, bethought himself of the little Mediterranean State with its impecunious sovereign, he offered the Prince of Monaco for the privilege of opening a gaming establishment an annual payment of 400,000 francs.

The proposition was accepted. But after a few years the Prince wished for more money, and suggested that instead of receiving a fixed sum yearly he should have a share in the profits from the tables; and, his least desire being a law to the proprietor of a gambling-house, he is said to have drawn from it a regular income of 1,300,000 francs. Thanks to this increase in his revenue, he was able to raise the number of his army from five to eighty men. His military outlay, however, seems to have compelled him to curtail his expenses on the civil department, and a few years ago he cut down the salaries of all his Ministers. Their Excellencies complained to the directors of the gambling-house, and the establishment from which the State of Monaco draws its wealth agreed to pay the difference.

Monte Carlo is surrounded by everything that is at the same time attractive and demoralizing. But no effort is spared to give the place a look of respectability. Priests and members of orders expelled from France and Italy have been encouraged to settle in the Principality of Monaco. A cathedral was built at Monaco with money of which a large portion was supplied from the gaming-table.

A regular record has been kept by persons who have begun the effort to suppress the gaming-tables of the number of unfortunate gamblers who commit suicide in the beautiful gardens surrounding the place. The average is about five each month. Last year the number was sixty-seven. The police have very strict orders to carefully remove from the grounds the bodies of all suicides, so that the tender feelings of the patrons of the establishment may not be shocked at coming suddenly upon a pool of blood or a visage cold in death.

What Can be Done at a Soap-Bubble Party.

As about forty guests were expected, forty pipes were decorated, each with a ribbon bow and streamers—five pipes with one color, and five with another, and so on till eight colors were apportioned. Besides these decorations, there were forty rosettes, five of a color, which were distributed among the guests by a little girl.

The girl then called out a color, and the five blowers who wore it took their places around the bowl. She next named a color for umpires, and they also took their places at the right and left of the circle, where each could see plainly. It was the aim of each blower to make the largest bubble. Each was allowed five minutes at first for practice, but had the privilege of devoting all of this time to one bubble. But when one of their umpires called "Time!" all were obliged to go on with the one then begun. Some by blowing too hard exploded their bubbles, but could not begin another after the word "Time" had been spoken. Others were so careful that their bubbles were small. The umpires, of course, awarded the prize to the one making the largest bubble that exploded last.

Afterward, the grand trial for the chief prize was announced; and the fortunate winners of the minor prizes—one from each group—surrounded the bowl and prepared for the contest. Great interest was felt in the trial. Among so many of the best blowers, the rivalry was very close; but, after a merry struggle, the champion was at last decided upon, and was made the happy recipient of the grand prize, which was delivered to him with a flowery speech.

Between the dances, some quiet contests were tried by a few players, to see which could make a bubble that would outlast the others, using their own judgment as to size.

Another party found much amusement by competing to see which player could touch the ceiling first with a bubble, under the same regulations as before. But the bubble must remain unbroken; none would count which simply touched there and broke by the contact.—*St. Nicholas.*

—"Only think of it!" exclaimed a Chicago girl, "I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds in my stockings." "Do you?" replied her cousin from St. Louis, glancing at the feet of the first speaker. "I wouldn't have believed it. How much do you weigh altogether?"

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

It is a good thing to compose music, but it is often better to compose oneself.

Holloway's Pills.—The diseases common to our rigorous climate which endanger the constitution will always exist, though many may be mitigated and their effects removed by timely and appropriately applied. Holloway's Pills are acknowledged far and wide to be the most effective purifier of the blood, the most certain regulator of disordered organs, and the safest and surest aperient that can be prescribed. This medicine is applicable to all alike, young or old, robust or delicate; it increases the appetite and regulates the bowels. After the disorder is subdued occasional doses of these Pills will prevent any relapse, and moreover secure, promote, and intensify the good results which flow from perfect purity and regularity.

A wife is to man what an egg is to coffee. She settles him.

Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

Why is love like a potato?—Because it springs from the eye.

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.

It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that Afflicted him for thirty five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers ulmost a mericle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion. 91i

The "poets' scorner" in a newspaper is usually the editor.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87t

A printer's wife always puts the baby in "small caps."

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE.

Wherever introduced Hagyard's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Geen, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says: "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale." 91i

A dream of fair women—Rich men.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

KISSING THE WRONG MAN.

A Touching Night Scene at a Grand Trunk Railway Station.

Night Baggageman Fitzpatrick, of the Grand Trunk railway, is responsible for the following, he having been a startled witness of the whole affair: A medium-aged lady, accompanied by a little girl and an older lady, apparently her mother, met the "steamboat express" (west bound) which arrives here at 2:55 a. m. A rather tall man, with black whiskers, carrying a gripsack in one hand and a valise in the other, stepped off the train. The three ladies rushed up to him, the medium-aged one throwing her arms around his neck, while the little girl seized the gripsack and the old lady the valise.

The gentleman appeared bewildered, and the endeavors of the old lady to get in a hug, too, while the little girl was pulling his coat-tails and shouting "papa," only added to his confusion. The trio at last began to relax their endearment, and just then a second gentleman stepped off the train. The ladies no sooner saw the second gentleman than the whole three rushed toward him. A second joint stock hugging society was inaugurated, and the first gentleman perceiving the second at once bolted off, not waiting to claim his baggage.

The now united family tossed the satchels on the platform, where they were removed to the baggageroom by baggageman Ryan. A few minutes afterwards the whole family came in looking for a trunk, and in a moment were followed by the stranger, presumedly to get his valise and gripsack. The second man, however, no sooner saw the first man than with an imprecation he roared: "You're the man that hugged my wife," and rushed at the stranger. The latter made for the door, through which Baggageman Ryan happened to be coming at the moment, and by the time that unfortunate gentleman had picked himself up the injured husband was returning from a fruitless chase and vowing vengeance on the stranger. He then got his trunk and left. The gripsack and valise still remain in Mr. Fitzpatrick's possession awaiting a claimant. The matter has also been reported to the police.—*London Advertiser.*

The Street Cries of a Japanese Town.

I shall never get used to the street sounds of Japan, especially the night sounds. A regular philosophy might be built up out of them. In London, where the cry, "old clothes," has deteriorated into the mere croak of a frog, shorter even than the word "oak," but somewhat resembling it, the street cries are said to be most complicated and bewildering. But if that is true there what can be said of a Japanese city, where every article which a human being can possibly use in any way, shape or form, is sold by being hawked about the streets by a man equipped with a poytable store balanced on a bamboo pole over his shoulder?

Night is the most commonly selected as the season for effecting sales, since the people are not so busy at that time but that they can stop to buy, and the noise of the day has so far subsided that the people must hear the cry of the vendor.

Unless a tourist stops at a purely Japanese hotel, in the native part of a city, he altogether misses this very characteristic feature of life in Japan. If he listens to it for one night only he will fancy himself on the verge of insanity, and doubtless will be too distracted to sleep much until toward morning. After a while he will become accustomed to the nuisance, and I do not know but that eventually he might come to find the noise an indispensable lullaby, just as some people cannot get to sleep without a clock ticking in the room. I am sure the Japanese must prefer the noise, else they would not compel the night watchmen to create such an intolerable din with the blocks of wood, which they constantly strike together.

Could anything be more absurd than this night watchman system? An evil-disposed person can assure himself infallibly as to the whereabouts of the police when he starts out to commit depredations. I do not know what the lawless in a Japanese city would do if they did not have this invaluable information so freely disbursed by every watchman. Aside from this, the noise has a more excruciating effect upon the ear of a sleeper, as I think, than any other night sound, even including the shrill whistle of the blind "shampooers." Just imagine what would be the effect in an American city if a force of these night watchmen were turned loose there, with paper lanterns tied to their waists and their murderous bamboo instruments in their hands. The regular city police would not be able to restrain the incensed mob of "best citizens" who would literally dismember the intruders.

The Japanese retire very early as a rule, since their lamps and fires are so cheerless. Yet these nocturnal hucksters keep up their horrible yowling till long after midnight. They know from experience that it is just like the Japanese to wake up at any hour of the night and take a notion that they want a certain article.—*Correspondence New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

It Pays to Advertise.

The following advertisement was printed in the *Morning News* a short time ago:

BOY WANTED—Good references required; steady employment. Apply to G. D. R. HUBBARD, Printers' Warehouse, 379 State street.

And the *Morning News* received the following notice the day after:

BORN—In this city, Jan. 4, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Hubbard.
—*New Haven News.*

Clearing a Ball Room in Three Minutes.

At Conway the saloon law went into effect at midnight. A fashionable ball was in progress, and just at 12 o'clock a man ascended the platform and said: "Fellow citizens, the saloons are opened." Three minutes afterward not a man was in the hall."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A good stump speech—"Save the Adirondack forests."

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

A 5-year old child at Wappinger Falls, N. Y., was choked to death the other day by a bean.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

The cup of pleasure sometimes has dregs that one must drink long afterwards.

FOR ALL AGES.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find in this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying. 91t

I had rather preserve the life of a citizen than destroy a thousand enemies.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of Dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar troubles. 91i

There are people who feed themselves on their grief until they get fat on it.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

A little son of John Spinks, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G. T. R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit, and amputation was proposed, but Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint. 91i

Learn as if you were to live forever; live as if you were to die to morrow.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.

To cure consumption, inflammation in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

Irreproachable manners and a good life are men's true nobility.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord. 75

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

Evil minds change good to their own nature.

PRINCIPLE IN THE LISTS WITH PREJUDICE.

A great statesman of the last generation declared that "the wars of nations were at an end, and that the future conflicts of the earth that would fill the page of history were to be the *ways of principle!*" the truth of this prophecy is being gradually developed; the war of principle wages with unseen vigour. Among the foremost competitors in this vast arena, stands Thomas Holloway; with his famous but simple remedies, a Pill and an Ointment, he may truly be said to have successfully combated with *Prejudice* and *Disease*; the latter is of course the most impending foe in all climates, but the former, more especially in our favoured land, the inevitable opponent of all innovation and invention; from Holloway's first "essay in the lists," the medical profession have been in array against him; how tacitly, however, have they been induced to succumb, and own that the unity of purpose evinced by this great man, and the sufficiency of the two remedies, have satisfactorily proved the fallacy of the hypothesis that divers maladies and varied features of disease require as many distinct and different remedies. Again—*Professional Prejudice* has been avowedly overthrown from the glaring confession concurred in by all that these remedial agents have accomplished what the combined learning and talent of the faculty could never attain.—*Universal Dissemination.* It would be folly to calculate the proportionate difference between the number of applicants for medical aid (in common parl

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

E. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $8; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks .	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

H. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

P. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ontario extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Exide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office—Thames street, opposite the "Thompson house." Ingersoll 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 5th, 1884. 1536y

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store.

Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1534c-m

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country.

Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of dates at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 1883. 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

THE MOLSONS BANK

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with farmers.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which can be withdrawn at any time.

D. W. CLINCH, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696

RESERVE - - $1,150.000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with farmers.

Allows Interest on Deposits, Which can be withdrawn at any time.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Money by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department —Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Rosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

TOWN WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27, 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD

DRUGGIST, - INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters,

Warner's Safe Cure,

Shiloh's Consumption Cure,

Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.

Jan. 9th, 1884. 1533

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers, Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IF SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. ☞ Send 3 cts. for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

☞ A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. ☞ Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. uber 22, 1881.

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, P.

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship.

Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1535

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 28. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1592.

Hope's Song.

HELEN M. WINSLOW.

The golden dreams of youth
Assume a guise of truth
Which age keeps never,
For Hope's voice singeth ever,
"Oh, youth and strong endeavor,
Can win the highest good forever."

Love's subtle intuition
Divines life's glad fruition,
Distrusting never;
And sweetly Hope sings ever,
"True love and sweet endeavor
Shall hold the highest good forever."

Love's sacred tryst is broken,
Heartbreaking words are spoken
Her bonds to sever;
But still Hope singeth ever,
"Brave heart and strong endeavor
Must find the highest good forever."

Pale hands are crossed in death;
Gone is the quivering breath;
And still a low voice never
Stops echoing, echoing ever,
"Brave heart and strong endeavor
Have won the highest good forever."

—*Boston Transcript.*

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER IX.

Sophia consented to this plan, but only as a strategical manœuvre. She had determined that Claire should fill precisely the position just proffered her, and no other. By seeming to yield she at length won her cause.

She was quite in earnest about her wish for mental improvement. Nor was Claire, in spite of latter years passed under the gloom of toil, half as much at sea among the many smart-bound volumes of the library as she herself had expected. She had been, in her day, a diligent student; she found that she remembered this or that famous writer, as she examined book after book. Now and then a celebrated name recurred to her with a sharp appeal of recollection; again she had a vivid sense of forgetfulness, of ignorance as well. But she was of the kind who read swiftly and retain with force.

It was not long before she had discovered certain volumes which guided and at the same time instructed her in just that literary direction needful for the task required by her would-be pupil. A great deal of her old intellectual method and industry soon came back to her. She turned the pages of the many good books stored on the shelves near by with a hand more composed and deliberate; she began to see just what Sophia wanted her to do, and realize her full capability of doing it.

Meanwhile a week or more had passed. She was now clad in appropriate mourning. She was one of the family. Sophia, devoted and affectionate, was constantly at her side.

Now and then Claire said, with a nervous laugh, "I'm afraid I have never learned enough to be of the least use to you, Sophia, in the way you've proposed."

But Sophia would smile and answer, "Oh, I'm not afraid, Claire dear. You'll get it all back again, pretty soon."

She rapidly got it all back again, and a great deal more besides. The morning readings began. Sophia soon expressed herself as in raptures; but it was the teacher that she charmed her far more than the teaching.

Claire's life was now one of easy luxury. She walked or drove with Sophia every afternoon; she ate delicate food; she slept in a spacious bed-chamber that possessed every detail of comfort; all things moved along on oiled wheels; the machinery of her life had lost all its clogging rust.

Greenpoint bagan to fade from her thoughts; it grew a dim, detested memory. Scarcely a day passed, however, without she definitely recalled some incident connected with her father. Now that this softness and daintiness surrounded her, the refinement which no adverse years could alienate from his personality became for her a more distinct conception. She realized how complete a gentleman he had been. At the same time, under these altered conditions, her own taste for the superfine niceties of cultivation increased with much speed.

She was like a plant that had been borne back to its native soil and clime from some land where it had hitherto lived but as a dwarfed and partial growth; the foliage was expanding, the fibre was strengthening, the flowers were taking a warmer tint and a richer scent.

She soon perceived that the Bergemanns moved in a set of almost uniformly wealthy people. Many of them seemed very wealthy. Nearly all of them dressed handsomely, and drove about in their private carriages. Not a few of them lived in fine adjacent houses on "the Avenue," as it is called. Sophia had a number of intimate friends, maidens of her own age, who constantly visited her. She had admirers, too, of the other sex, who would sometimes call for her of an evening, and take her to a party, unattended by any chaperone. She went, during the winter months, to numerous parties. She belonged to an organization which she always spoke of as "our sociable," and which met at the various homes of its female members.

One evening a "sociable" was given at the Bergemann mansion. The music and dancing were kept up till two o'clock in the morning, and the house was effectively adorned with flowers. Claire, because of her mourning, abstained from this and all other gayety. But as a matter of course she met many of Sophia's and Mrs. Bergemann's friends, and only one of all the throng had power pleasurably to interest her.

This exceptional person was Mr. Beverly Thurston, whom we have already heard Sophia mention as having selected the volumes of her mother's library. He was a man about forty years old, who had never married. His figure was tall and shapely; his face, usually grave, was capable of much geniality. He had travelled, read, thought, and observed. He stood somewhat high in the legal profession, and came, on the maternal side, of a somewhat noted family. He managed the large estate of Mrs. Bergemann and her daughter, and solely on this account was a frequent guest at their house.

He had one widowed sister, of very exclusive views, who possessed large means, and who placed great value upon her position as a fashionable leader. For several years this lady (still called by courtesy Mrs. Winthrop Van Horn) had haughtily refused her brother's urgent request that she should leave a card upon Mrs. Bergemann, though several thousand a year resulted from his connection with the deceased brewer's property.

But Mr. Thurston, while he succumbed to the arrogant obstinacy of his sister, had employed great tact in blinding his profitable patron to the awkward truth of her disdain. He had been bored for three years past by his politic intimacy with Sophia and her mother, and he had always felt a lurking dread lest they should make a sudden appeal for his aid in the way of social advancement.

But here he had committed a marked error. Mrs. Bergemann and Sophia understood nothing whatever about social advancement. They were both magnificently contented with their present places in society. The inner patrician mysteries were quite unknown to them. Their ignorance, in this respect, was a serene bliss. They believed themselves valuably important. They saw no new heights to gain.

Mr. Thurston had long secretly smiled at their self confidence. He was a clever observer, he had seen the world; the Bergemann's were sometimes a delicious joke to him when he felt in an appreciative mood. At other times the bouncing, coltish manners of Sophia, and the educational deficiencies of her mother, grated harshly upon his nerves.

But when Claire entered the household he at once experienced a new sensation. He watched her in quiet wonder. No point of her beauty escaped his trained eye. What he had learned of her past career made her seem to him remarkable, even phenomenal.

By degrees an intimacy was established between them. At first it concerned literary subjects; Claire consulted him about the books appropriate for her reading with Sophia. But they soon talked of other things, and occasionally these chats took the form of very private *tete-a-tetes*. Claire was thoroughly loyal to her new friends, but she could not crush a spirit of inquiry, of investigation and of valuation, so far as concerned the people with whom they associated.

The gentlemen distressed her more than the ladies. The latter were often so full of grace and prettiness that their loud talk, shrill laughter and faulty grammar could not wholly rid them of charm. But the gentlemen had no grace, and slight good looks, as an offset to their haphazard manners. Some of them appeared to be quite uneducated; others would blend ignorance with conceit; still others were ungallant and ungracious, and not seldom pompously boastful of their wealth.

Mr. Thurston was at first cautious in his answers to Claire's rather searching questions. But by degrees he threw aside restraint; he grew to understand why he was thus interrogated.

He had a slow yet significant mode of talk that was nearly sure of entertaining any listener. Shallow people had always called him a cynic, but not a few clever ones had strongly denied this charge. Claire began to look upon him as one who was forever opening doors for her, and showing her glimpses of discovery that either surprised or impressed the gazer.

On the evening of Sophia's "sociable" Claire remained in a large chamber that was approached from the second hall of the house, and appointed with that admirable taste which clearly indicated that the Bergemanns had confided devoutly in their upholsterer, just as they did in their milliner. She was quite alone; she had a book open in her lap, but was not reading it; her black dress became her charmingly; it seemed to win a rich shade from the chestnut-and-gold of her tresses, and to increase the delightful fragility of her oval-soft-tinted face.

The music below stairs kept her thoughts away from her book; it pealed up to her with a provocative melody; it made her feel that she would love to go down and join the merry-makers. But this was only a kind of abstract emotion; there was nobody in the bright-lit, flower-decked drawing rooms whom she would have cared to meet, with the possible exception of Mr. Thurston, although what she then considered his advanced age made him seem more suitable as a companion of less jubilant hours.

But it chanced that a knock presently sounded at the half-closed door, and that Mr. Thurston soon afterward presented himself. He sat down beside her. His evening dress had a felicity of cut and fit that gave his naturally stately figure an added distinction, even to the inexperienced eye of Claire. She thought how the white tie at his throat became him—how different he was, in spite of the gray at his temples, and the crow's feet under his hazel eyes, from the younger men clad in similar vesture she had seen pass through the upper hall a little earlier in the evening.

By this time Mr. Thurston's acquaintance with Claire had grown to be a facile and agreeable intimacy. He had learned from Sophia that she was here alone, and he had sought her with the freedom of one wont to make himself wholly at home in the mansions of his clients. At the same time, as it happened, he came with a vastly fatigued feeling toward the guests below.

"I didn't want to leave," he began with his nice, social smile, "until I had seen you for a few moments."

"Ah," said Claire, pleased at his coming, and with a little sweet-toned laugh, "I'm afraid you came up here only because it was too early to go just yet."

Mr. Thurston put his head on one side, and his eyes twinkled quizzically.

"Oh, come, now," he said; "are you going to talk badly about the party? You haven't seen it. I'm sure you'd like to be down there, dancing and romping among all these young people."

Claire shook her head; she looked rather serious as she did so. "No," she answered; "I shouldn't like it at all. I think you know why. There is nobody there—that is, among the guests—whom I like. Some of them I've never met. But I don't doubt that they are all much the same. Now, please don't look as if you didn't understand me. I am sure that you do, perfectly. Remember we have talked on these subjects before."

Mr. Thurston stroked his thick gray moustache, whose ends slightly curved against cheeks which somehow looked as if they still wore the sun-tan of travel in remote sultry climates.

"Of course we have, Miss Claire," he gently exclaimed. "It's wonderful what an inquiring turn you possess. We've settled that there's no treachery to Sophia and her mamma in all these dreadful things that you and I say; haven't we?"

"Certainly we have settled it," returned Claire, still looking serious. "But I'm not by any means sure that we do say dreadful things. I ask the truth, and you tell it me." Here Claire's expression suddenly changed. She looked at her companion archly, and each cheek dimpled. "At least I hope you do."

Mr. Thurston shifted in his seat, and crossed his legs. "I do. I speak by the card when you ask questions. I'm compelled to. There's an enormous earnestness about you. You make me think of a person with a purpose. I'm sure you have a purpose. I haven't yet fathomed it, but I'm sure it's there."

"I have a purpose," Claire said.

"Very well. What is it?"

"To know about the world I live in. I mean New York, of course. That is my world, now. I think it a very nice world. At least, I've never seen a better one."

"Yes; I understand. And you want to explore it. You want to examine it in detail. You want to know its bad, worse, worst, and its good, better, best."

"I want to know its good, better, best."

Mr. Thurston laughed again. "Do you know," he said, "that the more I see of you the more you amuse me? No; I won't say 'amuse'; I'll say 'interest.' You are such a tremendous type. You are so characteristic. I called you a person with a purpose, just now, and I pretended not to know what your purpose was. That was an intentional hypocrisy on my part. I comprehend your purpose thoroughly. You wish to find out what New York society means. You're making a mental social dictionary. And you desire that I shall supply you with definitions to the best extent of my ability. Isn't that true? Pray confess, now."

Claire looked at him steadily for several seconds. There was a mild yet bright spark in her dusky-blue eyes, and a faint smile on her lips.

"You say less than you mean," she answered. "I think that I guess what is behind your words. I think that you suspect me of wishing to make my dictionary from motives of future personal preference. That is, you believe that I am a girl with strong ambitions—that I want to rise, thrive, succeed. . . . Well, you're not wrong. I do want to rise, thrive, succeed. It's in me, as the saying goes. I can't help the impulse."

Mr. Thurston lifted both hands and slightly waved them. "The impulse is enough, with you," he said.

Claire started. "What do you mean?" she asked.

Mr. Thurston looked at the floor, for a moment, then raised his eyes. They dwelt on Claire's very forcefully.

"I mean," he said, "that you are too beautiful and charming not to gain your object."

Claire laughed, lightly and yet a little consciously. "That is very kind of you. If a young man had only said it! How delighted I would have been!"

"Then you think me so very old?" Thurston replied, watching her face with intentness.

"Oh, no," Claire at once said, growing serious again. "Not that, of course But still . . . well, it would be idle for me to declare that I think you young."

"Perhaps I am younger than you think," he said, with low, peculiar emphasis on each word. "Mind, I only say 'perhaps.' . . . But do not let us talk of that. As I told you, I am sure you will gain your object. You will succeed. That is, you will find a higher level than these poor Bergemanns. There is a restless fire in your soul that will goad you on. And in the end you must win."

"Tell me by what means, please."

"Marriage will be your first stepping-stone."

"To what?"

"Success."

"Success in what form?"

"Social success. I assume that your aim lies there. You want men and women of a certain grade to pay you courtesy and deference."

Claire seemed to muse, for a brief time. "Yes, I do," she then said. "You are quite right. But you speak of my gaining all this by marriage. How shall I meet the man who is to lend me such important help?"

There was a daring candor about this question—a simplicity of worldliness, in fact—which startled her hearer. But his usual gravity betrayed no signs of dismay.

"You will meet him," he said, tranquilly. "Oh, yes; you will meet him. It is your fate. He will drop to you from the skies. But after you have secured through matrimony this desired end, will you be contented with what you have secured? So much depends on that—the success of your success, as one might say."

Claire raised her brows in demure perplexity. "I don't understand," she murmured.

Thurston slowly shook his head. A smile was on his lips, but it held sadness, and a hint of pity as well. "If I read you rightly," he answered, "you will understand, some day."

Claire made an impatient gesture. "Please don't talk in riddles," she exclaimed. "Do you mean that the prize will turn out worthless after I have got it? I have not found this true in my reading. I have not found many kings or queens who wearied so much of their thrones that they were ready to resign them." An eagerness now possessed her manner; she leaned slightly forward; her nostrils dilated a little; her color deepened. "Power and place are what I want, and never to have them will be never to have contentment. This sounds cold to you. I'm sure of it."

"Yes," he said, softly; "it sounds very cold. But I don't know that such a coldness as that will not prove for you a tough safeguard. It is very protective to a woman—if it lasts."

"Mine will last, such as it is."

"I neither affirm nor deny that it will. Time will show."

She broke into a laugh, full of sportive irony. "You mean that I may fall in love with somebody. But I have little fear of that." . . . Her face suddenly grew very sober, and her voice trembled somewhat as she next said: "I loved my poor dead father dearly. I shall never love any one else half so much again. No mere words could tell you of my firm certainty on this subject. But the certainty remains. I don't mean that I wish to live a loveless life. Far from that! I wish to have friends in abundance. And I shall not be disloyal to them in any case. But they must be friends of influence, standing, importance. They must not be like the Bergemanns, though I mean never to falter for an instant in my grateful fidelity toward Sophia and her mother."

"Your frankness," said Thurston, with one of his calm, wise smiles, "has a positive prodigality. What another woman would hide with the most jealous care, you openly speak. It is easy to see that your experience is yet limited."

"I should not talk to every one as I talk to you," Claire quickly answered.

He took one of her hands in his for a few moments. He held it, and she let him do so. He looked into her face with great fixity.

"My poor child," he said, "you have a hard road before you. But I know you mean to tread it with determined feet. In many women there would be something repellent about such resolves as those you have just confessed. In you they are charming. I suppose that is easily explained: you are charming yourself. I shall watch your career with the deepest concern. You shall not mind if I watch it? Am I wrong, here?"

Claire, still letting him keep her hand, swiftly replied: "Oh, no; of course I shall not mind. You belong to that other world. You are one of the people whom I wish to have for my adherents—my clients, as it were. I hope we shall always be friends. I like you very greatly. You remember we have talked it all over before now. You have told me of the people whom I wish to meet. You have even told me some of their names. I have forgotten nothing of what you have said. I count you as my first conquest. If others follow—as I firmly believe that they will—we will have talks together, and laugh over the old times when I was obscure and a nobody. Yes, if I ever get to be that great lady, you prophesy that I shall become, we will discuss, in little intimate chats, every detail of my progress toward grandeur and distinction. It will be very pleasant, will it not? But now I must say something that I have never said before. I must ask you to help me? Why should you not do so? You have means of doing so. And you like me; we are excellent friends. If you give me some real aid I will never forget it. I'm not ungrateful. I'm cold, if you choose, in a certain way, but I always recollect a service. Don't think I am begging any favor of you. I'm rather requiring one. Yes, requiring. You've told me that you think I have . . . well that I'm not ugly. You know just what I want to do. And you've said that I have . . . well that I'm very far from a fool. . . . Now let us strike a compact. Shall we? Put me in some path where I may reach your fine, grand world, in which I should like to shine and be a power!"

The audacity of this whole speech was exquisite. In plain substance it belonged to what we call by harsh names. It was the sort of thing that in ordinary dealing we denounce and even contemn, as the effort of unsolicited pretension to thrust itself against barred gates with immodest vigor.

But in Claire's case there was no question of ordinary dealing. Her impetuosity was so lovely, her youth, her beauty, and her freshness were so entirely delightful, that the unreserved freedom with which she spoke of aims in their essence purely selfish acquired a charming picturesqueness.

Her ambition, thus openly expressed, lost every trace of gross worldly meaning. She became, to the eyes of him who watched her, a fascinating zealot. She seemed to demand what was merely her just due. It was indeed as though she had been robbed by some hostile fate of a royalty that she now declared her stolen right, and proudly reclaimed.

All this time she had let Thurston retain her hand. Once or twice her slight fingers pressed against his palm, with unconscious warmth. Her face, meanwhile, lifted above the darkness of the mourning robes, was sweet and brilliant as some early dew-washed flower.

Thurston fixed his gaze upon her eyes, whose dark-blue depths were full of a rich, liquid light. His clasp tightened about her hand.

"I will give you my help," he said, with a new note in his voice that was a sort of husky throb; "I will give it to you gladly. But I am afraid you will not accept it when it is offered."

"Yes," returned Claire, still not guessing the truth, "I will accept it most willingly, since it comes from one whom I know to be my friend and well-wisher."

"That is not what I mean," Thurston objected. He rose as he spoke, still holding Claire's hand.

She looked at him wonderingly. She perceived his changed manner. "Explain," she said. "How do you mean that you will help me?"

"I will help you as my wife," Thurston replied. He looked as grave, as gray, as bronzed, as always; but his voice was in a hoarse flurry. "I will help you, as my wife, to be something more than a great lady. You shall be that, if you choose, but you shall be more. Your ambition is made of finer stuff than you know. I will help you to see just how fine it is."

The instant that he began to speak thus Claire had drawn away her hand. She did not rise. But she now looked up at him, and shook her head with negative vehemence.

"No, no!" she said. The words rang sharply

CHAPTER X.

Not long afterward Claire found herself alone. Thurston had gone. She felt her cheeks burn as she sat and stared at the floor.

His declaration had strangely shocked her, at first, for the entire man, as it were, had undergone a transformation so abrupt and radical as to wear a hue of actual miracle; and it is only across a comfortable lapse of centuries that the human mind can regard such manifestations with anything like complacency. Balaam could not have been more bewildered and disturbed when the ass spoke.

Claire had never thought of Thurston as capable of a live sentiment toward any woman. She had taken it for granted that all this part of his nature was in dignified decay, like his hair and complexion. She had drifted unconsciously, somehow, into the conviction that his passions, if he had ever felt them, were now like the inurned relics that we shut away in chests. She had warmed to him with a truly filial ardor, and this sudden ruin of their mutual relations now gave her acute stings of regret.

But Thurston, who had managed to depart from her with a good deal of nice repose of visage and demeanor, also contrived, with that skill born of wide social experience, to make their next meeting by far less awkward than Claire herself had nervously anticipated. Sophia and Mrs. Bergemann were both present on this occasion. He looked at Claire in so ordinary a way, and spoke with so much apparent ease and serenity, that her self-possession was fed by his, and her dread swiftly became thankful relief.

Through the days that followed Claire and Thurston gradually yet firmly resumed their past agreeable converse. Of course matters could never be the same between them. He stood toward her, inevitably, in a new light; a cloak had fallen from him; she was not quite sure whether she liked him less or more, now that she knew him as the man who had asked her to be his wife; but in reality she did like him much more, and this was because, being a woman, she constantly divined his admiration beneath the intimate yet always guarded courtesy of his manner.

Their former chats were resumed, steadily interrogative on her side, complaisantly responsive on his. As winter softened into spring, the dissipations of Sophia decreased. She had more evenings at home, and not a few of her devotees would pay her visits between the hours of nine and eleven. It frequently happened that Thurston would enter the drawing-room at such times. He always talked with Claire, who would often emerge from back recesses on his arrival. Both Sophia and her mother would occasionally deliver themselves of comments upon the evident preference of their legal adviser. But Mrs. Bergemann was much more outspoken than her daughter. Sophia could not bring herself to believe that there was "anything in it," as her own phrase repeatedly went. She thought Beverly Thurston "just as nice as he could be"; but the slender and blooming beauty of Claire made to her young eyes anomalous contrast with Thurston's *fade* though attractive appearance.

"Good gracious, ma!" she once asseverated, in private debate, "Claire wouldn't ever think of marrying a man old enough to be her father!"

"She might do worse, now, Sophia," protested Mrs. Bergemann, with the coolly formulated style of talk and thought which marks so many matrons when they discuss matrimonial subjects. "You just leave Claire alone. Wait and see what she'll do. He's taken a shine to her. Recollect, she ain't got a cent, poor dear girl. He'd make a splendid husband. I guess he'll propose soon. I hope he will, too. He's a real elergant gentleman. Just think how we trust him with rents and mortgages and things. I declare I don't scarcely know half what he does with my own property."

"Pshaw, ma," responded Sophia, with vast contempt. "Claire wouldn't look at him that way. She's young, like me. She may be as poor as a church-mouse, but she isn't going to sell herself like that. Now, do be quiet."

Mrs. Bergemann became obediently quiet. But she continued to have her private opinions. Meanwhile Claire and Thurston held their brief or long interviews, as chance favored.

Matters had rearranged themselves between them on the old basis. There was a change, and yet not a change. Claire spoke with all her former freedom. Thurston listened and replied with all his former concession.

A certain admirer of Sophia's had of late deserted her, and sought the attention of Claire whenever occasion permitted. His name was Brady. His father was the owner of a large and popular emporium on Sixth Avenue. He was an only child, and supplied with a liberal allowance. The mercantile success of his father had been comparatively recent. He was now three-and-twenty; his early education had been one long, persistent neglect. After the money had begun to flow into the paternal coffers, Brady had gone abroad, and seen vice and little else in the various European capitals, and finally, coming home, had slipped, by a most natural and facile process, into just that ill-bred, wealthy, low-toned set of which poor, rich Sophia Bergemann was one of the leading spirits.

Claire could hardly endure the attentions of Brady. She was civil to him because of her two hostesses, whose perceptions in all matters of social degree seemed hopelessly obtuse. But Brady had fallen in love with her, severely and effusively, and she soon had good cause to know it.

He was very tall and slim of figure, with a face whose utter smoothness would have been the despair of a mercenary barber. His large ears, jutting from a bullet-shaped head, gave to this head, at a little distance away, the look of some odd, unclassic amphora. He spoke very indifferent English, and always kept the last caprice of slang in glib readiness, as a tradesmen will keep his newest goods where he can soonest reach them. He was excessively purse-proud, and liked to tell you the price of the big sunken diamond worn on his little finger; of the suite of rooms at his expensive hotel; of the special deep-olive cigars, dotted with a lighter yellow speck, which lined his ivory cigar-case. He possessed, in truth, all the cardinal vulgarities. He was lavishly conceited; he paid no deference to age; he had not a vestige of gallantry in his deportment toward women; his self-possession was so frangible that a blow could shatter it, but his coarse wrath would at once rise from the ruin, like the foul aroma from a broken phial. At such times he would scowl and be insolent, quite regardless of sex, years, or general superiority on the part of the offender. Indeed, he admitted no superiority. The shadow of the Sixth Avenue emporium hedged him, in his own shallow esteem, with impregnable divinity.

"I think," said Thurston, speaking of him one day to Claire, "that he is truly an abominable creature. The ancients used to believe that monsters were created by the union of two commingling elements, such as earth and heaven. But to-day in America we have a horrid progeny growing up about us, resultant from two forces, each dangerous enough by itself, but both deadly when they meet. I mean Wealth and Ignorance. This Brady is their child. If he were merely a poor man, his illiteracy would be endurable. If he were merely illiterate, we could stand his opulence. But he is both very uneducated and very rich. The combination is a horror. He is our modern way of being devoured by dragons, minotaurs and giants."

Claire laughed, and presently shook her head in gentle argumentative protest. "I think there is a flaw in your theory," she said, "and I'll tell you why. There are the Bergemanns. Sophia, I admit, is not precisely uncultivated—that is, she has had good chances of instruction and not profited by them. This may mean little, yet it is surely better than having had no chances at all. But Mrs. Bergemann—she is both rich and ignorant, poor dear woman. And yet she is very far from a monster. She is a sweet, comfortable, motherly person. She would not harm a fly." Claire put her head a little sideways, and looked with winsome challenge at her companion; she assumed pretty airs and graces with him, nowadays, which she had never dealt in before the occurrence of a certain momentous episode. "What have you to say," she went on, "in answer to my rather shrewd objection? Doesn't it send you quite into a corner."

"Well, I confess that it rather floors me to have Mrs. Bergemann cited against me," he said, smiling. "I am afraid that I must yield. I am afraid that my theory is torn to tatters. I must congratulate you on your destructive instincts."

He spoke these words with his usual robust sort of languor, in which there was never a single trace of affectation or frivolity. At the

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884.

MR. Cook the newly elected member for South Oxford, was introduced to the Speaker by Messrs Hardy and Freeman, the representatives of the adjoining ridings, and took his seat on the Ministerial side amid the applause of the Government benches.

THE question of adopting the Scott Act will be submitted to the decision of the people of the county of Oxford on Thursday next, 20th March. The voting will of course be by ballot. We have from time to time allowed writers on each side the privilege of discussing the question through these columns, and this week there is a flood of Scott Act literature. As this is the last issue before the election our readers will pardon us for devoting so much space to this subject this week.

We publish the amendments to the Crooks' Act elsewhere. All the amendments suggested are in the direction of increased stringency, designed to lessen the members of drinking places in the country, the undoubted evils that flow from excessive drinking, and to improve the character of hotels. One of the most important clauses in the bill embodying these amendments is that which gives to every sub-division in any municipality the opportunity of making the Crooks' Act a local prohibitory measure. The words of the clause are : No license shall be granted to any applicant for premises not then under license if a majority of the duly qualified parliamentry electors of the sub-division petition against it. This clause will give the people of every neighbourhood the power of expressing their opinion and of suppressing hotels if they wish. Under it, especially in rural municipalities, the number of hotels may be greatly decreased. This is a privilege which all temperance workers will duly appreciate.

Too much Party Spirit.

From the Globe.

Suggestions to the effect that party spirit ought to be dropped in the management of Ontario local affairs are being thrown out every now and then. These deserve to be duly pondered and resolutely acted upon, while the ease with which this can be accomplished is as encouraging as it is evident..

For many years past Ontario has had a premier and ministers who have carefully husbanded the resources of the province; vigorously and consistently stood up for provincial rights ; sedulously avoided the very appearance of a scandal ; and wisely and vigorously administered all of our local affairs. During all these years the disbursements have been on a scale so economically prudent that the opposition has never been able to object to anything but the most insignificant items of expenditure, and in most instances has not even carried its objections the length of a vote;

We are far within the mark when we say that for years past there has not been one per cent. of the proposed expenditure which has not passed without objection, almost without remark.

Mr. Mowat's personal character is above suspicion. The most embittered partisanship has never dared to call this in question. His soundness and reliability as a constitutional lawyer are universally acknowledged. He is emphatically a "safe" man, who has about him no rash compromising impulsiveness, and at the same time no unreasoning and antiquated conservatism. With such a tried and trustworthy premier, legislators of Ontario could have no better opportunity for giving practical recognition to all but universal feeling throughout the province that partyism ought to have a rest, than by Mr. Mowat's administration a cordial and discriminating support. The administration of affairs could not be in safer hands.

There are able and moderate men to the left of the Speaker's chair. There is not the slightest reason why everything propose by one side should be contradicted and condemned by the other. If, accordingly the members of the opposition wish to raise themselves in the estimation of the general public, and really to benefit the province, they can in no way accomplish this more effectually than by sinking partisanship; cutting themselves adrift from Dominion politics and combinations; cordially assisting to perfect such measures as come before the house, unitedly rallying to the maintenance of the local rights of this great province.

WHY ?

SIR,—From letters which have appeared in your paper, and also from reports of meetings held in favour of the passage of the Scott Act in this county, I learn that one of the reasons they give for seeking to pass it is that it is working so well in the county of Halton, and improving the morality of all its residents. Now, if this is correct why is it that they do not attempt to carry it in Wellington, Peel and Wentworth, the counties immediately surrounding it, and whose ratepayers must see the beneficial results arising from its passage which they claim. In my opinion the reason they do not try it in these counties is that they know perfectly well that it is not working to the best interests of the ratepayers of that county, and that the intelligent and unprejudiced voters of these adjoining counties would give a very large majority against them if they should attempt to pass the Scott Act in these counties. Now what do we find : that they not only do not try it in any of the adjoining counties, but also miss the county of Brant and come to Oxford. If it is working so well in Halton, situated as it is, surrounded by three counties where there is a strict license law in existence, how much better it should work if two or more counties adjoining each other should pass it. I therefore trust that the ratepayers of this county will by their votes tell these gentlemen who are endeavoring to force this act upon us to pass it first in the counties adjoining this new paradise, the county of Halton.

Yours truly,
OBSERVER.

SCOTT ACT IN HALTON.

We have been requested to publish the following which explain themselves :—

Glenwilliams, Ont., July 23rd, 1883.
George Williams Esq., Ingersoll.

DEAR SIR :—Your opponents are misrepresenting the working of the act, we consider it a grand success considering the strong opposition to it. There is very little whiskey drinking done, I think the treating system is stopped, the hotels are very quiet, can see a marked difference in going into other counties (especially on holidays those days in our county are very quite and peaceable). As regards farmers coming in to trade do not see any difference, but think it an improvement in town trade, as parties who formerly spent their money in drink now pay their accounts, could get plenty of businessmen to testify to these remarks, our Inspector was an anti-scott man and did not do much for the act, but we have another appointed and hear the hotel keepers have now resolved not to tamper with the law any more.

Hoping you will be successful in carrying the act. I am yours respectfully,
JOS. WILLIAMS.

Georgetown, July 23rd, 1883.
Mr. George Williams:

In reply to your questions would say we never expected the law to be kept inviolate, but it has accomplished a good work, to say no liquor is drank in the county would not be true, the cry that more whiskey is drank than before the act is not true, the parties to cry that are those that are opposed to the act and in full sympathy with the liquor traffic and most of them are parties that want the act to be a failure, they prophesied a failure when it was carried over their heads, they are trying to make it a failure and whiskey men cry "see what drunkenness," and when asked where, they say if you seen what I see you would know it is not on the streets to be seen as much as it used to be, there is next to no Magistrate cearts, there has been only two or three cases since the act came in force in Georgetown, as to business being driven away from the County it is all bosh, business if anything is better than it was, we consider we have been pretty successful in enforcing the law taking all things into consideration, you know every effort is put forth by the liquor interest to make the law a failure, the appointment of Mr. Black as an officer to enforce the act. by the Government last Thursday was a hard one on the hotel keepers. He is a terror to evil doers. I wish you all success.

Yours in love,
G. H. KENNEDY.

ONTARIO LIQUOR LAWS.

Improvements to be Made on the Crooks Act.

A Bill to improve the license laws has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Hardy. The following is a summary of its chief provisions :

The Board of License Commissioners is authorized to limit the number of houses not required to have the full accommodations required for taverns, as follows : In cities of less than 15,000 population to not more than three ; cities of between 15,000 and 30,000, not more than five ; cities of over 30,000, not more than ten ; towns of less than 6,000, not more than two, and over, 6,000, not more than three.

Applications for special licenses must be filed before the first of April.

Notices of the meetings of License Boards to grant licenses shall be advertised in the local papers at least fourteen days before the meeting. The Inspector shall publish in a paper in his district the name of every new applicant for a new license. A record of applications shall be open to inspection at the Inspector's office.

PETITIONS AGAINST LICENSES.

Ten or more electors of any polling subdivision may object by petition to the granting of any license within such subdivision for substantial reasons. Any persons petitioned against may be heard by himself or agent, and a municipality may appoint a person to appear in a similar manner before the Commissioners. At least three days' notice must be given to an applicant of any charge against his character. The Board may consider an objection to an application, but shall notify the applicant, and upon his request adjourn their hearing of the application. When the decision of the Commissioners is not unanimous or where the persons concerned petition and allege new facts for consideration, the Board may rehear the case,

LOCAL PROHIBITION.

An important clause of the Act provides : No license shall be granted to any applicant for premises not then under license if a majority of the parliamentary electors of the sub-division petition against it, on any grounds. In case of dispute as to whether the number of electors who have signed such petition compose a majority of the duly qualified parliamentary electors, or in case of dispute as to whether any persons who have signed the petition are duly qualified voters the Inspector shall make inquiries, and may take evidence upon oath, and determine the question in dispute, and certify to the Board. On the hearing application the Board may summon witnesses and examine on oath. The hearing shall be public, but the Board may consider their decision with closed doors.

ABOLITION OF GROCERY LICENSES.

The gradual abolition of grocery licenses is provided for by enacting that no shop licenses shall be granted to any who is not now a holder of one. If any other commodity than tobacco, temperance drinks, taps, etc., are sold in such shop in addition to liquor the license shall be void.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

In any unlicensed house no liquors shall be consumed by any person other than members of the family or employees.

The sale of liquors is prohibited on polling days in parliamentary or municipal elections, or when the Canada Temperance Act is being voted upon.

For selling within prohibited hours, for the first offence the penalty shall be a fine of twenty to forty dollars and costs, or fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labor ; for second offence, forty to eighty dollars, or twenty days ; for third offence eighty to one hundred dollars, or fifty days ; and for the fourth or subsequent offence, one to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

A conviction by a justice or police magistrate shall be without appeal except in certain cases mentioned. An appeal shall be to the Judge of the County Court without a jury. The person convicted, shall remain in custody pending the hearing of the appeal or give two securities in two hundred dollars each to appear before the County Judge, to abide by his decision and pay costs as ordered.

Provision is made for an inspector's appeal from the County Judge to the Court of Appeal, in case a magistrate's conviction has been quashed.

Section 90 of License Act is amended so that the child or master of one in the habit of drinking to excess, as well as the parent &c., may give notice or cause the Inspector to give notice to any persons licensed to sell liquor not to give or sell liquor to the person with such drinking habit. The penalty on the liquor seller who sells the drunkard liquor within twelve months thereafter is fixed at $50, and the person giving the notice may recover not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars for personal wrongs.

A penalty of $20 is provided against hotel keepers refusing lodging, meals, &c., without valid reason for such refusal.

Any liquor seller receiving goods in pawn, forfeits such goods, costs of prosecution, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding $20.

Permitting drunkenness or disorderly conduct on licensed premises, selling or giving intoxicating liquors to drunken persons, or permitting bad characters to meet on premises, or allowing gambling or any unlawful game to take place is punishable by a fine not exceeding $50.

Fifty dollars a day is the maximum fine for permiting internal communication between any licensed and unlicensed premises.

Allowing liquor to be supplied to any persons under 16 years of age, not a resident of the premises or a guest, lodger, or traveller, shall entail a penalty not exceeding $20 for every such offence.

If a licensee takes or allows liquor to be taken off his premises to be sold for his benefit, he will be liable to the same penalties as if the liquor had been drunk on his own premises.

In case of a purchaser drinking or allowing others to drink on the premises where liquor is bought, the seller, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $20 for the first offence, $50 for second.

The purchaser who drinks or causes any one to drink on the premises to which a shop or wholesale license is granted is liable to a penalty of $20.

A third conviction for Sunday selling operates as a forfeiture of license, and a disqualification for obtaining a license within two years thereafter.

Any unlicensed place where sign, bar, bottles, or casks are displayed in such a manner as to intimate that liquor is sold or that there is more liquor on the premises than is reasonably required by the residents is to be regarded as a place where liquors are unlawfully sold.

Every person other than the defendant, summoned or examined as a witness in any prosecution under the Act, is bound to answer all questions pertinent to the issue, even though these should implicate himself.

A defendant in a prosecution shall be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to lose $7,777.42 paid for license.—*Adv.*

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Vote against the Scott Act if you are an honest man, and do as you would wish to be done by.—*Adv.*

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to encourage intemperance.—*Adv.*

A large assortment of vases and toilet sets at the China Tea House. 77

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

Vote against the Scott Act. It allows the County to be flooded with liquor from other Counties. No prohibition in that. Any quantity can be manufactured in the County.—*Adv.*

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

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to force the people into jug drinking and sly drinking, which is the very worst type.—*Adv.*

SCOTT ACT AND TAXATION.

As the time is rapidly approaching when we shall be called upon to decide whether we will adopt the Scott Act or not, it may be well for us to carefully consider some of the consequences of the proposed change. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that not more than one or two out of each thousand inhabitants of this County have read the Scott Act as it is written in the statute book. Both the advocates and the opponents have given us certain extracts from that enactment—those which suit their purpose—still it is scarcely just and right for men to use their franchise in favor of any radical change from the present system, no matter in what branch it may be, without thoroughly understanding and agreeing with that change. Violent partisans on both side omit or enlarge whatever suits their peculiar views, and since men cannot think alike would it be wise to take the opinion of either for our guidance? A leap in the dark is proverbially dangerous.

There are one or two changes that will evidently result from the proposed change. Every man must know that we shall lose the revenue which we derive at present from the hotels, and this is no small item, as we shall find to our cost if it be taken out of our pockets instead of the hotel keepers. We get $2,065.10 from the different hotels and liquor stores. This extra tax upon the $1,162,025 of assessable property in this town would give an extra tax of 2 mills on each dollar of assessable property. Add that to the nineteen mills we paid last year and we have the enormous tax of 2 cents and 1½ mills per dollar.

This leads to another consideration. The greater the encumbrance upon property, other things being equal, so much lower becomes the value of that property, hence if we put an extra encumbrance or tax of 2 mills to each dollar of taxable property, we depreciate the value of that property in proportion. To make this clear, suppose I own a house worth $1,000 which I rent for $100 per year, the tax upon this is say $20, taking from the $80 left me the element of insurance and I have left 7 per cent. as the return of the property. Now if my taxes be raised to $30 without a corresponding increase in value of the property I shall get but $60 from the property or 6 per cent. upon the money invested in it, and as the value of property is estimated according to the return it yields, my property has depreciated one sixth in its value on account of the extra tax. I will not mention the inconvenience to farmers in not having stables for their horses when they come to town, they experienced that once before ; nor the special depreciation in the value of hotel property, the owners may tell you the injustice that would be done them by the passage of the Act. RATEPAYER.

SCOTT ACT—HALTON SPEAKS.

We, the undersigned, hearing that the people of the County of Oxford have been publicly informed through a Scott Act advocate from the County of Halton, that the Act is a success here, and that liquor could not be obtained at a Bar in this County, and that business had improved and crime lessened to a great extent, have no hesitation in saying that such is far from being the case, or correct in any particular. Whiskey drinking is carried on as much as ever, if not more, in hotels and other places, and liquor is found in private houses where, under the Crooks Act, it was never kept, and business has not improved, but on the contrary, decreased since the Act came in force, and our jail contains as many criminals as at any period of its history, excepting during the time railroads were being built through the County.

We hope and expect that we can be relieved from the tyranny of the Act when its term expires by a large majority, as the people have had their eyes opened to its utter inefficiency and great injustice :—

Signed,
Dougald McNair, of McNair & McNair, Carriage Manufacturers.
John C. Bell, express and baggage agent.
James Wallette, blacksmith.
John Hunter, builder and contractor.
W. H. Long, merchant.
David Hamburg, carpenter.
J. M. Field, pump maker.
Geo. Lavery, proprietor of bus.
Wm. Paxton, County Clerk.
Joseph Johnson, merchant.
R. Jones, harness maker.
F. Sanderson, keeper of Temperance Syndicate House.
Wm. Sloan, Sr., watchmaker.
W. B. Oakman, butcher.
J. P. Hepen, merchant.
W. H. McNab, hardware merchant.
Alexander Duff, barber.
Chas. Nuces, Cordelier Janies.
Campbell & Wareton, Canadian Champion.
D. W. Campbell, County Treasurer.
Thomas Metcalf, milkman.
W. H. Dandie, painter.
George Smith, Mayor of Milton.
Andrew Jock, merchant.
W. Hobbs, (Councilman), miller.
J. Sheppard, tailor.
John Lyon, post master.
James Barber, gentleman.
Victor Chisholm, barrister.
Jos. Brothers, (Councilman), manufacturer.
John Duncan, grain merchant.
B. J. Moffatt, shoemaker.
W. J. Stearn, tinsmith.
Henry Watson, druggist.
J. W. Fraser, watchmaker.
Thomas Wilson, shoe manufacturer.
Wm. Suebin, shoemaker.
Thomas Campbell, merchant tailor.
D. Butcher, merchant.
R. L. Hempstreet, merchant.
F. J. Jones, Town Clerk.
Duncan Dewar, Insurance agent.
P. M. McKay, merchant.
John Lawson, merchant.
Chas. Jones, cabinet maker.
J. H. Farrell, barber.
S. Hamont, (Councilman) miller.
James Lindsay, lumber merchant and stair factory.
N. McKenzie, of Hunter & McKenzie.
Isaac Cartner, merchant.
Patrick McDermott, tinsmith.
H. H. Freeman, hardware.
Stimson Bradley, chief constable.
J. H. Beemer, resident Milton.

SCOTT ACT.

Mr. Editor, I am glad that with your accustomed liberality you have opened your columns for the discussion of the Scott Act. Your correspondent "Farmer" of last week had the same article in the Sentinel Review of Woodstock, and seems to flatter himself that he has mashed the readers of that paper so they will believe anything, and now proceeds to put your readers through the same ordeal, is he foolish enough to think any one believes him, just take the following assertions he makes and see how much truth is in the whole: We are an exceedingly temperate people. The Scott Act has nothing in it to help the poor drunkard. We compelled the hotel keepers to expend large sums. That a farmer cannot make cider and sell it under the Scott Act. That hotel keepers will not be responible for coats, whips and robes left in their charge. He is so heavily taxed for model school, etc., that if in addition he loses his share of the license fees the tax will be so heavy he had better give up his farm than pay it, says nothing about being taxed for pranos and asylums. Now we will not go through the whole of his "Farmer's" ideas, but just take a look at the picture he gives of himself, see him a rich farmer, large farm and orchard, member of church, goes to Halton while there feels an aching void for his accustomed glass inquires and learns some one has liquor goes to the man informs him he is no old toper, no minister or temperance fanatic, he is all right just wants a pint to put in camphor, thus he induces the man to break the law, then comes home and proclaims it all over the county the Scott Act is a failure in Halton business has gone to the dogs. No wonder he is ashamed to give his name for fear his minister or any one he respects sees it. Now sir the farmers of Oxford instead of being led by such chaff as your correspondent Farmer will roll up such majority for the Scott Act on the 20th of March as will make him and his friends never think of repeal. R, WILLIAMSON.

Vote against the Scott Act and uphold Provincial rights and the Mowat Government.—*Adv.*

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

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to sink the property of hotel keepers and gain nothing by it—*Adv.*

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

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

Vote against the Scott Act, as it will prevent the farmers from selling cider.—*Adv.*

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

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

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

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

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

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

A MERCHANT'S LETTER.

What a Temperance Man of Woodstock Says.

DEAR SIR,—There has been a great deal said and written by the Scott Act party in this county as to the efficiency and success of the Scott Act in Halton principally, if not wholly, by a class of men who I consider are not by any means competent judges in this matter. Simply because as a rule they are men who do not frequent hotels or other places where liquor is sold and even if they did the proprietors of these houses are not likely to leave themselves open for a charge of violation of the Act by disposing of liquor in their presence, because they know the Scott Act men almost to a man.

I resided in Milton, the county town of Halton, for about five years,—nine months' of that time after the Act came into force, and although I have been until recently identified with the temperance workers and am still a strong advocate of temperance, I was opposed to the passing of the Act there on principle, and from what I know of the Scott Act I have no hesitation whatever in saying it has done more injury to the temperance cause and to augment the sale of liquor in Halton than can really be conceived of. Since I became a resident of Woodstock I have visited Milton and other towns in the county on business almost weekly and it is sold just as openly as under the Crooks Act, and in places where under that Act it was not sold, as the licensed dealer was a check on the illicit traffic, but now everyone is alike in that respect. I say conscientiously and emphatically that I don't know of even one man of my acquaintance in the whole county that the law has kept from using liquor to even a less extent than under the Crooks Act, but I do, on the contrary, know many who are using more. It is simply nonsense of Scott Act advocates to say that liquor cannot be found at bars in Halton. It is a misleading statement and intended to misrepresent matters. What is the difference between getting it at what is called a bar or in a back room. Depend upon it, back-room drinking is the worst, but at the same time there are dozens of these men selling it over the bars as before.

There are forty-two hotels in the county, and every one of them is open and doing business as if there was no Scott Act, and pay no license to do it, as they formerly did. The three temperance houses that were opened when the Act came in force have all succumbed except the one in Oakville and in Milton which has been a losing speculation all along, and the temperance people will admit that themselves.

It must be evident to a discerning eye that these forty-two men at least have not lived for nearly two years on fresh air, and as an evidence that should bear me out in this argument, the three hotel keepers in Milton have purchased a piano each since the Act came into force. And you don't get these expensive pieces of furniture in Halton for singing a Scotch song. Put these things together, my fellow ratepayers, and I think you will come to the conclusion with me that liquor is sold in Halton, and if they do they should pay for the license as under the Crooks Act and not add to our taxes, which are already high enough, and you can rest assured that liquor will be sold here just as it is there, unless the Government will agree to place an Inspector at everybody's door. Some of the hotel keepers and others have been fined but that don't scare them a bit, because only one man to my knowledge has been fined to the amount his licenes would have cost. The hotel keeper and others of course violate the law by selling liquor, but he is not to be blamed altogether. The way the matter stands in Halton is simply this : 1,402 of the ratepayers said by their votes that they did not want the Scott Act, and 1,483 said they did, and the result is that one-half of the people of Halton are in a bitter enmity with the other half, and the minority seem to think that their rights and privilege has been imposed upon, and are resenting the encroachment in every direction. The Act has undoubtedly spread discord broadcast over the riding to an alarming extent. This state of things is likely to exist till May, 1885, when the Act can be repealed, and it is the opinion and desire of the best men in the county that it will. I feel confident that the Act would not have been carried in Halton had the people not been persuaded that three constitutional amendments would be voted on the Act at the same time would have accepted it, because many of our ratepayers had faith in a combination of counties being of some good, but the result was that all rejected it except Halton. It is very evident that the people of Ontario are satisfied with the Crooks Act, from the bare fact that the Scott Act has been rejected everywhere but in Halton. The temperance cause has been progressing very favourably of late years, and lager beer has become the leading beverage among the young men ; whereas but a few years ago it was very different, and where you send the Scott Act or any local prohibitory law, you send back the whiskey, as beers are too bulky and not so easily got out of the way should a detective be hover ing around.

Consequently, my experience is that young men are drinking whiskey instead of beer in Halton, and not only is it driven in among the young, but a host of other evils, such as billiards, pool and card playing are introduced into several hotels that the bylaws of the towns kept out of these places, but now they are all private houses.

I could relate instances of the evils that are following in the trail of the Scott Act that would fill every column of your esteemed paper and the half would not be told. It was not my intention to have said a word publicly on this subject but for two reasons, namely : I considered I would be doing an injustice to my fellow ratepayers here to withhold what I know of the Act in Halton, as they were only hearing one side of the story, and were likely to be guided by what they did hear, as we did in Halton, and also because it was utterly impossible for me to remain silent when I knew the statements were being made in favor of the Act that were both misleading and misrepresenting ; and I care not who reads it or who hears it, it is every word true, which I am in a position to prove. I am not afraid to pronounce the Scott Act as one of the most retrograde steps that could be taken to advance the temperance cause. I say to the temperance party in the county to go on and preach or talk temperance as much as you can, but visit Halton before you talk Scott Act.

JOHN HEAD.

Woodstock, March 5, 1884.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Strictures on a Farmer's Ideas.

DEAR SIR :—Someone, signing himself "Farmer," has seen fit to address you a few of his ideas on the subject of Scott Act. It has never been my habit to notice articles on that subject of which the author himself was ashamed, but this "Farmer" has not confined himself to truth, and, as in the heat of this campaign his misrepresentations might be credited, I would desire to correct some of his erroneous impressions. But before dealing with the principal things he says of public import, I would correct an error of a private nature into which he has fallen. With great modesty he concludes his letter as follows :—"As my minister is strangely in favour of the Scott Act, and not wishing to quarrel with him, allow me to sign myself Farmer." Now, I do not think "Farmer" should measure our corn by his bushel, and conclude that because his mind is so narrowly constructed that he must quarrel with everyone with whom he does not agree, that all the ministers do the same thing. Ministers have learned to respect the opinions of others, consequently they know how to agree to differ on important subjects, and remain good friends still. Besides, if "Farmer" is a member of my church I would like to know his name, for I think a little godly conversation, followed by some earnest prayer, might have a beneficial effect upon him.

But to his letter. In the first paragraph he would make us believe that the Methodists Conference unconditionally endorses the present license law. Let me quote from the resolutions he mentioned, that your readers may know the exact position of that body. On page 207, of the General Conference Journal I find, "Although we cannot accept as righteous, absolutely, any license law, yet if we must tolerate some one as the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must regard the "Crook's Act" the best instrument for this suppression the Province of Ontario ever had. * * * We are favoured to have in the Statute Book of the Dominion such a permissive bill as the Scott Act, more especially as its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Privy Council of England. This Conference believes the "Canada Temperance Act of 1878" to be better fitted to secure the suppression of the liquor traffic within the Dominion of Canada than any other enactment that has ever been in operation within the country." Sir, could "Farmer" have read these sentences when he gave your readers to understand that the Methodist Conference coincided with his opinion that the present law "is the most perfect temperance law passed by any government in the world ?"

Could "Farmer" ever have mingled with the crowds around and in several of the hotels in Ingersoll, and yet have the impression that "our people are exceedingly temperate ?" I grant there are many temperance people in our county, but anyone who eyes open to surroundings must say there are more than "a few who indulge two freely," unless there are reasons best known to himself, why he should not see them. I grant there are a few in Maine who indulged too freely, but by far a less proportion to the aggregate population than in Oxford.

"Farmer" claims the present law provides ample means to prohibit the liquor dealers supplying liquor to drunkards, and says "there is nothing to help the poor drunkard in the Scott Act." I would like to know if the rendering of the traffic illegal and placing heavy fines on the violators ; the removal of the retail liquor business altogether is not a more effectual help for the drunkard than the privilege to prohibit the hotel keepers selling to them. A request very seldom observed, for everyone knows the wife of the drunkard for many reasons, seldom brings the vendor to trial. To prove "Farmer" believes the Scott Act an efficient help to drunkards let me quote from the paragraph in which he talks about Halton. He says, "of course the old topers are not considered safe to be around getting it by the glass, * * they might squeal," thus showing that where the Act is in force the topers cannot get liquor from the dealers. As to their purchasing it from other counties in large quantities my experience with Halton,—of which county I am a native, and having been engaged in business there of a public nature, am well acquainted with the entire county—is that there is very little of that kind of thing done. In fact, though receiving two newspapers, and from one to two letters every week from that county, nearly all of which speak of the Scott Act, I have only heard of one such case since the Act came in force.

"Farmer" speaks of the great injustice done there engaged in the trade by taking away their license and thus, as he says, "destroying their property." But I do not see why it should be destroyed. Because a bar, and a few shelves, with a beer pump and a dozen or so of bottles and barrels are removed, surely the whole property is not destroyed ! He seems to forget the injustice done to many others who have not only been ruined from a business view, but also intellectually, morally, physically, and spiritually. By urging a continuance of the license law, "can he feel he is following the Golden Rule to do as he would wish others to do to him? In quoting the questions from "Farmer," I feel that by far the greater number is included in the word "others" than all the hotel keepers in the county.

"Farmer" says that liquor is sold in Halton in a large number of places besides hotels. It is strange if that be truth that out of over 70 charges of violation during the the first year of Scott Act in Halton, only one was against an individual who did not occupy a hotel, and this person once did run a hotel. I would ask "Farmer" to produce proof, and not ask us to believe unproved and meaningless assertions. The next sentence of his letter, too, should be proved, wherein he claims "people who did not keep liquor in their private houses under the Crooks Act are now taking it home in large quantities, and the wives and families are drinking as well as the men." I call for proof, for with my wide acquaintance in Halton, I have never found such to be the case.

I want to place beside that sentence of "Farmer's" in which he says, "on close enquiry I find the village property of all description has decreased to a terrible extent and business has gone, you might say to the dogs," the statements of last week's Acton *Free Press*, that sixteen families this week moved into our village; Beauhornois' tannery, which has been completely refitted, is about commencing operations ; W. H. Storey & Son are getting in the brick for their large new building ; and the last named firm is runing day and night over 100 hands to supply their orders. Also this testimony, "We, the undersigned residents and business men of Acton, Halton Co., hereby certify that our experience and observations clearly prove that the Scott Act which has been in force here since May 1st, 1882, has in no way injured business in our municipality. Also that we honestly and conscientously believe that the amount of drinking has been greatly reduced in this municipality since the Act came into force." This statement is signed by seventeen of the leading business men of the village and should carry more weight than the unproved statement of "Farmer" who dares not utter his thoughts over his own name, but seeks to skulk behind an assumed cognomen, from thence to thrust his untruthful ideas before a thoughtful community. I am vruch for the integrity and honesty of every man who signed the above quoted statements ; I wish I could say the same of "Farmer."

We ministers, of course, must come in for a share of his inwendoes, but being engaged in many good works, in them all opposed by evil, we have become accustomed to such foundationless declarations.

Sir, could "Farmer," and every reader of your valuable paper, and every elector in Oxford county, realize how anxiously every drunkard's wife is praying for success of the Act on the 20th of March ; how the mothers of young men are fervently hoping that the vote will adopt an Act that will effectually break up the treating system, and how the friends of moderate drinkers are trusting that on voting day the liquor traffic will be made illegal, knowing these will not violate that law, I feel certain they all, even "Farmer" himself, would put their mark on the ballot paper beside the words, "For the petition."

In conclusion, I would ask that each elector would put this crucial test to his action in this matter, "vote as you pray and pray as you vote." Being confident that the Divine Blessing rests neither upon the traffic, its advocates, nor its supporters, I would urge that none would use their franchise "for an occasion to the flesh," but in the name of all things holy and pure and righteous, vote out this enormous evil from our county on the 20th inst.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. MOORE.

Salford, 10th March, 1884.

A GREAT SHEEP RANCH.

How Eighty Thousand Sheep are Herded and Sheared.

The little schooner Santa Rosa arrived in San Francisco from Santa Barbara a few days ago. She comes to that place twice a year to secure provisions, clothing, lumber, etc., for use on the Santa Rosa Island, being owned by the great sheep raiser, A. P. Moore, who owns the island and the 80,000 sheep that exist upon it.

The island is thirty miles south of Santa Barbara, and is 24 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and contains about 74,000 acres of land, which are admirably adapted to sheep-raising.

Last year Moore clipped 1,014 sacks of wool from these sheep, each sack containing an average of 410 pounds of wool, making a total of 415,740 pounds, which he sold at twenty-seven cents a pound, bringing him in $112,349.80, or a clear profit of over $80,000. This is said to be a low yield, so it is evident that sheep raising there, when taken into consideration that shearing takes place twice a year, and that a profit is made of the sales of the mutton, etc., is very profitable. The island is divided into four quarters by fences running clear across it at right angles, and the sheep have not to be herded like those ranging about the foothills.

Four men are employed regularly the year round to keep the ranch in order and to look after the sheep, and during shearing time fifty or more shearers are employed. These men secure forty or fifty cays work, and the average number of sheep sheared a day is about ninety, for which five cents a clip is paid, and thus $4.50 a day is made by each man, or something over $200 for the season, or over $400 for ninety days out of the year.

Although the shearing of ninety sheep a day is the average, a great many will go as high as 110, and one man has been known to shear 125. Of course every man tries to shear as many as he can, and owing to haste frequently the animals are severely cut by the sharp shears. If the wound is serious the sheep immediately has his throat cut, and is turned into mutton and disposed of to the butchers, and the shearer, if he is in the habit of frequently inflicting such wounds, is immediately discharged. In the shearing of those 80,000 sheep a hundred or more are injured to such an extent as to necessitate their being killed, but the wool and meat are of course turned into profit.—*San Francisco Call.*

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. 91i

SELF-COCKING PISTOLS.

Weapons that Can Shoot Quickly Preferred to All Others.

"Self-cocking pistols are now preferred," a dealer in small arms said. "There was a time when no one would carry a self-cocking weapon, and many manufacturers who had patterns of such weapons stopped making them. One reason was that they often failed to explode the cartridge at first fire. Nobody cares to have a pistol that he can't rely on."

"Why are they so much sought for now?"

"The manufacture of pistols has improved immensely during the last half a dozen years. Just compare the old self-cocking pepper-box revolver, which had almost the size and was more clumsy than a Gatling gun, to the latest self-cocking pistol, which has a double action, so that for quick shooting all the chambers may be discharged without taking your finger from the trigger, and for target practice the hammer may be raised in the ordinary way. The great difficulty in the old self-cocking pistol was the spring which threw down the hammer. After a little time it would lose much of its strength. Self-cocking pistols have been appreciated in France for a long time. The French pistols, however, are clumsy, and are cumbersome to carry in the pocket. They are almost sure to go off at first fire, because the cartridges are made with a piece of copper wire, like a nipple, which comes in contact with the fulminate. The hammer strikes the wire, and it only takes a light blow to explode the cartridge."

"Are the modern American self-cocking pistols sure?"

"Oh, yes. Since the invention of the central-fire cartridges there has been no difficulty in making the springs strong enough. The self-cocking pistols which use the old rim-fire cartridge are sure, too, for they are constructed so that the hammer has a full fall, and they have well-tempered springs."

"Are not self-cocking pistols dangerous, being more liable to go off in one's pocket?"

"I don't think so. There is a guard around the trigger which prevents it from being struck. In fact, I don't recollect any instance of a self-cocking pistol going off in any one's pocket. You can discharge all the chambers of a five-shooting self-cocking pistol in a trifle over three seconds. When you have to raise the hammer with your thumb each time it takes a good deal longer, and in a moment of excitement your thumb is very liable to slip."

West India Duels.

Dueling in the West Indies, except upon Hayti and the islands under Spanish rule, used to prevail to a great extent, although the custom has pretty nearly died out; and "pistols and coffee" are not called for at the present day, either by quarrelsome youth or "old stagers," with that same reckless demeanor they used to be in the days of yore. Upon the small French islands, particularly, the "code of honor" is held in high esteem, both by foreigners and "estated gentlemen," some thirty, forty and fifty years ago ; and it was no uncommon thing in those times to witness two or more duels a month, on an average—only a few of which, however, were attended by fatal consequences. Many a hostile meeting has been precipitated by the wine cup at the Cirque, "the famous coffee house of Basseterre (the capital of Guadaloupe) a resort of French army and navy officers, and by resident planters and merchants of wealth and respectability. There was then no law in force against dueling, so the custom was practiced without municipal restraint or fear of legal consequences. It was generally understood throughout select society upon St. Martin that every gentleman must have emphasized his polite breeding either by having been "called out," or of having challenged his man, unless his social life and business transactions had been phenomenally serene and satisfactory. There was an air of perfect refinement and absence of cruelty, however, in the deportment of St. Martin duellists, and the bowie-knife, rifle or double-barreled shot-gun was seldom ever used as a weapon—the invitations were generally "pistols and coffee," and the terms "ten paces and balls thirty-two to the pound." —*Alta California.*

Dancing

At about fourteen years of age the body attains a considerable increase of weight, in consequence of the quick growth that takes place. We often remark that lads and girls of this age shoot up apace ; and their greater weight is not always attended with a proportionate acquisition of strength. They are apt to be rather weak and ungainly in their movements ; and the weakness often shows itself in the foot, by a yielding of the plantar arch. Moreover, many boys and girls are, at this age, turned out into the world to earn a livelihood, and are obliged to be a good deal upon their feet, and perhaps in addition, have to carry weights. Thus errand boys, butchers and bakers' boys, and young nursery-maids, are frequent sufferers in this way. The constrained positions in dancing, also, if enforced too much or continued too long so as to tire the feet, sometimes lead to the same result. On the other hand, moderate exercise of this kind is calculated to strengthen the foot and also the whole frame, and contributes much to improve the carriage—*Prof. G. M. Humphry.*

Rouge.

Cleanliness, and the civil beauty of the body was ever esteemed to proceed from a modesty of behaviour, and a due reverence in the first place towards God, whose creatures we are ; then towards society, wherein we live ; then towards ourselves, whom we ought no less, nay much more to revere. But adulterate decoration by painting and ceruse, is well worthy the imperfections which attend it, being neither fine enough to deceive nor handsome enough to please, nor wholesome to use. We read of Jezebel that she painted her face ; but there is no such report of Esther or Judith.—*Lord Bacon.*

—The double-ripper is the toy pistol of the winter season. Beware of it when it is overloaded.

A FIN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Scott Act.
China Tea House.
Wanted—E. Agur.
Dry Goods—I. Coyne.
For Sale—John Atkins.
Cattle Fair—John Craig.
Strayed—John Flaherity.
Auction Sale—J. C. Hegler.
Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.
Norman's Electric Belt Institution.
Important to Butter Men—W. L. Williams.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

New maple sugar and syrup at Vance's.

New Bank.—It is the Molsons Bank and not the Bank of London that purpose opening in Woodstock shortly.

Chas. Rice, of West Oxford, killed a snake two feet in length, on Jan'y 27. His snakeship was crawling on top of the snow.

Spring Fair.—See prize list of the Spring Show of stallions, seed grain and potatoes, to be held in Ingersoll on Thursday, April 17th.

Easter Fair.—An Easter Cattle Fair will be held on the Market Square, Woodstock, on Thursday, April 3. Read advertisement for particulars.

Seeds.—All interested should send a postal card to John Pike, Seedsman, Woodstock, for a copy of his handsome illustrated catalogue of vegetable, field and flower seeds. See adv.

Baptist Church.—Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Thomas, will preach in the Baptist Church here, on Sunday next, both morning and evening. This gentleman will be greeted with very large congregations.

Penmanship.—We are informed that by a new system of teaching penmanship, introduced by Mr. J. S. Deacon, the efficient principal of our public school, the pupils are making marked improvement in this important branch of education.

Queen's Birthday Celebration.—A general meeting of the Caledonian Society will be held in Mr. J. C. Hegler's office on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at eight o'clock sharp, to arrange for the annual games on the Queen's Birthday, and for the enrolment of any new members who may wish to join the society. C. R. Patience, Secretary; Wm. Ewart, Chief. 92

Scott Act Meeting.—A convention of temperance workers in the County, will be held in the Town Hall, Woodstock, on Saturday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock a.m., to make final arrangements for getting out the vote on March 20th. A number from outside our County will be present. A public meeting will be held at 1 p.m., and another at 7.30, p.m. 91i.

Entertainment.—The members of the Y.M.P.B.A., of this town, intend giving a first-class entertainment in their hall on the 28th of this month, on which occasion Prof. Redman and his wife, and an array of competent artists, will give the thrilling drama entitled "Delicate Ground," or "Paris in 1793." Besides this, vocal and instrumental selections will be given by prominent amateurs—all of which will only cost 15 cents Proceeds to be devoted to hall improvement. Look out for programmes.

Personal.—Chas. V. Snelgrove, L.D.S., has passed his final examination very successfully in connection with the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. We wish him success in his professional career.—Mr. A. H. Ellis has been confined to his home for the last four or five days from a severe attack of bilious fever.—The Rev. W. W. Ross is confined to his house by a severe cold.—Mr. Hugh Brady, from Chicago, is on a short visit to his brother Jas. Brady, Esq., of this town.

Obituary.—Mrs. David Paine, whose death is announced in to-day's issue was one of the oldest inhabitants of Ingersoll, she and her husband having come here from Kent, England, in 1842, and lived here ever since, upwards of forty years. They had a numerous family, among whom are Mrs. Thos. Hislop, of West Oxford; Mrs. Albert Caswell, of Montreal; Mr. P. H. Paine, of Lake Linden, Mich.; Mr. J. L. Paine, of Woodstock; Mrs. L. Thompson, of this town, and Mr. F. Paine, of Bay City, Mich. Deceased was a member of the Baptist Church. Her husband is at present lying very low and small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.—The April number has such an abundance of good things that our space will not permit us to particularize. The editor (Rev. T. De Witt Talmage) has an admirable article, "Practical Sympathy," and in the Home Pulpit is a sermon by him, "The Royal Exile." Among the elaborately illustrated articles are: "A pilgrim in Yellowstone Park"; "Johann Wolfgang von Goethe," by D. E. Hervey; "Easter Festivities at St. Petersburg," "The founding Asylum of New York City," and other articles Essays, Sketches, etc., by Alfreton Hervey, Leigh Norval, Rev. E. Rand, Mrs. A. E. Alexander, Rev. J. F. Clay-Moran, J. Alexander Patten, etc. The serial and short stories are by Helen W. Pierson, L. T. Meade, Josephine R. Williams, etc. The poems are of great merit, and the miscellany is most comprehensive, interesting and entertaining. Price, 25 cents a single number, or $2.50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher 53, 55, and 57 Park Place New York.

Death of Thos. Hemsworth—The Last Sad Rites.—At the funeral of Thomas Hemsworth, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hemsworth, Dereham, which took place on Friday morning last. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Sacred Heart by the new pastor, Rev. Father Molphy, for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The many friends of the afflicted parents extended to them their sympathy and heartfelt sorrow in their sad bereavement. Deceased was a most exemplary young man and much loved by all his young friends. The services of that morning were very solemn and impressive. By request, Mrs. G. W. Watson, our well known and talented musician took charge of the organ for this occasion, ably assisted by Rev. Father Brady, of Woodstock, and Miss Keating and Miss Doty of this town. The funeral procession was the longest ever seen in Ingersoll, reaching fully three quarters of a mile. The scene at the grave was most affecting. The poor heart broken mother's agonizing cries and the grief of the young sisters over the untimely end of their only brother, melted the hearts of all. Few in this neighborhood can realize the loss sustained by Mr. & Mrs. Hemsworth within so short a time, two worthy young men just upon the threshold of manhood swept into an untimely grave. Young Hemsworth was a grand son of the late Walter Hackett, who was so well known and respected.

Masonic.

At the regular meeting of St. Johns Lodge No. 68 A.F. and A.M., held at the Masonic Hall, Ingersoll, on Thursday evening last. Pastmaster Bro. Badden was presented by the W. M. on behalf of the lodge with a Pastmaster jewel. Pastmasters Worshipful Bros. Walsh, Kerr, Thompson and Warnock were present to witness the very pleasing ceremony:

To W. Bro. Jas. Badden, P. M.:
St. Johns Lodge No. 68.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—On behalf of St. Johns lodge No. 68, A.F. and A.M., G.R.C. Recognizing the able manner in which you have filled the Masters chair of this Lodge far the past two Masonic terms your devotedness to the cause and advancement of the principals of Free Masonry, and to your sterling qualities as a man and a mason. I have much pleasure in presenting you with this Past Masters Jewel as a slight token of respect and esteem. Trusting you may long live to wear it with credit to yourself and honor to the craft.

Fraternally yours,
J. C. Hegler,
Worshipful Master.

On Tuesday evening Bro. Wm. Thompson, P.M., was presented with a beautiful Past Masters Jewel, on his retirement from the oriental chair. The jewel was manufactured by H. Richardson, and is certainly very creditable to that extensive establishment.

Vote against the Scott Act if you want to have respectable hotels to stop at.—*Adv.*

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

Fine steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to raise the money by direct taxation lost by licensed revenue.—*Adv.*

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

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to encourage large quantities of liquor carried into the private house, and educate whole families to drink.—*Adv.*

The cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

A fine assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

Thirteen lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

THE SCOTT ACT.

What the Rev. R. Dobie of the County of Halton Says.

After the Scott Act had been in operation in the County of Halton for twelve months, the editor of the Milton *News* interviewed a number of the leading men of the county, and this is what the Rev. R. Dobie, among others, said:—

Rev. R. Dobie knew of none that the Scott Act had saved from drinking. He was confident that there was more secret drinking on the part of many, on the ground that "stolen waters are sweet." He did not doubt that there was more drinking now than at any other period. He thought the hotel-keepers had observed the Act fairly, had heard that liquor was to be had in other places. He thought the feeling of the people generally was against the Act and there was little doubt but what it would be repealed. The people would be thankful when they were delivered from it. He was not satisfied with the Act and could not exactly support a total prohibitory measure, but thought that the traffic should be regulated in some way. He thought it not unreasonable, that hotel-keepers should be compensated.

Town Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening last.

Members present—His worship, the Mayor, in the chair, Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Waterhouse, Walley, Nelles, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan, O'Connor, Matheson.

Minutes of last meeting read and signed by the Mayor.

Acc't from T. J. Thornton, wood for Mrs. Gibson '83, $3.25.

On motion, it was resolved, That Mrs. Roach be paid for her services in attending a poor woman in her confinement the sum of $6.00 and the Mayor sign an order for the amount.

The Market and Printing Committee brought in their report recommending that tenders be asked for the office of Market Clerk, his duties to commence on the 1st of April next, which was on motion adopted.

The Committee appointed to confer with the N. & W. Oxford Agricultural Society brought in their report stating that they had met a Committee of the Agricultural Society composed of Messrs. Cook and Casswell and proceed to the Agricultural Hall and found it in a good state of repair, and we find, to meet the views of the Society, it is necessary to build a wing of fifty feet, and would also recommend that the building be boarded up with siding at a probable cost of $30.00 to $35.00, the Society also want a building put up for refreshment room, and would recommend that no farther steps be taken until a satisfactory subscription list be laid before the council. We find it will be necessary to get a permit from the mortgagee before attempting to move the building. On motion, the above report was adopted.

On motion it was resolved, That the Council to now go into Committee of the whole, on the report of the Committe to appoint policeman, said report having been laid over for further consideration.

Council moved into Committee of the whole. Mr. Nelles in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. O'Connor and resolved, That the report of the Committee on the Chief Constable be amended by striking out all the words after the words recommended, and the following be added; That whereas the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1883, makes it imperative for town to appoint a Chief Constable and one other Constable at least, be it therefore resolved that this Council considers our present Chief Constable a most proper person to fill the office of Chief Constable, and that one other Constable be appointed by this Council to assist the Chief Constable in carrying out the By-laws of the Town.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Walley, seconded by Mr. Noxon, That the report of the Police Committee be adopted, and that this Committee do now rise and report the Report of the Police Committee as adopted without amendment.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes and resolved, That M. H. Gray be sustained in the position of Chief of Police at the same salary as formerly, viz. $25.00 per month and perquisites.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, and resolved that this committee do now rise and report the report of the police committee, adopted and amended.

Council resumed, the mayor in the chair. The yeas and nays being called for there voted nay 6, yea 6.

On motion it was resolved that Mr. Flood, the private constable paid by the citizens as night watchman, be presented by this council with a suit of clothes not to cost more than $20.00 and that the chairman of the finance committee procure the same.

On motion it was resolved to suspend rule 37 for the evening.

A resolution to procure the chief constable a coat and cap was lost.

A motion to procure the chief constable a suit of clothes was quashed on the yeas and nays being called for by 7 to 5.

A motion to procure the clerk a suit of clothes was lost.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved that mover have leave to bring in a by-law to regulate the issue of licenses for billiard tables, bowling alleys and shooting galleries.

By-law was then read a first, second, and third time and passed in committee of the whole.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Gibson, Seldon, and the mover be authorized to have prepared the necessary legal papers between this council and the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society on the basis of the resolution passed by the council and lay the same before the council.

On motion the council adjourned.

South Oxford Election.

Recapitulation of vote polled for each candidate at the several polling subdivisions of the Electorial District of the South Riding of the County of Oxford at an election held on the 5th day of March 1884:

Municipalities.	Cook.	Noxon.
Ingersoll, No. 1	35	80
" " 2	42	72
" " 3	29	75
" " 4	27	73
" " 5	44	86
" " 6	45	54
Tilonburg, " 1	69	33
" " 2	63	31
" " 3	78	30
Norwich Village, No. 1	68	34
" " " 2	127	32
East Oxford, No. 1	69	56
" " 2	74	52
" " 3	53	67
North Oxford, " 1	55	77
" " 2	53	58
West Oxford, " 1	46	69
" " 2	78	82
" " 3	65	83
Dereham, No. 1	60	57
" " 2	61	40
" " 3	57	58
" " 4	61	43
" " 5	87	23
" " 6	56	61
Norwich South, No. 1	61	39
" " " 2	41	43
" " " 3	40	61
" " " 4	42	63
" " " 5	46	53
Norwich North, " 1	40	46
" " " 2	63	55
" " " 3	78	41
" " " 4	50	35
	1963	1862

Majority for Cook 101.

George Perry,
Ret. Officer.

Vote against the Scott Act and do not destroy $500,000 worth of property. You gain nothing by it!—*Adv.*

To Hotel Keepers.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

A large stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to destroy our towns and villages.—*Adv.*

Finnian Haddie delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

The choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

Vote against the Scott Act, as it is not half as good a Temperance Law as Mr. Crooks' Act—*Adv.*

Caution to Smokers.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79

Read the amendments to the Crooks' Act in another column, and then vote against the Scott Act and for the Crooks Act and Provincial Rights.—*Adv.*

Letter from a Ratepayer.

To the Editor of the Ingersoll Chronicle.

Electors of Oxford, the question before us at present is this: Is the Scott Act as good a law for the regulation of the liquor traffic as the one we have at present, the Crooks Act, or Ontario Temperance Act?

A special objection I have to the Scott Act is that it is interfering with Provincial Rights. Our Ontario Government are the best qualified to arrange laws for the regulation of trade within the Province. Either shade of politics should guard these rights with an eye of the keenest jealousy. What are these rights is the question that is occupying the mind of the public, especially with reference to the liquor traffic. The Scott Act agitators are claiming that the Scott Act is a temperance or prohibition measure. On what ground they base their statement is more than I can understand, as it allows liquor to be manufactured within the county but as many distillers, brewers, etc., as choose to manufacture it. It also allows druggists to sell any quantity over a pint that doctors choose to give a certificate for, even by the barrel. It allows wine to be manufactured within the county on a license from a municipality. What is to hinder that wine being fortified until it is almost as intoxicating as whiskey? (See clause 7, page 24, pamphlet.) Is not this the most absurd and contemptible clas of legislation to license the manufacture and sale of wine and prohibiting farmers from manufacturing and selling their cider within the county except to the licensed druggist? Farmers surely have a right to demand equal rights with others, especially when cider is less intoxicating than any wine made and sold in this country. The wine manufacturers have surely had a good friend to look after their interests.

Wholesale licenses can be granted to anyone who chooses to take out one. (See clause 8, page 25, pamphlet.) They can also sell ten gallons to any person whom they have good reason to believe will take the liquor out of the county. I can easily understand that it will not be difficult to make them believe when they will have a good profit to back up that belief. When the county can be filled by these wholesale houses, druggists, brewers, distillers, wine manufacturers, and also by the convenience of outside counties and the host of travellers that swarm the road anxious to take orders, this county must surely be in the babyhood of innocence to imagine that dens where liquor will be drugged in the vilest manner will not spring up here as they do in other places. Below is an extract from the New Brunswick Courier: "The rum power is rampant in St. Stephen, and the Canada Temperance Act lies prostrate at his feet. Forty-four liquor shops, report says, in this town, twelve in Milltown and sixteen in Calais under the Maine law. The majority of these places are wretched hovels, where the worst kind of liquor is dispensed." The article proceeds to give a catalogue of disgraceful doings in those illicit dens on Sundays as well as Monday, and upon the situation bases an attack upon the Scott Act and upon those who were the means of securing its adoption. (See also letter from Halton with a host of names showing what is going on there.)

Although Mr. Morrow boasts that there is not a man in Halton who would sign a letter against the success of the Act, he is scarcely particular enough about what he states.

A very bad feature of the Scott Act is the habit that people get into of taking liquor home to their private houses, which is a more dangerous feature for the young men than the bar. Where do our young men first acquire the habit of drinking? At parties, oyster saloons (of course liquor is not sold there), New Year's calling, etc. Those who know society best tell me there is no doubt that these are the places.

The Scott Act makes no provision as our present law does, to prevent people who are drinking to excess from getting liquor. Our present law, the Crooks Act, makes a provision that the husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, guardian, or employer may give notice forbidding the sale to any person who is drinking to excess under a heavy penalty. They are also subject to an act for damages if any accident should occur to the person while he is in a state of intoxication. If this provision is carried out what more can we desire? There is also a provision in the Crooks Act prohibiting the sale to minors. No such clause is to be found in the Scott Act.

Under the restrictions and provisions of the Crooks Act, the number of hotels and other places has been lessened in this county to a great extent, fully one-half. The character of hotels as of hotel-keepers have been wonderfully improved; in fact hotels which are merely drinking places can no longer get a license. Every endeavour of the Crooks Act has been to give the public comfortable houses when they are travelling. What provision does the Scott Act make for hotels? None whatever. Hotel keepers can keep their places just as they please. They are not bound to furnish either bed or board to man or beast, or a warm room to make people comfortable when they come to town. Neither are they responsible for anything left in their possession, such as whips, robes, coats, and other parcels.

By the time we have had a three years' experiment it would without doubt take twenty years to get the hotels back to their present high state of respectability, as people when they have acquired bad habits don't forget them soon.

Our license commissioners collect from the hotels and other places in this county $7,777.42, which by the passing of the Scott Act we are bound to lose. Now, how is that money to be replaced? There is no other way possible but by direct taxation. How will that suit the rate-payers of the county? As you will see by a letter from Halton signed by a large number of the most successful and respectable business men there, the Scott Act is in every way damaging to the prosperity, morality and temperance elements of the county. We cannot therefore expect it to have anything but the same effect on our county. If the property in our towns shrinks in value what must necessarily be the result? The farmers of course will have to shoulder the burden both as regards the loss by license and the depreciation of town property. What is it that makes farms valuable in the county of Oxford? It is because our farmers have convenient and good markets. Destroy these markets and the value of the farms will be destroyed accordingly. In conclusion I ask every honest ratepayer who would not willingly destroy his neighbor's property to turn out without fear and vote down the most contemptible fraud of an Act that our statutes have ever been disgraced with.

Every man should vote. It is his duty to his country.

Ratepayer.

March 8th, 1884.

North Oxford.

Council met on Monday the 3rd day of March at Clerk's residence. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting of Council read and signed by the Reeve. Communications laid before the Council and read. Circular from Dominion Iron Bridge Company. Copy of resolution from County Council in reference to wire fences on side lines. Mr. Bott, account for gravel, laid over until next meeting of Council. John Brock, account for wood, supplied to Mrs. Carpenter. Circular from Messrs. Pratt and Tracy, publishers, of Stratford. Auditors present report of Treasurer's accounts for 1883, which was read. On motion the Auditor's report of Treasurer's accounts was adopted by the Council, and ordered to be printed in one of the Ingersoll newspapers, to be given to the lowest tender, and 200 copies for distribution. Petition from R. Williamson and others in reference to obstruction in the river Thames, between North and West Oxford, laid before the Council and read. On motion the Council took no action on the petition of Robt. Williamson, as they considered it a private matter. On motion the Reeve signed orders to pay the following accounts: John Brock, for wood supplied Mrs. Carpenter, $5; Mrs. Molson, indigent, of Beachville, $7; Angus Morrison and sister, indigents, $7; Mrs. Carpenter, indigent, of Thamesford, $5; John S. Henderson, constable, $6; Albert Connor, auditor, $6; E. D. Karn, for gravel for Governor's Road, $4; John Cameron, for gravel for Governor's Road, $2.20. On motion the sum of $300 was appropriated from the general funds of the Township for public improvements on roads and bridges, to be apportioned to the several divisions in a ratio with the assessment, and subject to the order of the several road commissioners. On motion the Clerk's salary was raised $30. On motion Council adjourned until the first Monday in April next, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m.

A. Hillsdon, T'p Clerk.

Ingersoll's revenue from the liquor licenses is over $2,000. Taxpayers of Ingersoll, do you wish to increase the already high rate of taxation by adopting the Scott Act, which does not PROHIBIT.—*Adv.*

Oysters, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

Vote against the Scott Act. It allows druggists to sell any large quantity on a doctor's certificate.—*Adv.*

The best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

Vote against the Scott Act. It is a fraud on society.—*Adv.*

Letter from H.B. Beard, Esq., Q.C.

Woodstock, March 10th, 1884.

To the Editor of the Ingersoll Chronicle.

Sir,—I am informed on authority, the accuracy of which I cannot doubt, that some of the supporters of the Scott Act when met with the assertion that the act puts the producer of cider on the same footing as the producers or vendors of other intoxicating liquors, reply that the act does not interfere with the sale of cider within the county to which the act is made to apply.

I am further told that when these people are referred to the printed copy of the act now being distributed by them through the county, they reply that section 99 of the act as there printed is not a correct copy of the actual statute, and that the letter supports their view. Such a mis-statement as this should be promptly corrected.

The whole of section 99, as printed in the pamphlet, is word for word the same as in the original act.

I copy here section 99, sub-sections 1 and 5, which are the only ones bearing on the subject:—

99. From the day on which this part of this act comes into force and takes effect in any county or city, and for so long thereafter as the same continues in force therein, no person, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medical purposes, or for *bona fide* use in some arts, trade or manufacture, under the regulation contained in the fourth sub-section of this section, or as hereinafter authorized by one of the four next sub-sections of this section, shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give, to any other person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage and part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating.

Sec. 5. Provided also, that any producer of cider in the county, or any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city, may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this act is then in force, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at a time.

If this be compared with the corresponding sections in the pamphlet it will be seen there is no inaccuracy in the pamphlet. It will further be seen that the manufacturers of cider can only sell in quantities of not less than ten gallons, and that only "to druggists for medicinal purposes or for use some art, trade or manufacture," or to such persons as purpose to remove it wholly out of the county.

It is an error to suppose or assert it can be disposed of in any other way within the county. I am also informed it is supposed, or at all events *asserted* (which, of course, is a very different thing), that the effect of sections 108 and 109 is to prevent a person from bringing into and keeping in this county for his own use any intoxicating liquor whatever. This view, however, is an entire mistake. These sections only refer to persons guilty of the offence created by section 100, viz., the "exposing or keeping for sale, barter or gift."

I see again a correspondent states as follows: "On page 27, clause 109, it will be found that every private family can keep 20 gallons of liquor in their own house." From this expression the reader would be apt to infer no more than 20 gallons could be so kept. This is a misapprehension. The section in question has no reference whatever to private persons keeping liquor for their own use. Such persons, provided they procure it out of the county, can keep *any* quantity.

They are limited only by their inclination and their means of paying for it. I remark in conclusion, however, persons' views may differ as to the policy of the Scott Act, all should unite in regarding with suspicion any advocacy which rests upon a denial of the text or misrepresentation of the meaning of an act of parliament the real meaning of which is singularly free from doubt.

Your obedient servant,
H. B. Beard.

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1 05
Fall Wheat	1 05	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 08
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	70	to	75
Oats, "	33	to	34
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	10	to	09
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	8 00	to	9 00
Hay, per ton	9 50	to	10 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 09	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 28	to	0 30

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring 100 lbs.	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 00	to	2 75
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	13 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	20	to	22
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	25
Cheese,	12	to	13½
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	25	to	00
Geese, "	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks, "	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

FARM AND DAIRY.

On Friday evening a very largely attended meeting of the patrons of the Cathcart cheese factory took place. All expressed themselves well pleased with the result of last season's work.

Mr. Harold Eagle, formerly maker at the Cox factory, Dorchester, has been engaged as maker by the Bismarck Cheese Company for the coming season. This factory has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is expected that the business will be doubled for the coming season.

The Bismarck Cheese Co. advertised for a maker in The Chronicle and Dairyman and received seventeen applications. This speaks volumes for this paper as an advertising medium among dairymen throughout the whole province.

Following is the report of the Verschoyle cheese factory, owned by Mr. E. Hunter:—total milk received, 1,515,145 lbs.; cheese made, 150,294 lbs.; lbs. of milk to make lb. of cheese, 10.07; average price 11c.; total money received at factory, $16,546 70. R. Cuddie has been re-engaged for the coming season.

We learn from the *Beacon* that Mr. T. Ballantyne, M.P.P., who stored up immense quantities of cheese in different parts of the Province last fall, is making large shipments of it to Europe by way of Portland. It was formerly considered rather risky to use this route during the winter season, but the results so far have been very satisfactory. The cheese are packed in the best refrigerator cars, which preserves them from injury in the coldest weather.

The first annual general meeting of the Harris Street Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co. was held at the Harris Street Hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 19th. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—Directors, Messrs. N. Smith, T. L. Newton, H. Gregg, E. G. Bodwell, E. G. Poole, W. Wilkinson, James Stevenson, S. D. Embury, R. Mayberry. Auditor for the Company, T. M. Walker; Auditor for the Directors, W. H. Cook; Salesman, W. Wilkinson; The Directors re-elected N. Smith, President, and re-appointed T. R. Mayberry, Secretary. The following is a summary of the business done by the Company for the season of 1883: No. lbs. milk received at factory, 1,508,832; No. lbs. milk to make a lb. cheese, 10.19; No. lbs. cheese manufactured, 147,995; amount of money received, $16,179.70; average price per lb. 10-93-100c.

BORN.

Sutherland.—In Ingersoll, 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Sutherland (at Ellis') of a son.

Lewis.—In Dereham, 7th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. Lewis of a daughter.

Lee.—In West Oxford, 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Lee of a daughter.

McCarty.—In Ingersoll, 11th inst., the wife of Mr. H. D. McCarty of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Garner—Matheson.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. L. Cameron, Thamesford, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Chas. Garner, Thamesford, mail carrier, to Mrs. Jane Matheson, only daughter of Mr. Adam Henderson, East Nissouri.

DIED.

Quinn.—In Dereham, on the 9th inst., J. B., son of Mr. Robt. Quinn, aged 5 years.

Paine.—In Ingersoll, on the 11th inst., Martha, wife of Mr. David Paine, aged 77 years.

Little.—In Dereham, on the 7th inst., J. R., son of Mr. Thos. Little, aged 10 months and 21 days.

Vote against the Scott Act if you don't want to increase your taxes to an alarming extent.—*Adv.*

J. S. PARKER,

Professor of Music, late pupil of Dr. Spark, Boro' Organist, Leeds, England, now organist and choir master C. M. Church, Woodstock, is open to give lessons in

Vocal and Instrumental Music

(Piano and Organ.) Will be at

Daily House, Ingersoll

From 9 to 12

NEXT THURSDAY

Address—Drawer 60, Woodstock.

—THE—

SCOTT ACT

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as he won't have the trouble then to make his apples into cider. He can let them rot or let the hogs eat them.

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as his taxes will then be much heavier. He wants something, of course, to do with his money.

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as he will then bring the whiskey home and the family can all have a glass.

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as he will then be able to drive a long distance to get what he wants, as his own towns will be destroyed.

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as there will be no hotels to put up at, and it will be cheap and comfortable to let his family and horses put up on the street.

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as there will be lots of low drinking done where pretty girls serve the secret bar.

EVERY FARMER

Should vote for the Scott Act, as it strikes a death-blow at Provincial Rights.

A BORROWED UMBRELLA.

The party that borrowed the Umbrella either from The Chronicle office or my Hotel, with J. B. cut in the handle, will, when it quits raining, please return to

JAS. BRADY.

March 12th, 1884. 1592

FARM TO RENT.

Being Lot 23, Con. 7, Dereham, containing 150 acres, 110 acres cleared, balance timbered, and good buildings. For further particulars ap ply to

DANIEL LINTZ,
Salford.

March 13th, 1884. 1592c

FOR SALE.

A House and Barn, Cow House underneath, with 4½ acres of land, being the last lot on King Street West, in the Corporation of Ingersoll. Possession one month from date, March 10th, 1884. If not sold by 10th April will be let. For particulars apply to

JOHN ATKINS,
Near the premises.

March 13th, 1884. 1592t

STRAYED.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 24, Con. 2, Dereham, on or about Jan. 1st, 1884, one sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FLAHERITY.

March 13th, 1884. 1592c

EASTER FAT CATTLE FAIR.

THE OXFORD

FAT STOCK CLUB

WILL HOLD AN

EASTER FAT CATTLE FAIR

ON

THURSDAY, APRIL the 3rd, 1884,

At which prizes to the amount of

$100 WILL BE OFFERED

Fair to be held on the

MARKET SQUARE, WOODSTOCK.

For Prize List and Rules apply to the Secretary or any of the Directors.

N.B.—The above Fair will be an excellent opportunity for farmers to bring forward their cattle for sale, as efforts will be made to have a number of prominent export and home buyers on the ground.

E. W. CHAMBERS, President.
JOHN CRAIG, Sec.-Treas.

March 13th, 1884. 1592c

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY!

Pursuant to a judgment made in a certain cause of

KOYL VS. McKENNY,

And bearing date the 25th day of February A. D. 1884, there will be sold with the approbation of H.B. Beard, Esq., Q.C., Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Woodstock,

By Jas. Brady, Esq., Auctioneer,

—AT—

LAMBERT'S HOTEL,

IN THE

VILLAGE OF SPRINGFIELD,

—IN THE—

COUNTY OF ELGIN

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on

Friday, 28th of March, A.D., 1884,

The following lands and premises, together or separately:

1. All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and eing in the Township of South Dorchester, in the County of Elgin, containing by admeasurement

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,

Be the same more or less, being composed of the North-West part of lot Lettered "B," in the Ninth Concession of the said Township of South Dorchester, and butted and bounded as follows, commencing at the North-west angle of said lot; thence south parallel with the western limit of said lot to lands deeded to James Sherrit in the south end of said lot; then east parallel with the southern boundary of said lot forty-six rods and two-thirds of a rod; thence north parallel with the said western limit to the northern limit of the said lot; thence west forty-six rods and two-thirds of a rod, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Also:—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of South Dorchester, in the County of Elgin, containing by admeasurement

FIFTY ACRES,

Be the same more or less, being composed of the east half of the south half of Lot Number Two, in the Eighth Concession of the said Township of South Dorchester.

The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid, to be given by the said master.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth purchase money payable on day of sale and a sufficient sum with such one-fourth to make up two-thirds of purchase money on each parcel within 30 days from the date of sale, without interest. The balance to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, payable one-third in 2 years, one-third in years, remainder in 5 years from date, interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly. The purchaser to have the option to pay the whole of the balance of the purchase money within one month after date of sale, without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. For further particulars apply to JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., Toronto; J. F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll; the Auctioneer, or

J. C. HEGLER, Plaintiff's Solicitor. H. B. BEARD, Master at Woodstock.

Dated the 11th day of March A. D., 1884. 1592i

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

Peterborough, Oct. 15, 1883.

A. Norman, Esq.—Dear Sir.—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with lascivious and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.

Yours

FARM AND DAIRY.

Channel Islands Cattle.

The most popular cattle of the present day are the Jerseys. These cattle are from the small island of Jersey the largest of the Channel group which lies in the English Channel near the coast of France but which are part of the British domain, having come to England with the Norman conquest and remaining attached to it through all the vicissitudes of nearly a thousand years. This group of islands consists of four, viz., Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, the last a mere rock. The largest is only a little more than 20 miles across it, but it has more cows upon its exceedingly fertile and pleasant island than any other locality of its size in the world, and a greater profit is derived from them by the owners than from any other race of cows, as we shall show in the following description.

Notice was first drawn to these Channel Islands cattle about 50 years ago, when they began to be popular among the owners of country villas and mansions in England as ornamental cattle for the lawn. At that time this group was known as the Alderney islands, and consequently the cattle were called Alderneys irrespective of the exact locality whence they came. Of course the largest island sent out the most cattle, and as the demand increased the Jersey farmers became jealous of the reputation of other stock and restricted all connection with other islands. They bred their cattle more carefully and soon created a special distinctive character for them, and they became known as Jerseys. This name has been applied to this class of cattle for 20 or 30 years and the term Alderney is only now applied to the cattle of that island. In like manner the Guernsey cattle which are distinct in color and form from the other two breeds have their own distinctive name, and the term Channel Islands cattle is only used to designate the three breeds as a special class valued very highly for their particular qualities and character.

The most prominent breed is the Jersey. This is rather small in size, deer like in form, generally fawn in color, varied with white or gray or even black at times, with large full prominent black eyes, a flat, broad face, a fine slender head, narrow chest, thin neck, deep flanks a form generally wedge shaped from front to rear, fine bones and in the best specimens a large evenly shaped udder; but in inferior ones the udder is larger behind having the fore part scant and drawn up and of quite inferior capacity. A good Jersey cow has also a fine black short incurved horn, a remarkably yellow bone, a bony appearance and gives exceedingly rich milk. A portrait of a Jersey cow, "Nellie," owned by the writer, given here a few weeks ago, is typical of an excellent Jersey cow. This cow gave over 700 lbs of butter in 18 months between two calves and since then has come in again, and is now giving 16 quarts of milk, and 16 lbs of butter weekly; 7 quarts of her milk give a pound of butter, and thus her milk has 6⅞ per cent. of butter in it. There are a good many Jersey cows that have done better than this, but the average yield of these cows is not more than half as much.

As with all other pure breeds the great value of the Jersey is for crossing upon the common native stock for the purpose of improvement. This the Jersey does very effectively and the use of Jersey bulls in American butter dairies has considerably increased the produce and improved the quality of butter made. A good native cow crossed with a well selected Jersey bull produces a cow in every respect equal to an average pure Jersey, excepting for breeding, and some of the grade or half bred Jerseys are equal to the very best of the pure bred. It is in this respect, more than for their actual yield of milk and butter or any other productive quality, that the purebreeds of farm animals are most truly valued.

The Alderney is a smaller, slenderer and lighter colored animal than the Jersey but yet in form is a counterpart of it. The color is generally light fawn and white. It is not so copious a milker as the Jersey, but its milk is equally rich in cream. There are very few Alderneys in America, and most of those called by this name are really pure bred or grade Jersey.

The Guernsey is not so popular an animal as the Jersey, but this is no doubt because it has not become fashionable among wealthy amateur farmers and dairymen. Nevertheless this breed is no doubt an equally valuable one. It is larger and not so slender and graceful in form; its color is reddish yellow mixed with white, and varying from red to a light orange yellow. It is better fleshed and a Guernsey steer will make a very good carcass of beef. It is a large milker and the milk is rich in butter, the color of the butter being a deeper yellow than that of the Jersey. The best cows of this breed in America at this time yield 17 lbs of butter in a week, but the average is about 10 lbs. For an average yield the Guernsey will surpass the Jerseys, but the Guernsey cows are larger and consume more feed; consequently for profit there is very little to choose either way.

The manner in which the cows of this class are kept and managed gives them a very quiet and docile disposition. In their native country they are always tethered out to pasture and are fed and cared for by women, and being of extremely high value are used with the greatest kindness and care. They are therefore naturally pets and gentle to handle. This quiet disposition no doubt has a considerable effect upon their productive quality, for none of their food is wasted in nervous excitement or restless agitation. The cow eats her food with a good appetite, calmly ruminates, digests perfectly, and turns all its food to good use. But of course all this depends upon her keeper, for no other cow will suffer more from neglect and ill usage than high bred ones of these breeds.

Ensilage.

We have never seen the points of ensilage better summarized than in the following, taken from the *Agricultural Gazette*, London:

Again, the cost of securing ensilage will not exceed the cost of making hay; our experience enables us to say it costs less. Moreover, we can only make hay when the sun shines, whereas with the other the sun is a factor that does not influence the operation. This being so, the question converges to and very narrow issue—viz., this, the relative of the given quantity of grass made into hay, good or bad, as chance may befall, as compared with the same preserved uniformed good, in silo.

We must confess that none of the published experiments on this point that we have seen are altogether satisfactory. Yet enough is known to lift the matter from the region of doubt, and to render this matter of grass preserving a question of the very first importance, alike to owners and occupiers of land.

Notes.

Unless the crop can be got in early oats are safer than barley. Barley, if late sown, is usually below standard weight, and then it is almost unsalable except for feed. Light weight oats, on the contrary, will commonly sell for as much per bushel by weight as will those that are heavier. The same weight when measured out by the peck or half peck goes farther.

The old saying, no grass no cattle, no cattle no manure, no manure no crops, is as true to-day as when first spoken. Grass takes care of him who sows it. The meadow is the master mine of wealth. Strong meadows fill big barns. Fat pastures make fat pockets. The acre that will carry a steer carries wealth. Flush pastures make fat stock. Heavy meadows make happy farmers. Up to my ears in soft grass laughs the fat ox. Sweet pastures make sound butter. Soft hay makes strong wool. These are some of the maxims of the meadow. The grass seed to sow depends upon the soil, and here every man must be his own judge.

Injury is sometimes done to heavy soils by plowing in Winter or early Spring when the ground is filled with water. The bottom of the plow in such cases compacts the clay subsoil, pressing it in a smooth surface, which hardens during the Summer and becomes almost impervious to water. Fields that are plowed only in the Spring, and at a nearly uniform depth, have sometimes a hardpan just where the keel of the plow has pressed down the earth. When the soil is baked hard by drought it is almost impossible to break up this crust, and the failure to do this is the reason why much of the Winter wheat is killed, as this hardpan keeps water near the surface.

We believe it a mistake to neglect to handle heifers before they come in with their first calves. It is much better to put them in with the other cows and handle their udders and stroke their bodies, do anything that tends to render them gentle and accustomed to being handled than when they drop their calves; they do not feel so nervous at being milked and will save you many a hard word that will subsequently rub a sore spot on your conscience.

Calves are sometimes lost by putting two or more in a pen together. They lick each other and get hair into their stomachs, which often proves dangerous in the care of high bred animals.—Regularity in feeding and milking is an important point. The same cows should be milked in like regular order night and morning.—The finer ensilage is cut up the better. Even frosted corn properly ensilaged is relished by cattle. No fodder proves so satisfactory for ensilage as corn.

It is sometimes a good plan where sows can be kept in a warm basement in a barn to allow them to farrow late in Winter. The pigs will be more valuable as they will be made of marketable size for porkers earlier in the season. But the warmest quarters will not prevent the necessity for watchful care about the time pigs are to be dropped. It is worth while sitting up all of one night to save a litter of pigs. One danger from sows farrowing in Winter is that they will become feverish and destroy their young. Lack of green food is the cause of this tendency. Feeding with roots or with bran, rather than with more heating food, will prevent this difficulty.

There are many reasons given why creamery butter, as a rule, sells higher than dairy butter. The secret of it probably lies here. It is better butter, and one prime reason for its being better is because the man who makes the butter does not own the milk and therefore has to stand the criticism of those who do furnish it. When a man has fifty or a hundred persons wondering why he does not get the highest market price for his butter he is very apt to do it. When the butter makers owns all the milk he is too easily satisfied with the quality of his make of butter.

In an address before the Northwestern Dairymen's Association at Maukato, Minn. last month, Mr. C. R. Beach of Whitewater, Wis., under the head, "Is dairying a better business for the Farmers of a new Country than Grain raising," said: Grain growing will always be a necessity, and combined with stock, may also prove a profitable undertaking, but excessive and exclusive grain growing is a thing to be avoided. The tendency of exclusive grain growing is not of a refining and educating influence to the average man. Exclusive grain growing, through disappointment and misfortune have resulted in much misery and the loss of many homes, but I have yet to learn of the first failure of a dairyman through embarrassment in his affairs. Even were dairying as uncertain as grain growing its superiority would consist in the fact that while the former decreases the fertility of the soil the later increases it. Then, the dairyman has the advantage of cost in transportation of his produce. Dairy farming offers a field of highest skill and intellect. The adaptability of the Northwest for dairying purposes with its rich soil, luxuriant grasses, and cheap lands, must be patent to every eye."

Domestic Recipes.

WARMED POTATOES.—Slice cold potatoes quite fine, fry in a little butter or nice beef drippings, season with pepper and salt, and when browned turn over a half cup of sweet cream. Heat and serve at once. Excellent.

A HINT TO BREAD MAKERS.—Ruth Kent writes: "Tell housekeepers in your Hints how much quicker and better their bread will rise if they warm the flour in the oven for a few moments instead of stirring it cold as it comes from the barrel into the sponge, thus chilling the yeast. Also warm the flour before kneading into loaves in the morning."

Don't boil tea.

Boil eggs from 20 to 30 minutes when wanted hard. Ten minutes makes the yolk of an egg hard and soggy, while 20 minutes makes it light and mealy.

Try a piece of lemon instead of soap for removing dirt from the hands. This is particularly good for hands which chap in winter

ONE EGG CAKE.—One egg, one large spoonful of butter, two cups of sugar, one small cup of sour milk, two-and-a-half cups of flour, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Nutmeg or lemon to flavor.

PLAIN CAKES.—One-and-a-half teacup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one small cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus. Flour to mix. Flavor with nutmeg. Roll one-half inch thick, cut in round cakes and bake quickly.

RUDOLPH'S DIRECTIONS FOR FRENCH PIE CRUST.—One pound of flour, one-fourth pound of butter, one-fourth pound of lard, three-fourths pint of cold water. Stir with a knife.

EXCELLENT ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, half a cup of water that has been boiled, yelks of five eggs, two cups of flour, grated rind and juice of one orange, one teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar half a teaspoonful of soda and a little salt. Bake in layers. Icing for cake. Beat the reserved whites of four eggs to a froth stir in powdered sugar until quite stiff, add grated rind and juice of an orange. Put the cakes together with this. If you wish to cover the top of cake with icing, make stiffer with powdered sugar.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors will agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used." Such a recommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

It's much easier to lay plans than it is to hatch them.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y.

The man who lives to fast is bound to die to quick.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dakota, writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the throat, lungs or bronchial tubes. Trial bottles free at Gayfer's drug store. Large size $1. 90t

I'm looked in slumber," murmurs the prison bird in sleep.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

There are but few that have never suffered almost intolerable pain from Toothache, Neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting offensive medicines to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at Gayfer's and Kneeshaw's.

The most appropriate pastry for free lunch counter—sponge cake.

MERITS PROVEN.

Dollar upon dollar is frequently spent on the faith of recommendations for articles entirely worthless. Not so with McGregor's Speedy Cure; you are not asked to purchase it until its merits are proven. Call at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's and get a free trial bottle, and if not convinced it will cure you of the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Etc., no matter of how long standing, it costs you nothing. Sold in 50c. and $1 bottles. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

Dobbs says tailors would make splendid dragoons, they charge so.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Dorthrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. It have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

Pigmy Trees and Human [illegible]

In some ways the Chinese and Japanese gardeners are the most successful of any in the world. They can control and direct the growth of plants to a degree that seems really marvellous until the principle upon which it is done is known, when, as in many other matters, it becomes quite simple.

The Chinese have such a strong liking for the grotesque, and unnatural, that the handiwork of their gardeners is not as pleasing as that of the Japanese gardeners. The Chinese understand the dwarfing of trees; but their best work is in so directing the growth of a tree or plant that it will resemble some hideous animal which is only fit to exist in a nightmare.

The Japanese, on the contrary, are remarkable for their love of what is beautiful and graceful, and consequently, ugly forms find no favor with them. Every Japanese has a garden if it be possible; but, as space is valuable in Japan, only the very rich can have large grounds, and the family in moderate circumstances must be content with a garden often smaller in area than the floor of one of our hall bedrooms, in a narrow, city house.

Nevertheless, that small garden must contain as many objects as the large garden, and, of course, the only way of accomplishing the desired result is to have everything in miniature. It is no uncommon thing to see a whole landscape contained in a space no greater than the top of your dining-table. There will be a mountain, a stream, a lake, rocky grottoes, winding paths, bridges, lawns, fruit trees, shrubs and flowers; all so artistically laid out as to resemble nature itself. In the lake will swim wonderful, filmly-finned gold and silver fish, and not unfrequently the tall form of a crane will be seen moving majestically about the tiny landscape.

This seems wonderful enough; but what will you think when I say that almost the same landscape is reproduced on so small a scale that the two pages of *St. Nicholas*, as it lies open before you, can cover it! In this case, a tiny house is added; delicate green moss takes the place of grass, and glass covers the lake where the water should be. Counterfeit fish swim in the glass lake, and a false crane overlooks the whole scene, just as the real crane does the larger landscape. The mountain, winding walks, bridges, and rocky grottoes are in the little landscape; and real trees, bearing fruit, or covered with dainty blossoms, are in their proper places.

These trees are of the right proportions to fit the landscape, and they are, consequently, so tiny that one is tempted to doubt their reality; and more than one stranger has slyly taken the leaves or fruit between the fingers, in order to make sure that the dwarfs is truly live, and are not, like the fish and crane, mere counterfeits. These miniature landscapes have been successfully brought to this country; and on one occasion a lady of San Francisco used one of them as a centre-piece on the table at a dinner-party, greatly to the wonder and admiration of her guests, who could hardly be convinced that the almost microscopic apples on the trees were genuine fruit.

And now comes the question—how is the dwarfing done? The principle is simple. The gardener merely thwarts nature. He knows that, to grow properly, a tree requires sunlight, heat, moisture, and nourishment from the soil. He takes measures to let the tree have only just enough of these to enable it to keep alive.

To begin, he takes a little seedling or cutting, about two inches high, and cuts off its main root. He then puts the plant in a shallow dish, with the cut end of the root resting against a cone, to retard its growth by preventing nourishment entering that way. Bits of clay the size of a bean are put in the dish, and are so regulated in kind and quantity as to afford the least possible food for the little rootlets which have been left on the poor little tree. Water, heat and light are furnished the struggling plant in just sufficient quantities to hold life in it without giving it enough to thrive on. In addition, any ambitious attempt to thrive, in spite of these drawbacks, is checked by clipping with a sharp knife or searing with a red-hot iron.

After from five to fifteen years of such treatment, the only wonder is that the abused tree will consent even to live, to say nothing of bearing fruit.—*St. Nicholas.*

The English Sparrow and the Robin.

"Where did you come from so early?" said the English sparrow to a robin redbreast one cold February morning.

"From a lovely orange grove in the South," replied the robin.

"Well! you had better have stayed there," said the sparrow; "we shall have more snow, and what will the robin do then, poor thing?"

"Look here!" said the robin, "I'm a natural born American, and won't stand any such airs from foreigners;" and, so saying, he attacked the sparrow so fiercely that his lordship was glad to slink away and hide his head under his wing, poor thing. "Well!" said the robin, after his declaration of independence, "I think I shall go back, after all? It does seem rather stormy, and it's always best to take good advice, no matter if you don't like the way it is offered."—*St. Nicholas Almanac.*

—The Copland system of asphaltic wood pavement, introduced in London, is claimed to meet some of the most important requirements for the purpose which have hitherto been unfulfilled, and, though more costly at first than some other methods of roadway construction, its durability and satisfactory wear more than meet that point. The advantage of simplicity is at once presented, namely, a bed of concrete, with a layer of asphalt over it, upon which are laid transverse courses of red pine blocks, with intermediate spaces; these spaces are filled in partly with heated mastic asphalt, and then with coarse lime and gravel grout, flushed with hot air, to the surface of the roadway. Finally, about an inch of rough gravel is spread over the whole, and left to be worked in and compacted by the ordinary effect of traffic.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

The priest's—While there's life there's Pope.

JOSEPH RUSAN, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me." Frauds may imitate Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in appearance and name, but in everything else they are dead failures.

The dunn's—Where there's a bill there's a pay.

JABESH SNOW, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was both I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

The creamationist's—One good urn preserves you, brother.

THE extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over 40 years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

The plumbers—It never drains but it costs.

USE the Star Dyes if you want brilliant and fast colours.

The bird dealer's—All that twitters is not sold.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them.

The son-in-law's—A bride cometh before a squall.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incompurable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and fluids.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Turning out $60,000,000 Dozens of Eggs and 600,000,000 Chickens a Year.

"If I owned all the hens in this country," said the marketman, as he counted out a dozen eggs and put them in a customer's basket, "and had a place to pasture them in, all I would ask would be ten years in business, and I'd make it very warm for Vanderbilt."

"How's that?" asked the reporter.

"How's that? Why, easy, that's how. Maybe you don't know, young man, that over 26,000,000 cackles, announcing the birth of the same number of eggs, kept the farmer boys busy every day last year gathering in the efforts of over 36,000,000 hens? But they did. Well, those efforts for 365 days resulted in 9,500,000,000 separate and distinct eggs, or 800,000,000 dozen, as near as I can calculate. Now, it took just 750,000,000 dozens of those eggs to supply the demand for Tom and Jerries, puddings, hard and soft-boiled eggs, egg nog, and ham and eggs in this country last year, and eggs was eggs at that. I figure that 30 cents a dozen, for 1883, was about the average price. Thirty cents a dozen for 750,000,000 dozens climbs plumb up to the comfortable little purse of $225,000,000. There's nothing mean about me, and if I had the handling of those onenggs of the nation's hens, I'd be satisfied with a profit of two cents on a dozen.

"What would be my little divy? Well, if I haven't forgotten what old Daboll drummed into me, I make it out that when the old year died I would lug home something like $15,000,000, clean and slick, ahead of the game. Ten years of that, and I think I could sit down with the boys and stay with as heavy a jack pot as any of 'em."

"What would become of the other fifty million dozens?" asked the reporter.

"There you are again!" replied the marketman. "If I owned all the hens there's another little item that would keep me from worrying about the punctuality of the rent and the infallibility of the gas meter. Last year must have been a good one for people visiting in the country, for folks broiled, fricasseed and roasted something like 600,000,000 chickens, young and old. That used up the little balance of 50,000,000 dozen eggs. That 50,000,000 dozen of eggs were turned into chickens that gobbled up $300,000,000 of the hard-earned coin of this realm, ciphering the thing down close at fifty cents a chicken. I don't deal in poultry, but from the size of the diamond pins of the ones that do, I don't hesitate a minute to say that there can't be less than five cents profit on every chicken they sell. Old Daboll comes up again and lays it down for a nickel-plated fact that if I owned all the hens in this country I would have to make two trips home from the shop at the end of the year, for here I would have $15,000,000 more piled in the till to be carried away and stuffed in the stocking, and $15,000,000 is plenty for one man to carry at one time.

"So you see what a nice nest egg I'd have at the end of ten years. And you'd hardly believe that New York city would chip in about one-thirtieth of the whole pot every year, would you? But she would. Last year it took 25,000,000 dozens of eggs to satisfy her, and she paid $9,000,000 to get them. Now, New York State only keeps hens enough to lay about 8,000,000 dozen, and so, of course, we have to go knocking around all over the country and part of Canada to keep up with the cry for eggs. It would take all the eggs that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts hens are responsible for to supply this city with all the eggs it wants. The 25,000,000 eggs used here last year, if laid in a single line, one after another, without a hair's space between them, would reach from Boston to San Francisco. I tell you there's a big thing waiting for someone who can get a corner on hens."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Hooks and Eyes.

For more than a dozen years the manufacture of hooks and eyes for women's and children's dresses may be said to have been dead, buttons having superseded them. But there are indications that hooks and eyes are again to come into use, at least to a considerable extent. If this should prove to be the case, it will gladden the hearts of some who have preserved their machinery from the scrap heap. Thirty years ago the State of Connecticut had manufactories within her territory that produced these little articles to the value of $112,000 annually at fifteen cents a gross. Previous to 1830, or thereabout, hooks and eyes were made by hand and sold at $1.50 per gross.

The machines for making hooks and eyes are quite ingenious, those for the hooks being capable of making ninety per minute, and those for the eyes one hundred and twenty per minute. That for making the hooks takes the wire from a reel through a straightener, cuts off the wire to the exact length, when a blade strikes the piece in the middle of its length, and two side blades moving simultaneously bend the wire double, laying the two halves of its length close together and parallel. Then two pins rise, one on each side of the ends of the wire, to form the eyes of the hook, and two semi-rotating pushers bend the ends round the pins, making the eyelets for sewing the hook or to the fabric. The unfinished hook is still perfectly flat, when a horizontal pin and a vertical bender working upward curve the double end of the hook, and a presser flattens the end to a "swan bill."

The eye is formed in another machine, but by means of similar appliances. Brass wire is used for silvered hooks and eyes, an iron wire for the black or japanned goods. The silver coating is made by mixing an acid precipitate of silver with common salt and the cream of tartar of commerce to produce a paste. Certain proportions of this paste and of the brass hooks and eyes are placed in a tumbling barrel, and by attrition and affinity the brass and silver unite. The articles, as they come from the tumbling barrel, are of a lustreless white, but are polished by being placed in cotton cloth bags with bar soap and rubbed with hot water under the vibrating arm of a washing-machine.

WELL REWARDED.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by John Gayfer. 90t.

The judge's—Make way while the Court fines.

FOR rough conditions of the skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap, 91t

A counter fit—A ready-made suit.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

High and dry—A thirsty giraffe.

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE.

Wherever introduced Hagyard's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Geen, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says: "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale." 91i

To gamble is a sin, unless you win.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87t

Something is wanted to cure the eruption of Vesuvius.

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.

It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that Afflicted him for thirty five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion. 91i

"Oh, hayn't I got the sand?" sings the sugar dealer.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downe's Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

As this world goes it is easy enough for one to get around.

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels are promptly removed by National Pills. 91t

A Great River of the North.

The most interesting part of the journey was the passage of the Columbia. The bar at the mouth of the river is a great hindrance to its free navigation, and vessels are often detained for days, and even weeks, waiting for a favorable opportunity to cross. We waited five days outside in the fog, hearing all the time the deep, solemn warning of the breakers. Our steadfast captain, as long as he could see nothing, refused to go on, knowing well the risk. At the end of the fifth day he entered in triumph, with a clear view of the river, the grandest sight I have ever seen. The passengers seemed hardly to dare to breathe till we were over the bar. As we passed into the river, I sat on deck, looking about. I had long looked forward to seeing this immense river, seven miles broad, rolling seaward, and the great line of breakers at the bar; but no one can realize, without actually seeing it, how much its grandeur is enhanced by the surroundings of interminable forests and the magnificence of its snow mountains. The character of the river itself is in accordance with everything about it, especially where it breaks through the Cascade Mountains in four miles of rapids, and still higher up, shut between basaltic walls, rushes with deafening roar through the narrow passage of the Dalles, where it is compressed into one eighth of its usual width. For a long time I could not receive any other sensation or admit any other thought but of its terrific strength. The Indians say that in former times the river flowed smoothly where are now the whirling rapids of the Cascades, but that a landslide from the banks dammed up the stream and produced this great change.—*Life in Puget Sound.*

Like the Valley of Death.

In the gas works at Twenty-third and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, one gets an idea of the valley of death. Here is the deadly cross-fire like that through which the nonchalant Cardigan galloped. Two double rows of retorts, that must be heated for forty-eight hours before they have the proper temperature for gas-making, stretch clear across the building. In this lane of fire men work.

"When I come out of there, after twenty-eight minutes' work on my four retorts," said one to the reporter, "I can put my hand on top of my head and feel my blood leaping. I can roll up my sleeves and see it bounding in my veins. For seven or eight minutes after that, when I press my hand on my heart as hard as I can, it seems as if the heart would jump through it. I am not a drinking man, and I am a strong one. To those who have that fire without and that wild-fire within, as many of them have, not being able to do their work without stimulants, I can imagine what it must be. I have on rare occasions and long ago—for I have been here fourteen years—taken a glass of whiskey before going on. Upon my life, sir, I could feel the blood boiling within me. That ice-water there, of which every man drinks from ten to fifteen quarts a day, positively tastes warm until you get two or three cups of it down. That, with oatmeal in it, is the best thing a man can drink."

"How long do men last at the business?"

"Some only three or four years, others five or six, a few much longer."

Speaking in Public.

Orators, they say, are born, not made; but a man who is determined to succeed in any undertaking can generally do so. If, then, you are called upon to speak in public, prepare yourself for the ordeal. Give your subject close, clear thought; read extensively the cream of the best authors upon the subject; then give the best thoughts to applying what has been learned by the first impressions.

In regard to gaining control of the audience it must be borne in mind that there is but little difficulty the first time because mere curiosity and sympathetic interest will assure it. This fact often ruins a speaker by making him over-confident the second time, thus leading to failure.

A man should never assume that he is to control his audience without the utmost skill. A successful speaker must learn how easy it is to lose his audience. An audience will always give its unreserved attention to any one who is telling something understandingly that they didn't know before. As a permanent investment it is worth infinitely more to impart knowledge clearly and concisely than to tell the most racy stories.

An audience will give its unreserved attention when it is known there is to be something entirely new well told. A man must talk for the sake of his audience, and not for his own sake. The multitude of talkers are failures because they have no foundation for permanent success, have never acquired intelligent self-control, have not learned to hold an audience. These are not gifts, they are acquisitions. A man must train himself to read wisely, think keenly, speak only when he has something worth saying, and say it so clearly and concisely that it is no serious effort for them to take and keep the fact or theory given them.

Fine Clothes.

We need not to cry out against Bethlehem, but let us cry out against ourselves, for we are as ill in all points as they were. I warrant you, there was many a jolly damsel at that time in Bethlehem, yet amongst them all there was not one found that would humble herself so much as once to go to see poor Mary in the stable, and to comfort her. No, no; they were too fine to take so much pains. I warrant you they had their bracelets, and fardingals, and were trimmed with all manner of fine and costly raiment, like as there be many now-a-days amongst us, which study nothing else but how they may devise fine raiment; and in the mean season they suffer poor Mary to lie in the stable; that is to say, the poor people of God they suffer to perish for lack of necessaries. But what was her swaddling clothes wherein she laid the king of heaven and earth? No doubt it was poor, peradventure it was her kerchief she took from her head.—*Tyndale.*

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Cannibals look upon the son of a missionary as a broth of a boy.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. 91t

Play-tonic affection—Going out between the acts at the theatre.

DANGER TRAPS.

Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond a possibility of rescue. Take a cold or cough in time and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagyar's Pectoral Balsam. Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence. 90i

The orange crops of Florida are now worth over $1,500.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of this complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Mobile is trying to run off the tramps by inflicting heavy penalties.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

FOR ALL AGES.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will find renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young hastening to early decay will also find in this revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying. 91i

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

A little son of John Spinks, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G. T. R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without benefit, and amputation was proposed, but Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried, which gave prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint. 91i

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of Dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar troubles. 91i

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver-Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes, Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Larkline, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms,

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

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TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
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2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
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6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

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J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,
BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.
OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.
THOS. WELLS. F. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,
BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.
OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,
L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,
M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames street, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,
SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Exide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.
Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,
SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,
PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.
January 31st, 1884. 1586v y

VIOLIN TUITION.
P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.
For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store.
Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

JAMES BRADY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
INGERSOLL, ONT.,
Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country.
Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882, 1493

S. G. BURGESS,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOODSTOCK.
For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements be made.
Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,
THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,
Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.
Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moments notice.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

THE MOLSONS BANK
INGERSOLL BRANCH.
BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE on England and the United States. Issues Drafts on all parts of Canada. Deals liberally with farmers.
Allows Interest on Deposits, Which canbe withdrawn at any time.
C. W. CLINCH, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK
OF CANADA.
CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000
INGERSOLL BRANCH.
THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.
Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.
W. M. SMITH. Manager.

ImperialBankofCanada
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.
Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.
Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.
D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.
INGERSOLL BRANCH,
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS
—AT—
R. W. WOODROOFE'S
JEWELLERY STORE,
Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 29. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1593.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Com'y
OF ENGLAND.
Head Office for Canada,
217 St. James St., Montreal.
☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.
☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.
Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.
Every desirable Form of Policy Issued
H. O'CONNOR, JR.,
GENERAL AGENT
Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.
Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559-y

TOWN
WOOD YARD.
Dry and Green Wood.
STOVE AND CORD
Delivered to all Parts of the Town.
Orders may be left at
WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S.
—OR AT—
JOHN A. McINNES & CO.
Wood Yard near the Mills.
Dec. 27, 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD
DRUGGIST, - INGERSOLL,
—SELLS—
Burdock Blood Bitters,
Warner's Safe Cure,
Shiloh's Consumption Cure,
Golden Fruit Bitters,
All the Popular Patent Medicines.
Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.
Jan. 9th, 1884. 1583

VANCE'S BAKERY
continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.
Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,
Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh,
Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.
A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.
Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.
R. VANCE,
Thames Street.
☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

CAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.
Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 first doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.
Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.
Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.
Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Bolton, Monkton, Vt.
Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I gave up to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.
Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.
Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after I was pronounced incurable by doctors." Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.
Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.
Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.
Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.
Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.
Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and had suffered thirty years."
Eldridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.
If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.
LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY
WILTON & GOLLAN, P.
Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.
The attention of the smoking public is respectfull called to our celebrated
LITTLE DOT
—IT IS THE—
Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.
None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship
Ask for the
"LITTLE DOT."
WILTON & GOLLAN
Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WM. C. BELL
Having bought the Lumber belonging to the
Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER
And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all
Carpenter & Joiner Work
Entrusted to him. He will also
Contract for Buildings!
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making
VENETIAN BLINDS,
Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.
Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. WM. C. BELL. 1558

Some Old Considerations.

BY J. HERBERT MORSE.

The Puritan lies in his tomb—
A grand fellow was he in his day;
But now he's so bothered for room
He'd have hardly the space to pray
Should he rise on his knees.

Not a foot from him down below
Great Sachem Paupmunock lies,
With his kettle of corn and his bow,
And both he might use, could he rise
And sit at his ease.

Right over the two is my bed,
Delightfully propped on the great;
And here at my ease overhead
I rest on two pillars of state,
And I sleep very well.

If they muttered a word under ground,
I dare say 'twould come to my ears;
But I've heard not the slightest sound,
And they've slept there two hundred years
So the records tell.

I muse as I think of them there,
And sometimes I laugh to myself,
As I say—What a fine old pair,
But how easily laid on the shelf,
When we youngsters came.

The Sachem sang in his throat,
The Puritan twanged through his nose;
We sing a more lively note
Of the ruby red and the rose;
In the end 'tis the same.

We too shall hobble away
From the merry folk and the fire;
"Good-bye," to the singers shall say,
And pass from the lute and the lyre
From the folk and the flame.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

"How are you Miss Twining?" he said, nodding Claire's hand till she herself withdrew it. "I hope you're well. I hope you're as well as the rest of 'em."

Claire sat down while she answered: "I am quite well Mr. Brady." Her visitor at once seated himself beside her, leaning his face toward her own. "I am sorry that both Mrs. Bergemann and Sophia are out," she went on, with the desire to bridge an awkward interspace of silence.

"Oh, I ain't, not a bit," said Brady, ardently contradictory. "I'm glad of it, Miss Twining. I wanted to have a little chin with you." He laughed at his own slang, crossed his long legs, and leaned back on the lounge which Claire was also occupying. At the same time he turned his face toward his companion.

Claire felt that decency now compelled her to offer a certain acknowledgment. "I want to thank you for those lovely flowers," she said. "They were beautiful, and it was very kind of you to send them."

He began to sway his head slightly from side to side. It was his way of showing nearly every emotion, whether embarrassment, perplexity, chagrin, or even mollification.

"Come, now," he began, "you didn't really think a lot about 'em, did you?"

"I liked them very much," returned Claire. She was watching him, in all his unpleasant details, though very covertly. She was asking herself, in the dispassionate reflectiveness born of her calculating yet feverish ambition, whether she could possibly consent to be his wife if he should ever ask her. The remembrance of his great prospective wealth dealt her more than one thrilling stroke, and yet feelings of self-distrustful dread visited her also. She feared lest she might commit some irreparable mistake. She was still very ignorant of the world in which she desired to achieve note and place. But she had, at the same time, a tolerably definite understanding of some things that she aimed to do. Her talks with Thurston had let in a good deal of light upon her mind. She had not lost a single point in all his explanatory discourses.

"I'm glad you did like 'em," said Brady, examining his radiant rings for an instant. "They cost a heap of stamps," he added, suddenly lifting his head and giving her an intent look. "But I don't mind that. I ain't a close-fisted chap, especially when I'm fond of anybody. I guess you've seen that I think a deal about you. I can't talk flowery, like some chaps, but that don't matter."

At this point he suddenly took Claire's hand; his face had acquired a still more sulky gloom; it was clouded by an actual scowl.

"Look here, now, Miss Twining," he said, "I never expected to get married. I've had some pretty nice girls make regular dead sets at me—yes, I have—but none of 'em ever took my fancy. You did, though. I stuck it out for two or three weeks, and I daresay I kept giving myself clean away all the time. But I saw't wasn't any use; I'm caught, sure; there ain't any mistake about it. We'll be married whenever you say. I'll do the handsome thing—that is, father will. Father's crazy to have me settle down. He's worth a lot o' money—I s'pose you know that. He'll make you sing when he sees you—I ain't afraid he won't. We can have a slambang stylish wedding, or a plain, quiet one just as you choose. And don't you be alarmed about too big a difference between you and I. Father may kick a little at first, but he'll come round when you've met once or twice. He'll see you're a good, sound girl, even if you ain't as high up, quite, as he'd want me to go for. There, now, I've broken the ice, and I s'pose it's all fixed, ain't it?"

Claire had been trying to withdraw her hand, for several moments, from the very firm grasp of this remarkable suitor. But, as Brady ended, she literally snatched the hand away, and rose, facing him, contemptuous, and yet calm because her contempt was so deep.

"It is impertinent for you to address me like this," she said, in haughty undertone. "You have no right to take it for granted that I will marry you. In the first place, I do not like you; in the second place, I think myself by no means your inferior, but greatly above you as regards breeding, education, and intelligence; and in the third place, I would never consent to be the wife of one whom I do not consider a gentleman."

She at once left the room, after thus speaking, and saw, as she did so, that Brady's face was pale with rage and consternation. His insolent patronage wounded her more than she knew. On reaching her own room she had a fit of indignant weeping. But, by the time that Sophia and Mrs. Bergemann returned from their drive, she was sufficiently tranquil to betray no sign of past perturbation.

That evening Sophia went to one of her "sociables." A male friend called for her, and they were driven together to the entertainment in question, with superb yet innocent defiance of those stricter proprieties advocated in higher social realms. Mrs. Bergemann retired somewhat early, and Claire was left alone, as it happened, with Thurston, who chanced to drop in a little after nine o'clock. Just before Mrs. Bergemann left the drawing-room, she contrived to whisper, in garrulous aside, with her plump face quite close to Claire's, and all her genial, harmless vulgarity at a sort of momentary boiling point: "I shouldn't be surprised, dear, if he should pop to-night. And if he does, I ain't sure that you hadn't better have him than Brady, for he's ever so rich, though the other'll get the Sixth Avenue store and two or three millions o' money behind it. Still, please yourself, Claire, and don't forget to leave the hall gas burnin' for Sophia when you go upstairs."

Claire was in a very interrogative mood to-night. "I should like to have Mr. Brady explained a little more fully," she said, when Thurston and herself were again seated side by side,

Her companion gave a soft laugh. "I thought that we had exhausted that subject," he said. "It is not a very rich one, you know."

"I don't want you to tell me anything about his character as a man." Claire quickly replied. "But I want to find out his standing in society."

"He has no standing in society," said Thurston, with instant decisiveness.

"Do the people of whom you have spoken repeatedly—those whom you term the best class, I mean—entirely refuse to know him?"

"Not at all. They have never been called upon to know or not to know him. The best class is in a different world altogether. Perhaps Brady is aware of their existence; he may have read of their entertainments in the newspapers, or he may have seen them occasionally at watering-places. But that is all. His self-importance prevents him from realizing that they are above him. He is essentially and utterly common. He is surrounded by a little horde of sycophants who worship him for his money, and who are, in nearly all respects, as common as himself."

"You mean the set of people with whom Sophia associates?"

"Yes. I mean the rich, vulgar set of which you have so frequently seen specimens in this very room."

Claire seemed to muse for a short while. "But the others?" she soon asked. "These people who hold themselves above the Bergemanns—are they all refined and cultured? That is, are there any Bradys among them? Are there any Mrs. Bergemanns or Sophias?"

"I should emphatically say not. One may meet people among them who are by no means models of propriety or of high-breeding, but only as exceptional cases. They are generally found to be ladies and gentlemen; I don't know two more comprehensive words than these for just what I desire to express. Of course I have no large moral meaning now. I would merely imply, that in outward actions at least, they preserve the niceties. Their occasional deeds of darkness may be as solidly bad as anything of the kind elsewhere. I should be very loath to describe them so saintly. But they are usually polished. Quite often they are rank snobs. Still oftener, they are stupid. Their virtues might best be explained negatively, perhaps. They don't shock you; they are not crude; they haven't forgotten that a verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; they don't overdress themselves; they rarely shout in talking, and . . . well, for a final negative, they never tell the truth when its utterance might wound or annoy."

Claire had seemed to be listening very earnestly. She did not respond with her usual promptness. Her tones were slow and thoughtful when she at length said: "Are they what you would call aristocracy?"

"I don't know why they are not. They are incessantly being compared, to their own disadvantage, with the aristocracies of foreign lands. But I have travelled considerably in my time, and on the whole I prefer them to all similar bodies. There is less sham about them, and quite as much reason for original pride. Every so-called moral, perhaps; they illustrate what certain austere critics like to call the failure of republican ideas. But I've had so many friends among them that I can't consider any institution a failure which is responsible for their development."

"And it is very hard to become one of their number," Claire said, after another little pause. She did not put the words as a question,

"You seem to think it hard," Thurston answered. Rare as was any impulsive order of speech with him, this slight yet meaning sentence had nevertheless found utterance, almost against his will.

It was his first reference to the episode which both vividly remembered, though in far different ways, and which had cast round their subsequent intercourse even when directed upon the most mundane topics, a delicate glamour of sentiment plainly perceptible to each. Claire dropped her eyes, for a moment, then suddenly lifted them, while the pink was perceptibly deepening in her cheeks.

"Let us suppose that I am not speaking of myself," she said. "Indeed," she went on with a soft, peculiar smile that had hardly lighted her lips before it fled, "you have told me that my gate into the kingdom of the elect is through—well, through matrimony." She now looked at her companion with so subtle a blending of the arch and the grave that Thurston, in all the solidity of his veteran experience, was baffled how to explain it. "Suppose," she suddenly announced to him, "that I should marry Mr. Brady. He is your abhorrence I know. But if he put his millions at my disposal, could I become the great lady you and I have talked about?"

Thurston was stroking his moustache, and he now seemed to speak under it, a trifle gruffly, as he answered her.

"Yes," he said, "I think you could—provided Brady quitted the world after marrying you,"

Claire gave a little rippling laugh. "They would never allow him to be one of them?" she asked, in tones, whose precise import her hearer still failed to define, and which impressed him as midway between raillery and seriousness.

"No, never. If he has proposed to you, my poor child, don't for an instant flatter yourself that you can use him as a ladder by which to climb up into your coveted distinction."

These words were spoken with a commiserating ridicule. Tried a man of the world as he was, Thurston had of late been so deeply wounded that he now felt his wound bleed afresh, at an instant's notice, and deal him a severe pang. But Claire, quite forgetting to make allowances, flushed hotly, and at once said:—

"I never told you that Mr. Brady had proposed to me. And I do not think it proper or civil for you to throw in my face what I have put to you in the shape of a confidence."

"Marry Brady. By all means marry him," said Thurston. He had not been so bitterly offended in years.

Claire felt conscience stricken by the recollection of her own thoughts just previous to Brady's offer. She had permitted herself to weigh the question of whether or not marriage with such a man might be possible. Then had come the sharp sense that it would be degrading. For this reason she was now humiliated beyond measure, and hence keenly angry.

"I shall not marry him," she said, her lip faintly quivering. "Why do you speak to me like this?" Tears of shame now gathered to her eyes, and her voice notably faltered. She found no more words to utter. She felt that she was in a false, miserable position. She felt that she deserved Thurston's contempt, too, since she had given him, stupidly and rashly, a hint of what had passed between herself and the man whom they both despised.

Thurston rose and placidly faced her. He was so angry that he had just enough control left to preserve tranquility.

"I don't know that I have said anything very hard to you," he began.

"Yes, you have," retorted Claire, her voice in wretched case. She knotted both hands together while she spoke. She was still seated.

Thurston went on as if there had been no interruption. "But if I tell you the plain truth I don't doubt you will think me hard. I will tell it because you need it. You are still a mere girl, and very foolish. I am profoundly sorry for you. You have no possible regard for that frightful young millionaire, and yet you have permitted yourself to think of marrying him. Such a marriage would be madness. You would not accept me because you thought me old, but it would be better if you married a decent man of ninety than a gross and arrogant ruffian of twenty-three. But whether you do sell yourself in this horrid way or no, it is a plain fact that you are in danger of committing some terrible folly. I see by your face that you do not mean to heed my words. But perhaps if you listen to them now, you will recall them and heed them hereafter."

"No," cried Claire, tingling with mortification, and seizing on satire as a last defensive resort against this deserved rebuke, whose very justice revealed her own culpability in a clearer light; "no, if you please, I won't listen! I shall ask, instead, that you will kindly grant me the liberty of purchasing my own sackcloth and collecting my own ashes."

She half turned away from him, with glowing face, as she spoke; it was her intent to beat a prompt retreat; but Thurston's firm, even tones detained her.

"I warn you against yourself," he went on. His anger had cooled now, and melancholy had replaced it. "You have some fine traits, but there is an actual curse hanging over you, and as a curse it will surely fall, unless by the act of your own will you change it into a blessing. It is more than half the consequence of your land and your time, but it is due in part, also, to your special nature. In other countries the women whom fate has placed as it has placed you, are never stung by ambition like yours. They are born *bourgeoises*, and such they are contented to remain. If they possess any ambition, it is to adorn the sphere in which their destinies have set them, and this alone. They long for no new worlds to conquer; their small world is enough, but it is not too small to hold a large store of honest pride. All over Europe one finds it thus. But in America the affair is quite different. Here, both women and men have what is called 'push.' Not seldom it is a really noble discontent; I am not finding fault with it in all cases. But in yours, Claire Twining, I maintain that it will turn out a dowry of bitter risk if not woeful disaster. I exhort you to be careful, lest it prove the latter. Don't let your American 'push' impel you into swamps and quicksands. Don't let it thrust you away from what is true and sterling in yourself. Be loyal to it as a good impulse, and it will not betray and confound you like a bad one. You can do something so much better than to wreck your life; you can make it a force, a guidance, a standard, a leadership. You can keep conscience and self-respect clean, and yet shine with a far surer and more lasting brilliancy on this account . . . Good-by. If I should never see you again, I shall always hope for you until I hear ill news of you. And if bright news reaches me, I shall be vain enough to tell myself that we have not met, talked, argued—even quarrelled, perhaps—without the gain on your own side of happy and valued results." . . .

Thurston passed from the room, swiftly, and yet not seeming to use the least haste, before Claire, strongly impressed and with her wrath at a vanishing point, could collect herself for the effort of any coherent sort of reply.

She had caught one very clear glimpse of his face just as he disappeared. His hazel eyes, troubled, yet quiet, had momentarily dwelt with great fixity on her own. As she afterward recalled this parting vision of a face grown so familiar through recent weeks, it appeared to her solely in imaginative terms. It ceased to be a face; it become a reproach, a remonstrance, an advice, an entreaty.

Immediately after his exit she sank into a chair, feeling his late words ring through mind and heart. She had never liked him so much as at that moment.

She had a sense that he meant to avoid seeing her again. But she did not realize through how much vivid novelty of experience she must pass before they once more met. If any such prescience had reached her, she would have gone out into the hall and plucked him by the sleeve, begging him to return, filled with consolatory designs, eager that he should abandon all thoughts of permanent farewell.

But as it was, she let the hall-door close behind him, and sat staring at the floor and saying within her own thoughts: "He is right. I am in danger. I can save myself if I choose. And I will save myself in time!"

She clenched both hands as they dropped at either side, and her eyes flashed softly below their shading lids.

CHAPTER XI.

She was wholly unprepared for the intelligence, a few days later, that Thurston had gone, in the most sudden manner, to Europe. The Bergemanns, mother and daughter, were both amazed by the departure of their legal adviser, without a premonitory word from him on the subject and apparently at such brief notice. Claire, in the midst of her own consternation, sharply dreaded lest some suspicion should dawn upon them that she was concerned in this precipitate change. But in Mrs. Bergemann let fall any hint that such was her belief, it was made in the hearing of Sophia alone; and the latter had accounted from the first, as we know, a fiction that Thurston's regard for her friend could partake of lover-like tenderness. The letter which he had written to his client, announcing that he had sailed, gave no reason for his abrupt course. It was a letter somewhat copious in other respects, however, and made thoroughly plain the fact that the partner of him who wrote it would in every way defend and supervise the interests of Mrs. Bergemann. "I shall probably be abroad some months," ran Thurston's written words, "but during that time rest sure that all details of the slightest importance with respect to your affairs shall be safely communicated through Mr. Chadwick."

Mr. Chadwick soon afterward presented himself. He was a lank man, of bloodless complexion and irreproachable manners. "I think he's a regular wet blanket," said Mrs. Bergemann, with critical cruelty, "after dear, high-toned Mr. Thurston. He was high-toned, Claire, wasn't he?" she persevered, with a sidelong, timorous look toward Sophia, who chanced, besides Claire, to be present at the time.

"Now, ma," broke in Sophia, accompanying this vocative with a tart gesture of remonstrance, "Claire doesn't know a bit better than you or I do whether he was high-toned or not. Do you, Claire?"

"I think almost everybody who ever met him," said Claire, answering the appeal, "must have seen it very clearly."

She spoke this with nice composure. But she was inwardly dismayed, wounded, almost tortured. For many succeeding days she contrived to absent herself from all Sophia's guests. Brady had totally disappeared from her experience; he no longer presented himself at the house. He was secretly fearful lest Claire might publish the fact of his proposal broadcast among the adherents, with whom he stood supreme as their moneyed and autocratic leader. He suffered those torments of humiliation which only a small soul, with small views of things and an immoderate vanity, has learned the petty trick of suffering.

It is by no means hyperbole to state that he inwardly cursed Claire for being the girl within whose power he had put it to say that she had actually repelled his superb matrimonial advances. Longer concern with so unwholesome a creature would be idle for the chronicler, especially since henceforth he drops out of our record somewhat as Slocumb did, and with a scarcely more chivalrous exit.

Claire now passed through a period of extreme repentance. Her old longings had vanished; she silently planned for herself, with ascetic enthusiasm, a future of humility and obscurity. She was a zealot in a totally new way; she had abandoned all thoughts of marrying, and had conceived the idea of mentally fitting herself to become a governess.

With this end, she spent hours in the library. Incapable of doing anything by halves, she now bent the full force of her strong will and capable intellect toward obtaining a proper educational competence. She swam far out, so to speak, into the blue waters of knowledge, and breasted them with good, vigorous strokes. She was, for the time at least, passionately in earnest.

Thurston's farewell words rang incessantly through her memory. She would crush down all that American "push" once and forever. She would steer from the perils against which he had warned her, by one broad, divergent swerve. Her renorse and resignation held a poetic ardor of kinship. Her past longings had indeed been a folly, and as such she would unvaryingly treat them. She would be consistent henceforth, and seek only what lay within her lawful scope of action. She was like the convert to a new faith, and she had all a convert's intensity of fervor.

From her two friends, however, she chose to guard with caution the secret of this change. It was now the early portion of June, and the fierce heat of summer had literally leapt down on the city after several weeks of raw, inclement May weather. The judgment long ago passed upon our climate, that it has a summer, an autumn, a winter, but no spring, had been more than fully confirmed. The city was wrapped all day in a torrid drowse; the pavements lay either in bleak glare or breathless shadow. On the benches of the parks, where spots of dusk were wrought by overbrowing branches, groups of jaded citizens huddled together in moist discomfort. The cars tinkled sleepily; the omnibuses lagged in rumbling sloth; foul smells beset the nostrils, even from genteel quarters of the door-ways of high-priced restaurants. People looked up at the wool-like pallor of the sky, and wished that it would darken into the cooling gloom of a thunderstorm.

But Claire scarcely minded the heat. She had known the fetid miseries of a Greenpoint summer. Those spacious chambers and halls of the Bergemanns' so ill-built mansion were delicious indeed by contrast. Striped awnings had been affixed to each window, whose scalloped edges would flap in chance wafturres of breeze, while the stout bunting above them changed the sunny rigors outside to a continual soothing gloom.

It was true that she had no sympathy with hot weather; she liked an atmosphere in which quick movement was always possible. But she was nevertheless very much at her ease here and now. She read; she studied; the library, bathed in a tender dimness, pleased her with its vague rows of books, its rough rich carpeting, its dark, massive wood-work. She had, for a time, that exquisite feeling of the scholar who clothes himself with silence, solitude, and repose, and who lets the outer world touch him through soft, impersonal yet cogent mediums.

During this interval she was completely happy. It was the old self-surrender of the *devote*. Literature was henceforth to be her cult, her idolatry. The mere process of reading had always been one of ease and speed with her. Past training helped her now in the way of method, and she also began to learn how to learn. Her French readings were frequent. Sophia had a French maid with whom she often conversed. Her proficiency in the language soon became marked and thorough.

But suddenly her new contentment was shattered, and by a rude stroke. Mrs. Bergemann began to talk of leaving town. Claire almost felt, at first, as in the ground were giving way beneath her feet. She could only accompany her friends to a watering-place in the position of a dependent and pensioner. Her sea airy must stop, because her relations with Sophia must of necessity lose all their instructive character. "You would never continue our readings, Sophia," she said, "in a crowded hotel, where you would have countless distractions."

"Oh, yes, I would, Claire," was the alert reply. "We'll keep it up just the same. You'll pack a few books in one of the trunks, and I'll promise to be a good girl; you needn't feel a bit afraid. Ma's decided on Coney Island. Now, don't look so glum, as if you didn't have a friend in all the world. You've been sort of queer lately; you talk slower, somehow, and you stick up there in the library nearly all the time. But you're still my own nice Claire. I swear by you, dear girl, just as I always did. If there's anything on your mind I won't ask you what it is."

"There is something on my mind, Sophia," Claire said. "But you must not ask me what it is just yet. I will tell you soon." Yes, I hope to tell you quite soon."

She went with them to Coney Island. They engaged rooms at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. The books had been packed and brought, but very few of them were ever opened.

"It's not a bit of use, Claire!" Sophia affirmed, after the lapse of about five days. "We can't manage it. There's always something happening, as you see. Besides, nobody works here. Everybody idles. It's in the air. Let's take a vacation."

"Why, yes, girls," said Mrs. Bergemann, at this point, with motherly persuasion. "You better just lay up some health for next winter, and quit the books till we get home. Or p'raps we may get tired of this place 'fore the summer's through, an' go somewheres where it ain't so lively—I mean some lazy place like Lake George or the White Mountains. Then books and reading will fit in kinder natural. But I don't think I'll care to leave here for a good, big while. I ain't ever seen anything like it before. If we could only go driving here, now, and them horses wasn't eating their heads off over in the city, why t' would be a reglar paradise. Sophia, I've just rec'lected that I came to this very spot twenty years ago if it's a day, with poor pa! We was a young couple, then . . . that girl was'nt more 'n a baby, Claire. We took her along. Pa carried you, Sophia. The brewery was't started in them times, an' . . . well, I guess we got along with about five hundred dollars a year, over at the small saloon at Hoboken."

"Now, ma, you need n't go into such very close particulars, please!" chided Sophia, whose large, warm heart was not democratic enough always to stand the intense humility of certain maternal reminiscences.

"Pshaw!" said Mrs. Bergemann with a good-humored laugh; "we don't mind Claire. She's one of us. Besides we're up here in the bedroom, not down on that crowded piazzer. Well girls, as I was saying, pa and me came here that day, an' I declare to goodness the place was only a bare strip o' sand with a few little shanties here and there that they called hotels. And just look at it now! Three monstrous palaces, and all New York streaming down every decent afternoon, It's like enchantment. I can't believe I'm where I was twenty years ago. I'm afraid I must be dreaming. But if I am I don't want to wake up; I want to keep right on till the first o' September."

"Only a few years ago the island was very much as you describe it twenty years ago," said Claire, who had dipped into a small descriptive handbook telling about the marvellous growth of this unique and phenomenal watering place.

"I s'pose I ought to find it a little bit too gay," pursued Mrs. Bergemann presently, in reflective afterthought. "Poor pa has been gone such a short time." Here the lady heaved an imposing sigh, which her massive bust made no less visible than audible. "But I can grieve just as well by mixing in with folks as if I was hung round with crape and stuck off alone somewhere. Everybody's got their own ways o' grieving, an' I ain't goin' to forget poor pa merely 'cause I look about a little, and make my second-mourning kinder stylish. Not a bit of it!"

Mrs. Bergemann certainly showed the courage of her opinions, as regarded the sort of grief due her departed spouse. Her laugh was loud in hall, in dining-room, or on piazza. Her costumes tinkled with black bugles, or rustled and crackled in sombre, yet ornamented grandeur.

It is probable that grief may have dealt her real pangs, and yet that the irrepressible growth and warmth of her spirit kept always at bay the gloom and chill of grief. Her nature was not a shallow one; she could feel with depth and force, but she could not mope or even muse; solitude was hateful to her; she was gregarious; she wanted to hear the voices, and look into the faces of her kind.

In spite of her German origin she was excessively representative, from a purely American stand-point. Her very vulgarities—and they were certainly profuse—possessed a wide, healthful sincerity. Her enormous

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884.

THE Winnipeg Board of Trade favors the Torrens system of land transfer.

IT is understood that the prorogation of the Ontario Legislature will take place at the end of this week or the beginning of the next.

THE Toronto *Canadian* (Tory) says:—The *Mail* and its managing director may well hide their heads with shame at the disgrace they and their confreres from across the border have brought on the Conservative party in Ontario.

WE are glad to see that the removal of the site of the agricultural grounds and buildings is being pushed so energetically. The Council having responded favorably to the scheme adopted by the Agricultural Society of N. and W. Oxford, the directors have had a meeting in relation to the above, and under the management of the three gentlemen who have been appointed a special committee, we have no doubt matters will soon assume business proportions, and by next Fall we will have an exhibition worthy of the name, the benefits of which will be visible to all who have the welfare and prosperity of Ingersoll at heart.

IT is the swiftness and accuracy of the blow that has struck terror to the heart of the corruptionists, says the *Globe*. They had deluded themselves into entertaining the idea that because Mr. Mowat is a quiet, unassuming Christian, therefore he would be found weak and vacillating. The corruptionists have found out their mistake. They have discovered that Mr. Mowat's Cabinet can carry out to its perfection a plan requiring the exercise of the greatest courage and skill. Had the slighest whisper of the intention of the Government leaked out, had there been any delay or hesitation, the criminals could, and doubtless would, have escaped from justice. As it was the arm of justice fell silently but irresistibly. Not one detail of the Government's plan of campaign seems to have gone astray. No sooner were the acts of bribery complete than the law was set in motion, as it were in the twinkling of an eye, or the closing of a steel trap.

THE *Globe* says:—We have frequently of late called attention to the immense mischief which the prevalence of bribery and corruption was doing to Canada. One of the very greatest of the evils it wrought was that public opinion was almost paralyzed by it. Men had become apathetic and indifferent, and ceased to give more than a passing thought to the most important public questions, or they were sunk in despair and thought that nothing could be done to bring about a better state of things until the country had sunk so low that it could go no lower. Then perhaps the people could be aroused from their lethargy and something could be done. The exposure of the attempt to bribe the Ontario Legislature has stirred public opinion to its very depths. Men of all parties and of all classes denounce the crime and the perpetrators of the crime. Public feeling should not be satisfied with this. Good men of all parties should now make an earnest effort to fulfil the duty they owe the country by stamping out corruption effectually and thoroughly.

COST OF GAS.

Statement from Various Towns and Cities.

The Kingston Gas Company at their recent meeting submitted an interesting report, giving the price of gas in the several cities and towns of the Province, quantity produced, etc. It is as follows:

Kingston—Last year the cost of manufacture was $1.62 per thousand, and by the time the gas reaches the metres of the consumers, leakages, etc., had increased that figure to $2. The gas supplied in Kingston is away above the government standard, which is 12 candle power. Kingston gas is 22 candle power, and, therefore, just as cheap at $3 per thousand as the 12 candle power is at $1 50.

In Belleville the price of gas is $2 50 per thousand, and the city pay $20 each for 158 lamps; 6,500,000 feet per year is made.

Brantford, $2 50; $20 each for 101 lamps; quantity made, 8,000 000 feet.

Brockville, $3; $24 each for 90 lamps quantity, 4,000,000 feet.

Dundas, $2 50 to $3: $20 each for 30 lamps; quantity 2,500,000 feet.

Guelph, $3; $22 each for 105 lamps; quantity, 5,000,000 feet.

Hamilton, $1.87½; for stoves, $1.50; $18 each for 430 lamps; quantity, 30,000,000 feet.

Ingersoll, $3; $22.50 each for 35 lamps; quantity, 2,000,000 feet.

Kingston, $3; $13 each for 122 lamps till 12 o'clock; quantity, 6,000,000 feet.

Listowel, $2.50, same for lamps; quantity, 1,000,000 feet.

Napanee, $3; $600 per year for 30 lamps; quantity, 2,000,000 feet.

Ottawa, $3; $22 each for 353 lamps; quantity, 25,000,000 feet.

Port Hope, $3.50; $20 each for 65 lamps; quantity, 2,500,000 feet.

St. Catharines, $2.50; $22.50 each for 170 lamps; quantity, 10,000,000 feet.

Stratford, $2.50; same for lamps; quantity, 4,000,000 feet.

Toronto. $1.50 to 1.75; $22.75 each for 2,198 lamps; quantity, 175,000,000 feet.

Montreal, $1.50; $22 each for 1,700 lamps; quantity, 180,000,000 feet.

Windsor $2.25 $15 each for 75 lamps; quantity, 4,000,000 feet.

Woodstock, $2.50; $23 each for 33 lamps; quantity, 3,000,000 feet.

Quebec, $2; for cooking, $1.50; $20 for 385 lamps; quantity, 30,000,000 feet.

An illicit whisky still has been discovered near the village of Ancaster.

A box of powder with a fuse attached was discovered in the Birmingham postoffice.

A man sixty years of age committed suicide by hanging near Belleville on Saturday.

Ninety-nine employees have recently been discharged from Grand Trunk workshops.

There are over 30 deserters from the American army in Windsor. A reward of $30 induces a number of persons to act as detectives, who get a deserter intoxicated, induce him to cross the river, and then hand him over to the authorities. Deserters are now up to the dodge, and intend to keep a watch at both Windsor and Walkerville ferry landings and stop brother deserters from falling victims to those detectives.

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

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingunious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

A HUGH CONSPIRACY.

Attempt to Bribe Members of the Local House.

Two of the Plotters Arrested and Put in Prison.

THE SPEAKER PRODUCES EIGHTEEN ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS.

Messrs. Bunting, Meek, Wilkinson, Kirkland and Lynch Implicated.

Trial of the Accused—Bail Refused.

A scene unparalelled in the history of the Local House last Monday night. Shortly after the House opened, telephone wires running into the House were cut by order of Government Detective Murray, and immediately afterwards F. T. Kirkland was arrested in the lobby of the House and taken to the police station. About the same time John A. Wilkinson, of Cobourg, was arrested in the Walker House, and taken to the police station. The charge against them is attempting to bribe supporters of the Government.

Mr. Mowat rose in his seat, and in a few studiously calm, and even for him deliberate words, stated that he had something of the most startling character to tell the House. There had, he said, been a

CONSPIRACY TO PURCHASE VOTES

carried on in that building. The Speaker, he understood, had received certain letters, which he asked should now be laid before the House.

Then arose Mr. Speaker. He produced two large envelopes addressed to himself. One of these he opened. It was from Mr. McKim, member for N. Wellington. It was very short. It stated that Mr. McKim had been approached by the notorious J. A. Wilkinson, one of the chief bribers of the Dominion bribery brigade, and had been paid no less a sum than $1,000 to influence his vote, and this money in ten $100 bills Mr. McKim enclosed to the Speaker. The second letter was one to a similar effect from Mr. Balfour, of South Essex, who had received $800 from one Kirkland, for a similar purpose.

The effect upon the House of this disclosure was indescribable. A pin could have been heard to drop as the Speaker read the letters in a clear, dignified tone, and

SLOWLY COUNTED OUT THE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

before the people.

As soon as the Speaker had read the letters, Mr. Mowat again arose, and read out a statement of the whole history of the case. The attempts to bribe his supporters had commenced at the beginning of the session.

THE PERSONS IMPLICATED

are Mr. Christopher W. Bunting, chief editor of the *Mail*; Mr. Edward Meek, a barrister, who has an office in the *Mail* building; J. A. Wilkinson, the notorious bribery agent of the Dominion Government; and also one Kirkland and one Lynch, the two latter American citizens. The Attorney-General related how Mr. Balfour, Mr. McKim, and Mr. Dowling, of South Renfrew, had been approached with offers of money and Dominion offices; how Mr. Bunting had assured the members that he was authorized by Sir John Macdonald to offer them the offices, and how the members took the information at once to the Government; that, under the advice of the Government, Messrs. Balfour and McKim

PRETENDED TO LISTEN

to the voice of the tempter, and how at length the money had been actually paid to them. All these things were embodied in a resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to investigate the same. Mr. Mowat added a few plain, unvarnished words to this narrative, expressing a hope that every member of the House would insist in probing the charges to the bottom.

Toronto, March 18.—At the Police Court this morning the room was crowded and hundreds could not get admittance. Bunting and Meek were charged under summons, and Wilkinson and Kertland under warrant with unlawfully conspiring to corrupt and frustrate the constitutional procedure and Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario. No evidence was taken, and the prisoners were not asked to plead, but the case was remanded till Friday. Wilkinson and Kirkland were taken to gaol, bail being refused. The penalty is said to be two years' imprisonment and five hundred pounds fine.

A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Dowling, M. P. P., South Renfrew, said on Thursday last Mr. Bishop and Mc. Kim came to his hotel and said he was wanted at the Walker house by Mr. Wilkinson. He accordingly went there, and Mr. Wilkinson said he and Mr. Bunting had been to Ottawa, and had returned with $10,000, and were anxious to get a few members to vote against the Government. He did not take kindly to the suggestion, and Mr. Wilkinson then suggested that he see Mr. Bunting of the Mail, but he declined to do this.

He next called to see some members of the Government, and they advised him to go and see Mr. Bunting. As soon as he reached Mr. Bunting's room the latter asked if he was Dr. Dowling, and on receiving an affirmative answer took him to another room on a lower flat and locked the door. He then said that the policy of the present Government was against the true interests of the province, and continued to talk in the same way in which Wilkinson had spoken.

He said he had been to Ottawa, and had seen some members of the Dominion Government. Sir John Macdonald was a sharp man, and would doubtless be at the head of affairs for ten years to come. It was a pity that the governments of the Province and of the Dominion could not pull better together. This could be accomplished if a coalition government were formed.

The Grit party had used him (Dowling) very badly. They had refused to pay his expenses, although he had been put to great trouble and cost through the petition against him, and there was more trouble yet to come. This was not the way they used their men. When Fauquier, who was also a young man, had been unseated for Muskoka they had paid all his expenses and carried on the appeal for him.

In forming a coalition government it would be necessary for them to have his seat vacant, so that they could put a man of their own and a member of the new Government in South Renfrew.

It would not be difficult for him (Bunting) to raise inside of two hours three thousand dollars to recoup him for the expenses and trouble to which he had been put, if he agreed to carry out the instructions which would be furnished, and he would give a guarantee that the petition now entered against him should be withdrawn.

To all this he returned

NOTHING BUT EVASIVE ANSWERS.

Wilkinson and Kirkland both came up to his room on several occasions, and Wilkinson asked him to come to the Walker house and see Lynch. He did so, and Lynch produced $2,000 and offered it to him, stating that the conditions on which it was given were written outside the envelope.

The writing on the envelope stated that Lynch bet Dowling two thousand dollars that he would not vote against the Government, and that the Mowat Administration would last through the session. He asked him to come to Mr. Meek's office and he would place the money in Mr. Meek's hands, so that he could get it as soon as the conditions were complied with. He demurred at this, when Kirkland told him if he was afraid of Mr. Meek to come to Mr. Bunting.

To this he replied that he did not approve of such conduct, and could not take part in it. He communicated at once with the Ontario Government, who advised him not to commit himself, but to let them go ahead.

Kirkland told them he was interested in some timber lands in Algoma and had endeavored to get Mr. Pardee to change the policy he at present was pursuing but he had refused, and he and his friends were bound to have the policy changed.

On Saturday one of the party came to the Continental hotel, where he was stopping, and produced a one thousand dollar bill and ten one hundred dollar bills all of the Bank of Montreal. He produced a round robin, which stated that a coalition Government was in the interests of Ontario, and wanted him to sign it, but this he refused to do.

During the whole time the negotiations were going on no two of the men remained with him together, and no conversation took place in the presence of any other of the party while one was speaking. When, however, he saw any others of the parties they always appeared to know what had passed with their friends.

Kirkland told him there would be a vote of want of confidence in a few days on the Government's timber policy, and they wanted his name on the round robin and his vote in the House.

W. R. Balfour, (South Essex), said the first time he was approached was on Tuesday morning last, although Kirkland had thrown out some hints before. On that day he called him (Balfour) into the card-room of the Walker house and stated more particularly what he wanted. He stated that he had seen Mr. Pardee and his policy needed changing. He (Kirkland) was prepared to go

ALL LENGTHS SHORT OF MURDER

to attain his ends. He endeavored to show that his wishes were in the interests of the Province. He offered to pay liberally if he would make a speech in favor of it. This he said he had done in Wisconsin, and it was not a bribe, but simply a payment for sevice rendered. In Wisconsin he had spent $40,000 on the Legislature.

He was not approached further by any one until Thursday, when McKim told him that he was wanted, and took him to Wilkinson's room. Wilkinson said a coalition government was necessary in the interests of the province. In case one could be formed, Mr. Meredith would become Attorney-General, Mr. Morris, Minister of Education, and there was no one on either side of the House so fitted to be treasurer as Mr. Creighton. Mr. Ross was nobody beside him.

The other offices were to be allotted to the Reformers, and Mr. Harcourt was to be the leader of the Liberal contingent in the new Government, and Harcourt would have the other portfolios at his disposal, but a certain very eminent farmer on the Ministerial side (Drury) would have one of them. A Catholic of great influence, not then in the House, would also have a portfolio, and they would secure the cooperation of Archbishop Lynch to strengthen them.

Fraser, he said, was too much given to bullying, and his comb would have to be cut. The other members of the Government had been guilty of gross corruption in Algoma, and he (Wilkinson) had been there and knew it. The Premier had mortgaged his private property for $20,000 to pay his share of the expenses, as they were much too large to be included in the Public Accounts in any one year.

When he came out of Wilkinson's room he met Kirkland, who had evidently been waiting for him, and he went into his own (Balfour's) room, next door, with him. Kirkland showed him a letter from a man named Peters, giving him

POWER TO EXPEND $10,000,

if necessary on account of the firm to have the Government's timber policy changed.

Some further negotiations passed, and he was asked to sign the round robin. This, they stated, they wanted signed by three or four Government supporters, so that they could secure Harcourt, who was only waiting to know what support he would have from his side of the House.

He (Balfour) was anxious to know how Harcourt really felt about the matter, and accordingly called to see him, when Harcourt denied that he had anything to do with the matter, or had even been spoken to on the subject.

On Saturday Kirkland came to his room and wanted him to name his price for speaking and voting against the Government's timber policy, but got little encouragement.

McKim came to his room on Sunday and produced ten $100 bills of the Bank of British North America, which he said he had received from Wilkinson. He afterwards saw Wilkinson who told him Harcourt was in daily communication with Bunting.

On Monday at 2.30 p.m., he went up to Wilkinson's room, but refused to sign any round robin. Wilkinson offered him $600 in money then and there, but he objected that that was not what had been promised, and he then gave $800 in British North American bills, and promised him $700 more. He was to hold this money as security for his obtaining a valuable post under the Dominion Government. Hardly any conditions were exacted and Wilkinson seemed in a great hurry to give him the money.

He then came to the House and gave the money to the Speaker.

The committee then adjourned.

OSMAN DIGMA DEFEATED.

HIS FORCES DRIVEN FROM THEIR CAMP NEAR THE TAMAI WELLS.

The British attacked on All Sides by Hordes of Arabs, who were Repulsed with Slaughter—70 British and 2,400 Arabs Killed.

A despatch from Gen. Graham, dated "Osman Digma's Camp, March 14," says: "The camp of the enemy was taken after hard fighting. Over seventy of the British were killed and 100 wounded."

The rebels opened fire on Graham's forces at one o'clock in the morning. The British formed to repel a charge, but none being made the men were ordered to lie down again. The rebels' fire continued all night, but the British did not reply. One officer and two men were wounded, and one man was killed. The rebels directed their fire especially toward the hospital waggons, which were conspicious in the moonlight. The surgeons and Graham's staff officers had many narrow escapes.

At sunrise a Gardiner gun and a nine-pounder were turned against the rebels, who were within 1,800 yards of the British, and afforded an excellent target. The Arabs were soon compelled to retire to their main position.

Stewart's cavalry arrived at half-past six and took a position on the British left so as to turn the enemy's right. The engagement soon became general. The infantry and artillery completely routed the enemy from their pits and trenches. The battle had not lasted over half an hour when the victory of the British was made certain.

As the British advanced men sprang up, sometimes within 200 yards of them, armed with spears and brandishing huge shields. These would charge upon the British at breakneck speed until the latter's bullets laid them low. The British stormed the works where the rebels were in force. The blacks held out their spears against bullets and bayonets until the trenches were like one vast grave. The loss of Osman Digma's forces was 2,400.

The troops returning to Suakim cheered greatly the personal heroism of Adams Fraser, the largest man of the Black Watch Regiment. Twelve Arabs were laid low by his single bayonet. Drummond, of the same regiment, bayoneted Osman Digma's nephew. Fifty men have left Chatham to fill the vacancies in the Black Watch Regiment.

BEWAILING THE DEAD.

Parties of Arabs wandered over the battlefield in the moonlight and uttered heartrending cries of grief whenever they found the dead bodies of their friends, in many places piled in heaps.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Black Watch Regiment was almost denuded of sub-officers in the battle. The Russian, Italian, and French men-of-war have offered medical assistance to the British. Friendly sheikhs are of the opinion that Osman Digma will go to El Mahdi to report the recent disasters, and to ask for orders. They doubt whether he will succeed in mustering a fresh force.

Gen. Gordon has telegraphed Sir Evelyn Baring, advising that a column of troops from Abyssinia be sent to relieve the garrison at Kassala. He also requests authority to threaten the rebellious tribes around Khartoum with force should he consider it advisable.

NOT TO GO TO BERBER.

General Graham has been ordered not to push reconnaissance far beyond Handouk. It is not true that Turkish troops are going to Suakim, or that the British Government has decided to send an expedition to Siukat and Berber.

FRESH FORCE FOR OSMAN DIGMA.

Spies report Osman Digma trying to collect fresh force.

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is said that the State dinners given by the President during the past season cost one-tenth of his annual salary.

The United States Government has spent over $250,000 in searches for the Arctic ship Jeannette and in bringing home the bodies of the explorers.

St. Patrick's Day was quietly observed throughout the States yesterday. Several members of Congress attended the Cian na Gael's banquet at Washington in the evening.

After five long, weary months the plasterers' strike in Toronto has been amicably settled. Committees representing the masters and the union met and came to terms, the result being that the men will resume work. The basis of settlement is not to be made known.

It is stated that the authorities at the War Office have determined on the appointment of Colonel Middleton to command the Canadian militia in succession to Major-General Luard. Colonel Middleton will probably arrive to take command in the latter part of July.

The cotton manufacturers are discussing ways and means to relieve the domestic market of surplus stocks. Another meeting has been held, and it was reported that a decision had been reached, by which 625 looms formerly running in various mills are to be reduced to about 400 in operation, in order that the mills may be kept running full time. Some 40 or 50 operatives will thus be dispensed with. It was stated that one of the mills belonging to the Association has latterly been working 8 instead of 10 hours per day.

There died at Niagara on Monday, at the great age of 121 years, a colored man named "Dr." Henry Brown. Deceased was born on the plantation of Lionel Clayton, on the James River, near Jamestown, Virginia, and when 50 years old escaped from a slave dealer at Baltimore and came to Canada, where he has lived ever since. He claimed to remember George Washington, and said on one occasion he drove that gentleman from his master's plantation to Washington.

An intervention has been entered in Court on behalf of the City and District Savings Bank to the petition of the liquidators of the Exchange Bank, asking that the shareholders of the bank be held for their double liability. Argument on the petition was fixed for the 19th inst. The list of shareholders is divided into two parts, the first being the names of those directly accountable to the bank and the other of those who have transferred their stock in such a manner that the bank still holds them liable. The number of shares represented by the list accompanying the petition is 3,174, valued at $317,400, the amount the bank is entitled to claim from the parties named.

St. Patrick's Day was, as usual in Montreal, celebrated with much enthusiasm. A fierce snowstorm, which set in early in the morning, was not sufficient to dampen the spirits of Montreal Irishmen, and the procession, which took place after a sermon in St. Patrick's, preached by Father Quinlan, was of the most quiet and orderly character. After parading the principal streets, the procession being over a mile and a half long, a halt was made opposite St. Patrick's Hall, when the usual addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Bellew D. Barry, and Mr. E. Guerins. The ball and concert at night was numerously attended and passed off successfully.

The usual dynamite scare of the session has come and gone. For some weeks past the depredations of sneak thieves in and around the Parliament buildings have been such that the Sergeant-at-Arms has been obliged to employ several detectives to watch them. The desks and wardrobes of members have been robbed, committee rooms and offices stripped, and even the dwellings of the officers of the House have been invaded. As matters seemed to be getting worse instead of better, detectives were engaged. These men are of course only known to the Speaker, the Sergeant, and one or two others, and their object has also been kept quiet. But the appearance of strange men who always avoided speaking to members and employees, and who always seemed unable to account for their presence in the chamber and corridors, naturally aroused suspicion, and when it was whispered around that detectives were on duty it was at once presumed that they were looking after the dynamiters, and that the Government had received information that an attempt was to be made to blow up Rideau Hall and the Parliament House.

About half-past eleven last Friday night, as three freight trains were following each other closely up the Humber grade, near Toronto, a coupling broke between two of the cars in the first train. The fireman of No. 1 immediately ran back and signalled No. 2 to reverse, which the driver succeeded in doing, the engine coming to a standstill a few feet from the rear of the first train. Train No. 3 came thundering along then, and, being ignorant of the state of affairs in front, the fireman and engineer had but time to jump when the engine dashed into No. 2, shattering to pieces a number of the cars in the rear, and throwing some of the others off the rails. The engineer, George Owens, was badly cut about the head, while the fireman had his nose broken and was otherwise injured about the head and shoulders. They were conveyed in vehicles to the city and their injuries at once attended to. The engine attached to the third train was badly battered, the cylinder, smoke-stack, and pilot were smashed out of shape. The express train from Hamilton, due about midnight, was stopped by telegraph, and at the same time messages were sent to Toronto and Hamilton for relief. The loss to the railway company is estimated at $5,000. The accident happened within a couple of hundred yards of where the New Year accident occurred.

Canceled Postage Stamps.

When Postmaster Pierson read a letter asking if the government would give $500 for 1,000,000 of canceled postage stamps, he laughed and said: "The old story again. The same request for information has been made at this office. The government does not want canceled stamps, never did want them. Postage stamp collectors and those who sell them have no use for any but foreign stamps. A million of our stamps would be of no value to any one. The mucilage on the backs of them would interfere with their worth as waste paper. In one shape or another this hoax has been kept alive for years and has deceived many people."—*New York Sun.*

A Train Delayed by Antelopes.

The west-bound train between Green River and Granger, on the Union Pacific, recently encountered a herd of 1200 or 1500 antelopes. The snow was quite deep, and drifted in places, and the antelopes were running on the roadbed, finding that the easiest to travel in. When they were first encountered many of them were killed, and the engineer, seeing at once that the train might be derailed unless it were slowed up, decreased the speed. The antelopes kept a short distance ahead of the engine, and were strung along the road for a quarter of a mile. They would occasionally get some distance from the engine, and then they would stop, turn round and watch the headlight until the engine was fairly upon them. They delayed the train half or three-quarters of an hour.—*Elko (Nev.) Independent.*

—Just like mamma—(rather a starkler for fond parent, who is taking small child out to tea). Small girl: "Oh! you haven't got my pinafore." Pa: "I cannot help that, dear; we're late already." Small girl: "Oh, dear me, it's sickening! You can never wait a minute."

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proved satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest Cable Notes.

CURRENT RUMORS.

Rumors are current in the lobbies of the House of Commons that the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Government have been under consideration at three Cabinet Councils. The majority of the Cabinet are in favor of a prolonged occupation of Egypt, to which Mr. Gladstone is opposed. Mr. Gladstone is suffering from laryngeal catarrh, and requires rest and care.

SPANISH CONSPIRATORS.

The conspirators arrested at Madrid yesterday had formed a plot to seize the palace when the Ministers were assembled and the King was presiding. Several of the men arrested Saturday and Sunday on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government have been set at liberty, there being no evidence against them. The total number of persons arrested is twenty-two.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN CATTLE SUPPLY.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall at Manchester to protest against the restriction placed upon the importation of foreign cattle. Jacob Bright and John Slagg, members of Parliament, spoke in furtherance of the object of the meeting. A resolution was passed condemning the House of Lords for meddling with the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill. The United States consul declared that American cattle and food-producing animals were the best fed and watered and the healthiest in the world. A similar meeting was held at Salford.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY BANQUET.

A banquet was given in London in honor of St. Patrick. No loyal toasts were offered. Mr. Parnell, in proposing the toast "Ireland a nation," urged Irishmen not to depend upon any body of Englishmen, but to rely upon themselves. He said Ireland's future was promising, that the time was near at hand when an Irish Parliament would send a message of peace to the English Parliament. A. M. Sullivan said there would be no truce or peace with England until Ireland was endowed with institutions which alone could make the Irish race what its genius intended it should be in the economy of the world.

GARMOYLE-FORTESCUE.

Lord Garmoyle's defence in the action for breach of promise brought by Miss Fortescue has been delivered to the court. He admits the contract and breach of it, and leaves the jury to assess the damages, but submits that £30,000 is too much. The recreant lover is at Constantinople just at present, where he is the guest of the Earl of Dufferin, the British Ambassador. On leaving Constantinople he will make a tour of the east. Miss Fortescue is showing better dramatic capacity at the Court Theatre than ever heretofore. Her style is becoming more natural. Gilbert is blamed for having drummed her into an artificial style. She now gives promise of becoming a meritorious actress.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

A London cable special says: It is doubtful whether the Queen will be able to go to Dramstadt to attend the wedding of her granddaughter, Princess Victoria of Hess. Her condition is pronounced to be précarious. She is in apparently good health one day, and the next she suffers extreme fits of depression. If she goes two physicians will accompany her, and she will be attended by a very limited suite, consisting only of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, who is her private secretary, an equerry, and two ladies. A quiet retreat at Kranichstein, three miles from Darmstadt, is being put in readiness for her reception. The Emperor and Empress of Germany and the Emperor of Austria will meet the Queen there. The Empress of Austria sets out for Wiesbaden to-morrow, where she will try the baths for her health. The Czar will join the circle of royal personages late in April.

PRINCE BISMARCK CHEERED.

A Berlin despatch says: Prince Bismarck walked to the Reichstag on Monday for the first time in several years. Crowds of people filled the streets and followed the Prince, who was everywhere greeted with cheers. The Chancellor was highly gratified at his reception and repeatedly expressed his thanks. In the Reichstag the debate on the Workingmen's Accident Insurance Bill was resumed. Prince Bismarck spoke in advocacy of the measure. He urged its benevolent and Christian character, and said that it was intended to help the poor and consolidate peace between employers and workingmen.

Prince Bismarck, Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, and other leading diplomats will go to Darmstadt and take part in the informal conference of the Emperors. It is believed that the conference will concern itself chiefly with a discussion of measures to secure protection against socialist conspirators.

Sculling in the Far West.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The rowing match of a mile and a half with turn, for $500 a side and the championship of the Pacific Coast, between Peterson and Lee, was won by the former by 15 lengths. A match has been arranged between Peterson and Hanlan for $1,000 a side and the championship. The race will be rowed in the east after Hanlan's return.

A PRISON MURDER.

A Gaoler Shot Dead.

The towns of Sandwich and Windsor were thrown into the wildest excitement by one of the most terrible tragedies that has ever happened in that neighborhood. About a month ago William Callaghan and Matthew Kennedy, two crooks from Detroit, broke into the postoffice at Harrow, Ont., and were caught. They have since been confined in Sandwich gaol awaiting trial. At eight o'clock Sunday morning Callaghan knocked the turnkey, John Davis, down as the latter opened the door of Ward 2 in order to sweep it, and grasping the keys, placed the proper one in the lock of Ward 1, where Kennedy was. A scuffle ensued between Callaghan and Davis, who had followed him, and Kennedy put his hand out and turned the key, thus freeing himself. The gaoler, George Leech, approached, and

FIRED AT CALLAGHAN TWICE.

The latter, freeing himself from Davis, fired two shots at Leech, both of which took effect, one ball passing through his heart, and killing him instantly. Kennedy in the meantime, struck Davis with a large bottle, and stunned him. The two then made good their escape, taking a horse and buggy from one of the neighboring churches. They parted company behind Windsor, and Kennedy attempted to cross to Detroit at the Walkerville Ferry, about a mile above Windsor, but was

DETECTED AND ARRESTED.

Nesbitt, who had been out with an exploring party, heard that Kennedy was held for identification. Hastening to the boat he at once recognized Kennedy, who made no resistance, and was immediately arrested and taken to the Windsor lock-up. When it became noised about at the wharf that one of Leech's murderers had been arrested there was a rush to see him. A crowd gathered about and became wild with excitement. Cries of

"LYNCH HIM," LYNCH HIM,"

were heard on every side, and for a time it was a question whether another tragedy would not be enacted, but the excitement died away. Kennedy was cool and dogged when first arrested, and refused to have anything to say, but when the crowd gathered about, and threats of lynching became general, he shook like an aspen leaf, and clung to the officers for protection. At the lock-up he became more calm, and talked freely about the murder, and claimed not to have been responsible for it. He said that Callaghan was severely wounded during the shooting in the gaol, and that when they reached the Catholic Church he was too weak to walk further. He asserted that Callaghan was so badly injured that he will die from his wounds if not captured, but the officers

TAKE NO STOCK.

in what he says, as they believe he is trying to shape matters in such a way as to give his accomplice time to escape. Davis was out of his head at last accounts, but the doctor thinks he will eventually recover. Sheriff Iler has offered a reward of $500 for the capture of Callaghan, and volunteer patrolmen have been placed on guard along the river to see that he does not escape.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1555-484

Electro Plate GOODS —AT— R. W. WOODROFFE'S JEWELLERY STORE, Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

FARM TO RENT.

Being Lot 23, Con. 7, Dereham, containing 150 acres, 110 acres cleared, balance timbered, and good buildings. For further particulars ap ply to DANIEL LINTZ, Salford. March 13th, 1884. 1592e

FOR SALE.

A House and Barn, Cow House underneath, with 4½ acres of land, being the last lot on King Street West, in the Corporation of Ingersoll. Possession one month from date, March 10th, 1884. If not sold by 10th April will be let. For particulars apply to JOHN ATKINS, Near the premises. March 13th, 1884. 1592t

STRAYED.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 24, Con. 2, Dereham, on or about Jan. 1st, 1884, one sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN FLAHERTY. March 13th, 1884. 1592e

EASTER FAT CATTLE FAIR.

THE OXFORD FAT STOCK CLUB WILL HOLD AN EASTER FAT CATTLE FAIR ON THURSDAY, APRIL the 3rd, 1884, At which prizes to the amount of $100 WILL BE OFFERED Fair to be held on the MARKET SQUARE, WOODSTOCK.

For Prize List and Rules apply to the Secretary or any of the Directors.

N. B.—The above Fair will be an excellent opportunity for farmers to bring forward their cattle for sale, as efforts will be made to have a number of prominent export and home buyers on the ground.

E. W. CHAMBERS, President. JOHN CRAIG, Sec.-Treas. March 13th, 1884. 1592c

RENNIE'S SELECT Field, Garden AND Flower SEEDS ARE THE BEST THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST COMPLETE CATALOGUE FOR 1884 FREE TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS. WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

AUCTION SALE —OF— VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY!

Pursuant to a judgment made in a certain cause of *KOYL VS. McKENNY*, And bearing date the 25th day of February A. D. 1884, there will be sold with the approbation of H. B. Beard, Esq., Q. C., Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Woodstock,

By Jas. Brady, Esq., Auctioneer, —AT— LAMBERT'S HOTEL, IN THE VILLAGE of SPRINGFIELD, —IN THE— COUNTY OF ELGIN At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, 28th of March, A.D., 1884,

The following lands and premises, together or separately:

1. All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of South Dorchester, in the County of Elgin, containing by admeasurement

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,

Be the same more or less, being composed of the North-West part of Lot Lettered "B," in the Ninth Concession of the said Township of South Dorchester, and butted and bounded as follows, commencing at the North-west angle of said lot; thence south parallel with the western limit of said lot to lands deeded to James Sherrit in the south end of said lot; then east parallel with the southern boundary of said lot forty-six rods and two-thirds of a rod; thence north parallel with the said western limit to the northern limit of the said lot; thence west forty-six rods and two-thirds of a rod, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Also 2.—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of South Dorchester, in the County of Elgin, containing by admeasurement

FIFTY ACRES,

Be the same more or less, being composed of the east half of the south half of Lot Number Two, in the Eighth Concession of the said Township of South Dorchester.

The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid, to be given by the said master.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth purchase money payable on day of sale and a sufficient sum with such one-fourth to make up two-thirds of purchase money on each parcel within 30 days from the date of sale, without interest. The balance to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, payable one-third in 2 years, one-third in 3 years, remainder in 5 years from date, interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly. The purchaser to have the option to pay the whole of the balance of the purchase money within one month after date of sale, without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. For further particulars apply to JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., Toronto; J. F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll; the Auctioneer, or J. C. HEGLER, Plaintiff's Solicitor. H. B. BEARD, Master at Woodstock. Dated the 11th day of March A. D., 1884. 1592l

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT. J. C. HEGLER. Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1587c-m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at VANCE'S STORE, Thames Street. Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1586tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Eighty acres in West Oxford, part of Lot 13, 2nd Con.; 75 acres cleared, 10 acres of wheat, 12 acres manured last season; 3½ miles from Ingersoll; church, school, grist, and saw-mill on same lot, cheese factory on adjoining lot. For further particulars apply to HENRY TOPPING, Ingersoll, P. O. Feb. 19th, 1884. 83c.

J. S. PARKER,

Professor of Music, late pupil of Dr. Spark, Boro' Organist, Leeds, England, now organist and choir master C. M. Church, Woodstock, is open to give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music (Piano and Organ.) Will be at Daly House, Ingersoll From 9 to 12 EVERY THURSDAY, Address—Drawer 60, Woodstock.

London Loan Company, LONDON, ONTARIO. $100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates. Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Special—Brown and Wells.
Special—Adams Tobacco Co.
Millinery Opening—I. Coyne.
Cheesemakers—J. T. Donnelly.
Auction Sale—Wm. Glendillen.
Card—G. J. Charlesworth, M. B.
Cheesemaker Wanted—M. R. Brown.
Sale of Farm Lands—Mackintosh & Peters.
Auction Sale—E. W. Scott.
Auction Sale—D. McDougall.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

ST. PATRICK'S Day, Monday last.

COAL BIN.—But it isn't there now.

THE streets will stand considerable cleaning.

THE base ball season is rapidly approaching.

THE breath of Gentle Annie has been very strong this week.

POLITICAL PRESSURE.—The candidate's fervent grip.

THIS is about the time the Maple trees shed sweetness into the sap buckets.

$50,000 to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers.

HARNESS.—J. C. Hooper has purchased the business lately carried on by W. T. Feightner, and will conduct the same in the old stand.

REMEMBER the last grand concert for the season by the celebrated White Brothers, in the Town Hall, on Monday, March 31st. Look out for large posters to morrow or next day.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society will meet at the house of Thos. Wells, on Tuesday next, March 25th, at 3 p.m. A full attendance of collectors is requested.

THE Mortar suspended by Mr. Browett in front of his store is a model of its kind, and is apparently large enough to pulverize all the hard feelings engendered by the vote on the Scott Act.

A double funeral passed through town last Saturday, being that of Mrs. George Cairns, of West Oxford, aged 53 years, and her son, William Cairns, aged 28 years. Both were victims of typhoid fever.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday of last week while Mr. Geo. Webber was chopping wood near Verchoyle, a tree fell on him and broke his skull. Dr. McKay, of Ingersoll, and Dr. Smith, of Mt. Elgin, dressed his wounds. It is believed he will recover.

MILITARY.—In the Princeton Company of the Oxford Rifles, John Meldrum is gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in place of Robert Holmes; and in No. 4 Company of the 25th Battalion, Thos. Henry Jones is similarly honored, *vice* David Kilpatrick.

SEED GRAIN.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of John A. McInnes & Co. They have opened a seed store nearly opposite the market where farmers will find a large stock. Several car loads of seed peas, free from bugs, have just been received. Read adv.

SOCIAL TEA AND CONCERT.—The young people of the King Street Methodist Church will give a social tea and concert in the church on Friday evening next, March 21st. Tea will be served in the lecture room from 6 to 7.45. Dr. Williams will occupy the chair. The admission fee is 25 cents.

DON'T forget the entertainment in the Y. M. P. B. A. Hall on Friday 28th inst. A splendid programme is being prepared. The sensational drama, "Delicate Ground" will be a leading feature, which alone will be worth double the admission fee. Tickets only 15 cents.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The members of the W. C. T. U. deserve much praise from their friends in Ingersoll for the treat afforded in Col. Bain's lecture. Another star is to appear on the third of April in the person Jno. B. Finch, of Kansas, of which due notice will be given.

THE old tramp who was a "Michigan fire sufferer" last summer, will go on the road this spring as an "Ohio flood sufferer." He thought once that he would have to appear as a "Java earthquake sufferer," but the floods have fortunately rendered this excuse unnecessary.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.—The Grand Trunk Railway are doing a large emigration business this season. On Wednesday a special settlers train of 10 cars was despatched from Ingersoll for Devils Lake, Dakota, and Moosejaw, N. W. T. Mr. Robinson, Agent Grand Trunk Railway, shipped the party through to their destination.

NEW SEEDS.—Arrived per S.S. Denmark, London to New York, thirty-seven sacks of mangle, turnip, carrot and garden seeds, and per S. S. Canada 9 bales of natural grasses for permanent pastures, also 5 packages of flower seeds from Erfrut, Prussia, for John Pike, Seedsman, Woodstock. See new adv. in another column.

AN exchange has it that a superstitious subscriber who found a spider in a copy of his paper, wants to know if it can be considered a bad omen. Of course not. The spider was merely looking over the columns of the paper to see what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across the store door and not be disturbed.

NECK-TIE SOCIAL.—A Neck-Tie social will be given at the residence of Mr. James Baker, Wonham St., on Tuesday next, 25th inst. Tea at 6, and until all served. Proceeds for the benefit of Beacon Lodge I. O. G. T. Single ticket 15 cts., double ticket 25 cts. A good time may be expected as the "lads and lasses, oh!" will be sure to turn out in full force. All invited.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.—An exchange observes that the greediest man after a local newspaper is the one who is too mean to subscribe. He is always in waiting for the latest paper, and it is not two minutes on the owner's premises till the non-subscriber pounces upon it and never lets up till the last line is read. His last act is usually to cast it aside with the remark that he could make a better paper himself.

DEATH OF DAVID PAINE.—David Paine, one of our oldest residents, died yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Paine having died just nine days before. Deceased came to Ingersoll from Kent, England, in 1842 and together with his wife has lived here ever since. In addition to six children, they leave thirty-one grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

THE GRAND MASTER SPEAKS.—Grand Master MacDiarmid, of Lucan, has issued a circular to all the lodges in the Dominion, recommending them to observe the time-honored usage of the order by assembling on April 26, it being the 65th birthday of Oddfellowship in America, and to render homage to Almighty God for the success and prosperity He has vouchsafed unto Oddfellows throughout the Dominion and the United States.

A RARE BOOK.—Mr. J. H. Grout, of Grimsby, newhew of W. K. Sumner of this town, is a possessor of an antiquated book, which is a rare curiosity in its way. It is a double translation of the New Testamant, having that of Rheims and the English version side by side. It was published in England in 1615, and being printed in the style of type and manner of spelling then used, is almost incomprehensible to ordinary readers of the present time.

BANK CHANGES.—Mr. C. W. Clinch for several years past manager of the Molson's Bank here has been appointed manager of the Woodstock branch to be opened in a few weeks. The business of the Molson's here will be taken over by the bank of London. It is rumoured that Mr. C. W. M. Simpson will receive the appointment of manager. He is well qualified for this position and his appointment would give general satisfaction.

PERSONAL.—Miss Celia Day, daughter of Mr. Enos Day of this town, has gone to Listowel where she has accepted a situation as head milliner in the establishment of Mr. J. Draper.—Mr. W. W. Griffey, formerly of this town, who has been foreman of the *Democrat*, Flint, Mich., for some time past, has purchased a third interest in the Youngstown, Ohio, *Saturday Night*, and will take charge of the mechanical department of that paper.—Rev. D Hutchinson, of St. Thomas, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church Sunday morning and evening.—Rev. M. C. Cameron, of Milton, preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening.—Mr. J. G. Campbell, of the Post Office Book Store, is home from New York.—Mr. Charles Parker, formerly with George Bailey is lying very low.—Mr. Curtis, who has been confined to his house for some time past, is making fair progress towards convalescence.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. 91b

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.—Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Chewing Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it, since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93wy.

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 8b

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

"THE SWELLING OF JORDAN."

CONSOLATION OF RELIGION IN THE TIME OF AFFLICTION.

The Troubles of Jeremiah.

The Rev. Edward M. Bland, rector of St. James' Church, preached from the following text on Sunday evening last:—Jeremiah 12; 5: "If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how can'st thou contend with horses? And if in the land of peace, wherein thou trusteth, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?" The reverend gentleman said:—

While studying the character of Jeremiah we find that he might be described as a faint hearted man, and yet he was a man of noted perseverence, who, although bitter persecutions distressed him, which one would think were enough to cause him to regret that he ever had undertaken God's service at all, yet we find that he never shrank from any of his arduous duties. We think that the great source of his perseverance and the great safe guard of his strength, or rather the outlet for his weakness, was that at every time of trouble he went right straight to God, and instead of complaining to man he laid his case before his creator.

The present instance is one in which he is specially exercised because he saw that in spite of all God's promises concerning his people and his temple, he was sorely persecuted. Still the ungodly existed, and little success attended his commission. He was told to pronounce woe to the people if they did not seek God, but instead of listening to him they made him the butt of persecution, they afflicted him and said he was a false prophet; cast him into prison; accused him of coming into collision with them and upsetting order in the place. Deeply conscious of this state of things he pleads "Righteous art thou, Oh Lord, when I plead with thee; yet let me talk with Thee of Thy judgments."

It is some encouragement for us who are tried and afflicted with discouragements to know that God's servants, even his most trusted servants, were met with much trial, and made the butts of persecution in hands of wicked men. "Wherefore doth the way of the wicked prosper? Wherefore are all they happy that deal very treacherously? Thou hast planted them, yea, they have taken root; they grow; yea, they bring forth fruit; thou art near in their mouth, and far from their reins." God's answer is somewhat remarkable—a way similar to that in which He answered David, "When I went into the Sanctuary, then I understood the way of these men." And so it is with Jeremiah. God said to him, if these things trouble you and shake your faith, how will it be if I take you into greater dangers than these. "If in the land of peace wherein thou trusteth they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?"

Now brethren, leaving the context of this passage, let us apply this question for a few brief moments to our own needs in our spiritual life. It is just as if He would ask how much religion have you got and what is it useful for? Is it only a show religion—prospering when everything glides along smoothly—or is it one that will stand the storms of trial, doubt and infidelity? Will it enable you to resist evil when it comes, or will you yield to it? Let us just understand here what is meant by the "Swelling of Jordan." It is not always understood as being the river of death but rather has reference to the banks of the river which sometimes overflow and at other seasons are places of impenetratable dangers, dark thickets and ravines, the haunt of wild beasts

The illustration is this: as long as you are on the high land you have peace and comfort, and is applicable to one journeying to the promised land. You can see on the plains you are now walking the bright shining river, and your heart rejoices within you amid peace and happiness.

Now when you have such pleasing scenes before you, and some little living—some unaccountable providence mars your prosperity, I say it is a little thing from God's standpoint—we are apt to look upon it from our own narrow views and think that the whole world is wrapped up in our service. If we could only look at it in God's light, away from the mists of the world, and get upon the eminence which can be obtained by God's spirit and then look down upon it, how soon we would be in a place of safety. I often think that our difficulties are magnified by looking too low. Standing on a high place by a city one can look down upon it, view the movements of its people, the perils they are exposed to and the dangers they encounter, yet they cannot see them because their sight is limited.

We always need to keep near God.

When surrounded with peace, when we are encircled within the hallowed precincts of the means of grace, when we have every cultivation for spiritual life, and we be cast down and say "it is no use of me trying to overcome this evil habit," then God's question comes in, is your religion merely a show? What will it be in the "Swelling of Jordan?" Down into the sheep thicket with swimming feet amidst the howling of wild beasts and hidden dangers of its banks, no longer having the bright shining river to guide you, but where your only safe guard is to get up and follow one of the heavenly bodies, either the stars or the sun to direct you. "If in the land of peace wherein thou trusteth, they wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the Swelling of Jordan?"

It is well for us to set ourselves forever against that question. In what state will our religion stand us when we come into real difficulties. We sometimes read of those who are put into most extraordinary distressing circumstances and with whom everything seems to turn out ill against them, and we say it is a wonder how their religion stands the test; how they can be so patient in such trials. We almost fear we should lose our faith under such difficulties. In the wav there are many dangers and dark places and I believe that every one of us must pass through the dark region of the Swelling of Jordan before we can reach the bright shore. I think it is precedent that every one should pass "through the valley and the shadow of death," not merely faint shadows, but those described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," full of dark dangers, difficulties and trials, as only a fervent trust in God and a life of prayer and supplication will enable you to persevere and finally bring you out to the bright shining river.

We know whose presence alone will expel the dark shadows. "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flames kindle upon thee." And so may you be able to pass.

Regarding that question as it might be put to you "how wilt thou do in the Swelling of Jordan?" O may we be able to say with a heart full of confidence in the presence of the Saviour when evils seem to fight against our faith: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

PRESBYTERY OF PARIS.

Petitions From Ingersoll.

Paris, March 11.—The Presbytery of Paris held its quarterly meeting to day in Dumfries street church, Rev. Dr. Cochrane moderator, and Rev. W. J. McMullen clerk.

Two petitions were read from members of the lately united Presbyterian Church in Ingersoll, one signed by 212 members and 129 adherents, asking the Presbytery to approve of their worshipping in Erskine church in the other signed by 97 members and 54 adherents, asking to be congregated into another congregation to continue to worship in the Knox church.

After a lengthy discussion, motions were carried as follows:—That the prayer of the petitioners, who constitute the majority of the united congregation of the Presbyterian church, Ingersoll, be granted, and that with the pastor and session they be recognized under such name and title as they may choose to assume, and that in terms of their request they be permitted to worship in and possess the building known as Erskine church. In reference to the petition of the minority to be organized as a seperate congregation, the Presbytery appoint a committee to meet with said minority and confer further with them regarding said petition and all questions that must of necessity come up in the event of their being organized into a separate congregation and report to a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery. Further, that in the meantime the said minority be allowed to worship in the building known as Knox church, the Presbytery clerk being also instructed, if requested, to give them a supply of gospel ordinances. Mr. McMullen dissented from the latter judgment, and appealed to the Snyod.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting in Ingersoll on the second Tuesday of May next.

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

ZOFESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

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

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

PARTIES requiring money on good security can obtain any amount they may require at from one to two per cent. cheaper than any where else by applying to P. O. Box 28, Ingersoll. Business strictly confidential. 82

Our Manufactories.

Our manufactories are getting into full blast and the amount of work on the way and that already finished, shows that in spite of the depressed times, Ingersoll is holding her own, and more. The Noxon Co. having completed the removal of machinery into their new departments have put on additional forces, making everything hum in this immense establishment. Russell & Co. are busy from lumber yard to top story. Their sawmill is running all night. The revolution that has taken place in the old Eastwood foundry is marvellous indeed. Besides running their own machinery a most ingenious plan has been adopted to run that very notable industry of M. T. Buchanan who seems intent on reducing the labours of haying to a minimum through the introduction of his established grappling hay forks and conveyors.

North Oxford.

The half-yearly public examination of the pupils of S. S. No. 2 was held on Friday last, Miss Hobson, teacher. Mr. Beattie, teacher at Dixon's Corners, and Mr. Hotson, teacher, near Innerkip, took part in the examination, which was creditable alike to teacher and pupils.

West Zorra.

The following is the monthly examination report for February of S. S. No. 1 Walker's Corners, West Zorra:—Fourth Class, over 80 per cent: Allie Sutherland, Herbert Thornton, Alfred Chenoweth. Over 60 per cent: Violetta Harris, Clara Bennett, Lila Elliott, Arthur Elliott. Third Class over 70 per cent: Willie Greenfield, Maggie Walker. Over 50 per cent., Ollie Hossack, Kenneth Ireland, Fred. Thornton, Maud Walker. Junior Third, over 50 per cent., John Tomlinson, Richard Thornton. Second Class, over 70 per cent.: Stella Walker, Willie Dodge.

Putnam.

Our enterprising wagon maker is laid up with a severe sore throat.

Mr. Delaney is very ill caused from catching a severe cold and neglecting it.

The wife of Mr. Edward George lies exceedingly low and much fear is entertained for her recovery.

The cottage prayer meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. James Rowse this week.

The B. C. church had a bag social and concert in the church on Thursday night. The most notable feature of the programme was that far famed lecture on "Woman's Rights" by Solomon Peter Hale, Ingersoll's eminent divine.

The oyster social at the residence of Mr. Wm. Uglow, on Tuesday night of last week proved a grand success notwithstanding the bad roads and damp rainy evening. After all had partaken freely of the bivalves, Mr. Hebner Crews was called upon to take the chair and a short but select programme was gone through. The next feature of the evening was an election cake. The candidates were Miss Barr, from Mossly, and Miss Rowse, from Putnam. This was carried on in such a manner as to add much to the evening's enjoyment and brought in the sum of $12, Miss Barr winning the election by quite a majority. The total proceeds of the evening was $40.15.

Avon.

Miss Ada Tedford returned to her home at Blenheim, last week.

Mr. F. Teeple, of Sanilac Co., Mich., is visiting his friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Frank and Miss Eliza Row, left on Saturday to visit friends in Norwich.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre lost one of his horses last week by getting entangled in its halter.

Mr. Row has kept Young Sampson, one of the stallions he imported from England last summer. He is a beautiful bay in color and weighs 1,800 pounds.

George Goble took a load of young people up to Mr. Donald McIntyres on the 11th inst., to an oyster supper. As it was thought it would be the last sleigh ride of the season all went who could, and judging from appearances enjoyed themselves splendidly.

Mr. R. Row of this place has just sold his fine general purpose stallion "Young Sir Tatton Coachman" to Mr. Thomas Rockey of Mount Salem. The horse breeders of this section will miss "Sir Tatton" very much, as he was a great favourite with them all.

Thamesford.

Mr. John M. McKay, on the Governor's Road, is to raise up his barn and make an addition to it. His brother Geo., on the 13th con., is to build a large new barn. Mr. D. Reith has the contract for the stone work of both barns.

Mr. Freel, on the 10th con., is to raise up a large barn and put stabling under.

Mr. Henry Horsman, on the 1st side road, is to build a large new barn for his tenant, Mr. Strobridge. Mr. John Turnbull has the contract for the whole work.

Mr. Riley Day is to make considerable additions to his buildings.

Mr. D. Lawrence is to raise up a barn.

Mr. Chas. Stewart is to build a large brick house from plans by a Toronto architect.

Mr. Thos. Patterson, jr., is to build a fine brick house from plans by our local architect, Mr. Williamson, builder. Ingersoll has secured the contract for the whole work.

In the village Mr. D. Foster is making preparations to build a house.

Mr. John Brock is to raise up his barn and make stabling underneath. Mr. Ship has secured the contract for the mason work.

Mr. Shewan is to make extensive repairs to his house.

We understand that our own local builder, Mr. L. Bevins, has got the contract to build Dr. McWilliams' fine brick house.

Mr. Cawthrop is making preparations to add a large addition to the grist mill to make room for the new roller process machinery, involving a total outlay of nearly $8,000.

Messrs. Cooper Bros., carriage makers, are getting an engine to drive the band saw, shaper, and other machinery required in their ever-increasing business.

"The Ark."

King Street, Ingersoll, Contains the following bill of Fare, all of which is sold at prices as low as can be had anywhere.

Read it over carefully, and if you want anything that is not mentioned, let the proprietor of "The Ark" know it, and he will supply you on short notice.

All kinds of Plows, and repairs for the same, Corn Cultivators, Potato Plows, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Field Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Seed Drills, Sap Pans, Sugar Kettles all sizes, Dog powers for Churns, Boss Washers and Wringers, Coal and Wood Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery Silver Tea, Table and Desert Spoons, Tinned Iron, and Steel Tea Table and Desert Spoons, Cutlery, all grades and kinds, Harvest Tools of all kinds, Axes, Nails, all kinds of Granite Ware, Preserving Kettles, Brass and Enameled, Clothes Line Ware, Wash Tubs and Boards, Lardine, Castorine, Kaiser, Virginia, and Black Lubricating Oils, American and Canadian Headlight Burning Oils, Milk Cans, Pails and Pans, Mill Coolers, Tinware of all kinds, Pressed Hay and Straw, Hard and Soft Wood, all kinds of First-Class Tool Handles, Furniture in Marble Top, Raw Silk and Hair Cloth, suitable for the palace or the cabin, all stages of society from the humble and honest poor to the gentleman with his thousands; also Tubs, Boards and Brooms, Mops, Floor, Stove Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes, Damps and Chimneys, Clocks. Eavetroughing and repairing done promptly, Heating Drums and Stove Pipes, Dishes of all kinds, Smoothing Irons Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing Irons, Scales, large and small, Spades, Forks, Shovels and Hoes, Mixed Paints, all ready for the brush; any tint or colour Boiled and Raw Oils, Root Cutters, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, Corn Planters, Farmer's Bells, Carpet Sweepers, Dry and Liquid Measures, Bird Cages, Lanterns; Stove Polish, Lead and Iron Piping, Gas Fittings, Hog Rings and Hog Holders, everything in the House Furnishing Line, Axle Grease, Cistern Pumps, Wheelborrows, Sinks, and everything that is wanted to keep house with.

Cash paid for old Rubber Shoes, Bones of all kinds, Woollen and Cotton Rags, Old Brass, Copper and Lead, old Zinc, old Wrought and Cast Iron, all kinds of Furs, Beef Hides, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Horse Hair, Tallow and Beeswax.

47. H. CAMPBELL.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79

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

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush..	$1 00	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 08
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	33	to	34
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	60	to	84
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 60	to	35
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples pe lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts "	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 29

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring 100 lbs..	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs....	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 10	to	2 25
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	20	to	22
Butter, rolls, per lb	25	to	26
Cheese,	12	to	13½
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	18	to	20
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks,	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN by Messrs. William Heapy & Sons.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th, 1884.

Cheese:—The market has ruled steady without any material change from the last report. The stock is reported to be small and in a few hands, and is firmly held for 71s. to 72s. Transactions for quantity are reported at 71s. There is a better demand for mediums. Market is getting well cleared of very low sorts. Quotations are: Common, 18s. to 20s.; winter made half meats, 42s. to 46s.; a few summer made lots offering at 60s. to 64s.

Butter:—With the colder weather a better demand is being experienced. Extra fine be ing scarce, buyers have difficulty in supplying their wants in that class and for such, 4s. to 5s. advance is easily realised, but medium or stale lots are dull and difficult to sell. Quotations are extra fine, 110s. to 116s. Creameries, 120s. to 124s. Good dairy lots, 90s. to 100s. Secondary and stale parcels, 60s. to 80s.

Bacon:—The demand has been disappointing for all cuts. The market has ruled quiet without much material change in value. Long and short clear 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; short clear 48s. to 50s.; long clear 47s.; 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; Straffordshire and other fancy cuts 47s. to 51s.; Cumberland cut stale parcels 42s. to 44s.; fresh landed lots 45s. to 48s.; Stretford cut 48s. to 50s.; long rib 48s. to 50s.; stale lots dull 42s. to 44s.; short rib 47s to 48s. 6d.; clear bellies ordinary brands 42s. to 44s.; extra fine 50s. to 53s.; shoulders 40s. to 44s.

Hams:—Some cuts from scarcity realise a slight advance on last week but the demand is not active. Long cuts are rather easier. Quotations are, long cuts 56s. to 61s. Staffordshire cuts 60s. to 63s.; fancy brands 68s.; Manchester cuts 62s. to 64s.; American cuts scarce at 62s.

Lard:—Has been dull and irregular with out much business passing, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Sellers ask—Spot 48s. 6d. to 49s.; March, April, May, 48s. 6d.; June, July, August, 49s.; buyers, 6d. to 1s. under these prices.

Beef and Pork:—Have ruled very quiet, scarcely any business passing. No alteration in value.

Yours truly,
WM. HEAPY & SONS.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in this country, and that there are invested in the dairying business of the United States over $2,000,000,000, an amount nearly double the capital invested in banking and other commercial industries. It requires the cultivation of over 60,000,000 acres of land to furnish food for the above number of cows. More than $200,000,000 is invested in dairy machinery and implements alone. The men employed in dairying occupations number 700,000 and 1,000,000 horses are necessary. The cows and horses consume annually 20,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal and the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains and questionable feed of various kinds that is used all over the country. It costs $400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The hired help engaged on the dairy farms of the Union costs $168,000,000, or an average price of $20 a month per capita. The annual yield of the average cow is placed at 450 gallons, making the total milk product 6,750,000,000 a year. The farmers' receipts for this milk, averaging it at 12 cents a gallon, amount to $810,000,000. Cheese and butter use up 50 per cent. of the milk yield. To make a pound of cheese 10 pounds of milk are required, and 27 pounds of milk to make 1 of butter. The comparative nutritive quantities of milk is as 34 pounds to 1 pound of prime beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the 15,000,000 cows supply with their annual yield of milk.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Directors of the N. and W. Oxford Agricultural Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, Ingersoll, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the report from the special committee in relation to the grant from the Town Council in aid of the removal of the agricultural grounds and buildings. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Moved by Thomas Choate and seconded by J. Fishleigh, that Thos. Brown, E. Casswell and G. H. Cook, be a Special Committee to meet with the Committee appointed by the Town Council, to make all necessary arrangements between the society and the town, relative to the changing of the site for the agricultural grounds, in accordance with the scheme adopted by the general meeting and accepted by the Town Council. Carried. After other business transacted by the Executive Committee, the meeting adjourned.

FARM AND DAIRY.

Mercedes, the celebrated Holstein cow, is dead.

Experts pronounce the alleged outbreak among cattle in Illinois not the foot-and-mouth disease.

The Avonbank cheese and butter manufacturing company are having a new steam boiler placed in their factory, the old one being insufficient to do the work of their increasing business. The directors have secured the services of Mr. Townson, who is recommended by Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., otherwise "Cheese Tom," as one of the best cheese makers in the country.

Following is the report of Eastwood Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co. for season 1883: No. lbs. of cheese m'f'd, 63 tons 808 lbs.; No. lbs. milk required to make one lb. of cheese, 10 19/100 lbs.; average price per lb., 10 70/100 cts.. Directors elected for 1884, H. P. Welford, Jno. Nancekivell, John L. Overholt, David Leitch and Robt Robinson; H. P. Welford, Pres.; John Nancekivell, Vice-Pres.; John L. Overholt, Sec.-Treas.; H. P. Welford, Salesman. Mr. Copeland is engaged as cheese-maker for 1884.

At a meeting of the East and West Oxford Cheese and Butter Company, a resolution was passed and signed (with one exception) by all the shareholders present empowering the directors to arrange for the payment of the total indebtedness on the factory during the next three years, which includes that amount over and above the shareholders' stock. A by-law was passed by the directors for the transfer of two shares from F. Cody to W. H. Cody, and one share from James Bartley to Alfred Rice, and one share from M. Cole to James Innes.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Dunkin's cheese factory was held on the 7th inst. Mr. Geo. Barr was elected chairman and Mr. T. L. Dunkin, secretary. The report of last year's proceedings was read by Mr. P. Kirkley as follows:—No. of lbs. of milk received, 998,109; No. of lbs. of cheese made, 99,093; average lbs of milk per lb of cheese, 10 07; average price per lb of cheese, 10.92. Mr. P. Kirkley proposed to make the cheese and draw the milk on the same conditions as last year, viz.: for 1½c. per lb. of cheese and have $1.00 per ton for insurance, and selling; accepted. Messrs. Dunkin and Kirkley were appointed salesmen.

At the annual meeting of the patrons of the Burgessville Cheese Factory, Mr. J. L. Farrington gave the following report: Number of pounds of milk received last season, 1,878,617; average number of pounds of milk per pound of cheese, 9.97; total number of pounds of cheese, 188,310; number of tons 94 and 310 pounds; average price per pound of cheese, 10.96 cents. which makes the value of a thousand pounds of milk, $10.99. The cheese maker, Mr. J. M. Burtchart gave an address which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. B.'s remarks might be characterized as a "plain talk" with the milk-producers, rather than address, and dealt without gloves with the loose and careless method of milking and handling the milk before it leaves for the cheese factory, and in cheese-making itself.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Job Smith's factory, Norwich, convened on the 1st inst. Mr. Hugh McKed was elected chairman, and Mr. A. F. Miller secretary

The report of last year's transactions was read as follows:—The season was an extremely favorable one, and the quality of the cheese made exceptionally good; so much so that every buyer pronounced our cheese second to none in the county, and I may add that not a single box, out of a total make of 1,020, was rejected. No. of lbs of milk received, 708,870, against 769,335 last year; No. of lbs of cheese made, 68,462, against 73,880 last year; average for the season, 10.35; average price of sales for the season, 10.73/100, or nearly 10¾. Mr. Smith proposed to make the cheese and draw the milk for 1½c. per lb. cheese, and have $1.00 per ton of cheese for insurance and selling. Messrs. Smith and Duncan were appointed salesmen.

Mr. Thos. Vance, Iona, the well-known importer and breeder of horses, recently purchased a fine stallion from Mr. Charles Mason of Huron county. The price paid is said to be $2,000. Good horses are now becoming the rule hereabout.

We learn from the *Post* that on Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held at Bannan's hotel, Lindsay, for the purpose of taking steps to establish a cheese factory in West Ops. About fifty subscribers or patrons have agreed to furnish milk from their cows, making about 180 cows in all. It was expected that the supply of milk from 200 cows would be needed to keep the factory running. Mr. J. W. Moore of Lakefield was present and took an active part in the proceedings. Mr. Moore is a cheese maker of large experience and skill, and is at present running three factories, those at Lakefield, Douro and Bobcaygeon.

The *Rural Canadian* thinks that the Dairy Associations might render a great service to the country did they give at least an equal prominence to the subjects of butter and butter making. No one man can deny that Ontario has made wonderful progress in the cheese industry, under the factory system, during the past twenty years. In fact the industry has almost been created within this period, and its product adds millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. It is now an established industry, and for that result much credit is due to the Dairymen's Associations. It is now about time for them to take up the creamery system, and see if it is not possible to do for butter what they have done for cheese? The neglected industry is no less important than the cherished one; nay, we think that the making of butter is of greater importance than the making of cheese, and is deserving of a greater measure of encouragement.

THE RECORD OF THE FAIRS.

The superiority of Wells, Richardsoon & Co's., Improved Butter Color over all others made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Fairs, lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what will supply them. Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a venerable oil so prepared that it cannot become rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattained by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

BORN.

MARTIN—At Brookham, Beachville, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. S. E. Martin of a daughter.

MARRIED.

SMITH—LUNO—At the residence of the bride's father Mr. G. Luno, of Dereham, on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Archer, Mr. John Smith to Miss Annie Luno, all of Dereham.

BUTCHER—CLIFFORD—At the R. C. Parsonage, Dereham Centre, on 11th inst., by Rev. J. Archer, Mr. Wm. Butcher, of Houghton, to Miss Sarah E. Clifford, of Dereham.

DIED.

TINNEY—In Ingersoll, on the 16th inst., Edith May, daughter of Michael and Mary Tinney, aged 7 months and 15 days.

FRARY—In West Oxford, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Richard Frary, aged 80 years.

HOPKINS—In West Oxford, on the 19th inst., Mary Evans, relict of the late Caleb Hopkins, aged 86 years.

CAIRNS—In West Oxford, on the 13th inst., Eliza Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Cairns, aged 53 years.

CAIRNS—In West Oxford, on the 14th inst., William, son of Mr. Geo. Cairns, aged 28 years.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

—"Why! What's the matter?"

Lady—(With face enveloped in hot cloths) "Oh! I'm crazy with that Neuralgia that continually troubles me."

—"Well, how foolish! Why don't you go to Gayfor or Kneeshaw's Drug Store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? It cured me

FARM AND DAIRY.

Frothy Cream.

C. H. V., Windsor, N. Y., writes to the *Farm and Fireside*: "We have four cows that have given milk since spring, and the butter has come all right till Christmas; the first churning after that failed to come. It nearly filled the churn with froth. We have tried it four times with the same result, the cream being the same temperature as before Christmas. Will you or some of your numerous readers please explain?"

REPLY:—We have several times, recently, given the remedy for this trouble. It is simply to *scald the milk*. Immediately after milking strain the milk, and set the vessel containing it in another vessel containing a little water, and heat on the stove until the surface is well wrinkled. The milk may be brought almost to the boiling point without injury. Then set away in a cool place, as usual, and in more than nine cases out of ten there will be no further trouble with the churning, while you will get more butter than from milk not scalded. For this work the ordinary two-gallon tin pans are most convenient, the milk being strained into one and that set into another, with water between. A very little water is sufficient.

Fancy Cheese Making.

By T. D. Curtis of Syracuse, N. Y.

Received premium of $15 from the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association as best essay under 250 words.

"Pure whole milk from healthy cows, in luxuriant pastures or fed duly balanced rations in stall, is requisite. The more directly it goes to the vat, the better. If kept over night, reduce the milk to sixty five degrees Fahrenheit. An agitator, to keep the cream from rising, is desirable. Mix night's and morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is mixed in, warm it and pass it through a wire strainer. Heat the milk slowly to eighty-four or eighty-six degrees. Add your coloring matter, and rennet enough to begin coagulation in ten to twenty minutes, as desired. Cut the curd as soon as it can be done without waste, as fine as beech-nuts. Slowly raise the temperature, gently stirring all the while to ninety-eight degrees. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon there is the least sign of acid, or a little before. Get sufficient rennet action to expel the whey before the acid develops. This prevents the phosphates from washing out and insures a digestible cheese, when properly cured. If you cheddar and grind or not, thoroughly stir and air the curd, to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above eighty degrees, and place in an even tempered curing room at sixty-five to seventy degrees. Avoid direct drafts of air, and carefully turn and rub the cheese, which will be prime."

Breeds of Dairy Cows.

The Short Horns, under well recognized pedigrees of purity in blood, were imported into New England in 1817 and 1818, and within a few years afterwards into New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The breed then had a high reputation as dairy cows. They were not only bred among themselves in purity of blood, producing valuable milkers among their heifers, but the produce of the bulls used on native cows also made a decided improvement in the dairy yields of their descendants; so that the Short Horn grades from our common cattle became quite popular among intelligent dairymen throughout the districts where they were so bred and used, as they are also at the present time. Yet there now exists an essential draw back to the Short Horns as connected with their dairy yields. Their remarkable flesh taking qualities and early maturity soon found them making rapid migration into the rich grazing and corn-growing States west of the Alleghany mountains, where the milking qualities were of secondary value, and by neglect of them, in preference for flesh, both in thoroughbreds and grades, they have measurably lost their reputation and preference for the dairy. Yet in the more easterly States they still have a good reputation as dairy cows, both in thoroughbreds and grades, but are not advertised as superior to all others, although in many individual instances they might truthfully be stated as the peers of any others, of whatever breed they might be.

The Devons were also imported into New England, New York and Maryland in the same years with the early Short Horns. Although of much less size, yet beautiful in symmetry of shape and color, they were equally good with the Short Horns, according to their size and consumption of food. But from their lack of size, weight and early maturity, although in the latter quality not much deficient, they never attained the notoriety and wide-spread occupation in the western grazing regions so rapidly achieved by the Short Horns. Of the valuable dairy qualities of the two breeds above named, I have had positive proof, in breeding them from the year 1834 to the present time with the Short Horns, and upwards of twenty years with the Devons, in both thoroughbreds and their grades descended from our native cattle. I have never used a grade bull from any breed during the fifty years of my stock farming, fully believing that the only way of true improvement is to breed from thoroughbred bulls alone as the only sure way to *advancing excellence* in their produce.

The Ayrshires from Scotland were first introduced among us into New England about the year 1822, and soon afterward into New York, and possibly elsewhere, but not in any considerable numbers. They had wide reputation in their native country for the dairy. They proved good dairy cows in America, but not remarkable as flesh producers, and although they have sustained a fair reputation as dairy cows, have not won a wide popularity as a leading breed.

The Jerseys, then called Alderneys, were from the small island of that name whence they were taken on shipboard a few miles from their native Jersey, one of the British Channel Islands near the coast of France. They came to New England about fifty years ago, and were few in number. They were selected by their public spirited importers for their rich yield of milk and the superior butter made from it—the only quality for which they were esteemed, their bodies being diminutive in size, angular in shape, *outre* in colors, lean in flesh, and with the exception of their attractive deer-like heads rather ugly in appearance. Yet their taking dairy qualities after a while spread widely their reputation. Within the last ten or twelve years importations by the thousand have been made, and flooded our own papers with advertisements, and the cattle widely distributed at public sales into almost every State of our Union at prices hitherto unknown to any other foreign breed, except in a few notable sales of the Short Horns.

The Guernseys, from another island near to Jersey, of perhaps the same original blood as the Jerseys, have also been lately imported, but in much less numbers. They are larger in size than the Jerseys, of equally good dairy quality, better in flesh production, and as they are bred and used, may be equally approved for the dairy.

Last of all, but nearly equally prominent, the Holsteins or Friesians have come in upon us from Holland, some thousands in number, within the last few years, equally advertised and sold at both public and private sales at high prices, and widely distributed like the Jerseys. They are large in size, black and white in color, raw-boned, large consumers of food not highly fleshed as a beef-producing animal, but, as a rule, extraordinary milkers *in quantity* of weight and measure, although not of high quality—better for cheese than butter; a cow useful for the milkman to sell milk for family consumption.

☞Decorative Art. Explicit directions for every use are given with Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair &c. 10c. Druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A cold spell—Z-e-r-o.

——"Why! What's the matter?"

Lady—(With face enveloped in hot cloths) "Oh! I'm crazy with that Neuralgia that continually troubles me."

——"Well, how foolish! Why don't you go to Gayfer or Kneeshaw's Drug Store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? It cured me in less than one minute. I always keep a bottle in the house. It only costs 25 cents."

Indian affairs—Wigwams.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Latest Recipes.

A piece of soft flannel is the best thing to use for wiping dust off silk dresses; better than any brush ever made.

To make starch for colored articles, muslins, ginghams and calicoes, dissolve and add to every pint of prepared starch a piece of alum the size of a nutmeg. By this means the colors may be kept bright.

To give starched linen a high lustre add to half a pound of the prepared starch a very little ultramarine blue and a piece of stearine about the size of a nutmeg, boil two or three minutes longer. Starch the clothes in this, rubbing the starch well into the cloth and polish with a hot iron.

Oatmeal Gruel.—Mix one gill fine oatmeal (Schumacher's A) with one half-pint warm water, pour it into a saucepan with one quart boiling water, and stir till it boils and sets, then place it in a kettle of boiling water, and boil half an hour more or less, and serve warm, thinning it with milk or water if desired.

Baked Eggs.—Baked eggs are sometimes relished by those who find fried ones greasy and indigestible. Butter a deep pie plate, then put in the eggs, taking care not to break the yolks of any; put a little lump of butter on each egg, and a little pepper and salt, too. If the oven is hot, the eggs will be cooked sufficiently in four minutes. As soon as the whites are firmly set they are done.

Cocoanut Crisps.—Make a rather thick oatmeal gruel and with this put one pint good coarse oatmeal (Schumacher's C.); add one half gill sugar and one gill dissicated cocoanut, using only gruel enough to make them all adhere. Mix thoroughly and pack it down in the mixing dish. Let it stand ten minutes and then take out thin slices (about a level tablespoonful) with a spoon, and slip them out on an oiled tin, making little flat ragged looking cakes about two inches in diameter and one quarter of an inch thick. Bake in a very moderate oven thirty minutes, or until they begin to brown, and will readily loosen from the pan. Serve like cake. Masticate carefully. They are sweet, pretty, toothsome and wholesome.

Apples for Dessert.—Boil rice very soft and line with it a well buttered pudding dish. Lay over it a layer of sliced apples, using an easily-cooked, mildly tart variety than which nothing could be better than the Fameuse. Add another layer of rice and another of apples until the dish is full. Add a little water to keep the rice from becoming dry on top, and bake until the apples are done. Or pare some apples and remove the core, without cutting the apple in two. Fill and cover them with boiled rice, allowing a cupful of uncooked rice for each half dozen apples; tie in a cloth and boil until the apples are done. Eat with cream and sugar. Another excellent dish is made by filling a pudding dish with sliced apples, dredging occasionally with flour as they are laid in the dish; then season with sugar, cinnamon and a few bits of butter, pouring in just water enough to make them moist, but not really juicy, when done. Cover the dish and bake. When partly cool, serve on plates, adding two or three spoonfuls of cream for each person.

Fancy Work.

Birchbark dinner cards are a novelty.

New mantel draperies match the material of the upholstery of the furniture.

Tambourines decorated with handpainting and ribbon bows are now used for letter and card receptacles, work baskets, or toy-boxes.

Guests' places at dinner table are prettily marked in this way. Have an alphabet made of tin, each letter about three inches high and deep enough to hold a little wet sand; fill the sand with tiny flowers and leaves.

A pretty and inexpensive trimming for a table cover may be made of scraps of silks. Piece them into four shapes, and ornament with fancy stitches after the style of the crazy quilt Edge with some pretty lace, and apply them in any way your fancy may suggest.

A pretty shade for a chandelier globe is made of a band of bright satin ribbon two inches wide. Knot a fringe of embroidery silk the shade of the ribbon, into the edge scallops. For a chandlier of three lights use crimson yellow, and blue ribbons and fringes.

Not a Ground for Divorce.

From the San Francisco Post.

The other morning a volcanic looking matron appeared in Judge Lawler's court, and demanded to be informed as to the very earliest moment a divorce could be grated to a cash customer.

'Have you a complaint, madam?' said the Judge, soothingly.

'I should say I had, Judge,' snapped the applicant. 'I'll just tell what that brute Skinderson—I'm Mrs. Skinderson, more's the pity—what that brute Skinderson's been doing. Flesh and blood can't stand it no longer.'

'Didn't beat you?' inquired his Honor.

'I should like to see him try it,' said Mrs. S. with an indignant sniff. 'It's a heap worse than that Mr. Court, a heap worse than that. This morning I was talking with the aggravating thing for over two hours—just arguing with him, mind you, about a new paper for the parlor—when what do you suppose he did?'

'Tried to shoot himself hazarded the Judge.

'I just wish the brute had. No, sir; the mean wretch rang for a district telegraph messenger boy and when he came Skinderson lay down on the lounge and says with one of those cold tantilizing smiles of his'n, 'Martha, I'm worn out now, and I'm going to take a nap. Just wrangle with this boy for an hour or two, and when I wake up I'll relieve him. If he gives out meanwhile, just ring up another.'

'I'm afraid you couldn't get a divorce on that,' said the court reflectively,

'Couldn't, eh,' cried the victim of domestic infelicity in a rage. 'All right, I'll go straight home, and if Skinderson hasn't woke up yet I'll dump some hot ashes on his head.'

Poker in Paris.

Poker, says *Le Gaulois*, is an American importation. At the present epoch it is installed everywhere in Paris, and it is beginning to threaten the supremacy of baccarat. Amusing and exciting, it leaves sufficient to chance, while allowing ample scope to inspiration and finesse. Taking long to learn and being difficult to know, the beginner may be discouraged; but, when once it is acquired, even veteran baccarat players find a 'palpitating delight' in the intoxication *'du flush et du straight.'*

James Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy Cure and found that I had not to go to New York, Philadelphia, Louisville, or Texas, to find living witnesses of its value, we have plenty of persons right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fever and Indigestion as I think any one could be, I have taken three bottles and am nearly well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say that I am better than I ever expected to be. Free trial bottles at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

A hollow cost—The price of a drum.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 78

King Alfonzo is a bright elocutionist.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dakota, writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the throat, lungs or bronchial tubes. Trial bottles free at Gayfer's drug store. Large size $1. 90t

There are 250,000 Sweeds in Minnesota.

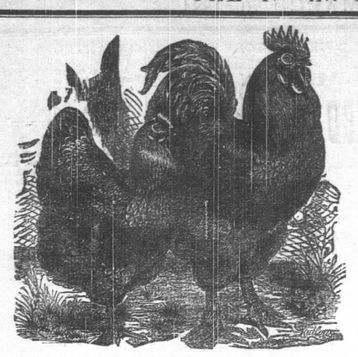
BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

The glass of fashion—A toddy tumbler.

A QUESTION TO THE POINT.

Reader, have you a languid, weak and tired feeling, with nervous exhaustion, especially in the early spring? Then your liver is inactive and circulation poor. Arouse the torpid liver, cleanse the sluggish blood and regulate the secretion with that purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. 93i.



LANGSHANS.

The coming fowls. Bred from pure imported stock by F. Wixon, Ingersoll.

On Wedding Tours.

Be sure you're right (well supplied with cash), then go ahead.

Remember that "two are company, three is none," and don't take your mother-in-law along.

If possible, avoid quarreling before the first twenty-four hours. By some superstitious people a fight before the second sunset is regarded as a bad omen.

Do not make ungentle remarks when you discover that your angel's sunlit locks are not her own. She may reply by asking you why your nose gets sored when it is washed.

Don't be afraid to say "my dear" to your bride. Nobody will think that you are on your wedding tour. Couples who have fought like cats and dogs for twenty years do that.

If there is a squalling baby on the train, don't offer to take it and walk the floor with it while its mother gets a little rest. Everybody will know at once that you have not been married long.

You will continually feel an almost uncontrollable desire to buy everything your wife admires, and if you have the money you had better gratify that feeling while it lasts, for it will never return again—never.

If things are not all right in the parlor car, rip and tear around at the train hands. This, if done in a sufficiently loud tone, will give the bride warning that if she values peace and quiet, she must compel you to do just as you please.

It is no longer considered good form to ask your bride to begin sewing on buttons and darning socks as soon as the train starts. Wait until it is well under way, and the people have become interested in their books and magazines. It will be time enough then to open your satchel and remind her that the battle of life has begun.

The usual plan of preventing a general recognition of your new condition, such as refraining from hugging and kissing in public, are of little use, as people have very sharp eyes; but there is a scheme which, though perhaps never tried, will, we are sure, work to perfection. Go to an orphan asylum, hire six or eight children of assorted ages and take them with you.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Girl That Everybody Likes.

She is not beautiful—oh, no! Nobody thinks of calling her that. Not one of a dozen can tell whether her eyes are black or blue. If you should ask them to describe her, they would only say: "She is just right," and there it would end. She is a merry-hearted, fun-loving, bewitching maiden, without a spark of envy or malice in her whole composition. She enjoys herself, and wants everybody else to do the same. She has always a kind word and a pleasant smile for the oldest man or woman; in fact, I can think of nothing she resembles more than a sunbeam, which brightens everything it comes in contact with.

All pay her marked attention, from rich Mr. Watts, who lives in a mansion on the hill, to negro Sam, the sweep. All look after her with an admiring eye, and say to themselves, "She is just the right sort of a girl!" The young men of the town vie with one another as to who shall show her the most attention; but she never encourages them beyond being simply kind and jolly; so no one can call her a flirt; no, indeed, the young men all deny such an assertion as quickly as she.

Girls—wonderful to relate—like her, too; for she never delights in hurting their feelings, or saying spiteful things behind their backs. She is always willing to join in their little plans and assist them in any way. They go to her with their love affairs, and she manages adroitly to see Willie or Peter, and drop a good word for Ida or Jennie, until their little difficulties are all patched up and every thing goes smoothly again—thanks to her.

Old ladies say she is "delightful." The sly witch—she knows how to manage them. She listens patiently to complaints of rheumatism or neuralgia, and then sympathizes with them so heartily that they are more than half cured.

But she cannot always be with us. A young man comes from a neighboring town, after a time, and marries her. The villagers crowd around to tell him what a prize he has won, but he seems to know it pretty well without any telling, to judge from his face. So she leaves us, and it is not long before we hear from that place. She is there the woman everybody likes.—*Christian Advocate.*

Noah's Ark.

Some Turkish commissioners appointed to investigate the question of avalanches on Mount Ararat suddenly came upon a gigantic structure of very dark wood protruding from a glacier. They made enquiries of the inhabitants. They had seen it for six years, but had been afraid to approach it because a spirit of fierce aspect had been seen looking out of the upper window. Turkish commissioners, however, are bold men, not deterred by such trifles, and they determined to reach it. Situated as it was among the fastnesses of one of the glens of Mount Ararat, it was a work of enormous difficulty, and it was only after incredible hardships that they succeeded.

The ark was in a good state of preservation, although the angles had been a good deal broken in its descent. There was an Englishman present who had presumably read his Bible, and he saw it was made of the ancient gopher wood, which everyone knows grows only on the plains of the Euphrates.

Effecting an entrance to the vessel, which was painted brown, they found that the admiralty requirements for the conveyance of horses had been carried out, and the interior was divided into partitions fifteen feet high. Into three of these only could they get, the others being full of ice, and how far the ark extended into the glacier they could not tell. If, however, on being uncovered it turns out to be eight hundred cubits long it will go hard with the misbelievers in the book of Genesis. "Needless to say," says an English paper, "an American was soon on the spot, and negotiations have since been entered into with the local pasha for its speedy transfer to the United States."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self Help.—Prior to the discovery of these remedies an easy, ready and reliable remedy for outward disfigurations and inward complications was, practically speaking, unknown. No one need now be at a loss if they should unfortunately suffer from ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, bruises, sprains, &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicines are very intelligible printed directions for using them, which should be attentively studied and immediately followed by all who resort to his treatement. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those malignant humors which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the cicatrization of ulcers, and excite inflammatory tendencies in the system.

Miss-construction — Whalebone, cotton and paint.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation, of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

THE SAHARA DESERT.

A Portion of it to be Transformed into an Inland Sea.

A Paris cable says the Bey of Tunis has given M. Roudaire authority to carry out his scheme for transforming a portion of the desert of Sahara into an inland sea. M. Roudaire is a French cavalry officer, who conceived the project of cutting through the dunes which separate the sea from the desert, with the idea that he would thereby transform vast tracks of arid waste into fertile country. His plan seemed so promising that the French Assembly gave him an appropriation of 10,000 francs, and he devoted two years to surveys and observations. The results of this work were made public in 1877, and created a profound impression. M. Waddington, who was then Minister of Public Instruction, gave Roudaire unqualified support. Since then the surveys have been re-made, and the project has been the subject of much controversy in the scientific world. M. Roudaire has become more convinced than ever of the feasibility of his plan, and of the immense advantages which will flow therefrom, and the difficulties in the way of its realization are one by one giving way.

Pisa by Moonlight.

Few travellers journeying towards Rome along the railway that borders the lovely coast line of the Riviera pass the old city of Pisa without pausing there to view its noble buildings.

There is hardly any building, the form of which has been made so familiar to us by models and representations, as the Campanile or Leaning Tower of Pisa, and few travellers gaze upon it for the first time without feeling that they are but looking at an object with which they have been familiar from youth. But most people are not aware that this remarkable structure is only a feature of a combination of buildings, which for beauty and historic interest stand unrivalled; and the stranger who enters the famous piazza for the first time, where the tower, the beautiful Duomo, the dome-like Baptistry, and the solemn and peaceful "Campo Santo," or burying-ground, are grouped together, cannot fail to be struck with surprise and delight at the wonderful sight. Standing in silent grandeur in what has fitly been called a "sacred corner," apart from all other buildings and habitations, and distinct in character from their surroundings, they seem to form a city of their own, and to awake in the mind of the spectator a profound sense of the great past.

This was eminently my experience as I stood on this piazza one glorious moonlight night in the month of December.

I was travelling at Rome and had arrived at Pisa by a late train, intending to rest here, and resume my journey in the morning. The night was surprisingly lovely, a night that indeed seemed as Byron says, "not sent for slumber"—soft and still as I had imagined Italian nights to be, with the full moon shining clear and silvery from a cloudless sky in the white marble palaces and the stone-flagged roads, bathing the city in marvellous beauty. Tempted by the glory of the scene I wandered through the old city, through quaint, narrow streets, darkened here and there by deep shadows, over the marble bridge spanning the Arno River, and on to the Piazza, where the venerable monuments of Pisa's ancient wealth and pride still remain.

Flooded with the divine light, and standing alone in the great square amid a stillness that was profound, they seemed like the spectres of the mighty past rising before us. Whilst decay is written everywhere else about this old city, this piazza and these great buildings have changed in nothing. It seemed but natural to expect the great Italian astronomer Galileo to come forth on such a night, and those grand old masters who once paced here, but whose footsteps now are "echoing through the corridors of time."

Who heeds this square to-day may go back in thought hundreds of years, and picture the gorgeous pageants of ecclesiastical pomp and military splendor that must have been celebrated around this cathedral when Pisa was the gateway of the East, and her colonies of commerce existed in Greece and Asia Minor. Here came the people in their splendid processions to obtain the church's benediction when Pisa equipped her mighty fleet of ships, and assembled her brave warriors for the crusade; and when from warlike expeditions against Turks and Genoese the Pisans returned crowned with victory, it was to this Piazza the exultant citizens flocked to celebrate their triumphs. Full of such pictures of the past, I could but muse and be still.

About the city "Ichabod" is everywhere written.

"Every monument the stranger meets,
Church, palace, pillar as a mourner greets."

Yet time has not dealt cruelly with her. Her ancient ways are quiet, and her once thronged and busy squares now green with grass. The Arno flows peacefully through her, as of old, to the sea. Her white palaces are still fair to behold, and every scholar and lover of art who visits her must feel that Pisa is lovely and beautiful in her old age.

Magistrate and Prisoner Both Drunk.

The following curious scene was enacted in the Mayor's court of a certain town in Lincolnshire: Unfortunately for the Mayor, his duties on the bench claim his attention as he rises from the table. A man was brought up before him on the charge of being drunk and incapable. The Mayor, who had previously been smiling benignly around on the crowd assembled in the court, looked at the man unsteadily for a moment with blinking eyes, and on the completion of the evidence said: "Prishner, you—you orra be 'shame o' yershelf! You'll have a pay four and tempence orra month!" The prisoner was removed by the constable, and the magistrate was assisted out by his clerk.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—Many sleighing accidents are caused by too close "hitching-up." That is true. But most couples prefer to take the risk.

What a comfort to be able to gratify one's appetite once more without pain, after long suffering from Dyspepsia! Victims of indigestion and Billiousness, invariably yield to its potent regulating action.

If you want fast colors and brilliant shade use the popular Star Dyes.

When the blood is loaded with impurities and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, and impart energy to the system.

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

The Origin of Musquitoes.

The Indians have a very satisfactory account of the origin of the Montezuma musquitoes. The legend runs thus: There were in times of old, many moons ago, two huge feathered monsters permitted by the manitou to descend from the sky and alight on the banks of the Seneca River. Their form was exactly that of the musquito. They were so large that they darkened the sun like a cloud as they flew toward the earth. Standing one on either bank they guarded the river, and stretching their long necks into the canoes of the Indians, as they attempted to paddle along the stream, gobbled them up, as the stork king in the fable gobbled up the frogs. The destruction of life was so great that not an Indian could pass without being devoured in the attempt. It was long before the monsters could be exterminated, and then only by the combined efforts of all the warriors of the Cayugas and Onondaga nations. The battle was terrible, but the warriors finally triumphed, and the mammoth musquitoes were slain and left unburied. For this neglect the Indians had to pay dearly. The carcasses decomposed, and the particles, vivified by the sun, flew off in clouds of musquitoes, which have filled the country ever since.—*Wm. F. Taylor, in the Manhattan.*

"The Proper Thing."

The fashion which a number of young club men have been trying to import from England of doing away with overcoats in the winter is still a failure. The climate is so much more severe here than at home, you know, that the dear boys suffer from pneumonia, diphtheria, colds, sore throats and wet feet incessantly. The leader at this sort of thing is the son of a banker in Broad street who is prominent in the Essex County Hunt Club. He comes of a good old American family—probably one of the best in the State—but he evidently considers it much more distinguished to be English than American. He apes everything that is English and talks with an accent that renders him quite unintelligible to the majority of mankind. He wears loud Tweed suits, with short coats and high collars. Every day, even in the bitterest weather, he may be seen stalking down Broadway toward Wall street, without an overcoat. The truck drivers, messenger boys and pedestrians generally look at him pityingly. He is tall and very slim, and when he is cold he looks as blue as a fish. He fairly quakes when he stops to talk, but he feels gratified because he is quite convinced that he is doing what he calls "the proper thing."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Clock with a History.

Dr. Ed. Swivel, of Huntingdon, is the possessor of an antique clock which has a remarkable history. In 1712 the ancestors of Mr. Swivel left Germany for America, and among their effects was a large old-fashioned clock that was prized highly by them as an heirloom. Before reaching America the vessel on which they had sailed was wrecked, but fortunately no lives were lost. A few weeks after the cargo of the vessel was recovered by wreckers, when the old clock was sent to its proper owners in Pennsylvania. At this time the Indians had become very troublesome in the Cumberland Valley where the Swivels had settled, and the inhabitants of that region were kept in constant dread of an impending invasion.

Finally an attack was made on the settlers, many of whom were killed, a number taken into captivity, and their village destroyed. Among the number taken captive were the Swivels, who were treated barbarously by their dusky captors, but by kind attention shown to the Indians during sickness, were finally liberated, after months of privation and suffering.

From the date of this occurrence nothing was heard of the old clock until about two years afterwards, when a party of Indians who were trading in the Juniata Valley—where the Swivel family had subsequently moved—exchanged the old timepiece for ammunition to the very family from which it had been stolen during the Indian raids in the Cumberland Valley.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

The White Elephant's Retinue.

A singular and interesting custom prevails among the Todas Indians, a race about 2,000 strong, which dwells in the Nellgherry Hills, in Mysore, Southern Hindustan, and one which should commend itself to the favor of those unhappy people now abiding in Utah. It is said that all the brothers of a family unite, and take unto themselves one wife, and this family wife is the object of the combined adoration of from one to twenty men, who constitute her husband.

Several of these Polyandrians, together with two Afghans (natives of Afghanistan) and four Hindus, sailed from Bombay for New York on the steamer Coptic recently. Two of the Todas are priests, who are looked upon in their own country as gods, because of the fortitude with which they bear self-inflicted punishment. It is asserted that their endurance is cultivated to such a high degree that they will be able to ride from Fulton ferry to the Brooklyn City Hall in a street car without uttering a moan. It is probable that this is an exaggeration on the part of the representatives of the Barnum and London shows, for which these foreigners are intended.

They will have seats in the ethnological congress which will surround the white elephant with a view to making the beast feel as comfortable and as much at home as the circumstances will permit.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Future of Cycling.

To the uninitiated Sir Charles Dilke's prophecy that cycling will be the "future diversion" of all large towns, is not perhaps very cheering; indeed, it may well seem only one shade better than Mr. Ruskin's picture of English life in the next century, when the prevailing form of exercise will be to go from one big town to another underground.

But whatever may be its future, cycling certainly has already obtained a recognized place among English institutions. Its economic value is widely recognized: and while the French Government is proposing to mount rural postmen on tricycles, Mr. Whitely has already adopted that method for distributing his goods. Then the Queen, it appears, "has been for some time a tricyclist, and her children and grandchildren are cyclists," and the last protege of the British crown—the Khedive Tewfik—is, we may add, a tricyclist also. And, what is more, cycling touches political interest at home; for it has done a great deal in the way of exploring the condition of rural roads, and it required some control on Sir C. Dilke's part last night not to run on from the condition of rural roads to rural representation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes: "Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders, I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

The gain on a flock of sheep may be called a weather profit.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

Time will only hang up his scythe when he is no mower.

A VALUABLE HINT.

Artizans, actors, sportsmen, mechanics and laboring men, in fact all who unduly exert muscular strength, are subject to painful contractions of the cords, stiff joints and lameness; to all such Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a prompt relief and perfect cure. 93i.

The modern Noah's ark is an umberella and a rubber coat.

IT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

If any of our readers are suffering from chronic disease of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or blood, they should investigate the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is making some of the most remarkable cures on record. 93i.

The best hand to hold in the game of life is that of your best girl.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Sufferers from either acute or chronic rheumatism will find no more ready relief or better cure than Hagyard's Yellow Oil; the topical household remedy for external and internal use in all painful affections. 93i.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Foretelling the weather is uncertain at the best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can best break its ill effects with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most reliable and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, bronchial and lung complaints. It is so agreeable that even a child will take it. 93i.

How to catch a husband—Grab him by the hair.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

A well-coaled cellar makes a well warmed house.

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills. 91t

Indiana University has dropped Greek, and Latin.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

Jumping at a conclusion—The leap year proposal of a merry maiden.

FREEMAN'S Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant. 91t

"To-day is ours," says the philosopher. "That's so; twenty-four of 'em."

For rough conditions of the skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 91t

Many a man who under an obligation finds the burden to heavy for him.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75y

Beauty is but skin deep, often but scalskin deep.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord. 75

The appropriate pastry for a free lunch counter—sponge cake.

WELL REWARDED.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by John Gayfer. 90t

Blobson speaks of the butterine manufactures as a great and growing oleogarchy.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

A gallon of hot rum punch was served to Barnum's white elephant to conteract a chill; but then we can't all be white elephants.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1 25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

There is a belief in England that all Americans live in affluence. A great many of us do, but some Americans live in Southern New Jersey.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4.56 a. m.	6.59 a. m.
11.32 a. m.	12.15 a. m.
12.32 a. m.	3.05 p. m.
5.09 p. m.	8.48 p. m.
7.47 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
2.11 a. m.	12.20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

☞Send 10c. for New Catalogue.

J.

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

THE CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	1 Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

P. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1580-y

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. George Linker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store, Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER INGERSOLL, ONT.,

is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 29th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Rosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty is making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 30. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1594.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

TOWN

WOOD YARD.

Dry and Green Wood.

STOVE AND CORD

Delivered to all Parts of the Town.

Orders may be left at

WOOLSON & MURDOCH'S,

—OR AT—

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Wood Yard near the Mills.

Dec. 27, 1883. 1581c-m

D. SECORD

DRUGGIST, - INGERSOLL,

—SELLS—

Burdock Blood Bitters, Warner's Safe Cure, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, Golden Fruit Bitters,

All the Popular Patent Medicines.

Physicians' perscriptions and family receipts carefully compounded.

Jan. 9th, 1881. 1583

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers. Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops and Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used."—Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable."—Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering."—Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Props.

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

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SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

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THE DAY AFTER.

[From the French of Dufresney.]

Phillis, much more wise than fond,
Thinking no gain comes amiss,
One day exacts from Phillimonde
Thirty sheep for just one kiss.

But the next day comes a change,
He will win his will more cheap,
And now he exacts from her
Thirty kisses for one sheep.

Next day Phillis, grown more kind,
Anxious is her love to keep,
So she, with contented mind,
For one kiss gives all the sheep.

Next day Phillis, wise in vain,
Would give sheep and dogs as well
For the kiss the fickle swain
Gives for nothing to Arabelle.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF FARMER CHITTY.

To the city
Farmer Chitty,
Plain, but gritty,
Came one day.
And he wandered,
And he pondered,
On his way.

Thus while gazing
At amazing
Sights, and praising
All he saw;
He was taken—
Hand was shaken
By mistaken
Mr. Shaw.

Who to right it,
And requite it,
Him invited
To a smile;
And the farmer
To the former
Grew a warmer
Friend the while.

Soon elated,
And inflated
Chitty waited
For the deal:
When none aces
Showed their faces—
Two hard cases
Made him squeal.

In the city
Stood the gritty
Farmer Chitty
Curs ng all.
Not a penny
Of the many
Had he, any
More to call.

Home returning
Through the burning
Sand, and learning
How to tramp,
Spouse she took him
And she shook him,
Grit forsook him,
And she wouldn't believe a blamed word he said in explanation.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

He spoke the words in the manner of an invitation, and doubtless seeing the prompt acquiescence in Claire's face, at once leaned forward to ask, "Will you go?" Claire straightway rose, answering, "With pleasure." She took his offered arm, and thought while she did so how strong and firm it was, as if bronze or stone were beneath its flimsy vestment, instead of muscular mortality. The band in the illuminated pavilion near by had lately paused, but it now struck up a waltz rich in long mellow-pealing cadences.

"Is this your first visit here?" said Claire, as they descended the broad piazza steps, down toward the smooth, trim levels of grass and the massive, rounded beds of geranium, whose scarlets and greens now looked vague in the starlight. "Or have you been here many times before," she went on, "during past seasons, and so lost all your enthusiasm for this charming place?"

"I've been here about six times in all," he answered, "but my enthusiasm is still in fine order. It's ready to break forth at any minute. If you want, Miss Twining, we can have a combined eruption this evening."

Claire thought this clever; it had so fresh a sound after the blunt fun she had long heard; it made her think a little of the way Beverley Thurston phrased his ideas, though any resemblance between the two men could only exist for her in the large generic sense that they were both gentlemen. She laughed, with a note of real glee among the liquid trebles of her mirth. It seemed to her that she had already got to know Mr. Hollister quite well. And yet they were still such strangers! She had still so much to learn regarding him!

"I'm glad you've nothing to say against this delightful island," she declared, as if mildly jubilant over the discovery. "I heard a man on the sands talking about it to a friend only a few mornings ago. He was a shabby man who wanted shaving, and I'm not sure that he had on any collar. I think he must have been a kind of philosopher. He said that Coney Island was an immense fact. There is just my opinion—that it is an immense fact." They were now but a slight distance from the foamy, rolling plash of the dark sea-waves. The music came to them in bursts of softer richness. With her arm still in that of her companion, Claire half turned toward the hotel, starred with countless lights, and looking, as it rose above the vague throngs beneath it, like some palace of dreamy legend, lit for festival.

"I often think that this mere strip of sand must be so surprised," she continued, "to find itself grown suddenly important and famous after it has lain here lonely, almost unnoticed, for long centuries. I sometimes fancy that I can hear the waves talk to it as they break on its shore, and ask it what is meant by this wonderful change."

"That's a very pretty way of looking at the matter," replied Hollister, while he gazed down into her face from his considerably taller height with a keener expression of interest and charm than he himself guessed. "Perhaps the waves congratulate Coney Island on its final success in life, and gently quote to it the old proverb about everything coming to those who know how to wait."

Claire started. "Do you believe that?" she said. "Does everything come to those who know how to wait?"

Hollister laughed again. "You talk as if you had been waiting. But I'm sure it can't have been for very long."

This last sentence was put at least half in the form of a question. But she evaded it, saying with a light little toss of the head: "Hasn't everybody always something to wait for, between youth and old age?"

"Tell me something about your expectations, won't you?" he asked, with the non-committal tenderness of a man whose acquaintanceship has been too brief for any serious depth to accompany his words. "You can't think how much I wish that I was one of them."

"One of my expectations? You?"

"Decidedly."

"But how could I answer you on that point?" she returned, letting him catch in the gloom a glimpse of her sly smile. "You're only a name to me. If you'll not think my candor rude, I haven't an idea who you are."

"I don't believe I should think you rude if you really were so," he said, smiling, and yet seeming to mean with much quiet force each word that he spoke. "So you want me to give an account of myself? Well, I'm a rather obscure fellow. That is, I don't believe I know more than ten people in New York at all well. I lead a quiet life; I'm what they call a Wall Street man, but I mingle with the big throng there only in a sort of business way. I was graduated at Dartmouth two years ago, and spent a year in Europe afterward. Then I came back, and began hard work. There were reasons why I should do so—I mean financial reasons. I'm not a New Yorker; I was born and reared in Providence. Do you know Providence?"

"No," said Claire. "I know only New York."

She was looking at him interestedly at short intervals; they had resumed their stroll again: her arm was still within his; he had continued to please her, though she felt no thrill of warm attraction toward him, however mild in degree. She had a sense of friendship, of easy familiarity.

But apart from this, she was conscious, as a woman sometimes not merely will but must be, that she had won him to like her by a very easy and rapid victory. Already she was not sure but that she had won him to like her strongly as well. Her few recent words of reply had carried with them a subtle persuasion of which Hollister himself was oddly and most pleasurably conscious. He yielded to their effect, and became somewhat more free in his personal confidences.

"My father had been a Dartmouth man," he went on. "That was the reason of my going there. Father and mother have both passed away, now. It's a lovely old college, and it gained me some strong friendships. But I find that all my favorite classmates have drifted into other cities. They sometimes write to me, even yet, after my year in Europe. But, of course, the old good feeling will shortly cease . . . how can it fail to cease? . . . I'm a good deal alone, just now. I know a number of men there in Wall Street, but I feel a little afraid of making friends with them. I don't just know why, but I do. Perhaps it's because of getting into bad habits. And I've made up my mind . . . that is, I—I half promised my poor dear mother just before she . . . Well, Miss Twining, the plain truth is that I keep regular hours and live straight, as they say. I like to take a sail down here while the weather is hot, but I nearly always take it quite by myself. To-night I happened to meet Trask on the boat. I'd nearly forgotten Trask. He was in my Freshman year with me, but he dropped off after that. It was he who introduced me to—to the Miss—excuse me, but I really forget your friend's name."

"Miss Bergemann," said Claire.

"Oh, yes—Miss Bergemann." He paused, at this point, gently forcing Claire to pause also. They were still beside the sea; the music still came to them in its modulated sweetness. Hollister bent his head quite low, looking straight down into her upturned face.

"I've told you ever so much about myself," he said. "I wish, now, that you'd give me a little knowledge also. Will you?"

"About myself?" asked Claire. "About just who I am?"

"Well, yes, if you don't mind."

She reflected for a short space. Then she began to speak. She told him, as she went on, more than she had at first intended to tell. He listened intently while they slowly walked on, beside the dark, harmonious billows.

Before she had ended, he had ceased to hear in her new love with her. He had never known anything of such love till now. His heart was fluttering in a new, wild way; he could scarcely find voice to answer her when she at length ceased to speak. But she had not told him all her past life. She had reserved certain facts. And her own feelings were entirely tranquil. Not the least responsive tremor disturbed her.

CHAPTER XII.

Hollister nearly missed the last boat back to the city that evening. His night was partially sleepless, and morning brought with it a mental preoccupation that was surely perilous to what tasks lay before him.

Like most men who have escaped the stress of any important sentiment until the age of five-and-twenty, he was in excellent condition for just such a leveling seizure as that to which he had now made complete surrender. He was what we call a weak nature, judged by those small and ordinary affairs of life which so largely predominate in almost every human career. If some great event were ever fated to rouse within him an especial strength, this summons had not yet sounded, and he still remained, for those who had found cause to test the fibre of his general traits, a person in whom conciliating kindliness laid soft spell upon them all.

His friends at college had been mostly of tough calibre, of unyielding will; he seemed unconsciously to have selected them in a manner that might receive his concessions. But they were never encouraged in fostering the least contempt for him. The spark of his anger always leapt out with the true fire, prompt to resent any definite disrespect. Yet the anger sometimes cooled too quickly toward those whom he liked; there had been cases where he would waive his own claims to be indignant, with too humble a repentance of past heat. Necessarily such quick moods made him popular, and this result was not lessened by the fact of his being almost rashly generous besides. His mental gifts had never been called powerful, but he had cut no sorry sort of figure as a student; and he possessed an airy humor that seldom deserted for a long time either his language or thought.

During the week that followed his introduction to Claire, he visited the hotel where she was a guest on every evening but two. One of these evenings chanced to be fiercely rainy; he could not have come to Coney Island without having his appearance there savor markedly of the ludicrous. The other evening was the last of the week. He had asked Claire to marry him the night before. She had not consented, neither had she refused: she had demurred. He was piqued by her hesitation, and affrighted by the thought of her possible coming refusal. He passed a night and day of simple torture. Then, his suspense becoming insupportable, he appeared once more within her presence.

His aspect shocked her; a few hours had made him actually haggard. His hand trembled so when she placed her own within it that she feared the perturbation might be noticed by others besides herself, there on the crowded piazza where they met.

"I've come to get your answer," he began, doggedly, under his breath. "You said last night you were not sure if you—you cared enough for me. Have you found out, by this time, whether you do or no?"

"There are are two empty seats, yonder, near the railing of the piazza. Shall we sit there?" She said this almost in a whisper.

"If you choose. But I—I'd rather be down on the sands. I'd rather listen to it there, whatever it is."

But Claire feigned not to hear him. It was her caprice to remain among the throng. She moved toward the empty seats that she had indicated, he following. In all such minor matters she had already become the one who dictated, and he the one who acquiesced.

The night, lying beyond them, was cool but beautifully calm. An immature moon hung in the heavens, and tinged the smooth sea with vapory silver, so that its outward spaces took an unspeakable softness, as though Nature were putting the idea of infinity in her very tenderest terms.

There was no music to-night, for some reason. The buzz of voices all about them soon produced for each a sense of privacy in the midst of publicity.

"You asked me to be your wife last night," Claire began, looking at him steadily a little while after they were both seated, and not using any special moderation of tone because certain of her own vantage in the prompt detection of a would-be listener. "Before I give you any final answer to that request—which I, of course, feel to be a great honor—it is only just and fair that I should make you know one or two facts of my past life, hitherto left untold."

This was not the language of passion. Perhaps he saw but too plainly its entire lack of fervor. Yet it seemed to point toward future consent, and he felt his bosom swell with hope.

"If it is anything you would rather leave untold," he said, with a magnanimity not wholly born of his deep love, "I have not the least desire to learn it."

Claire shook her head. "You must know it," she returned. "I prefer, I demand that you shall know it."

He felt too choked for any answer to leave him. If she imposed this condition, what was meant by its sweet imperiousness except the happy future truce for which he so strongly yearned? On some men might have flashed the dread suspicion that her words carried portent of an unpardonable fault, about to be confessed there and then. But Hollister's love clad its object in a sanctifying purity. Apart from this, moreover, his mind could give none of that grim welcome which certain dark fears easily gain elsewhere. The sun had long ago knit so many wholesome gleams into his being that he had no morbid hospitality for the entertainment of shadows.

"I want to tell you of how my father died," Claire went on, with her face so grave in every line that it won a new, unwonted beauty from the change. "And I want to tell you, also, of something that was done to me after his death, and of something that I myself did, not in personal revenge for my own sense of injury, but with the desire to assert my great respect for his loved memory, and to deal justice where I thought justice was deserved."

Then in somewhat faltering tones, because she had deliberately pressed backward among recollections so holy that she seemed to herself like one treading on a place filled with sacred tombs, she recounted the whole bitter story of her mother's avarice, of her father's ignoble burial, and of her own resultant flight. The tears stood in her eyes before she had ended, though they did not fall. As her voice ceased she saw that Hollister had grown very pale, and that his brows met in a stern frown. At the same moment his lip trembled; and as he leaned forward, took her hand into his own, pressed it once, briefly but forcibly, and then released it, she caught within his gaze a light of profound and unmistakable sympathy.

"I think your mother's course was infamous," he said. "Do you suppose that I could possibly blame you for leaving her?"

Claire had dropped her head now, so that he could see only the white curve of her forehead beneath its floss of waved and gold-tinted hair. And she spoke so low that he could just hear her, and no more.

"Yes, I thought you might blame me. . . . I was not sure. . . . Or if not this, I feared that the way in which poor father was buried might . . . might make you feel as if I bore a stain—or, at least, that the disgrace of such a burial, and of having a mother who could commit so hard and bad an act, must reflect in shame upon myself."

If they had been alone together, Hollister would have answered this faint-voiced, hesitant speech by simply clasping Claire within his arms. But the place forbade any such fondly demonstrative course. He was forced to keep his glad impetuosity within conventional bounds; yet the glow on his face and the tremulous ardor of his tones betrayed how cogent a surge of feeling was threatening to sweep him, poor fellow, past all barriers of propriety.

As it was, he spoke some words which he afterward failed to remember, except in the sense that they were filled with fond, precipitate denial of all that Claire had said. He felt so dazed by the bliss that had rushed upon him as to fail, also, of recalling just how he and Claire left the populous piazza, and just how they reached the lonelier dusk of the shore. But the waves brought him rare music as he paced the sands a little later. His was the divine intoxication that may drug the warder, memory, but that wakes to no remorseful morrow. . . . .

Claire wondered to herself when she was alone that night at the suddenness of the whole rapid event. She had given her pledge to become Herbert Hollister's wife in the autumn. While she viewed her promise in every sort of light, it seemed to her sensible, discreet, even creditable. He was a gentleman, and she liked him very much. She had no belief, no premonition that she would ever like any one else better.

She was far from telling herself that she did not love him. We have heard her call herself cold, and it had grown a fixed creed with her that she was exempted by some difference of temperament from the usual throes and fervors. He suited her admirably, in person, in disposition, in manners. She need never be ashamed of him; she might indeed be well proud of so gallant and handsome a husband. Her influence over him was great; she could doubtless sway, even mould him, just as she desired. And she would bear clearly in mind those warning words of Beverley Thurston's: she would use her power to good ends, though they might be ambitious ones.

From a worldly standpoint, he was comfortably well off; his income was several thousands a year; he had told her so. With his youth and energy he might gain much more. She would stimulate, abet, encourage him toward the accomplishment of this purpose. He should always be glad of having chosen her. She would hold it constantly to heart that he should find in her a guide, a help, a devoted friend. And he, on his side, should aid her to win the place she coveted, loving her all the better because she had achieved it.

When these rather curious meditations had ceased she fell into a placid sleep. She had been wholly unconscious of the selfish pivot on which they turned. It had quite escaped her realization that they were singularly unsuited on the night of her betrothal. She had no conception of how little she was giving and how much she was demanding. She fell asleep with a perfectly good conscience, and a secret amused expectancy on the subject of Sophia's and Mrs. Bergemann's surprise when to-morrow should bring them the momentous tidings of her engagement.

But they were not so much surprised as she had anticipated. The attentions of Hollister had been brief, yet of telling earnestness. Sophia hugged her friend, and cried a little. "You mean old thing," she exclaimed, "to go and get engaged! Now, of course, you'll be getting married and leaving us."

"I'm afraid that's the natural consequence," said Claire, with a smile. Mrs. Bergemann pressed her to her portly bosom, and whispered confidentially, just after a kiss of congratulation: "He's a real ellergant gentleman. I think I know one when I see one, Claire. And don't you let Sophia set you against him. She better try and do half as well herself. She'll marry some adventuring pauper, if she ain't careful, I just do believe."

Claire felt a great inward amusement at the thought of Hollister being depreciated in her eyes by any light value which Sophia might set upon him. As it proved, however, Sophia soon learned to forgive him for the engagement, and to treat him very graciously.

Before the summer had grown much older Claire and her lover began to be pointed out by the few other permanent boarders of the hotel, with that interest which clings like a rosy nimbus about the doings of all betrothed people. They certainly made a very handsome couple as they strolled hither and thither. But Claire's interest, on her own side, had been roused by certain little coteries that would often group at one end of the monster piazza.

The ladies of these assemblages were mostly refined looking persons, and many of the gentlemen reminded her of Hollister, though their coats, trousers, boots and neck-ties not seldom bore an elaborate smartness unpossessed by his.

They looked, in current idiom, as though they had come out of band-boxes, with their high, stiff collars, their silver-topped walking sticks, and their general air of polite indolence. The ladies, clad in lace-trimmed muslins, and wearing long gloves that reached almost to their elbows, would hold chat with their gallants under the shade of high, cool-colored parasols. Claire was often pierced by the sense of their remarkable exclusiveness when she watched their dainty gatherings; and she watched them with a good deal of covert concern. Hollister could not even tell her any of the gentlemen's names. This caused her a sting of regret. She wanted him to be at least important enough for that. His ignorance argued him too unknown, too unnoted.

One day, to her surprise, Claire perceived Mrs. Arcularius, her former august schoolmistress, seated amid a group of this select description. Mrs. Arcularius had lost none of her old majesty. It was still there, and it was an older majesty, by many new gray hairs, many acquired wrinkles. She was a stouter person, but the stoutness did not impair her dignity: she bore her flesh well.

Claire determined to address her. She waited the chance and carried out her project. Mrs. Arcularius was just rising, with two or three other ladies for the purpose of going inside to luncheon, when Claire decided to make the approach.

She looked very charming as she did so. Hollister had brought her a bunch of roses the evening before, and she had kept them fresh with good care until now. They were fixed at present in the bosom of her simple white muslin dress, and they became her perfectly. She went quite close to Mrs. Arcularius, and boldly held out her hand.

"I am very glad to meet you again," she said, "and I hope you have not forgotten me."

Mrs. Arcularius took the hand. Under the circumstances she could not have done otherwise without committing a harsh rudeness. And she was a woman whose rudeness was never harsh.

With her disengaged hand she put up a pair of gold eye-glasses. "Oh, yes, surely, yes," she said, while softly dropping Claire's hand; "you were one of my pupils?"

Claire did not like this at all. But she would not have shown a trace of chagrin, just then, for a heavy reward. She smiled, knowing how sweet her smile was, and promptly answered:

"I'm sorry that you only remember me as one of your pupils. I should like you to remember my name also. Are you quite certain that it has escaped you. Does not my face recall it?"

"Your face is a very pretty one, my dear," said Mrs. Arcularius. She looked while speaking, toward her recent companions, who were moving away with light touches of their disarranged draperies and side-long glances at Claire. Her tones were impenetrably civil, but her wandering eye, and the slight averted turn of her large frame, made their civility bear the value, no less, of an impromptu veneer.

Claire divined all this, with rapid in sight. Her wit began to work in a sudden defensive way. She preserved her smile, looking straight at Mrs. Arcularius while she said, in a voice pitched so that the other ladies must of necessity hear it:

"I was so obscure a little girl among all the grand little girls who went to your school in my time, that I don't at all blame you for finding it inconvenient to recall me. I fear I have been mistaken in addressing you as the woman of business, my dear madame, when you find the great lady alone to your humor. But you have played both parts with so much success that perhaps you will pardon me for alluding to one at the expense of the other."

There was nothing pert in Claire's little speech. The few seconds that it took her to make it were epical in her life; they showed her the quality of her own powers to strike back with a sure aim and a calm nerve; she was trying those powers as we try the temper of a new blade.

She moved away at once, with tranquil grace, and not a hint of added color or disconcerted demeanor. It was really very well done, in the sense that we call things well done which depend upon their manner, their felicity, their *chic* of method. The ladies looked at each other and smiled, as though they would rather have kept their lips grave through politeness to Mrs. Arcularius; and she, on her own side, did not smile at all, but revealed that disarming manner which we can best express in the case of some large fluttered bird by noting its ruffled plumage.

Nothing in Claire's past had qualified her for this deft nicety of rebuke. Those stands made against her mother's coarse onsets had surely offered but a clumsy training-school for such delicate defiance. And yet her history has thus far been followed ill if what she said and did on a certain day in Mrs. Arcularius's school-room has not foreshadowed in some measure the line of her present action. Perhaps it was all purely instinctive, and there had been, back in the gentility of her father's ancestry, some dame of nimble repartee and impregnable self-possession, who had won antique repute as dangerous to bandy words with.

But Claire's tranquility soon fled. She was scarcely out of Mrs. Arcularius's sight before an angry agitation assailed her. When a little later she met Sophia in one of the halls, it was with sharp difficulty she could hide her distress.

Still, however, she did hide it, sure of no sympathy in this quarter, of a sort that could help to heal her fresh wound. That evening, however, a little after the arrival of Hollister, and while they walked the sea-fronting lawns and listened to the distant band, as had now grown a nightly and accepted event with them, she narrated the whole circumstance of the morning.

"Do you think I did right, Herbert?" she finished, sure of his answer before it came.

"Perfectly, my darling," he said, looking down into her dim, uplifted face. "I wouldn't have had you do anything else. You must cut that old Gorgon if you ever meet her again. You must cut her dead, before she has a chance to serve the same trick on you."

"I don't know about that," returned Claire, as if his words had set her thoughts into a new groove. "Perhaps she may be of use to me afterward. I may need her if we ever meet in . . . society." She slightly paused before speaking the last word. "If she hasn't left by to-morrow I shan't see her, you know. I won't cut her; I simply shan't see her. It will be better."

Hollister laughed. What he would have disliked in another woman fascinated him in Claire. "You little ambitious vixen," he said, in his mellow undertone. "I suppose you will lead me a fine dance, after we are married. I suppose you will make me strain and struggle to put you high up, on the top rung of the ladder."

"I should like to be on the top rung of the ladder," said Claire, with that supreme frankness a woman sometimes employs when sure that the man who listens to her will clothe each word she speaks in an ideal halo.

At the same time, she had an honest impulse toward Hollister which should be recorded to her credit. She had not planned for him any thrilling discoveries of her worldliness after their marriage; she candidly saved him all peril of disappointment. But he, on the other hand, could see neither rock nor shoal ahead. If she pointed toward them, he looked only at the hand which pointed, and not at the object it so gracefully signaled.

She did not see Mrs. Arcularius again. That lady's visit had doubtless been for a day only. The dainty groups still assembled, mornings and afternoons, just as before. Now and then she thought that some of their members—those who had witnessed the little scene with her former schoolmistress—gave her a look of placid attention which seemed to say: "There you are. We remember you. You are the young person who asserted yourself."

She wanted them to address her, to strike an acquaintance with her. But they never did. This piqued her, as they were all permanent residents at the hotel. She made no concealment of her wish to Hollister.

"It is too bad you do not know some of their male friends," she said. "If you did, I should get you to introduce them."

He fired a little at this, mildly jealous. "Do you really mean it?" he asked, with doleful reproach.

Claire did not understand this jealousy, at first; then it flashed upon her, through a sudden realization of his great fondness.

"Oh, I should merely like to know them for one reason," she said, laughing. "They would introduce me in turn, perhaps, to those charming looking ladies, who belong to another world. I like their world—that is, the little I have seen of it. I want to see more. I want to have them find out that I am quite suited to be one of them."

His jealousy was appeased. He softened in a moment. It was only her pretty little foible, after all—her delightfully droll longing to be ranked among the lofty aristocrats.

"I wish I did know some of the men you mean," he said, with apologetic concern, as though she had asked him for some gift which he could not manage to secure. "I think that I have seen two or three of them in Wall Street; but we have never met on speaking-terms."

More than once he pointed out to her a gentlemen in the throng whom he did know, or told her the name of such an acquaintance, after transiently bowing to him. But Claire, with a fleet glance that was decisively critical, never expressed a desire to meet the individuals thus designated. Something in their mien or attire always displeased her. She dismissed them from her consciousness with the speed born of total indifference.

And now a most unforeseen thing happened. Mr. Trask, of the yellow eyebrows, had made repeated visits to Sophia, but Claire, because of the novel change in her own life, had failed to observe what to Mrs. Bergemann had become glaringly evident. One day, in the middle of August, Claire entered the latter's room, and found Sophia weeping and her mother briskly loquacious.

"I don't know what she's crying about, Claire," Mrs. Bergemann at once proceeded to explain, with an aggrieved look toward her tearful daughter. "She don't want to go with me home to Germany; I s'pose that's it. And there's my own flesh and blood, Katrina Hoffmann, who's written me a letter, and begged me in it to come and pay her a visit before she dies. And because I want to go across in September—after you're married, Claire, of course—Sophia behaves like a baby."

"Katrina Hoffmann!" now exclaimed Sophia, with plaintive contempt. "She's Ma's second-cousin, Claire. And what does Ma care about Germany? She was a child of ten when she left it. I don't want to go, and I won't go, and there's all about it!"

But Sophia, for the first time in her life, had found a master in the mother who had so incessantly yielded to her last whim. The letter from Germany, as Claire soon discovered, was a mere pretext for flight. And Trask, of the yellow eyebrows, had caused this fugitive impulse in Mrs. Bergemann.

She had learned about Trask; he was a clerk in an insurance company, on seven hundred a year. Sophia was the heiress of three millions. It would never do. All Mrs. Bergemann's rich fund of good nature shrank into arid disapproval of so one-sided a match. She developed a monstrous obstinacy. It was the old maternal instinct; she was protecting her young.

They went to Germany in

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

THE SCOTT ACT IN OXFORD.

The voting on the Scott Act in this county on Friday last resulted in a great victory for its advocates, the Act carrying by the decisive majority of 775. Woodstock gave 200, Blandford 2, East Oxford 4, and Tilsonburg 49 against the Act. Every other municipality gave a majority for the Act. We give below the official returns received last night, also, for the purpose of comparison, the vote polled on the Dunkin Act in January, 1877.

The result of the polling has clearly and decisively demonstrated the temperance sentiment of the people of the County of Oxford. The majority being large, there will be less difficulty in enforcing the law, for there can now be no doubt of the wishes of a majority of the people. It remains for the advocates of the Act to see to it that when the law comes in force next year, it is strictly obeyed and a fair trial given.

The contest in this county was carried on with comparatively little bitterness of feeling. As to the position of THE CHRONICLE in the campaign every fair minded reader will bear us out in the assertion that it was strictly impartial. Our columns were thrown open to both sides several months ago for the discussion of the subject. The advocates of the Act took advantage of our offer more fully than the other party until the last week before the election, when our columns were almost wholly taken up with communications both *pro* and *con*.

THE CHRONICLE started out by adopting a neutral course and consistently stuck to it to the end.

Any statements to the contrary are false, ungrateful and unfair, and made only by interested persons who would delight in doing us a personal injury. Those who have read THE CHRONICLE are in a position to deny any such statements.

As a result of the victory in Oxford we believe it is the intention to submit the question to electors of every county in Ontario. At present the Act is in force in the following constituencies:—Nova Scotia—Annapolis, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Hants, Inverness, King's, Picton, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth. P. E. Island—Charlottetown (city), King's Prince, Queen's. New Brunswick—Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Fredericton (city), King's, Northumberland, Queen's, Sunbury, Westmereland, York. Ontario—Halton, Oxford. Manitoba—Lisgar, Marquette.

In the following counties Scott Act campaigns are in progress:—Northumberland and Durham; Russell and Prescott; Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas; Ontario.

SCOTT ACT.

Municipality.	No. of Subdivision	For the Act.	Against the Act.	Majority for Act.	Maj. Against Act.
Ingersoll	1	54	55		1
	2	57	59	7	
	3	51	53		2
	4	59	37	22	
	5	59	67		8
	6	42	59	— 1	17
East Oxford	1	45	57		12
	2	50	47	3	
	3	51	47	4	
West Oxford	1	85	29	65	
	2	71	74		3
	3	96	44	52-114	
North Oxford	1	75	43	32	
	2	40	70	— 2	30
North Norwich	1	53	27	26	
	2	78	32	46	
	3	54	44	10	
	4	43	47	—78	4
South Norwich	1	52	48	4	
	2	62	19	43	
	3	64	24	20	
	4	76	30	46	
	5	55	38	17-140	
Dereham	1	80	23	57	
	2	60	45	15	
	3	84	41	43	
	4	51	46	5	
	5	55	45	10	
	6	91	31	60-190	
Tilsonburg	1	50	59		9
	2	40	66		26
	3	47	61		14—49
Norwich Village	1	61	30	31	
	2	99	51	39—70	
Woodstock. St. Andrews Ward	1	46	96		50
	2	23	54		31
St. David's Ward	1	32	31	1	
St. George's Ward	1	54	67		13
	2	40	55		15
St. John's Ward	1	53	58		5
	2	31	68		37
St. Patrick's Ward	1	26	51		25
	2	34	69		25—200
Blandford	1	29	47		18
	2	34	29	5	
	3	41	20	21	
	4	32	42		10— 2
East Zorra	1	60	31	29	
	2	36	44		8
	3	98	46	52	
	4	76	40	36	
	5	34	77		43
	6	15	66	—15	51
West Zorra	1	51	45	6	
	2	67	31	36	
	3	43	51		8
	4	63	38	25	
	5	80	52	28—87	
Embro	1	75	30	45—45	
East Nissouri	1	55	24	31	
	2	63	35	28	
	3	69	41	28	
	4	84	21	63	
	5	86	19	67-103	
Blenheim	1	55	53	2	
	2	44	61		17
	3	71	37	34	
	4	51	27	24	
	5	54	67		13
	6	49	40	9	
	7	72	44	28	
	8	66	61	5—73	

Total vote polled, 7371. Majority for Act, 775.

Below is the vote polled in January, 1877, on the

DUNKIN ACT.

Municipality.	Yeas.	Nays.	Maj. for.	Maj. ag'st.
Blandford	118	186		18
Blenheim	420	352	68	
Dereham	348	326	22	
E. Nissouri	295	148	147	
N. Norwich	207	126	81	
S. Norwich	319	167	143	
N. Oxford	106	123		17
E. Oxford	114	206		92
W. Oxford	233	156	77	
E. Zorra	239	315		76
W. Zorra	281	149	132	
Woodstock	242	394		152
Ingersoll	284	338		54
Tilsonburg	76	111		35
Embro	55	17	38	
Norwich	52	37	15	
Majority for by-law			379	

THE Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic has issued a circular urging an immediate agitation for the adoption of the Scott Act in every county in the Dominion.

WE learn that the opponents of the Scott Act are going to appeal against its enforcement on the ground that Dereham being in North Norfolk for Dominion election purposes, and the Scott Act being a Dominion Act and run under the Dominion election law, the late contest was illegal.

How can American wheat be enabled to compete with that raised in India? is the question that troubles our American cousins, and one in which Canadians will alike take deep interest. The New York SUN says:—The question how best to meet and overcome the competition of Indian wheat for the control of the consuming markets of Europe, that our agriculture is not called upon to face, is a grave one, and one that demands immediate attention. The prosperity of our nation depends on our agriculture. The farmers are not prosperous. The price of wheat steadily declines in Chicago. The West demands relief—demands that its breadstuff producers be put in condition for the race. They fear to encounter the competition that is forced upon them. They realize that the fight is unfair, and that, under the existing order of things, they will be beaten.

THE Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday.

Fresh eggs have been held at 75 cents and $1 per dozen all winter at Edmonton.

A petition signed by 10,000 Scotchmen against the abolition of the feather bonnet in the British army is to be presented in Parliament very shortly.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

MASSES OF REBELS CONFRONTING KHARTOUM.

A Battle to be Fought To-day, (Thursday).

LONDON, March 23.

Six thousand rebels face the palace on the right bank of the Nile. They recently fired upon three hundred blacks who were sent down the river for wood, and killed a hundred of them.

OSMAN DESERTED BY HIS TROOPS.

It is believed at Suakim that Osman Digma's forces have almost entirely deserted him.

PERILOUS POSITION OF KHARTOUM.

General Gordon says produce continues to enter Khartoum from the south, south-west and south-east. He has armed many of the inhabitants, but they can do but little against the mass of the rebels fronting Khartoum.

PRISON DELIVERY ORDERED.

A Cairo despatch says Clifford Lloyd, Under-Secretary of the Interior, has ordered the release of one hundred and twenty-five untried prisoners in the gaols at Assiout and Esneh. Some of them have been imprisoned for years.

THE RELIEF OF HALFYA.

The expedition from Khartoum to relieve Halfya consisted of twelve hundred men in three steamers. The men were concealed in the holds to avoid the fire of the Arabs on the banks of the river. The expedition returned to Khartoum, having rescued the garrison, raised the siege, captured many cattle and arms, and lost only two men. There were great rejoicings over the victory, and enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of General Gordon.

LONDON, March 24.

Admiral Hewitt is sanguine of being able to open the Berber route. He proposes to divide the road into sections, and make the tribes answerable for their respective divisions. The troops will advance from Suakim on Wednesday and form camps around Tamanieb, and attempt to surround Osman Digma.

KHARTOUM SURROUNDED.

The latest advices indicate that the whole country south of Berber is in revolt. The rebels have surrounded Khartoum on all sides and cut off communication. The situation of Gordon is considered serious, but not alarming.

Osman Digma has assumed the dress of a dervish. His followers, estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000, are exhorting him to fight a third time, with promises of success. It is expected a battle will be fought to-morrow.

Admiral Hewett has disbanded the Abyssinian scouts because they thrashed the Egyptians. He has liberated the female slaves and ordered runaways to be restored to their masters, on the ground that the Egyptian convention allowing slavery remains in force.

THE Dominion parliament has decided to suspend penalties under the McCarthy Act, pending the reference of a case to the Supreme Court or the Privy Council on the question of its validity. As previously maintained in THE CHRONICLE, it is now admitted that no necessity exists for the taking out of a Dominion license. Those who kept their $10 instead of applying for a license under the McCarthy Act are perfectly safe.

THE invasion of women, which is the chief event in recent university history in England, advanced another step at Oxford the other day when the Congregation agreed by 100 votes against 46 to admit women to several university examinations. The girls will not be examined in the new schools with the under-graduates, but they will have the same papers and the same examiners, and their class lists will be drawn up on the same standard. The lady students at Cambridge have for some time been examined in this way. The opponents of the scheme were divided among themselves, some of them arguing that as women were so notoriously inferior to men it would be unkind to subject them to the same examination, while others, headed by Canon Liddon, thought that the change would be unfair to the men, because women were forcordained to be their "helpmates, and not their rivals."

THE conspiracy against the Mowat Government which was being investigated before two courts at the same time, the Legislative Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Police Court, has been adjourned for a week for argument. Application has been made to have the matter investigated by a committee of Judges. The evidence thus far goes to show that one at least, of the Liberal supporters of the Government was not from the very first influenced in his negotiations with the bribers with the sole desire to secure evidence against and expose the criminals. The evidence is, however, doing away entirely with all hopes of making Kirkland, the American, the scape-goat in the case. The case against him grows weaker while that against the other conspirators grows stronger all the time. The evidence of Balfour that the money paid him was a guarantee that he would be appointed registrar at Regina only implicates the Dominion Government more clearly, inasmuch as it places Wilkinson in the position of a Government agent distributing Government patronage. Bail was procured for both Kirkland and Wilkinson, who were released.

Dickson's Corners.

A beautiful selection of prize books was distributed among the pupils of our school by the trustees and teacher, Mr. Beattie, on the 27th ult. The books were obtained with the proceeds of an entertainment held in the school-house on the evening of the 7th inst. The entertainment was a complete success and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent by those present. The pieces given by the pupils, assisted by some of the young people of the section, were highly appreciated by the audience; some of them being vigorously applauded, especially one, entitled "Extracting a Tooth" brought forth roars of laughter from the hearers. The audience were apparently well pleased with the instrumental and vocal music supplied by Mr. Willamett and Miss Williams, Master Kay Day, Miss Hotson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett—Mr. Dunnett in particular, receiving great applause for his inimitable rendering of 'My Mary's run away with a Coon.' Mr. W. Elliott gave a couple of humorous recitations in good style and aided by some of the young people of S. S. No. 1, Dereham, amid much laughter and applause, wound up the performance by a laughable farce entitled "From Punkin Ridge." The proceeds of the evening amounted to $18.20.

The London *Medical Times* says that a hundred deaths have been probably caused by carelessness as to dairy drainage and water supply, for one that is traceable to adulteration.

The Brewers of Ontario have asked to have the Scott Act annulled by making an exception in favor of beer. Sir John Macdonald is going to consider the matter.

Illegitimacy in some Scotch counties is on the increase, and Glasgow takes the cake for drunkenness; but these cases count as nothing compared with a lack of observance of the sabbath, and the running of street cars on that day, although alleged to be in the interest of churchgoers, is exercising terribly the "unco gude," who lately held a meeting to protest this iniquity, and try to suppress it.

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 80

THE best show of Christmas goods is at the China Tea House. 80.

THE choicest raisins and fruit of all kinds at the China Tea House. 80.

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

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

Burgessville.

Dr. Davidson from Niagara, occupies the premises formerly owned by Dr. Innes.

Farmers are now busily engaged in their sugar bushes.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Morgan, the wife of Wm. Morgan, Sr. She died on the 16th inst. after a long sickness, the bereaved family have our sympathy. Mrs. Morgan was a sister of the late H. Vanvalkenburgh, of Norwich.

On the 13th inst., a large number of the children and friends of Mrs. Nickols, wife of elder S. Nickols, met at their house in celebration of the 78th anniversary of Mrs. Nickols' birthday. Mrs. Nickols is the mother of 9 children, the most of which were present on that occasion, also 32 grand children and great grandchildren. A very pleasant time was spent, and all left feeling that one more act to cheer and comfort a kind mother and an affectionate parent.

Beachville.

Our enterprising citizen Mr. Cole intends removing to Woodstock shortly.

Considerable sickness prevails in the village and vicinity, and the doctor is having his hands full.

Mrs. McDonald is slowly improving as also Mrs. Brink, and it is to be hoped they will shortly regain their accustomed health.

Lime business has opened for the season but on account of the high water only those who have a supply of stone on hand will be able to do anything for some time.

We welcome to our quiet village Mr. Alexander McIntyre who has lately purchased the Clipperton property and retired from active farm life and hope that he may long be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors amongst us.

Some changes affecting the lime interest here have taken place lately. Mr. Hacker's lease of the Weeke's kiln having expired he has formed a partnership with Mr. Cole and will remain in Beachville. The new firm seem determined to make things in their line lively in the future as in addition to the kiln they now have they purpose building another shortly.

An entertainment by the members of the Literary Society is spoken of for some time in the near future. Judging from the amount of interest taken in the society since its organization and its present flourishing condition we predict a full house and a good programme. Look out for it!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamer City of Montreal, arrived at Queenstown on Monday, reports on the passage passing an iceberg 200 feet high and 400 feet long.

Owing to sugaries in the vicinity of Quebec have commenced to tap the maple trees. Should the present favorable weather continue a good crop is anticipated.

According to the assessed value of real and personal property in Ottawa this year, the total valuation on which to levy is $10,600,000. The rate will consequently be 19½ mills, or an increase of a quarter of a mill over last year. The increase was occasioned solely by the extra demand of the School Boards.

Dispatches report a great rush of immigrants to the North-West. A month later will be time enough to start upon the journey. The land is still covered with snow, and as nothing can be done until it disappears immigrants are forced to stay in the settlements, where most of their money goes to exorbitant hotel-keepers.

H. J. Blythe, attorney, of Topeka, Kansas, when an orphan at Bedford, Westchester county, New York, was given to Elder Green, of the Presbyterian church. A year ago Blythe saw a paragraph announcing the death of his uncle in San Francisco. He was worth four millions, and left no will or known heirs. Blythe has just proved his sole heirship to the estate.

A Niagara Falls correspondent says that the sensational story about the Maid of the Mist being fitted up for another trip is made by some unauthorized person, and there is not a grain of truth in it. The little craft stands high and dry on the bank at Lewiston, and will probably remain there until sold to some enterprising party. The gentlemen connected with her former trips do not care to bother with any more Maid of the Mist trips. The fact has been settled by them that the rapids are navigable down stream. It now remains for some one to show the same result up stream.

Geo. Simpson, of McGillivray, recently made a remarkable discovery. When digging on his farm he struck on a large stone, and after clearing the dirt away discovered a petrified man. The being must have belonged to a race long since extinct, as it measured 7 feet 4½ inches in height, and was almost perfect in form. Parts of the body are white and the rest has turned a dark greyish color. Mr. Simpson brought the figure to Parkhill and placed it in the grocery store of his son, where large numbers of people call every day to see it. It is one of the greatest curiosities ever seen in this country. Mr. Simpson is negotiating with the managers of the Zoo, in Toronto, for the sale of his curious discovery.

The west-bound express on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road telescoped a special west-bound freight and immigrant train at the Red Wing siding on Saturday the 22nd. The rear coach, containing seventy immigrants, was completely wrecked. The accident was caused by the conductor neglecting to flag the express. The immigrants were from Durham, Ont., and were bound for Winnipeg. Seventeen persons were seriously injured, two of whom will die. Among the reported injured are: Alexander Payner, wife and two daughters, Nina and Matilda, and two sons, George and John, all seriously cut and bruised. The father had his arms broken. William Ruddy, his wife and infant, were all wounded in the head, the child having its skull crushed.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture called for by the Senate sets forth that the area of wheat in the United States has doubled in sixteen years. The rate is increasing in districts where mixed farming and remunerative methods obtain, and decreasing in the region of consecutive crops of spring wheat. The aggregate exports of breadstuffs and animals and their products since 1861 exceeded in value the cotton exported during that period to the amount of more than four billion dollars. The average weight of the wheat crop of 1883 is placed at 57 pounds per bushel. The stock on hand in commercial warehouses and farm granaries on the first of March was 150 million bushels. The supply is ample for consumption, spring seeding and probable exportation. The prospect for the wheat crop of 1884 is reported favorable.

OSCAR WILDE ON AMERICA.

Some Amusing Remarks.

A large audience assembled at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a few days ago to hear Mr. Oscar Wilde's lecture on his impressions of America. Mr. Wilde (who has discarded knee breeches and reassumed the prosaic trousers) said that the Americans are the noisiest people in the world, whose national occupation is catching trains. Pennsylvania, with its rocky gorges and woodland scenery, reminded him of Switzerland; the prairie of a piece of brown blotting paper. Everything is twice as large as it should be; everywhere is twice as far as it should be. He visited Leadville, the chief characteristic of whose inhabitants is the constant use of the revolver. He lectured to them upon "Benvenuto Cellini, his Life and Works," and was reproved by his hearers for not having brought that artist with him. The explaination that he had been dead for some little time elicited the inquiry. "Who shot him?" Among the more elderly inhabitants of the South he found a melancholy tendency to date every event of importance by the late war. "How beautiful the moon is to-night!" he once remarked to a gentleman who was standing next to him. "Yes," was the reply, "but you should have seen it before the war." So infinitesimal did he find the knowledge and appreciation of art west of the Rocky Mountains, that an art patron—one who in his day had been a miner—actually sued the railroad company for damages because the plaster cast of Venus of Milo, which he had imported from Paris, had been delivered minus the arms! And, what was more surprising still, he gained his case and the damages.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79

FOREIGN MATTERS.

Latest Cable Notes.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The special war correspondents are reaping great honors from the campaign. A correspondent of the *Times* wrote his account while suffering from a severe bullet wound in his thigh. When Davies' square was broken at Tamanieb several correspondents saved their lives by using their revolvers.

ARREST OF NIHILISTS.

A number of important Nihilist arrests have been made at Kieff. One gendarme was mortally wounded while assisting in making the arrests. It is rumored that Dagaieff, leader of the party of Nihilists who murdered Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin, is among the prisoners.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

In consequence of the smallness of the majority with which the French shareholders of the Suez Canal Company approved of the convention which M. De Lesseps had arranged with the English shipowners, M. De Lesseps declines to carry out the proposition to admit seven additional members to the Board of Directors. As this formed the leading English stipulation it is probable that the whole convention will fall through.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

Bismarck gave a dinner to the diplomatic corps on Saturday, in honor of the Emperor's birthday. Sargent was present. Lord Ampthill, British Ambassador, proposed the health of "The Emperor." Bismarck proposed the toast to "Represented Sovereigns and Nations." The day was observed throughout Germany by parades, banquets, and festival performances in theatres, schools, and barracks. At a banquet at Stuttgart the toast to the Emperor was proposed by Queen Olga. At Darmstadt the troops were reviewed by the Grand Duke Ludwig, and at Strasbourg the foundation stone of the imperial palace was laid.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Gladstone's illness, which originally was only a slight cold, has developed partly through neglect and partly through worry into a serious affection of the larynx, involving a nearly total loss of voice. He continued transacting business by writing till, under his physician's advice, he left town for Coombe Warren. Since then he has relinquished nearly everything. The accounts published of his health indicate that there has been little or no improvement. Private reports admit that it will be impossible for him to be present in the House of Commons next week to take charge of the Reform bill, and that a project for a journey to the South of France is seriously considered by the family. His colleagues are opposed to it unless it is imperative, recollecting that his last absence nearly ended in his resignation.

England and Spain.

MADRID, March 24.—The British ambassador is going to London to report the proposals of the Spanish Government for a commercial treaty, and for an agreement regarding Morocco. The last project is induced by the suspicious movements of France.

The Queen Charged with Parsimony.

BERLIN, March 24. — The German papers reproach Queen Victoria with parsimony for her intention to attend the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess of Hesse, privately.

Lord Lorne on Emigration.

LONDON, March 22.—At a meeting last night at the house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Marquis of Lorne urged that the poor of East London emigrate to Canada, especially the maritime provinces.

To Care for the Passengers.

A bill introduced by representative Slocum at Washington to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea provides that every vessel bringing passengers to the United States shall have two hospitals, one for men, the other for women. Also that all vessels carrying other than cabin passengers whose passengers and crew exceed fifty and do not exceed 600 shall carry a licensed surgeon, and if they exceed 600 an assistant surgeon, who shall be furnished with medicines and surgical instruments by the ship owners and render services without fee.

Arrested and Discharged.

James Edward O'Callaghan, arrested at Hamilton on suspicion of being the Sandwich murderer, has been set free. Detectives O'Nellette and Nisbet, from Detroit, could not identify him, although they said he bore considerable resemblance to the man who is wanted. O'Callaghan was arrested and kept in gaol three days until his innocence was proved by the Detroit detectives. He feels very bad about being kept in gaol this long time and treated like a guilty person.

Wages of G. T. R. Employees.

The question of a reduction of the wages of the Grand Trunk employees affects so many people that it is one of general interest. A reduction in the pay of the men on the Great Western Division was proposed, but the men have decided they will not remain in the company's service if the cut is attempted. The engine-drivers have probably the control of the situation, and the action of the other men will be in a manner regulated by the Brotherhood. Trainmen point out that the statement that some of them earn $2.15 per day does not convey the correct idea. That is their pay for a day of a certain number of miles, but with laying off and detentions they do not make more than four or five days a week at the most. One trainman suggested that if Mr. Hickson was in earnest in his desire for economy, he should begin at home by reducing his own salary, and also lop a little off the men who are getting yearly salaries of thousands of dollars, instead of cutting down the wages of men who get about $1.40 a day for a few days in each week.

Calgary a Customs Outport.

An Order in Council has been passed making Calgary a customs and warehousing outport under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Winnipeg.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Important Change of Route to the West—New Line From Woodstock to London.

For some time past the managers of the Ontario & Quebec Railway have been in consultation with other roads, including the New York Central and Michigan Central, in reference to the route to the Detroit River. As a result of this it has been decided definitely to abandon the London Junction Railway and allow the charter to lapse. A new road will be built from a point at or near Woodstock to the Detroit River. The work of surveying and laying out the route will be commenced as soon as the charter is obtained. One of the chief objective points of the road will be the city of London, and the road will run through the northern part of that city a little north of the Exhibition Grounds, and somewhat on the same line as a road projected some years ago, the charter for which has some time since lapsed. From Detroit running arrangements will be made with the Wabash Railway, and thus form another through route from Toronto and Montreal to Chicago and the West. Arrangements are being made to have a connection with Buffalo, so as to reach the State of New York. The main reason for this change of plans and the abandonment of the London Junction Railway was the difficulty of maintaining satisfactory arrangements with the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central and the inconvenience caused by changing cars at St. Thomas and the frequent delays at that point.

Mammoth Sale of Cattle.

Mr. G. F. Frankland, the cattle king of Canada, has just completed the sale of a quarter of million dollars worth of cattle for the English and Scotch markets.

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

FINE steel pocket and table cutlery from 10 cents to $5 at the China Tea House. 80.

THIRTEEN lbs. of good sugar for one dollar at the China Tea House. 80.

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE lot of silverware of every description at the China Tea House. 80

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Immense Crevasses in Mississippi Levees —Plantations Heavily Damaged—Floods in Wisconsin.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—There are ten crevasses in the levees on the west side of the Mississippi, between Vicksburg and New Orleans, all pouring great volumes of water into the country which the levees were intended to protect. In the great Marganza, the largest of the crevasses, it is now nearly a mile wide, and would probably average a depth of ten feet. The water is going through like a mill race. Twelve parishes, embracing the most productive section of the State for cotton and sugar, will be inundated. An estimate of the loss cannot be made.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 23.—Mulatto Point crevasse is fully two hundred feet wide and twelve feet deep. No further effort will be made to close the opening. West Baton Rouge suffers to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. Plantations never before overflowed are now under water.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Serious floods are reported from Darlington and Calamine, Dodge county. The Pesatonia river has flooded both towns. The people have left their homes.

A BAD STATE FOR SETTLERS.

Nebraska Controlled by Cattle Men, to the Prejudice of the Settler.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—United States Deputy Surveyor Fairchild, in a report says: "The whole of Northwestern Nebraska is occupied and run by capitalists engaged in cattle raising. They have hundreds of miles of wire fence constructed, and enclose all the desirable lands. Notices posted at intervals say that the man who opens the fence had better look out for his scalp. Persons going there to settle are notified that the ranchmen will freeze them out. They will not employ a man who settles on or claims land, and he cannot get employment from any cattle men in the whole country. There is wholesale destruction of valuable timber on government land in this whole region by cattle men, who pretend to own it. There are acres after acres of bare stumps, which a short time ago were growing timber."

New Aide-de-camp.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Russell Stephenson, Esquire, to be extra aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Canada, from the 23rd of October, 1883. Mrs. Stephenson, it will be remembered, is Lady Dufferin's sister.

Canadian Firm Abroad.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the Assembly a bill has passed, authorizing the Rathbun Lumber Company, a Canadian corporation, to do business in this State.

The Duty on Wool.

DES MOINES, March 24.—A memorial presented to the House asking Congress to restore the duty on wool was defeated on Saturday, 37 to 44. Party lines not discernible.

Whiskey has this year been under discussion in Parliament as well as in Congress. In the small hours of the morning on Feb. 11, a spirited debate was raised by Mr. Molloy, Mr. Healy, and other members as to the character of the refreshments obtainable in the dining room of the House. The 'whiskey' was condemned as resembling "a torchlight procession," and free comment on the general character of the catering was exercised.

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

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

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

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

January 21th, 1884. 1585-48i

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557e-m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at

VANCE'S STORE, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1566tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Eighty acres in West Oxford, part of Lot 13, 2nd Con.; 75 acres cleared, 10 acres of wheat, 12 acres manured last season; 3½ miles from Ingersoll; church, school, grist, and saw-mill on same lot, cheese factory on adjoining lot. For further particulars apply to

HENRY TOPPING, Ingersoll, P. O.

Feb. 19th, 1884. 88c.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Hadden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1593v-y

FARM TO RENT.

Being Lot 23, Con. 7, Dereham, containing 150 acres, 110 acres cleared, balance timbered, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL LINTZ, Salford.

March 13th, 1884. 1592c

STRAYED.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 24, Con. 2, Dereham, on or about Jan. 1st, 1884, one sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FLAHERITY.

March 13th, 1884. 1592c

TO DAIRYMEN.

Printed Price List of all kinds of Printing required by dairymen mailed on application. Printing sent to any part of Canada, post-paid. Address

THE CHRONICLE, Ingersoll.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property; one of the best paying hotels in the County; also 50 acres improved land in Hough ton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to

C. GARNER, Thamesford P.O

June 21st 1883. 1564f

WOOD FOR SALE.

Good Dry Stove Wood

$1.50 PER CORD.

Green and Dry Rough Stove Wood

$1.25 PER CORD.

Yard one house West of John Knight, Carnegie-st.

E. CUTHBERT.

Ingersoll, March 6th, 1884. 1591l-m

FOR SALE.

A House and Barn, Cow House underneath, with 4½ acres of land, being the last lot on King Street West, in the Corporation of Ingersoll. Possession one month from date, March 10th, 1884. If not sold by 10th April will be let. For particulars apply to

JOHN ATKINS, Near the premises.

March 13th, 1884. 1592f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

THOS. BROWN, Assignee.

Feb. 28th, 1884. 1590t

J. S. PARKER,

Professor of Music, late pupil of Dr. Spark, Boro' Organist, Leeds, England, now organist and choir master C. M. Church, Woodstock, is open to give lessons in

Vocal and Instrumental Music

(Piano and Organ.) Will be at

Daly House, Ingersoll

From 9 to 12

EVERY THURSDAY,

Address—Drawer 63, Woodstock.

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587e-y

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874).

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

CONSTIPATION

Is entirely overcome by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No injury can result, and they are pleasant to wear. Try one and be cured.

Sold at Corner Drug Store, R. Knowshaw & Co., Sole Agents, Ingersoll, Ont. 1092

EASTER FAT CATTLE FAIR.

THE OXFORD

FAT STOCK CLUB

WILL HOLD AN

EASTER FAT CATTLE FAIR

ON

THURSDAY, APRIL the 3rd, 1884,

At which prizes to the amount of

$100 WILL BE OFFERED

Fair to be held on the

MARKET SQUARE, WOODSTOCK.

For Prize List and Rules apply to the Secretary or any of the Directors.

N. B.—The above Fair will be an excellent opportunity for farmers to bring forward their cattle for sale, as efforts will be made to have a number of prominent export and home buyers on the ground.

E. W. CHAMBERS, President. JOHN CRAIG, Sec.-Treas.

March 13th, 1884. 1592c

SEED GRAIN STORE.

McINNES'

SEED Grain STORE

On the Market opposite the Daly House,

KING STREET, INGERSOLL.

"GOLDEN DROP" SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

SEED BARLEY.

SEED PEAS

SEED CORN

SEED OATS

TIMOTHY SEED

CLOVER SEED

HUNGARIAN SEED

MILLET SEED

AND ALL FIELD SEEDS.

Six carloads of PEAS, free from bugs, received this week for seed.

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Ingersoll, March 13th, 1884. 1592r

Woodstock SEED WAREHOUSE.

CHOICE

Vegetable Seeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds & Bulbs.

Seed Grain, Clovers and Grasses, Seed Potatoes, Dried Flowers and Grasses, Fertilizers, Oil Cake, Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers.

Planet Jr Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Plows.

Packets of Choice Flower Seeds 25 cts per dozen.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free to all applicants,

JOHN PIKE, Seedsman, Woodstock, Ont.

March 6th, 1884. 1591cm

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY!

Pursuant to a judgment made in a certain cause of

KOYL VS. McKENNY,

And bearing date the 25th day of February A. D. 1884, there will be sold with the approbation of H. B. Beard, Esq., Q. C., Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Woodstock,

By Jas. Brady, Esq., Auctioneer,

—AT—

LAMBERT'S HOTEL,

IN THE

VILLAGE of SPRINGFIELD,

—IN THE—

COUNTY OF ELGIN

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on

Friday, 28th of March, A.D., 1884,

The following lands and premises, together or separately:

1. All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.
Groceries—Nelles and Stevens.
Blair's Cement.
Strayed Cow—R. Clifford.
Auction Sale—Jas. Brady.
Special—W. C. T. U.
The Bank of London—C. W. M. Simpson.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

DON'T forget the White Bros. Concert at the Town Hall on Monday evening next.

EVERYBODY welcomes the bright sunshiny days.

CALLING cards and wedding invitations with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

THE last and best concert of the celebrated White Bros. will be given in the Town Hall on Monday evening next.

MR. JOHN FORBES, of Woodstock, has now the finest and largest stable of thoroughbred racers in Canada. He has 23 "cracks."

SALE OF FURNITURE.—A sale of valuable household furniture will be held at the residence of R. F. Hunter, on Tuesday, 15th April. Look out for catalogue.

OUR forecaster of the weather has promised us one cold storm yet before we can expect to subside into spring weather.

THE Michigan Central Railway has issued a very handsome and attractive calendar. The M. C. R. is the popular line for the West.

THE CHRONICLE job office has a large quantity of new type and can turn out work unsurpassed by city offices. Get your work done here.

SEED GRAIN.—Six car loads of peas, free from bugs, also a quantity of 'Golden Drop' spring wheat, received at McInnes & Co's seed store, nearly opposite the market. See adv.

FOR THE NORTH WEST.—There left per Grand Trunk R'y on Saturday for the North West, John Fletcher of Nissouri, and for Dakota, J. Thompson and W. Rice, Thamesford.

SENT DOWN.—James Twitcher and Robt. Fleming, of Toronto, and Charles Hall, of Ingersoll, have been sent to the Lansing Reform School by Justice Minor, of Detroit, for five years at least.

PETITION RE SAL. ARMY.—A numerously signed petition from the business men of Ingersoll will be presented to the council at its next session. It asks that the drum and tambourine beating on the streets be stopped.

HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION. — Inspector Hodgson visited our High School yesterday. He was perfectly satisfied with its efficiency and was pleased to notice the large increase in attendance.

IT seems that some visitors to the army services do not conduct themselves in a polished, cultivated, gentlemanly way—in fact are guilty of very serious breaches of decorum. Several fines have been imposed by the P.M. in consequence.

EPIDEMICS.—The number of sudden death from pneumonia, a leading physician says, are due in a majority of cases to a want of care in dressing for the sudden changes of weather. Everybody liable to exposure should be most careful.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.—The committee of Presbytery will meet in Knox church, Ingersoll, Monday evening, March 31st, at 7.30 in order to confer with the minority who have petitioned for leave to remain in KNOX church.—W. T. MCMULLEN, Chairman of Committe.

SPRING delicacies in the shape of lettuce, cress, etc., can now be had of Mrs. Heath, who is now ready to supply all demands. Her stock of house and garden plants is far superior to any ever seen in Ingersoll before. Call and see them at the store and greenhouse, nearly opposite Erskine Church.

BANK OF LONDON.—In common with his many personal friends and the business community generally we congratulate Mr. Simpson on his appointment to the managership of the Bank of London here. The appointment is a deserving tribute to Mr. Simpson's ability and popularity, and exhibits the good judgment of the directors of the bank.

GRAND CONCERT.—Our citizens will have the opportunity of once again hearing the celebrated White Bros. before they leave for the far West, who intend giving a Concert in the Town Hall on Monday evening next, March 31st. Jas. Noxon, Esq., will occupy the chair. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents. The hall should be well filled on this occasion.

THE Oddfellows of this town intend celebrating the anniversary of Oddfellowship in America by attending service at the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, 27th April. What with a neat church, splendid choir, and an excellent preacher in the person of Rev. Speller, we feel certain this occasion will prove one of the most pleasing in the annals of the Ingersoll fraternity.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Hon. J. B. Finch will deliver the second of Ingersoll W. C. T. U. course of lectures in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, April 3rd. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 20 cts. The press everywhere unite in expressing the opinion that Mr. Finch is one of the greatest temperance orators in America. Let all hear him. The *American Reformer* of New York says of him :—"He has an uncommon gift of weeding illustrations with arguments, and making plain as noonday the logic of right."

ODD FELLOWS FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Charles Parker took place on Monday afternoon last. Mr. Parker was a member of Samaritan Lodge I. O. O. F., and has been attentively looked after by the N. G. and brothers during his long and painful illness. The brothers of Oxford Lodge assisted in the last sad rites, both Lodges were in full Regalia and presented a very imposing appearance. Rev. Mr. Speller, Baptist pastor, in absence of Rev. W. W. Ross, conducted the services at the house. The Odd Fellows, headed by the N. G., Mr. Gibson, then took charge of the funeral and marched in procession to the grave. The scene along the route was very impressive, Bro. Wm. Sutherland, P. G., acting as Marshall. The usual scenes at the grave were performed by the N. G. assisted by D. D. G. M., John Andrews. The pallbearers were Robt. McKay, Wm. Doyle, James Berry, Louis Chapman, Edward Elliott and Angus McLeod. Deceased was much esteemed by his Bro. Odd fellows as well as by all those who had acquaintance with him. In this sad dispensation as well as others that have occurred from time to time the Odd fellows have demonstrated very fully, the benefit as well as the christian influences that surround their order.

DEATH OF JAS. HENDERSON, ESQ., OF N. OXFORD.—The death of Mr. Henderson, one of our oldest and most respected pioneers, was not unexpected. At his advanced age, 103 years, one could only be surprised at the tenacity of life in a man who had borne his part so bravely in the work of bringing this section of Oxford out of a howling wilderness into its present condition, surrounded with all the beauties and benefits that make homes happy. Unlike many others who started here in the battle of life, deceased has lived to see his work completed, —his large family comfortably situated, his sons and their sons filling respectable situations in life. Like many of his co-workers Mr. Henderson commenced on small beginnings, and by hard toil and honest dealings was soon able to place himself in a position that brought him prominently before his neighbours as a man of superior ability and worth. His geniality and generosity became widely known, the poor and distressed never appealed in vain; with him every day was a good day, be the wind in whatever quarter it may. His social, neighbourly feeling extended to all alike. In his religion, and politics he was unswerving, but none who knew him doubted his liberality and charity to all. In his own township of N. Oxford, during his long term of life, Mr. Henderson filled at different times most, if not all the principal offices from Reeve down, was Treasurer many years in succession, assessor and collector for a lengthy term. Some of the most important edifices first erected in Ingersoll were the work of his head and hand. The old English church, the largest hotel, long since burned, the old Rothwell homestead, and many others. The macadamized road between Beachville and Dorchester was constructed by Mr. H. and D. Ross. Many anecdotes are related relative to the building of this section of the road, in which the superior judgment and forcible features of Mr. Henderson's character are brought out very thoroughly. His recollection of events that occurred in '97 and '98 were very interesting, and we hope in next week's issue to give a more extended notice. Too much cannot be said in reference to the genial, friendly disposition exhibited by Mr. Henderson towards all. The people of Ingersoll and vicinity have experienced it fully, and we owe largely to men of his stamp the liberal and friendly feeling that has existed, and is still growing between Protestants and Catholics, and very particularly in this neighborhood of Ingersoll. Deceased was a native of Newry, County Down, Ireland.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

THE best and cheapest stock of silver knives and forks and silver spoons at the China Tea House. 80

Personal.

Mrs. H. A. Dart is suffering from diphtheria.

Mr. W. S. King leaves for Great Britain on Wednesday next.

We regret to learn that the Revs. W. W. Ross, and John Reynolds are confined to the house through illness.

Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—Though somewhat late considering our action of last week, yet we take this opportunity of tendering you our sincere thanks for the favor you have done us, and the fairness you have shown in throwing open your columns for the discussion of the Scott Act during the late campaign. And now that the voting is over, and through your columns the differences of public opinion have been well ventilated, and in some points we agree to differ from some of your friends, yet we indulge the hope that the good effects of our effort in moral reform will be such as to commend our action to all in the future, though it may not at present.

Signed in behalf of the Temperance Committee of Ingersoll.

REV. R. B. ROWE.
REV. H. C. SPELLER.
REV. F. R. ROSS.

March 24, 1884.

FRAUD.—A blind man named DOWDS, of the 4th con., Bayham, now lies in Wood stock jail, where he will show cause why he sold his farm to two paties. Buyer No. 2 got the deed registered first, and Buyer No. 1 had DOWDS arrested.

DIED.—The death is announced of James O'Neill, late proprietor of the Detroit Park Theatre, which occurred on Saturday morning, aged 41 years. Deceased was a native of Beachville, Oxford County, where he resided twenty years.

THE neck-tie social held at the residence of Mr. James Baker, Wonham St., on Tuesday evening last, for the benefit of the I. O. G. T., was a grand success notwithstanding the rain, and all seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly.

FUNERAL SERMON.—The funeral sermon for the late Mrs Geo. Cairns and her son William, will (D.V.) be preached in Charles Street M. E. Church, next Sabbath, March 30th, at 11 p.m., by the pastor, if his health will permit, if not, by Rev. S. Terwilligar, of this town.

A FIRM named Valentine & Co., Hamburg, have sent circulars to all Canadian newspapers asking for adverting rates, and also other general information about directories of cities and towns. The scheme is to get addresses for the issuing of lottery circulars, so that simple minded people can be reached and gulled into buying worthless lottery tickets.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. —The members of Anchor Lodge, No. 10 Y. M. P. B. A., will give a popular entertainmennent in the Y. M. P. B. A. Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening. On which occasion the French drama "Delicate Ground, or Paris in 1793," will be presented with splendid scenery, costumes and other paraphernalia. Doors open 7, concert commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The April number is even more interesting than usual, and is replete with instruction and entertainment. The embellishments are admirable—the colored frontiespiece, "The Approach of a Storm," is particularly so. The opening article, "How Uniform Standard Time Came About," abounds with information, and is profusely illustrated. There are power and a large variety of short articles, paragraphs, anecdotes, etc. There are 128 quarto pages and over 100 illustrations in each number, and the price is only 25 cents, or $2.50 per year, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

OBITUARY.—There died at Perry, Iowa, the 15th inst., at the residence of her son, Robt. E. Fitzgerald, Dispatcher on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald, formerly of Harris Street, near Ingersoll. Deceased was born in Sligo, county of Sligo, Connaught, Ireland, on the 21st December 1810, thus bringing her into her 74th year. She came to Canada in 1826, with her father and brothers, who settled in Quebec. There she formed the acquaintance of P. Fitzgerald, whom she married in 1830. About 1845 they removed to Harris Street, near Ingersoll, and in 1854 Mr. Fitzgerald went to California where he accumulated a large amount of money, the result of which occasioned his death, as he was robbed and murdered for the same.

THE QUESTION OF TREE-PLANTING. — American citizens of different States are already bringing prominently before the public the annual Arbor Day, set apart for the exclusive purpose of tree-planting. Our progressive neighbors are fully alive to the importance of this subject and have made great progress in this respect in many places in late years. Year by year the interest of the people of Ontario is increasing in this matter. We hope to see many places taking advantage of the terms of the Ontario tree-planting act this season. There are still many opportunities to improve the appearance of Ingersoll by planting shade-trees. There are many blanks on our streets—whole streets blank, shall we say? Let an effort be made this season to add to the beauty, comfort and healthfulness of the town

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.—Pursuant to notice a meeting of the Caledonian Society took place at the office of J. C. Hegler, Esq., on Thursday evening last. Present—W. Ewart, Chief; Jno. Smith, Hugh Kerr, D. White, Wm. Sutherland, Angus Matherson, Wm. McBain, J. C. Hegler, A. McLeod, J. McKay, W. K. Sumner, and C. Patience. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. A general discussion took place as what should be done toward having another successful celebration on Queens birthday. W. K. Sumner was deputized to obtain signatures to a requisition to change the day of celebration from Saturday until Monday 26th of May. The enthusiasm of the meeting showed that nothing will be left undone to make the coming celebration equal, if not superior, to any former one. The Caledonians deserve great praise for their zeal in providing ample amusement in so many ways for the Queens birthday and they are always sure to draw a crowd.

COUNTY OF OXFORD POST OFFICES.—The following shows the revenue received at each post office in the county during 1883. The salaries are computed on a commission or percentage on the correspondence posted at the offices :

Postoffices.	Gross Revenue.	Salaries.
Beachville	$ 280.99	$ 164.00
Beaconsfield	53.12	18.00
Bennington	49.24	20.00
Braemar	70.30	24.00
Brights	538.68	150.00
Brooksdale	130.81	46.00
Brownsville	307.01	50.00
Burgessville	296.80	60.00
Canning	153.72	44.00
Cassell	64.55	10.00
Chesterfield	99.33	34.00
Cornell	145.83	32.00
Culloden	198.26	64.00
Curries' Crossing	67.24	16.00
Delmer	92.06	35.00
Drumbo	544.92	205.50
Eastwood	236.35	72.00
Embro	702.76	238.00
Gobles' Corners	195.25	52.00
Harrington	186.63	56.00
Hawtrey	175.06	77.00
Holbrook	68.63	22.00
Ingersoll	7883.88	1890.00
Innerkip	271.56	70.00
Kintore	174.16	54.00
Lakeside	113.81	44.00
Maplewood	75.78	32.00
Medina	51.62	16.00
Moscow	92.08	20.00
Mount Elgin	223.90	96.00
Newark	51.12	14.00
Nissouri	34.83	17.00
Norwich	2023.38	500.00
Oliver	9.07	10.00
Oriel	30.20	12.00
Otterville	648.69	260.00
Oxford Centre	49.32	16.00
Peebles	15.85	10.00
Plattsville	936.92	260.00
Princeton	572.06	186.00
Ratho	187.44	87.00
Richwood	200.71	68.00
Salford	137.43	44.00
South Zorra	92.98	31.50
Springford	308.54	110.00
Strathallan	71.65	38.00
Sweaborg	73.24	46.00
Tavistock	798.65	258.00
Thamesford	356.51	122.00
Tilsonburg	2712.62	612.00
Vandecar	11.16	20.00
Verschoyle	103.40	36.00
Walmer	39.00	16.00
Washington	231.71	80.00
Wolverton	282.60	80.00
Woodstock	8526.32	2090.00
Youngsville	35.02	14.00

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. 91t

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE. — Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Chewing Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it, since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93vy.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

THE UNSELFISHNESS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

The Young and Vigourous—The Old and Tottering.

Rev. H. C. Speller, delivered the following sermon in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening last, taking for his text Philippians, 3 8 : "Yea doubtless, and I count all things but lost for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord; for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ." The reverend gentleman said :—The estimate one has of Christ will be the measure of the Christian activity of the person holding that estimate. It will not only be the measure of the Christian activity of the person herself or himself, but it will also be the measure of their own spiritual experience and enjoyment. Some estimate Christ —and I am afraid very many do—as merely a stepping stone by which we may step out of a world of trial and sorrow, into the kingdom of heaven, and into the kingdom of joy and life. You will always find a person with that estimate settling down with an indifference as to the spiritual state of the world at large, you will always find them, judging from their lives and actions, of the opinion that it is a hard matter to settle, whether there is really any difference between one person who professes to be on his way to heaven, or one who does not. Let one having the estimate of Jesus Christ as fully his or hers, having formed a just estimate of his worth and value to the soul, and although he may have not attained to that activity and personal experience as the Apostle Paul, you will always find him reaching up to higher heights and deeper depths in Jesus Christ. In other words, let a man be so filled with Christ that he loses sight of self, let a man be so attached to the Saviour as to forget self, let him live in the atmosphere of God himself, and you will find that while he forgets self he will forget the world in which he lives, and while in the human family, there will be a tendency of a lifting up into a higher, purer atmosphere than before.

You cannot sit down and study the Epistles of the Apostle Paul and comprehend the great train of thought without feeling that you have came into contact with a mind that differs from that of every other man. You cannot read the Epistles of Peter and John without feeling that they are something that you don't find in this world and outside of those who follow not Jesus, or come into contact with a life that is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Jesus Christ, without feeling that there is an unselfishness of the spirit of that man that is not characteristic of any other individual that has not come into contact with Jesus Christ.

How will I get this estimate? No estimate is a proper estimate, until Christ has been rightly comprehended by the person looking at him. Take the thought before thrown out, looking at Christ as merely the stepping stone into heaven, and you get one very small portion of his value. But look the way Paul looks after living such a life, he could stand before his fellow man and declare himself "A Hebrew of the Hebrews and a Pharisee of the Pharisees," and as touching the law blameless." Then as he saw Christ as the very embodiment and majestic ness of the Divine character and life itself, and as he saw the only proper fulfilment, the only proper destiny of his own life, and as he thought of the great character before him as the very perfection of manhood, I can understand such an estimate that the Apostle Paul had. All worldly positions that might be obtained by the works of the law, to those of the son of righteousness, fell into insignificance, and the righteousness of Jesus Christ stood out as alone being worthy of his preference, which he would stand the test and be acceptable in God's sight. We must see in Christ then—God himself. Not as a narrow being, but as being Christ Jesus the Divine man, "God as made manifest in the flesh." The only true ideal that God has set before man. In attaining to that ideal, and seeking of that ideal, man must be led and actuated by the spirit of Christ. You must see that Christ stands not only before us in the image of His character, pure and holy, setting before us the character of God and man, but we must see the necessity of the work of God done through Jesus Christ. It will not only do for man to see God as atoneing for the offences of mankind, he must not only see the perfection of the God-head, but the justice of God. Hence the work of Jesus Christ will be to me an absolute necessity, and as man sees himself incapable to perform that work there must be in man when he sees Christ performing that work, the very deepest love and appreciation for it. The estimate therefore will be the very highest estimate of which a human being is capable. I will be willing up Christ as "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" in the heart, and giving our most cheerful willing service to walk in his precepts and keep his commandments.

I don't understand that it leaves any portion of the man out, but that it takes the entire being and brings him into service to Jesus Christ. Hence when I speak of the unselfishness and the self-denial of the service of Jesus Christ, I understand this, that with such an ideal before me, and the many influences which would interfere with the attainment of that ideal, I mean not only sinful influences, but influences right and proper for me to enjoy in this life, yet they will, if persisted in, hinder me in the attainment of that which Christ sets before me. I understand by the unselfishness and self-denial of the Christian life to mean that I will shun anything that would retard my Christian character.

I understand when the Apostle Paul says "Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord, &c." He views the excellency of Jesus Christ our Lord, while on the other hand, the excellency of the things of this world, but he will see that the things of this world are dimmed and shaded when contrasted with the light of the son of righteousness. Whilst he looks at the excellency of Jesus Christ he will see in it a nobility, and that upward tendency, which ever draws a man up toward the image of God himself, and takes away everything that would have a downward tendency, by his having set the things of Jesus Christ on the very highest pinnacle, to count them but loss for the excellency of Christ Jesus our Lord.

It is sometimes insinuated, and very wrongfully too, that the experience mentioned here, as belonging to Paul, belongs only to the aged, when passions are dead and the fires of desire have died out, and say it is easy for them to count all things loss, for the excellency of Christ Jesus our Lord. In other words there is no certain attainment to such unselfishness of character and self-denial of things of time and sense, as spoken of by the Apostle Paul, to the young and vigourous. If it is only for those who are tottering into the grave. Out upon such a religion! But you will see that this is not so at a moment's notice. We don't get at the attainment characteristic of the Apostle Paul, at a single jump. I hold that this experience was the outcome of "the thorn in the flesh" and the beating of his body black and blue, in order that He himself might not be a "cast away," the outcome of a soldier who has held his beat, and given his dead thrust to the enemy, and knows what the strength of God manifests in the man himself. Wherefore, if there is a soul here to-night that has estimated Christ in his true worth, he has the only proper ideal possible, the only ideal that is worthy of attaining to. Such a one whose feet are set, clothed in the armour of Jesus Christ and ready to do battle for him will attain to rich experience to those who have not come in and fought in the thickest of the battle. So you will find that it is not only a life of consolation and of the future, it is a life of love. This estimate manifests itself not merely to the nature of love but in unselfishness, now, in subduing the evil which comes before us and Jesus Christ. It is pleasant for us to look at the welfare of others, to extend a hand of help to those who are down in the very depths of sin; it is pleasant now for us to do acts of love and self-forgetfulness ; we can lay aside our own welfare and seek for others a happiness which they do not enjoy. "Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss, &c." By "all things" I must understand to mean not only the deeds of the law he is carrying out, for you will notice He makes a very wide difference when He says "But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ." These things were said in a dungeon, for this letter was penned in the prison in Rome, and as he sits there with the presence of death before him, allowing his mind to forget the things he had lost ; for he was a tent maker by trade, and had once at his command positions of honour ; and looking forward to the bright prospects before him, his experience was "Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss."

There is no time better adapted to understand the gains of life as the end of life. When we are looking death in the face, then if we have been in close enough contact with the Saviour as to know something of Him at least, we will say that no charge of fanaticism is true against religion, and that the life of Jesus is far more than the life we can attain here.

Last thought :—The possibilities of this estimate to each one of us, and its practical results. You say such an estimate of Christ was natural for the Apostle Paul, but we are not all Apostle Pauls. Granted. Nor do I suppose any of us ever will be. According to our capabilities we have the same spirit given to us that worked in the Apostle Paul. It may not be lauded from heaven to us as it was to him, nor catch the thundering voice "why persecutest thou me ?" but this same spirit that worked in Paul is the same that works in every one that comes to Christ our Saviour.

If you mean what are the possibilities of attaining to the same degree of experience, then I answer "according to your faith it shall be done unto thee," according as you have given yourself up to the spirit of Jesus Christ and as far as you have said in your heart the spirit of God is leading me, and to the surrender you have made to Jesus Christ, so will be your experience. I have said this much this evening, you may call it a funeral sermon if you wish, for I think the life of our departed sister which suggested the text of this evening and who has lately been taken from us voiced the experience as given in it and any one of you who has conversed with her has been shown the truths of this text, an individual given up solely to Christ. I say this for you, young man, don't let us fall into the sarcasm (for I count myself yet as one) that we cannot attain to a state of unselfishness or a high character in Christ until we have passed to "three score years and ten." First of all get a right conception of Christ; let him stand before you in a fit person to feel your love and when anything comes between you and your christian life put it one one side, "count it lost &c." Let us measure the excellency of Christ and if it outweighs that of the world choose it. Let us have our common sense in this matter. Let us not merely make Christ our step ladder to get into Heaven. Let us understand this here and now: that here and now the precious things of that life begin, and estimate them at their proper value. May the Lord Jesus Christ load you to such an estimate of Him, is my prayer this evening.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Spring Assizes.

The spring sittings of the Court of Assize for the county of Oxford opened at the court house on Tuesday the 18th inst. before his lordship Mr. Justice Wilson. There being no cases on the criminal docket his lordship was presented, as is customary when such is the case, with a pair of white gloves by Sheriff Perry.

F. R. Ball, Q. C., counsel for the crown, and Mr. Dickson official reporter.

The names of jurors are as follows :—

GRAND JURORS.

I H Barker, Wm. Coventry, Geo. R Coon, Adam Stover, Thomas Walker, North Norwich ; Frank Burgess, R W Bass, Wm. Veitch, Wm. S Wilkinson, Blenheim ; Robt W Brown, Eph. J Cook, Henry Eggman, James Haken, foreman, Norwich village ; John W Burton, John Rutherford, Embro ; Valentine Fitch, John Farrington, John Holdsworth, John C. Teeple, M. Thornton East Oxford ; James Hooper, John H Mitchell, Geo. Middlemas, Blandford ; T N Watkins, South Norwich.

PETIT JURORS.

Robert Adams, John Barney, Ira Clyne, West Zorra ; Wm. Anderson, H B Anderson, Robert Bradley, William F Coker, John L Clutton, Cornelius Dake, Ambrose Summers, Joseph Whaley, Wm. Walker, Norwich village ; John Adams, P C Bastodo Peter Steinbbaugh, James Watt, David Watt, West Oxford ; A J Amos, G J French James Fowler, John Fish, Henry Green, John Graces, James Innes, C Knaggs, Reuben Kipp, N Lampman, Wm. Lezenby, W G Lemon, George A Poole, East Oxford ; George Downing, James Haslan, J Rodenburst, North Oxford ; George Hastings, Dereham ; J W Manning, James Patterson, W J Snell, Albert Wright, South Norwich ; William G Pearson, George Pollard, Uriel Snell, North Norwich ; D M Stauffer, B Schlichter, William D Slawson, C Showers, James Sutton, Geo. Wilkinson, Blenheim ; James D Stewart, Embro.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jurors for our Lady the Queen at the Assize holden at this present time for the county of Oxford beg to report that they have visited the gaol of the county and found the same in good condition and the prisoners well looked after. They are pleased to find the crime in the county is of such small extent as they have had no indictment brought before them by the counsel for the Crown, and they found no prisoner in gaol on any serious charge.

JAMES HAKEN,
Foreman.

Bail was accepted to the amount of $800 for the appearance of Wm. Sutherland at the next sitting of the General Sessions of the Peace to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences made against him by John E. Capron.

The docket was as follows :

JURY LIST.

PLTF.	DEFT.	PLTF'S SOL.	DEFT'S SOL.
White	Hunter	A S Ball	W Totten
Harris	Schooley	A S Ball	Alex Finkle
Schooley	Harris, *et al*	A Finkle	A S Ball
McNeill	McNeill	A Finkle	H J Finkle
McKersee	McLean	A Finkle,	A S Ball
McCraveny	Taylor	J. Hegler	J Islington
Robinson	Hislop	L Titus	A Finkle
Collins	Horsman	A Finkle	J McDonald
Morrice	Harvey	A Finkle	Crerar, Muir & Crerar
Tate	Tilt	A Finkle	H P Milligan

NON-JURY LIST.

Wilson	Agur	M Walsh	J McDonald
Rostick	Oliver	M Walsh	J McDonald

The following cases have been disposed of :—

White vs Hunter.—Action to recover $500 damages for seduction of plaintiff's daughter. The pltf, is a farmer living near Innerkip, near which place the dft. resides. The action had been tried at the fall aseizes, 1883, but resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Verdict for pltf. $300 damages. Fletcher and A S Ball for pltf. Beard, Q. C., and Totten for dft.

Harris vs Schooley.—The pltf was the purchaser of a house and lot in Otterville under a mortgage gave by dft to W C McLeod, and brought the action to recover possession of the property, which the dft refused to give up. Verdict for pltf with costs, possession to be given on or before the 21st of April, and writ of possession to issue therefor. Beard Q C, and A S Ball, for pltf. Fletcher for dft.

Schooley vs Harris — Action claiming damages for illegal distress. Dft claimed to have rented the property mentioned in the action of Harris vs Schooley to pltf for $5 a month and distrained for the rent. Pltf denied the lease claiming that his wife held the property from dft. under an agreement for purchase. Verdict for pltf for $300 damages. His Lordship reserved his judgment until after the next sitting of the court to allow dft. to move against the verdict, for pltf. Beard Q C, and A S Ball for dft.

THE BOW RIVER DISTRICT.

Letter From Silver City.

The following letter was received by Mr. J. A. Crawford, of North Oxford, from his son Colin, who is at present in the far west:

Silver City, Dec. 25th, '83.

Silver City is on the Bow River, situated at the foot of Castle Mt., and is over one hundred miles above Calgary. There are two mines at present just opening up, so it is not certain yet whether this is a paying district for minerals or not. The lots are all taken up by miners and speculators and there is no certainty that the Government will or will not sell the lots to the highest bidder. It is a risk all through. There are four stores, four hotels, two blacksmith shops, and a barber shop. The buildings are all built of logs with pole roofs covered with dirt. There is not a good house in the place. The main work is ties and cordwood. There will be a good show for smiths the coming season. The track is laid over the Rockies, but they have struck something solid now. There is six inches of snow here and fine weather, not too cold, too warm if anything. I am delighted with this country. Mountains rising thousands of feet high, covered with thick forests of pine. The pine and fir was heavy one day but it has been burnt off, and most all young timber principally. Streams of clear water dashing over rocks and stones, hills and vales. It is a land of mighty hills and wood, of streams and flood. I had a good long talk with a missionary who had been nine years in British Columbia, he gives it a great name. He said he was well acquainted with Wellington Harris. He is well off and a member of the Legislature. There is no snow at Calgary yet. It is warm when the wind comes from the west and cold when it comes from the east.

COLIN CRAWFORD.

A $20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for April, among which is the following :

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us how many words there are in the Epistle of Jude, as recorded in the New Testament Scriptures (not the NEW REVISION,) by April 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the REWARD will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner April 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the May *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

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

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush	$1 00	to	1 10
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 08
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	33	to	34
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 60	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	65
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	00
Lard "	10	to	11
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	3 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 10	to	2 85
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Barrow'fat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	20	to	22
Butter, rolls, per lb	25	to	26
Cheese,	12	to	13½
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	18	to	00
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	00
Ducks,	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	0 08	to	12

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN by Messrs. William Heapy & Sons.

Liverpool, March 6th, 1884.

Cheese:—The market remains unchanged. The entire absence of summer makes has turned the demand on to the finest sorts, but buyers do not willingly pay the high prices asked. Winter made lots are in good supply at 42s. to 46s. Quotations are :—Extra fine 70s. to 73s.; useful winter made 50s. to 60s.; medium 42s. to 46s. New York quotation is 72s. c.i.f.

Butter:—Buyers have readily paid the advanced prices for the finest sorts noted in our last. Parcels of high character are scarce and sought after. Medium and off flavored lots dull and pressed for sale. Quotations are :—Extra fine creameries 120s. to 130s.; Fine Brockvilles 110s. to 116s.; choice farmers' dairies 98s. to 106s.; secondary and off flavored lots 60s. to 80s.

Bacon:—The demand has been of a retail character and prices, if anything, rather in favor of buyers. No transactions reported for future delivery. Long clear ordinary contract quality 45s. to 47s.; long and short clear together ordinary contract quality 47s.; short clear ordinary contract quality 47s. to 48s.; light weights long and short clear together 47s. to 48s.; special brands command a shade more ; Staffordshire and other fancy cuts 46s. so 48s.; Cumberland cut stale parcels 39s. to 42s.; fresh landed lots 45s. to 47s.; Stretford cut 46s. to 48s.; short rib 45s. to 47s.6d.; Clear Bellies ordinary brands 42s. to 44s.; proprietary brands 48s. to 50s.; shoulders 38s. to 42s.

Hams:—Holders are firm though the demand is scarcely so active. Quotations are:—Long Cuts 56s. to 58s ; Special brands 60s. to 61s.; Stafford Cuts 60s. to 63s.; Fancy brands 68s.; Manchester cuts 61s. to 63s.; American cuts scarce at 60s.

Lard:—Has been dull with very small transactions at gradually declining for the week. To-day there is more disposition to operate. Sellers for future deliveries 48s. to 48s.6d.; buyers at 6d. less. Transactions are reported at 48s.; ordinary contract qualities, fine brands 49s. to 50s.

Beef and Pork:—Steady, unchanged.

Liverpool, March 13.—Cheese:—The enquiry during the week has been of a retail character, still holders are firm. The demand continues principally for the finer descriptions. Lower grades neglected. Quotations are:—Extra fine white and colored 70s. to 74s.; Summer makes in good condition scarce 60s. to 66s.; Medium 30s. to 45s.; Skims 16s. to 20s.; New York cable quotes 73s.6d. c.i.f.

WM. HEAPY & SON

FARM AND DAIRY.

What Fowls Need.

Fowls must have a sand-bath. It is their sponge, towel, tooth brush and dressing-comb all in one. How would you feel, my dainty lady, if denied all your toilet appendages and compelled to go day after day unwashed and unkept, and to wear soiled and rumpled garments? Even so suffers Mistress Biddy without he daily dust-bath, and nature, that infallible teacher, directs her to the nearest and most convenient place for such a renovation of the skin and feathers. If no other soft, sandy and loamy earth is at hand you may be sure she will use your flower bed without regard to consequences. She may learn to hide at your approach, taught by a blind instinct that you are her enemy, but the idea that you begrudge her the dearest deligus of her hapless days—the use of the free soil for her bodily needs—is one that poor Biddy's small brain can never comprehend. Descend to her level, then, yourself; consider her wants and supply them without delay. So shall the "irrepressible conflict" of Biddy's wishes and yours in regard to the flower beds be amicably settled, and both of you hereafter live in peace. Have a cart full of loam, sand and road dust, and a sprinkling of ashes, charcoal and sulphur placed under cover where your fowls can sun themselves, dust their bodies to the destruction of annoying parasites, and scratch and bury themselves by the hour together whenever the wish may seize them, and you may lay the flattering unction to your soul that the beatitude which refers to the "qualtiy of mercy" may be applied to yourself then, if never before.—*Poultry World.*

Curing Cheese.

American Dairyman:—Upon the important subject of curing cheese Dr. H. Renolds of Livermore Falls, Me., says: Increased attention should be given by cheese makers to the matter of curing. Factories should be provided with suitable curing rooms where a uniform temperature of the required degree can be maintained, together with a suitable degree of moisture and sufficient supply of fresh air. This expense would be small compared with the increased value of the cheese product. He seems to think it is both with the dairyman and the factoryman, not so much the want of facilities as ignorance as to what is required. He is not quite so rude as we are in stating it, but that is what he means. He further says:

"In the curing of cheese certain requisites are indespensable in order to attain the best results. Free exposure to air is one requsite for the development of flavor. Curd sealed up in an air-tight vessel and kept at the proper temperature readily breakes down into a soft, rich, ripe cheese but it has none of the flavor so much esteemed in a good cheese. Exposure to the oxygen of the air develoopes flavor. The cheese during the process of curing takes in oxygen and gives off carbonic acid gas. This fact was proved by Dr. S. M. Babcock, of Cornell University, who, by analysing the air passing over cheese while curing, found that the cheese was constantly taking in oxygen and giving off carbonic acid gas. The development of flavor can be hastened by subjecting the cheese to a strong current of air. The flavor is developed by the procoss of oxidation, If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing, it will be likely to be deficient in flavor.

Proper ventilation seems to be wholly ignored in American curing houses, but especially looked after by foreign cheese makers, especially in the curing of fine cheese."

Treatment of Dairy Cows.

Mr. J. A. Smith, a Western dairyman, writing of the importance of feed and proper treatment of dairy cows, gives some excellent suggestions on this topic. He says that dairymen are often surprised at the light weight of their milk the next morning after a cold-rain storm, through which their cows have suffered unstabled, and it is only a natural result of such treatment. The cow does not eat as much, for one thing; and another is, part of what she does eat goes to repair the waste of her system in withstanding the effects of the storm, and that keeps a per cent out of the milk-pail, until she has recovered from the effects of such exposure. It is also true that a cow affected by short feed or painful exposure not only loses in the quantity of her yield of milk, but in the amount of fatty matter it contains. In a word, nature has so organized the cow that she revenges herself on her owner's pocket, for cruel neglect and short feed; and a farmer might just as well try to dodge taxes and death, as to escape the unwise treatment of a cow. In point of fact when thus treated she takes the cream first, and gives the owner what skim milk she cannot assimilate. The only way to get a profit out of her is to fill her so full that she runs over, and take the surplus for your gold mine.

This is worth repeating. Prof. Brown of the Ontario model farm says: "An average cow for dairy purposes should give twenty pounds of milk per day during 200 days every year; eight pounds of cream from every 100 pounds of milk; forty-five pounds of butter from every 100 pounds of cream; and fully ten pounds of cheese from every 100 pounds of milk."

As spring comes on a pace farmers are liable to relax their care in seeing that the stock gets shelter in bad weather. The cold damp days of spring are more penetrating and trying upon stock than the cold, dry days of winter. Eternal vigilance is the price we pay for more things than liberty. Have a special care to the young stock from now until they go on to grass. It will make a big difference with their outcome in the fall.

A Western Duck Story.

From The Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

As the storm somewhat subsided last Monday, Quin Fletcher thought he would go out and see if he could kill a few of the ducks that, immediately after a snow storm, are found abundantly in the spring holes in different parts of the valley. Mounting his snow-shoes, he proceeded to the vicinity of the Hot Springs. As he was slipping along over five or six feet of snow, his eye on the lookout for game, he heard the distinct quack of a duck nearly beneath his feet. Surprised, he ran his snow-shoe pole into what appeared to be a cave. Immediately a big mallard flew out, which was quickly knocked endwise with his pole. Another big duck then came, which he caught in his hands and wrung its neck. Then another popped out, which met the same fate; then another, until thirty-eight ducks lay dead at the hunter's feet. Being curious to know what sort of a place he had struck, Fetcher make a larger opening, and found that he was just above a large spring hole about twelve feet in diameter. The ducks, during the storm, had taken refuge there, it being protected by a bank on the windward side. The violent wind had drifted snow from the bank over the pool, forming at first a shelf and at last a complete roof, and the birds were securely imprisoned. If Mr. Fletcher had not discovered their retreat they would probably have starved to death before the sun released them from their curious confinement.

THE BEST FOR BUTTER.

There is but one best color for butter, and that is Wells Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, no candid investigator doubts. It is the best butter color in the world; is free from sediment or impurity, always ready for instant use, and it imparts to butter that rich dandelion yellow, without a tinge of red, which is the acme of desirability in any butter color.

The man who lives too fast is bound to die too quick.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning is the only cure for Toothache, Headache, Earache and Neuralgia. It does not take a day or an hour to cure it, but in less than a minute all pain is gone. Thousands have tested its merits within the last year. Fluid Lightning is also a positive cure for Rheumatism. The worst possible cases have been permanently cured in one week. Price 25 cents at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's drug store.

An auctioneer is valuable for his sellocutionary ability.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

TEMPERANCE.

Archdeacon Farrar on Temperance.

On Tuesday, in the Free Assembly Hall, the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar delivered an address on temperance, under the auspices of the Students' Temperance Societies of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church Divinity Halls. The hall was crowded in every part. Principal Rainy occupied the chair.

Archdeacon Farrar said no one should regard this great question of intemperance except as one of much solemnity and pathos—no one who had witnessed the great evils of drunkenness—the degredation and misery which it brought upon thousands of human beings in every part of this kingdom—no one who has seen, as he had seen, the appalling amount of crime, vice, and poverty which it was occasioning, would regard the question otherwise than as serious and solemn. As illustrating some of the peculiar influences of alcohol, he pointed out its tendency, to overcome people by the hereditary transmission of its influences, and its tendency, also, to grow upon those who immediately used it. It was one of those chemical substances which created a craving for themselves—a craving which was neither hunger, nor thirst, nor necessity of any kind; but a physical perversion—a mechanical craving—a burning for a dead substance, which had the power to lay up men's souls in chains, which were more weighty than chains of iron; and to shut them up in prisons, the walls of which were harder than of stone. (Applause). As showing how the influence of drink overcame the most elevated and the most cultured of minds, the lecturer instanced the closing days of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and of Robert Burns, and of others distinguished in art, letters, and on the battle-field; and he asked, if drink had overcome minds so strong, so elevated, so cultured as these, how much more deadly must its influence be on the weak, the degraded, the ignorant masses of the people, among whom the licensed houses in this country were set down? Yet it was the fact that it was exactly among these weak and ignorant people and poor people that the licensed houses were planted—it was exactly where strength of resistance was at its minimuin. (Applause). And the result of this fact, to a great measure, was that, while we spent 70 millions of money a year on bread, 70 millions on rent, 11 millions on education, and a little more than one million on Christian missions, we spend 136 millions a year, on an average, on intoxicating drink. (Applause.) Until we alter that state of things, we must always have the great ulcer of vice and pauperism amongst us. The question of temperance reform was one that pressed upon the whole country; and at this moment the question was of unusual importance. At this time the lecturer adverted to the views of eminent judges, eminent medical men, eminent clergymen, and eminent statesmen, all of whom declared, with Mr. Bright, that, if we for ten years only would become a nation of abstainers, we should be in a condition of such prorperity as hardly to be recoguized again; and with Mr. Gladstone, whose words zent a thrill of emotion through that most unemotionable body, the British House of Commons, and who declared that intemperance causes evils worse, because more continuous, than the three historic scourges of history—war, famine, and pestilence combined—and that it was the measure of our degredation and disgrace. (Applause.) Drunkenness was a national crime; and he would apply to it the words of Oliver Cromwell—"National crime is a thing which God will reckon for, and I wish it would not lie on the nation one day longer than we have the opportunity to find a remedy." (Applause.) Proceeding to notice some of the objections taken to the movement of temperance reformers, Archdeacon Farrar said there was, first, the sham bible argument—the perverted expositions of the Word of God which were used to defend the crimes and vices of men. He would not try to argue with those who tried to put the Bible between us and the crimes and vices of the nation. He would say to those people, in the words of Shakespeare:—

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the Sanctuary
And pitch our evils there?

Neither would he notice the sham liberty argument, which was used always with great authority by the publicans. (Laughter.) There was no kind of liberty except that which lay in obedince to salutary laws; and, therefore, between drink and freedom there was simply irreconcileable opposition. The resentless tyranny of drink he would illustrate. Lucio addresses Claudia:—

Why, how now, Claudia? Whence comes
This restraint?

And Claudia replies:—

From too much liberty, my Lucio, liberty.
As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every scope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint: Our natures do pursue,
(Like rats that ravine down their proper bane),
A thirsty evil, and when we drink, we die.

(Loud applause.) As regards the experience argument, that people could not make men sober by Act of Parliament, Archdeacon Farrar gave that assertion the flattest contradiction. Temperance reformers were taunted with the statement that what they wanted was "grandmotherly legislation"; but he would remind them that it was to "grandmotherly legislation" that they owed the Factory Acts, the Education Acts, the Sanitary Acts, the Free Public Libraries Acts, the Acts that shut up gambling hells, the Acts that checked leprous literature, the Acts that prevented tender children from being treated like machines, the Acts that prevented women from being used like degraded beasts of burden in the black mines of our collieries, and many other beneficial statutes in favour of our common humanity. (Applause.) In conclusion the lecturer declared that if young men, combined would declare to resist this great evil of intemperance, they would win a victory, not only for themselves, but for their country and for the world. Truth was on their side; mercy was on their side, the souls of all great and good men who had ever taken part in any great struggle for the reformation of humanity, were on their side. God Himself was on their side. He concluded with the appeal to all that heard him—Will you be on our side? (Applause.) There was no higher or nobler task that they could possibly devote their energies to, and no work in which they could hope to reap a better reward. (Applause.)

TO THE LADIES.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of Pimples on the face or Rough Skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate, and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25 cents per box at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's drug store.

What makes the car-go? The freight.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

An undertaker gets his living where another man dies.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

"Subdued snuff" is a handsome new color not to be sneezed at.

A tipsy loafer is an in-spired individual.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children.

Every man's life is a plan of God.

Thomas Meyers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it.

Associate with the wise, and their knowledge will cling to their skirts.

If you are suffering from a sense of *extreme weariness*, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and will do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

The truly valiant dare everything but doing any other body any injury.

When the Vital Current is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal.

A draw-back. A hemlock gum plaster.

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills. 91t

THE HOUSEHOLD.

AVOIDING DOCTOR'S BILLS.

Health Hints and Happy Thoughts for Everybody.

A bottle of arnica should always be kept in the house; it is good for bruises, sprains or aches in the joints.

Sleeping with the arms thrown over the head is unhealthy. The position interfers with the action of the lungs.

A little salt should be applied to a pin scratch or one given by a cat. It is painful for a few moments but removes all poison.

Inhaling hot water and salt is excellent for catarrh. Sleeping with the mouth open is apt to bring on this disagreeable trouble.

Deer feet boiled to a jelly and the liquid strained is one of the best remedies for chilblains. It should be applied to the feet and hands every evening before retiring.

The eating of fish is said to increase the brain power, but if it is eaten more than once a day, and not very much then, it is said the brain will grow smaller instead of larger.

Weak eyes should be bathed night and morning, warm water being used just before retiring and the same on rising, increasing it gradually to as cold water as can be borne.

Most people forget, although they know better, that they should run, skate and dance with the mouth closed. They tire less easily and are not almost breathless when they stop.

Hot or very cold water is the best to apply to a bruise. Hot water is the better of the two, but unless it can be procured immediately it is best to use it ice cold and not warm or slightly hot.

Boiled milk, with a little sugar or salt added to it, is one of the best articles of food for building up the system. Milk just slightly heated is better than cold milk at this season. A person whose health is run down, but who is not actually sick, and whose appetite is poor, can build up their health by drinking a glass of milk at every meal and at all times instead of water.

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEY'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Sol's rays raise thyme, time razes all,

Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief, but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received."

And through the whole hole wears.

Holloway's Pills.—In order that the slightest indisposition may not rapidly run its disastrous course from bad to worse, the afflicted of every age should give it immediate attention. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy. Holloway's medicine increases the quantity of nutriment derivable from a given quantity of food, and so the quality of the blood is improved, the tone of every fibre throughout the body is heightened, and the disposition to fall into disease is reduced to a minimum.

A scribe in writing right may write

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87

To Wright and still be wrong;

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membrances and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

For write and rite are never right

FREEMAN'S Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant. 91t

And don't to right belong.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Robertson is not Robert's son,

FOR rough conditions of the skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 91t

Nor did he rob Butt's son,

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifiying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Gayfer's drug store. Large size $1.

Yet Robert's sun is Robin's sun

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Foretelling the weather is uncertain at the best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can best break its ill effects with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most reliable and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, bronchial and lung complaints. It is so agreeable that even a child will take it. 93i.

And everybody's sun.

A QUESTION TO THE POINT.

Reader, have you a languid, weak and tired feeling, with nervous exhaustion, especially in the early spring? Then your liver is inactive and circulation poor. Arouse the torpid liver, cleanse the sluggish blood and regulate the secretion with that purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. 93i.

Beer often brings a bier to man,

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts, Sold by D. Secord. 76y

Coughing a coffin brings,

NAMES, FACTS AND FIGURES.

Will be cheerfully given by the proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters, regarding the many certificates of wonderful cures made by that medicine in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, revealing proof that is beyond the possibility of dispute by the most incredulous. 93i.

And too much ale will make us ail,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

As well as other things.

WELL REWARDED.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by John Gayfer. 90t.

The person lies who says he lies

A VALUABLE HINT.

Artizans, actors, sportsmen, mechanics and laboring men, in fact all who unduly exert muscular strength, are subject to painful contractions of the cords, stiff joints and lameness; to all such Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a prompt relief and perfect cure. 93i.

Our Canadian Silk Industry is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. Is nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a lisc and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

When he is not reclining;

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

And when consumptive folks decline,

IT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

If any of our readers are suffering from chronic disease of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or blood, they should investigate the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is making some of the most remarkable cures on record. 93i.

They all decline declining.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Sufferers from either acute or chronic rheumatism will find no more ready relief or better cure than Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the popular household remedy for external and internal use in all painful affections. 93i.

Quails do not quail before a storm,

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y

A bough will bough before it;

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

We cannot rein the rain at all,

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

No earthly power reigns o'er it.
The dyer dyes awhile, then dies—
To dye he's always trying;
Until upon his dying bed
He thinks no more of dyeing.

A son of Mars mars many a sun,
All deys must have their days
And every knight should pray each night
To Him who weighs his way.

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Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

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5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
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CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descritive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1969vy

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For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,

Caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., WINDSOR, ONT. 1578vy

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Besides the older varieties by the 100 or 1,000.

Prices Reasonable. Send for Catalogue and Price List to

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NATIONAL PILLS

SUGAR COATED. PURELY VEGETABLE

Highly recommended for **Biliousness, Head-Ache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint**, or any illness arising from the **Stomach, Bowels** or **Kidneys**. They are safe, mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 3 pills is a dose.

PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

A PRIZE Send six cents postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers; absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

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Stock of General Groceries now complete. New Valentia Raisins. New Currants.

CALL AND SEE. NELLES & STEVENS.

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Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent;

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

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Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

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FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883. 1583r-m

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ADVERTISE,

The Chronicle Office,

The Chronicle Office,

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In the most widely read newspaper in this vicinity.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."
148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 58 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882:

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5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
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January 31st, 1884. 1580v y

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For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store.

Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584c-m

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

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S. G. BURGESS,

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WOODSTOCK.

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Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

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Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

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Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

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Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

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And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

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WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

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Life Assurance Com'y

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Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

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Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

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HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nuber 22, 1881.

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CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers, Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town dail .

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why ?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

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IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

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WILTON & GOLLAN, Props.

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship. Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 8

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

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HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

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E. CUTHBERT.

Ingersoll, March 6th, 1884. 1591l-m

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 31. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1595.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER XIII.

A long chain of days followed, each in every way like the other. One steady yet lazy wind pulsed from the south; the skies were clad with an unaltering blue haze from dawn till dark, except that a rosy flush, like a kind of languid aurora, would steal into the full round of the horizon with each new sunset, and stay until evening had first empurpled it, then darkened it completely. Afterwards the stars would come forth, golden, globular and rayless, while the same unchanged southerly wind would get a damp sharpness that made at least a light wrap needful if one remained out of doors. The great piazza would be almost vacant an hour or so after nightfall, and the whole shore quite lonely.

As regarded after-dark visitors, the island had virtually closed its season. But Claire and Hollister haunted the piazza a good deal when the early autumnal darkness had emptied it of its occupants. After they had dined he would light his cigar, and then select a hundred yards or so of the firm wooden flooring, over which they passed and repassed, arm in arm, more times than perhaps both their healthful young frames realized. The other guests of the hotel doubtless conjectured that they were saying all sorts of tender trifles to each other, according to the immemorial mode of those from whom the honeymoon has not yet withdrawn her witching spells. But in reality there was very little between them of what we term lover-like discourse. Claire discouraged it in her husband, who obeyed the tacit mandate.

She was prosaic and practical on these occasions. It amused and charmed Hollister to find her so. In any guise that it chose to wear, her personality was an enchantment. Claire planned just how they were to live on their return to town, and he thought her irresistible in this role of domestic anticipation.

"We shall have to find apartments," she told him. We cannot afford to rent a house of our own. But apartments are very nice and respectable. They are quite different from a boarding house, you know I should be sorry if we were compelled to board."

"So should I," declared Hollister. "Are you sure that we have not enough to let us rent a small house?"

Claire's eyes glistened, as though the chance of their income being made to stretch thus far suggested charming possibilities. But she soon gave a sad shake of the head. "No," she decided. "We should only find ourselves running into debt. We had better take no rash risks. Your business is full of them as it is, Herbert. Besides a year or two may make the change easy for us."

She amazed him by the speed with which she learned just how his affairs stood. Her quick mastery of facts that with most women baffle both memory and understanding, was no less rare than thorough. It had always been thus with her. Whatever she wanted to comprehend became her mental possession after slight and brief effort. It was not long before she read the price-list of stocks in the morning papers with nearly as lucid a perception of what it meant as Hollister himself. She made her husband explain as well as he could—and this was by no means ill—both the theory and practice of Wall Street speculation. She soon began to know all his important investments, and to talk of them with facile glibness.

Her control over Hollister daily strengthened. She would have swayed a man of much firmer will, and it is certain that he grew steadily more deferent to her judgment, her counsel, or even her caprices. The desire that she so plainly laid bare to him he had already estimated as a most right and natural development. In his eyes it was touched with no shade of selfishness; its egotism was to be readily enough condoned; one lighted self-assertion in those whom nature had wrought of finer stature, from better clay. The queen pined for throne and sceptre; they were a debt owed her by the world; she could not help being born royal.

It irritated him that those people in the hotel whom she had expressed a wish to know, should not have sought her acquaintance and society. She must have struck them as a creature of great beauty and grace. Why had they not been won into paying her tribute? This was Hollister's fond way of putting the matter to his own thoughts.

A few of these same people still remained. They formed a little clique among themselves; they, too, were waiting for the drowsy and torpid weather to wake up and send them townward. They saw Claire daily, almost hourly, and yet they never showed a sign of caring to do more than see her. Hollister secretly resented their indifference. His pride perhaps conspired with his love in making him bring Claire a fresh supply of flowers every evening, that she might wear them brilliantly knotted in the bosom of her dress. She remonstrated with him on the extravagance of this little devoted act, but for once he overruled her protest by a reference to the cheapness of flowers at that especial season. She always wore the flowers. Jutting forth in a rich mass from the delicate symmetry of her breast, they became her to perfection, as their lovely contact becomes all save the most ill-favored women. She allowed Hollister to continue his pleasant, flattering gift. The mirror in her dressing-room was of generous proportions.

By day she liked to stroll the shore, or sit with a book on one of the many benches, and watch, when not reading, the pale blue sweep of ocean, smooth as oil, and flecked with a few white-winged ships. Some of the sails were so faint and far away to the eye that they made her think of blossoms blown by a random breeze clear out into the misty offing. But now and then a boat would move past, tugging the shore, and wearing on its breadth of canvas huge black letters that advertised a soap, a washing powder or perhaps a quack medicine.

The tender poetry in sky or sea gave these relentless merchantmen (if the term be not inapt) a most glaring oddity. But Claire did not wholly dislike, after all, the busy push of life and traffic which they so harshly indicated. If she had been less capable of understanding just how vulgar a note they struck, she might have disapproved of them more stoutly. As it was, she accepted their intrusion with full recognition of its ugliness, yet with a latent and peculiar sympathy. It reminded her of the vast mercantile city that lay so near—the city where her young husband was seeking to augment his gains, and by a process of slight essential difference.

But curiously in contrast with this fueling was Claire's mode of now and then speaking to the shabby people who frequented the shore, and repeatedly giving them alms when this or that woful story of want would meet her ears. Past experiences made her singularly keen in detecting all the sham tales of beggars. She had learned the real dialect of poverty, and her sense was quick to perceive any suspicious flaw in its melancholy syntax.

More than once she would engage little dingy-clad children in converse, and nearly always a coin would be slipped into their hands at parting. But one day it happened that a child of smart gear, a little girl about five years old, came up to her side and began prattling on the subject of a sandy structure which the plump, tiny hands had just erected, a few yards away.

The child had a fat, stupid face, which was shaded by a big, costly-looking hat, along whose brim coiled a fashionable white plume. Every other detail of her dress implied wealthy parentage. Her little form exhaled a soft perfume, as of violets. She looked up into Claire's face with dull, unintelligent eyes, but with a droll assumption of intimacy, while chattering her fluent nonsense regarding the product of her recent sportive toil. Claire was not prepossessed, but at the same time she took the little creature's hand very socially, and listened to her brisk confidences with amiable heed.

But a French *bonne*, in a fluted cap, suddenly appeared on the scene, and cut short the child's further overtures of friendship by drawing her away with swift force and a gust of voluble French reprimand. The child broke into peevish screams, and was at once lifted by the strong arms of the *bonne*, just as a lady abruptly joined them. The lady shook her forefinger at the child, while she was being borne away with passionate clamor.

"Tu as ete tres mechante," exclaimed the new-comer, remaining stationary, but following with a turn of the head and unrelaxed finger this tragic departure. "Nous avions peur que tu ne fus tombee dans la mer. Tais-toi, Louise, et sois bon enfant!"

Distance soon drowned the lamentations of little Louise, and the lady now addressed herself to Claire.

"I hope my bad little girl hasn't been troubling you," she said. "It is really the nurse's fault that she strayed away in this wild style. Aline is horridly careless. I've already discharged her and that makes her more so. Last week at Newport the poor child nearly fell over the cliffs because of that woman's outrageous neglect."

"Your little girl was in no danger here, I think," said Claire smiling.

"Oh, no; of course not," returned the lady. She gave Claire a direct, scanning look, and then dropped upon the bench beside her. "Coney Island is very different from Newport. We had a cottage there all summer. Do you know Newport?"

"No," said Claire. "It is a very delightful place, is it not?"

"Well, yes," returned the lady, with a covert dissent in her admission. "It's nice, but it's awfully stiff."

"Do you mean ceremonious?" asked Claire.

"Yes. I got frightfully tired of it. I always do. My husband likes it, and so I go on his account. I'd much rather go to Narragansett or Mount Desert. They're more like real country, don't you know? You haven't got to button your gloves all the time, and pose your parasol. You're not bothered with thinking whom you shall know and whom you shan't. You can let yourself loose. I love to let myself loose. But you can't do it in Newport. Everybody there is on a kind of high horse. Now I like to come down, once in a while, and ride a pony."

The lady gave a shrill, short laugh as she ended these words. Claire had already noted all her personal details. She was tall of figure and extremely slender. She had a sharp-cut face which would have gained by not being of so chill a pallor. Her black eyes were full of restless brilliancy; her lips were thin, and marked at their rims by a narrow bluish line.

She carried herself with an air of importance, but her manner was very far from the least supercilious display. She promptly impressed you as a woman whose general definition was a democratic one, though aristocracy might also be among her minor meanings. She had no claims to beauty; she was too meagre in point of flesh, too severe in general contour, too acute in her angles. She lacked all the charm of feminine curves; she was a living conspiracy of straight lines. You could not closely observe her without remarking the saliency of her joints; she seemed put together on a plan of cruel keenness. At the same time her motions were not awkward, but managed her rectilinear body with a surprising ease and pliancy.

Her health appeared excellent, notwithstanding her thin frame and chalky color. The warmth, speed, and geniality of her speech, evidently springing from high animal spirits, no doubt enforced this inference.

Claire felt not a little puzzled by her, and had an immediate wish to find out just who she was. On the afternoon of yesterday she had once or twice joined the patrician group and had chatted with this or that member of it, apparently on the most familiar terms. Claire already knew, having thus observed her, that she was a recent arrival. But past experiences made it seem quite probable that she was merely a tolerated nobody. "Would she join me like this and address me so affably," Claire asked herself, "if she were some old friend of real note?"

At the same time, any trace of such self-depreciation was far enough from showing itself in Claire's spoken answer.

"Everything is tiresome, I suppose," she said, "if there is too great a supply of it. For my own part, I think that I like the conventionalities, as they are called. I haven't seen enough of them in my life to be wearied by them. I have known what poverty is in other years, and now, when I contrast it with the little ceremonies and forms that accompany prosperity, I find myself rather glad that they exist."

Her companion looked surprised for a moment. She put her thin face rather close to Claire's. The candor of the latter was a novelty. Claire had used it with a somewhat subtle intent. Her fleet tact had told her that it was best frankly to count herself outside of the social pale behind which she more than suspected this garrulous matron belonged.

"Oh, so you've been poor?" came the somewhat rattling response. "But of course you're not so now, or you would not speak of it. Poverty must be so perfectly awful. I mean when people who . . . well, don't you know, the people who live in tenement-houses, and all that."

The speaker here paused, while arranging the long *mousquetaire* gloves that reached in tawny wrinkles far up either sharp arm.

"Well," she suddenly recommenced, "I dare say I ought to care more for style and form and fashion. I was brought up right in the midst of it. All my relations are perfectly devoted to it. They look on me as a kind of black sheep, don't you know? They say I'm always going into the highways and hedges to pick up my friends. But I don't mind them; I laugh at them. They're here now in full force. There are two of the Hackensacks, and two of the Van Corlears, and two of the Van Kortlandts—all cousins of mine, more or less removed. I was a Van Kortlandt before I married. I'm Mrs. Manhattan Diggs, now, and I have been for five years. The best of the joke is that my husband, whom I perfectly dote on, by the way, and who's the dearest in all Christendom, disapproves of me as much as my relations do. The other day he called me a Red Republican, because I said society in New York was all trash. So it is trash. It's money, money, and nothing else. When he makes me dreadfully mad I throw his name at him. Diggs, you know. Isn't it frightful? His mother was a Manhattan—one of the real old stock, and she married a man by that name—an Englishman with a fortune. If he hadn't been rich I'd have pitied my poor husband. He'd never have made a dollar. I tell him that all he can do is to sit in the club window, and drive, and bet, and play cards. But he's just as lovely to me as he can be, so I don't mind. I worship him, and he worships me, so we get on splendidly together, of course. . . . And now I've told you my name, you must tell me yours. I hope it's prettier than mine. It ought to be, you're so immensely pretty yourself."

"My name is Mrs. Hollister," said Claire. "Mrs. Herbert Hollister. I have been married only a few weeks."

"A bride! Really? How delightful! Do you actually mean it? I dote on brides. I'm sure we shall be friends."

They rapidly became so. Claire was by no means averse to the arrangement. Mrs. Diggs was violent, explosive, precipitate, but she was not vulgar. Besides, her roots, so to speak, were in the soil that Claire liked. They lunched together that day at one of the little tables in the vast, airy dining-room. While they were seated at the meal, several of the elegant ladies passed on their way toward other tables. Mrs. Diggs nodded to each of them familiarly, and her nods were distinctly returned. Claire took special note of this latter point.

"Your relations will think you have deserted them," she said.

Mrs. Diggs laughed. "They think I'm always deserting them," she exclaimed. "I don't believe my absence is a great affliction; they manage to endure it. . . . Oh, by the way, here comes Cousin Cornelia Van Horn. She must have arrived to-day. Excuse me for a moment. I'll have to go and speak to her."

Mrs. Diggs hastily rose and went toward a lady who was herself in the act of crossing the room, but who paused on seeing her approach. The meeting took place not far from where Claire was seated. She saw Mrs. Diggs give her kinswoman a kiss on each cheek like the quick peck of a bird. They were cheeks that time had faded a little, but the face to which they belonged had a haughty loveliness all its own.

At least five-and-thirty years had rounded her figure into soft exuberance, mellowing but scarcely marring its past harmonies. She was very blonde; her eyebrows, each a perfect arch, and the plenteous hair worn in a dry, crisp matwork low over her white forehead, were just saved from too pale a flaxen by the least yellow tinge. Her features were cut like those of a cameo, but they were too small and too near together for positive beauty, while her eyelids had too deep a droop, and her nose, by nature lifted too high at the extreme tip, lost nothing of the pride, even the arrogance it bespoke, from the exquisite poise of her head above a long throat and sloping shoulders. Claire decided that she had never seen a woman so stately and yet so lightsome, or one who could so clearly suggest the serenity and repose of great self-esteem without thrusting its offensive scorn into harsh evidence.

Mrs. Diggs remained with her new companion several minutes. Her severe back, in all its rather trying outlines, was presented to Claire during this interval, though once she slightly turned, making a little gesture with her bony hand that seemed to indicate either the table she had just quitted or the figure still seated there. And soon afterward Claire saw that the person whom she had heard named by Mrs. Diggs was looking steadily at her with a pair of cold, light-blue eyes. While she returned this look it struck her that a change of color touched the placid face of her observer, though the flush for faint pink into pink only by a shade less dim might easily have passed for a trick of deceptive fancy.

Mrs. Diggs presently came trotting back to the table, with her odd combination of graceful movement and bodily sharpness.

"Mr. dear Mrs. Hollister," she began, while seating herself, "do you know that Cousin Cornelia knows all about you. I happened to mention your name before you were married—Miss Twining, wasn't it?"

"Yes," replied Claire.

"Well, the name seemed to strike her, and she at once asked if you had not stayed quite a long time with Mrs. . . . Mrs. . . . Oh, you mentioned her when you spoke of being here several weeks before your marriage."

"Mrs. Bergemann," said Claire, and immediately added, in tones full of quiet interest: "Well, Mrs. Diggs?"

"Why, that was what placed you, don't you know, with Cousin Cornelia. Yes, Mrs. Bergemann; that was the name."

"Did your cousin know Mrs. Bergemann?" inquired Claire.

"She didn't say so. But she appeared to know just who you were. I think she's going to make me present you. There seems to be some queer mystery. She acted rather strangely. Are you sure you've never met before?"

"Yes, I am perfectly sure," answered Claire. "Did you not say that the lady's name was Van Horn?"

"Cousin Cornelia's? Why, yes; of course it is. She's my second cousin. She's related on the Van Kortlandt side. She was a Miss Thurston."

"Thurston," repeated Claire, not interrogatively, but as though she had caught the sound with recognition the instant it left the speaker's lips. She broke into a smile now. "That explains everything. She is a sister of Mr. Beverley Thurston, is she not?"

"Cousin Beverley? Of couse she is. Do you know him?"

"Oh, yes," said Claire. "I knew him very well."

"Why, you don't tell me so!" blithely exclaimed Mrs. Diggs. "I dote on Beverley. I suppose he thinks me dreadful, but I dote on him, just the same. He is so broad, don't you know? He's seen so much, read so much, and lived so much, generally. And with it all he's so conventional. That is the way I like conventionality—when you find it in some one who makes it a sort of fatigue-dress for liberal views, and not the uniform of narrow ones."

"I approve of your description of Mr. Thurston," said Claire, slowly. "It tells me how well you like him."

Mrs. Diggs creased her forehead in puzzled style, and bent her head closer toward Claire's. "What on earth do you suppose it was that made him dart off so suddenly to Europe?" she asked.

Claire stooped, as though to discover some kind of objectionable speck in the cup of chocolate that she was stirring, and then removed what she had found, with much apparent care. "He did go quite unexpectedly, did he not?" she said, lowering her head still more as she put the speck on her saucer and examined it with an excellent counterfeit of the way we regard such things when uncertain whether their origin be animal or vegetable. She wondered to herself, at the same time, whether Mrs. Diggs would notice her increased color, or whether she herself had merely imagined that her color had undergone any sort of change. "At some other time," she went on, letting the words loiter in utterance, with a very neat simulation of preoccupied attention . . . "at some other time, Mrs. Diggs, I should like to talk more with you about Mrs. Van Horn's brother. But just now I want to ask you about Mrs. Van Horn herself."

Here Claire briskly raised her head. The problem of the aggressive speck had seemingly been solved. "I have heard Mr. Thurston mention that he had a sister of that name," she continued, now speaking with speed, "but he told me almost nothing regarding her. She appears to be a very important person."

Mrs. Diggs glanced toward a distant table at which she had already seen her cousin seat herself. Then she turned to Claire again, as though confident of how safely remote was the lady whom she at once proceeded to discuss.

"Cornelia is a very important person, Mrs. Hollister. As I told you, she's my second cousin. I used to see a good deal more of her before I was married. She's at least ten years older than I am. She brought me out into society. I was an orphan, don't you know, and there was nobody else to bring me out. I had to be brought out, for I was eighteen, and all the rest of the family were either too old, or else had gone to Europe, or . . . well, something of that sort. So Cornelia gave me a great ball. It was splendidly civil of her. But I don't think she did it from the least benevolence. No, not at all. She had ended her term of widowhood, and wanted to *appear* again, don't you know? The ball was magnificent, and it gathered all her old *clientele* about her. I remember it so well; it is only eight years ago. I stood at her side, behind a towering burden of bouquets which it made my wrist ache to hold. Cornelia was in white satin, with knots of violets all over her dress. I shall never forget that dress. She wore amethysts round her throat, and in her hair, and on her arms. It was a kind of jubilant second-mourning, don't you know? She looked superb; she was eight years younger than she is now. People gathered about her and paid their court. She resumed old acquaintances; she received open or whispered compliments; she was the event of the evening. I was nearly ignored. And yet it was *my* ball; it had been given for me, to celebrate my *debut* in society. But as the evening progressed I began to discover that I had been made a mere pretext. Cornelia herself was the real reason of the ball. She had simply used me as an excuse for re-emerging. She re-emerged, by the way, with seventy thousand a year, and a reputation for having been one of the reigning belles of New York before she married Winthrop Van Horn. She was poor when she married Winthrop, and he lived only a few years afterward. He left her every penny of his money; there were no children. Cornelia was a devoted wife; at least, I never heard it contradicted, and I've somehow always accepted it. I think everybody has always accepted it, too. He died of consumption in Bermuda, and it is usually taken for granted, don't you know, that he died in Cornelia's arms. For my part, I can't imagine anybody dying in Cornelia's arms. . . . But that's neither here nor there. She kept herself as quiet as a mouse for five years. But mice are nomadic, and they gnaw everything. And Cornelia, during those five years of bereaved woe, to my certain knowledge, took a peep at every capital in Europe. After the ball—the ball that she gave *me*, please to understand—she became a great leader. She's a great leader still. Didn't Beverley tell you *that*, Mrs. Hollister?"

"No," stated Claire, keenly interested by this nimble monologue. "As I said, Mr. Thurston scarcely did more than mention his sister's name."

Mrs. Diggs applied herself actively to a fragment of cold chicken, which she had left neglected through all these elucidating items. Claire watched her, thinking how clever she was and yet how unsircumspect. With what slight incentive had been roused this actual whirlwind of family confidences!

"She perfectly adores Beverley," Mrs. Diggs presently continued. "I have an idea that she does so because he's a Thurston—or rather because *she's* one. She has contrived to make it appear very exceptional to be a Thurston. The Thurstons have never been anything whatever. Her mother married into the family, and cast a spell of aristocracy over them. But Cornelia never alludes to the Van Kortlandt connection. She knows that can take care of itself. I believe her grandfather, on the other side, was a saddler. But she has managed to have it seriously disputed whether he was a saddler or a landed Knickerbocker grandee. The panels of her carriage bear a Thurston crest. It is a very pretty one; I am quite sure she invented it. I once told Beverley so, and he laughed. *He* has never used it, though he has never denounced it as spurious. The joke is that she ignores the Van Horn crest entirely, which is the only one she has any right to air. Cornelia is a great leader, as I said. She has Thursday evenings in the big old house on Washington Square which her late husband left her. Lots of people have struggled to go to Cornelia's Thursdays, and not gone, after all. It's absolutely funny to observe what a vogue she has got. She could make anybody whom she chose to take up a social somebody by merely lifting her finger. But she never lifts her finger. That is why she is so run after. You can't get her to use the power she possesses. It yearly grows more of a power, don't you know, on this very account. It's like a big deposit in a bank, that gets bigger through lying there untouched. She wont spend a penny; she lets it grow. The women of New York are becoming a good deal less flippant, some of them, than they used to be. Clubs and receptions have come into fashion, where intellectual matters are seriously, even capably discussed. Somebody will read a paper on something sensible and literary, and a little debate will follow. At one of these clubs—composed strictly of women—it is forbidden to mention the last ball, though this may have occurred on the preceding night, and everybody may have seen everybody else there, talking the usual gay nonsense. The whole thing is a kind of 'movement,' don't you know. It's very picturesque and it's extremely in earnest. It makes one think a little of the old historical French *salons*. It has laid bare some charming and surprising discoveries. It has shown how many women have been reading and thinking in secret during those long intervals of leisure that have occurred between their opportunities for being publicly silly, inane, flirtatious, and hence of correct form. On the other hand it has led certain women to cultivate their minds as they would a new style of dressing their hair. All that we used to satirize in former entertainments of this kind fails to exist in those I am describing. Pipe-stem curls and blue spectacles are replaced by the most Parisian felicities of costume. A delightful-looking creature in a Worth dress that fits her like a glove will give us her 'views' on the Irish land-question or the persecution of the Jews in Russia. . . . And now I come to the real object of my digression, as the long-winded orators say. Cornelia Van Horn frowns upon all this. She has gathered about her a little faction, too, which frowns obediently in her defense. You must not fancy for a moment that Cornelia could not shine in these assemblies if she chose to favor them. She has brains enough to *outshine* nearly all their supporters. But she condemns the intellectual tendency in women when thus openly exhibited. If they want to read and think, they should do it in the quiet of their closets, and in the same way that they write their letters, or glance over their accounts, or distribute their household orders. There is no objection to philosophy, science, belles-lettres, so long as they are not made to interfere with the general dignified commonplace of the higher social life. To be individual, argumentative, reformatory, is to be professional. To be professional is not to be 'good form.' The moment that a drawing-room is made to resemble a lecture-room or a seminary it becomes odious from a patrician stand-point. Only queens and duchesses can afford to paint pictures or to write books without loss of caste. A consistent aristocracy never discovers new ideas; it accepts old ones. Agitators are the enemies of repose, and repose is the soul of refinement."

Here Mrs. Diggs gave a gleeful trill of laughter that made Claire compare it to her mind, as well as her person; it was so clear and sharp.

"Oh, you can't imagine," she went on, "how radical Cornelia is in her positively feudal conservatisms. I'm so liberal, don't you know, that I can appreciate her narrowness. I relish it as one does a delicious joke. But it's a very curious sort of bigotry. There's nothing in the least spontaneous about it. I've a conviction that she sweeps her eye more widely over this fine Nineteenth Century than any of the ladies I've been telling you about. She has seen that she can only reign on one kind of a throne, and she sticks there. And I assure you there isn't the least doubt that she reigns in good earnest. . . . I'm surprised that Beverley Thurston didn't tell you about her. Beverley has got her measure so exactly. He thinks me dreadful, as I said, but he's fond of me. I'm sure we always amuse each other."

"No," said Claire, shaking her head slowly, "he was very reticent on the subject. Perhaps he thought I might want to know her if he painted her portrait as you have done. That would have been awkward for him provided his sister had declined my acquaintance. And I dare say she would have declined it, as I was not in her exclusive circle."

Mrs. Diggs put her head a little on one side. She was looking at Claire intently. A smile played like a faint flicker of light upon her thin lips, whose two bluish lines always kept the same tinge.

"Why are you so candid with me?" she said.

"Candid?" repeated Claire.

"Yes. Why do you show me that you would like to know Cornelia Van Horn?"

"Why?" still repeated Claire. "Did I show you that?"

"Not openly—not in so many words, don't you know. But I imagine it."

"You are very quick at imagining," said Claire with a little playful toss of the head. "Well, if you choose, I should like to know her. I should like to know any one who ranks herself high like that, and has a recognized claim. I have a fellow-feeling for ambitious people. I'm ambitious myself."

Mrs. Diggs seemed deeply amused. She lifted a forefinger and shook it at Claire.

"I'm afraid you're very ambitious," she said.

"Well, I am," admitted Claire, not knowing how much rosy and dimpled charm her face had got while she spoke the words. "I am quite willing to concede that I have aims, projects, intentions."

Mrs. Diggs threw back her head and laughed noisily. But she lowered her voice to a key much graver than her laugh, as she said:

"You are as clever as Cornelia in your way. Yes you are. I shouldn't be surprised if you were a good deal cleverer, too. I suspect there's a nice stock of discreet reserve under your candor."

Claire creased her brows in a slightly piqued manner. "That is not very pleasant to hear," she said.

Mrs. Diggs stretched out her hand across the table so pointedly and cordially that Cla

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

ALMOST the last business transacted by the Local House was the adoption by the House of an address asking the appointment of a Commission to enquire into and investigate the bribery conspiracy. The Commission is to be composed of three judges, one at least of whom is to be a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario. The Commission is to be appointed by the Government, and the powers conferred upon it are ample for the most searching enquiry into the whole conspiracy. A sum of $10,000 has been voted to defray the expenses of the Commission, which is instructed to make "searching investigation" which the gravity of this last attempt at corruption demands.

The Senate has refused to sanction Mr. Charlton's Bill for the punishment of seduction and like offences. The Hamilton *Times* says: While we do not approve of the interference of the Senate with the legislation of the popular House, we are not sorry for the fate of Mr. Charleton's Bill. The moral effect of the idea that woman must be the guardine of her own virtue or suffer the punishment is good. The idea that the law will recompense her for the loss of it is bad. There are exceptional cases; the cases of orphans, wards employees, dependents and weak-minded girls, in whose behalf some legislation might be objectionable, but for a general principle, applicable to the women of Canada, the law should recognize that women know enough to take care of themselves and are expected to exercise their knowledge. Education is better than penal legislation as a promoter of chastity.

THE all-night session of the Ontario Legislature, which closed at a quarter to 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, 25th ult., was the latest but one in eleven years, and was marked by one amendment after another moved by the Opposition, without affecting the solid majority of the Government. There was in all twenty divisions taken, an exceptionally large number for one day's session. The whole number of previous divisions in the session was only eight. The amendments were chiefly in regard to License Duties, the Rivers and Streams Bill, and the amendments to the Election Act. On the latter Mr. Neelon voted with the Opposition; in almost every other vote he supported the Government, as he has voted in nearly all the other divisions of the session. At the first division there were only 63 members within reach of the division-call bell, and the Government suffered relatively more than the Opposition, the vote standing 36 to 27. On the next division a straight vote of 39 to 26 occurred, and during the remainder of the session the Government majority maintained about the same figure, and on one occasion was fourteen. On an Opposition resolution against the Rivers and Streams Bill, Mr. Blythe voted with the Government; and on the expenditures for colonization roads Mr. Clarke, of West Toronto, also voted against his own party. Had all the members been present the Government majority on one of the divisions would have been seventeen. Even on the Election Law amendments, on which Mr. Neelon voted against the Government, the Government majority was twelve by the actual count, and that vote represented in these cases the count which would have taken place had the House been full.

PAID MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(Communicated.)

So many "crooked" cases have been brought to light in our legislatures, and so many bills are passed by our representatives that would not be sustained by the people had they a direct voice in the matter, that we feel justified in saying there is a screw loose somewhere in our legislative system. Our American cousins whom we know to be far from spotless, look upon our House of Commons as a political pandemonium and hold up our representatives as examples of corruption. The same opinion is held, and frequently expressed, by many earnest, thoughtful men in this country. Every one of us can call to mind several gentlemen who entered the political arena poor and obscure, and are now, through subtile gladiatorial trickery, rich and well known. Not one of us would call them selfish since they have not only enriched themselves through "eminent services rendered" but have scattered large sums of public money broadcast upon those who have the good fortune to be related to them. Such a glorious opportunity to make money is not to be slighted by needy men who have, what we often hear called "the gift of gab," and who prefer living by their wits to living by labor. It seems as if those who framed our system of government had this class in view and sympathized with them. They settled $1000 per annum on the members. Where, under the sun, can a man sleep away a few hours each day for three or four months of the year, as many of our representatives do, and get such a liberal reward? The consequence is, our politics have become a trade, and a man can earn just as much at the trade of law-making, as he could if he were to turn burglar and make law-breaking his occupation, and though the means and principles practised by the two are often identical, the law-maker is never punished, but devises punishment for his law-breaking brother.

Look at the class this system draws to our legislative hall! What interest have they in the welfare of Canada? What care they for the laws they make? They depend upon their seat for their living and upon this position in parliament to make money. Their chief has a lot of snug box-stalls, and if they are only faithful to him and do what he requires at their hands, they are sure of a good position when they become unfit for service. We do not see any of this bare-faced corruption in the British House of Commons, because the members have nothing to gain there unless they work for the welfare of the community, and, thereby, their own interests as part of that community. No member of the British Commons receives a cent for his time or services, and the consequence is, the people get no adventurers for representatives, but men who have a large interest in the community and whose prosperity or adversity is bound up with that of the nation.

(To be Continued.)

The C.P.R. Syndicate is asking for $5,000,000 more.

Quiet is said to have been fully restored at Cincinnati.

The bill for the retirement of the trade dollar has passed the Washington House of Representatives.

There is a great probability that the men on the Grand Trunk Railway will accept the reduction without a strike.

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

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at J. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

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

Grand Concert.

A Grand Concert on Easter Monday night, April 14th, at the Town Hall, Ingersoll, in aid of the Catholic Church. The best talent in the Province and prominent local singers secured for the occasion.

Miss Lenora Clench, the great violinist, will make her first appearance in Ingersoll. Miss Reidy, Stratford; Dr. Sippi, London; Mr. Drumgole, London; and others will take part. Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the hall. Seats may be reserved without extra cost at Mr. Woodcock's store. Tickets can be secured at Henderson's, Woolcn & Murdoch's, and J. S. Smith's. James Brady, Esq., Chairman.

Dereham.

The funeral of young Patrick Delaney took place on Friday last from his fathers place in Dereham to the Catholic cemetery in Ingersoll. Young Delaney lived at one time in Ingersoll and some few years ago contracted a cold which took so strong hold on his lungs that he never fully recovered and ended in consumption at the age of 29 years. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends. The usual funeral ceremonies were held at the church of the Sacred Heart.

North Oxford.

Report of the standing of pupils in S. S. No. five for March:

Fourth class—Matthew Ryan, John Carroll.

Senior third—Nellie Ellsworth, Kate Flanders, Mary Hacker.

Junior third—Spencer Wallace, James Murray, Rosa Nelles.

Second—Amos Reeve, Sarah Hacker, George Knowles.

First—Arthur Downing, Fred German, Ethel Page.

Woodstock.

The Presbyterian friends of Mr. Alex. Watson, lately elder in Chalmers church, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, assembled at his residence on Tuesday evening and presented him with a silver day evening and presented him with a silver tea service (value $116) accompanied by an address. A suitable reply was made and a pleasant evening spent by all present. By one who was present we are informed that "the address was signed by 110 members and 50 adherents of Chalmers church and was largely composed of heads of families and comprised all the elders with one exception who were in office during the past year, and also many who had in previous years held the most prominent positions in the congregation. Seventy of the number were pewholders."

West Oxford.

At noon, on Saturday last, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Silvester Hill, Folden's corners, and before any effort could be made to save anything the house was in ruins; fortunately the wind being from the north the barns were saved. The insurance if any is small.

Mr. John Waite, has sold his farm to Mr. Bragg, and is about to remove South of Sweabourg, his cherry face will be missed about here.

Mr. John Anderson advertises his farm for sale. He intends crossing into the lands of "Uncle Sam."

The following is the report of S.S. No. 4: Class 5—1, Abbie Jarvis; 2, Monta Meek. Class 4—1, Charlie Almas; 2 Albert Sage. Class 3—, Minnie Meek; 2, Annie Major. Class 2—1, Emma Major; 1, Clara Almas. Class 1—1, Mure Davis; 2, Eddie Meek.

Last Wednesday evening some of the young people of Ingersoll drove out of town a short distance and accepted the kind hospitality of the Misses Galloway, where they enjoyed a feast of maple taffy. Some are inclined to think that this is the best kind of "taffy" for one to take, as it sticks.

West Zorra.

On Friday evening the 21st inst., the residence of Mr. Jno. R. Ross, 3rd con. of West Zorra, was visited by a large number of his personal friends who presented Mr. and Mrs. Ross with a bible, silver goblet, cruet, set of silver table knives and a pair of oil paintings.

An invading party took possession of the house of Wm. Alexander, Embro, a few evenings ago, and presented him with an address and fine silver watch, purchased from Mr. Woodroffe, Ingersoll. Mrs. Alexander was presented with a china set and cruet stand; their son, A. Alexander, with a gentleman's cup and saucer, and an album. Mr. Alexander moves to his new home in North Oxford, where, we have no doubt he will make many friends.

Mr. George McKay, father of Dr. McKay, the Formosa missionary, has just died at his home in West Zorra, after an illness of about a week.

East Nissouri.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, at Kintore, at 10 a. m. on Saturday, 29th March. A quorum being present, the Reeve took the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. On motion a by-law was submitted appointing Pathmaster, Poundkeeper, and Fenceviewers, in the several wards of the township, which having been duly read a first, second, and third time was passed and engrossed, No. 225. The following payments having been duly authorized, were disbursed by the treasurer. Hart & Co., Toronto, for blanks &c., for municipal election, 4.13; W. M. Manigacelt, P. L. S., for taking levels and attending court as witness in suit of McMillan vs. East Nissouri, $25.00; John Lackie for gravel supplied in Jacob McLeod's and I Tomlinson's beats, $3.52; J. B. Cameron, (Indigent) $5 00; Francis Howes, assessing township, 1884, $55.00. On motion the Council then adjourned to meet at same hour and place, on Thursday, 29th May at which time the Revision Court will be held.

C. R. COMMADER, Clerk.

Kintore.

Caw! Caw! Caw! Spring has come.

Mrs. Presley is seriously ill at present.

Mr. G. W. McPetrie, tailor of this place, broke three of his ribs last week, but we hope to see "Mac" soon around again.

The robins put in their first appearance last week.

Mrs. Mason, of Woodstock, is at present visiting her father, Mr. F. Thurlow.

Mr. W. Steele, of Petrolia, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. Logan.

Miss Lizzie A. Logan is very ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. George B. Anderson intends to erect an excellent wire fence along the front of his farm.

Mrs. Youngs will leave for Crediton next week to visit her son, Mr. John Youngs.

Mr. Baskins' examination came off the 21st March, and proved to be a grand success.

The Kintore mills are in a flourishing condition, running day and night.

Mr. Cade removed his house to this place last week, and adds a different appearance to Kintore.

We are pleased to hear that Miss C. McKay is able to be around again.

Thamesford.

Mr. Wm. Hogg has purchased the east half of lot 3 in the 8th con. Nissouri. We understand it is for his son John. Now girls look-out! John has no sisters to keep house for him.

Messrs. Neil Morrison and Sandy McKenzie have gone to Nebraska hoping to mass a fortune thereby. We wish them luck.

Mr. Wm. Smith has been successful in securing the second prize in the advertiser champaign, a handsome music box which will play over a dozen tunes, it is said he purposes travelling this summer if he can procure a monkey to take up collections; any one having such to dispose of would do well to communicate with him here.

Messrs. Eleazer McCarty and Boag Campbell have gone to Dakota.

Mr. Cawthrop has closed down the mill after a large and successful seasons sawing; he purposes closing the flouring mill very soon preparatory to puting an addition to and new rollers in.

Mr. Philip Facey and Miss Charlotte Day were happily united in the holy bands of matrimony on Wednesday of this week. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.

Although a good deal of ploughing was done about here last week everything is at stand still this week.

Mr. D. W. Kester has completed his session at Trinity Medical School and back to work in his school much to the public satisfaction.

Considerable talk is speculated in concerning the C. V. R. extension via London to Detroit, we claim the road can be built from Woodstock as cheap or cheaper than from any point west of there and thereby make the straightest and most direct line possible. Thamesford would then be a most delightful spot for a station, midway between Woodstock and London. Friends wake up.

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

PARTIES requiring money on good security can obtain any amount they may require at from one to two per cent. cheaper than any where else by applying to P. O. Box 25, Ingersoll. Business strictly confidential. 82

ALL kinds of canned goods guaranteed good at Beck's.

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

Avon.

Messrs. William and Wesley Cook, of Essex Co., are visiting their mother in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Rossim, of Delhi, are visiting at Mr. Murray Smiths.

John Wallace returned from Essex Co. last week where he has been spending the winter.

Homer Tildon a former resident of this place, but now of Blythswood, Ont., was at Avon last week.

Miss C. A. Whaley retired from keeping the Avon post office on the 31st ult. Mr. James Row will keep the post office in the future in this place.

J. A. Robins returned from Kingston Mich., on the 20th ult. He has been keeping a feed store in that place and reports a good business.

Fred Gilbert of Eden, and Colburn Snively of Orwell are visiting at J. A. Robins.

Johnathan Corless, Hiram Blake and Colbum Snively, formerly cheesemakers here, are engaged to go near Montreal to work at the cheese business this season. We wish them success.

Mr. William Row has sold his farm on 8th con. of South Dorchester, consisting of fifty-five acres, to Mr. John Koyle for $3,500. Mr. Row has bought Mr. Gilbert Hegler's farm of fifty acres for $3,500.

Mr. Hegler bought sixty acres on the 8th con., South Dorchester for $3,100.

Mr. W. Crooks has sold his fine span of blacks to a party near Brownsville for a good price.

Tilsonburg.

The Shamrock lacrosse club will shortly re-organize for the coming season. The prospects are good, and it is hoped that they will be able to put as good, if not better, a term in the field this season as they did last. The club made some very extended trips last year, having been to Detroit and Hamilton, besides the surrounding towns, and in every case they vanquished their opponents. Success to the boys this season.

A series of successful revival services, held in the Methodist Church, conducted by Rev. J. S. Ross, and extending over eight weeks, were brought to a close on Sunday night last. A reception service was held after the public service and over fifty were welcomed into the church, these however were not the whole results of the revival, some not being able to attend. The pastor has formerly received into the church over sixty of adult age many of them married couples, and there are several children under thirteen who have manifested a desire to be saved and have been received as catechumens. Mr. Ross is very successful in conducting such services, and carries them on after the old Methodist fashion, nor is he loss able in the pulpit, because he is successful in this direction.

The death roll of the week has been heavy, not to mention the loss your town has sustained by the sudden removal of Rev. W. W. Ross. Mr. A. F. Rutherford, one of the oldest residents of Dereham passed away Friday, 28th. Dr. James recently from Burgessville died Saturday night at Dr. Sinclair's, whose partner in business he had become, and his body was taken away on the train Tuesday morning; and during Monday Mrs. Snary, wife of Thomas Snary, moulder, yielded to the combined influence of inflammation of the lungs and heart dis ease. They all leave families to mourn their loss.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It was announced at the convocation in McGill University that $100,000 had been subscribed as an endowment for the medical faculty of that eminent seat of learning. Half the amount was first donated by Hon. D. Smith.

A heartless case has been brought to public notice in Montreal of parents ignoring the responsibility of nurturing and caring for their own offspring. The secretary of the Society for Protecting Women and Children is about to prosecute a husband and wife for palming off their own on the cheese business this season. on the Grey Nuns by stating that they were illegitimate waifs which had been deserted. The parents are said to be not actually in poverty.

The gaol at Sandwich, which has lately obtained such notoriety from the facility with which prisoners contined there make their escape, apparently without any difficulty, was nearly the scene of a general escape of prisoners on Sunday. Owing to the reticence of officials it is difficult to obtain any particulars, but enough has been learned to show that a plot was in existence among those confined therein to effect the release of every prisoner, and that a complete outfit of tools necessary to accomplish their purpose had been secreted in one of the cells. The discovery was made and the tools secured only just in time to frustrate the conspiracy and prevent the escape of all the prisoners.

The Agricultural Committee have submitted their report. They state that of the 335 answers to the questions they distributed throughout the country, there were in favor of the establishment of an experimental farm, 278; against, 64. In favor of the appointment of an entomologist, 198; against, 117. In favor of the establishment of a central bureau, 256; against, 52. In favor of a section devoted to statistics, 211; against, 74. In favor of hand books and reports and the issue of bulletins, 255; against 48.

Poisoned by Parsnips.

NEWBURG, Ohio, March 20.—While a party were hunting on Saturday they ate wild parsnips. Four of them were taken violently ill. One died.

Killed by Lightning.

MARION, Ohio, March 31.—During a storm Saturday night John Bush and Wm. Hyatt, who were standing on a farm-house porch, were struck by lightning and killed. The house was not injured, and no wounds were found on the bodies.

A Lady and a Burglar.

ENGLEWOOD, N.J., March 31.—The wife of Lieutenant Engle had a desperate encounter with a burglar in her house Saturday evening. She was found unconscious, with her fingers clasped in the handle of her husband's money-box. The thief escaped with $110.

Fishery Medals.

OTTAWA, March 31.—A certificate of award of a diploma of honor for special services rendered in connection with the late international fisheries exhibition in London, has been forwarded to the following gentleman in Canada: Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, Hon. A. W. McLean, Hon. Hugh Nelson, Prof. Honeyman, Samuel Wilmot, W. R. Dimock, and L. H. Joncas. The certificates were sent through the High Commissioner for Canada, and each was accompanied by a circular letter from the secretary of the exhibition, which states that owing to the elaborate nature of the design, which prevented the artist from delivering the diploma at the time originally agreed upon, and the laborious process of reproduction which necessitates some months of execution, it cannot be delivered until summer.

The Soudan War.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 30.

A Suakim despatch states that the British advanced to-day to Tamanieb, and burned the village. The Arabs fled. Firing opened at half-past seven, and was brisk on both sides. The rebels were in larger numbers than yesterday. The English cavalry and mounted infantry led the attack, and drove the rebels from the rocks, dispersing them among the hills. There were no British casualties. The loss of the rebels is unknown. General Graham will explore the region in the neighborhood of Tamanieb wells, and will then return with his entire force to Suakim. The campaign is practically ended.

OSMAN DIGMA'S RETREAT.

The authorities at Cairo consider that Osman Digma's retreat without a decisive battle, leaves the opening of the Berber route unsettled. It is reported that Osman is at Mewaneh Hill, a village five miles from Tamanieb, with several hundred adherents, chiefly from the Berber district. General Stephenson and Evelyn Baring urge upon the Home Government the necessity of the early withdrawal of all English troops from the Red Sea coast. General Stephenson is in favor of garrisoning Suakim and Massowah with a contingent of native Indian troops, to be relieved from Bombay monthly.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Beck's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

TERRIBLE RIOTING IN CINCINNATI.

Owing to Miscarriage of Justice.

89 PERSONS KILLED.

[March 24 Wm. Berner, on trial for the murder of Wm. H. Kirk, was found guilty of manslaughter. The verdict was declared privately by the judge who tried the case to be an outrage, and the jury, after leaving the court room, was hooted at by the crowd, with suggestions that they should be hanged. Kirk was killed in his stable by the blow of a hammer, robbed of about $100 in money, put in a waggon, hauled off toward Cumminsville, and dumped into Mill Creek, where the body was found two days later. Joe Palmer and Wm. Berner confessed that they did the murder and robbery. On trial Berner testified that Palmer did the actual murder, while he only looked on and got a share of the money. The verdict was universally condemned. One of the jurors was threatened by a mob, and would have met with violence had policemen not taken him from his house by a back way.]

Berner, after his sentence, was disguised and taken to Lovel to await the arrival of criminal deputy Joe Moses, with the necessary papers for his committal to the penitentiary. It became known that Berner was at Lovel. The crowd gathered when the train with Moses aboard came in, and when Berner with the officers went on board it the crowd made a rush for Berner. He ran through the car and escaped.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

CINCINNATI, March 30, 2 a.m.—The scene this morning beggars description. A seething, howling mob of 15,000 or 20,000 people surrounded the Court House and gaol at an early hour last night. Anticipating a demonstration, barricades had been thrown across Sycamore and Court streets, and entirely around the three exposed sides of the gaol. The baffled mob, enraged at the obstacles thus thrown in their way, attacked the Court House with the fury of demons. They rolled all manner of combustibles into the Court House entrance and to them touched a match. An hour later the records of a century of the County Auditor, Clerk and Treasurer and Recorder were in ashes. The loss is incalculable, and the handsomest building in Cincinnati is virtually destroyed. Every few minutes a murderous volley was fired into the mob, every volley with fatal effect.

BERNER'S CONFESSION.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—Berner said that he was induced to make his confession of deliberate murder by parties around the gaol, who told him that if he confessed he might get free. This was before he had engaged a lawyer. Afterwards he had four attorneys, and their chief aim on the trial was to destroy the effect of the confession he had made. They were successful in this, and by it succeeded in practically keeping the confession out of the evidence in the case. Berner's associate in the crime, a negro, who has not been tried, is one of the prisoners in the Hamilton County Gaol.

THE CONVICT'S EXPERIENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—Berner was landed in the penitentiary at 8 o'clock to-night, being accompanied by a strong guard of specials commanded by Deputy Sheriff Joe Moses, of Cincinnati. He had a most eventful experience of escapes for the past thirty hours. After leaping from the train he wandered over the country keeping in sight of the railroad, and finally rested in a box-car on a siding till nearly daylight, when he broke for the woods and was overtaken about 10 o'clock by Deputies Moses and Deduce, who kept him at the chase with bullets. They had difficulty in keeping him concealed during the day, and finally drove to Foster's Crossing, the next station beyond Loveland, where they had previously arranged to meet some newspaper correspondents. They had changed Berner's clothes, put a Derby instead of a soft hat on him, and had him so changed that no one would have recognized him from the descriptions. They turned him over to two correspondents and then claimed that they had failed to find their man. There was quite a crowd at the place, however, before the train arrived there at four o'clock, and the people suspected them and called for Berner, but they got off safely. There were crowds at all of the stations making inquiries, and a multitude awaited the train in and about the city here, but they were given the slip. A detachment of fifteen police and a large number of prison guards had been quietly located at the suburban crossing, where the party alighted, and they succeeded in getting there one by one without arousing suspicion. They met a large crowd, however, on the double quick to the prison gates. Berner was scared to death. He rejoiced when he was inside, wanted something to eat and a chance to rest. After supper he related the incidents of his trip with every one he met cursing and boiling for his blood.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The 4th and 14th regiments were called out at midnight to assist the police.

The firing upon the mob was merciless, whether by Gatling gun or by the soldiers.

Captain Desmond entered the court house to subdue the flames, but was instantly killed. The flames went their own way. The mob would not let the firemen use the engines.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is estimated that 75 persons were killed and 150 wounded since the disturbances began on Friday night. A large proportion of the wounded were struck with musket balls and their injuries are serious. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed in the morgue and hospital. At the latter, cots were filled with victims of the riot, and between them were seated mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers bemoaning the fate of those dear to them. The mob sent emissaries to Kentucky Sunday night who succeeded in mustering about 150 men, but the bridge and ferry authorities prevented them crossing. The Secretary of War ordered a detachment of regulars to hold themselves in readiness to protect United States property.

GRAND TRUNK EMPLOYEES,

General Manager to be Informed they Cannot Afford Reduction in Wages.

The threatened reduction of wages on the Grand Trunk has been the general topic of conversation at every sitting and in every caboose along the line for the past week. The determined stand taken by the trainmen at their meeting at Toronto a week ago, and the reports received from other divisions of the road, and which were read there, has done much to make the men confident of success should Mr. Hickson precipitate a strike by cutting down the wages. The General Manager has already considerably reduced the staff of switchmen and others along the line, thus giving more work to the trainmen. Formerly they had little or no switching to do; now they have nearly it all. This, together with other rules, has given them more work to do, and they think in the face of all this it is hardly right to ask them to consent to a reduction. Another meeting was held on Sunday, at which the attendance was even larger than at the preceding meeting.

The reasons given by the General Manager for the proposed reduction were thoroughly discussed and shown to the satisfaction of those present to be without foundation. The fact that if the cut is not made the Grand Trunk will have to carry grain at a loss is denied by the men. Contracts made last fall will have to be carried out, and the railway company will have a material advantage in moving the grain in summer instead of in winter. Three or four more cars can be put on each train in summer than in winter. It was alleged by one of those present that the Grand Trunk would save from 20 to 25 per cent. by moving their grain in summer than in winter.

Reports were read from Point Edward, Stratford, Belleville and Montreal, congratulating the Toronto division on the stand it had taken, and promising every support should Mr. Hickson put his proposed six, eight and ten per cent. reduction into force. If he does every man along the line is ready to strike.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the General Manager, informing him that they cannot afford to have their wages reduced, and giving their reasons for coming to this conclusion.

VICTORIA'S YOUNGEST SON.

Prince Leopold dies Suddenly at Cannes.

Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes last Friday morning. The Queen is profoundly affected. The Prince died in a fit as he was starting for Darmstadt to attend the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria of Hesse. A Cannes despatch says the Prince's death was due to the effects of a fall he suffered the previous evening.

Later London despatches say the accounts of the Duke of Albany's fall are conflicting. A despatch to Reuter's says that he was standing on a chair, while special despatches say that he was ascending a staircase. He took supper after his return to the Villa Nevada, and retired to rest as usual. No alarm was felt in regard to his condition, and a doctor remained in the bed-room with him. Great reticence is observed as to the precise cause of his death, but it is generally supposed to have been apoplexy. The Duchess of Albany received a letter from the Duke on Thursday, in which he said that he never felt better or stronger. The escort started with the body on Sunday morning. When the Queen heard of the Duke's death she was seized with a paroxysm of weeping. The meeting of the Queen with the Duchess of Albany was most affecting. As she entered the Park she was unable to restrain the tears at the sight of her son's desolate home; she was weeping bitterly when she met

THE WIDOW.

The Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, mother of the Duchess, and her sister, the Queen of Holland, are coming to Claremont. The Duchess passed a good night, and bears up fairly well. The Prince of Wales went to Cannes and accompanied the remains of his brother home.

All the morning papers devote long articles to the Duke, and speak in high praise of his virtues. The *Daily News* says: "His was a blameless life, but better than blameless; it was a life of noble purpose, rich in promise, and disappointing the world only by its too sudden close."

The *Times* says: Through the length and breadth of the land a universal shock has been caused by the sudden removal of the gifted and high-minded Prince almost on the threshold of

A LIFE RICH IN PERFORMANCE,

richer still in promise. His services were freely given wherever they could advance literary, scientific or philanthropic objects. "The effect of the blow on the Queen will be watched with solicitude, especially in view of her recent state of health." The banquet which was to have been given this evening by Minister Morton in Paris has been postponed. Telegrams of condolence have been received from President Grevy, the Emperor William, the Czar and the King of Denmark. The papers of Amsterdam declare that the Dutch nation profoundly shares in the Queen's grief. The remains of the Duke of Albany have been placed in a coffin which is enveloped in black velvet. The cover is glass, through which the body is visible arrayed in a violet-colored robe and wearing some of the many decorations the Duke had received. The face has a peaceful look. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor. The *Gazette* orders the court to remain in mourning till May 11th. The Duke will be interred in the Mausoleum at Frogmore on Saturday next.

Foreign News By Cable.

ADULTERATED AMERICAN IMPORTS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dobson stated that the Foreign Office had been instructed to obtain information regarding the importation of American adulterated butter and cheese.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, has informed Earl Granville that the Porte has prepared a circular to the powers, asking that the Conference at Constantinople on the Egyptian question be resumed. The Porte offers to withhold the circular if England consents to negotiate with the Porte alone for a settlement of the Soudan question.

A NOBLE GERMAN DEFAULTER.

A Berlin despatch says: Prince Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, the Emperor's cup-bearer, has applied to the courts for an order to compel payment of 65,000 marks which his cousin, Count Hatzfeldt Trachenberg, accepted. The count's whereabouts is unknown. He is a nephew of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S FUNERAL.

It has been decided to bury Prince Leopold in accordance with his wishes in the royal vault of St. George's chapel at Windsor. The ceremony will be private. The Crown Prince of Germany will attend the funeral.

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

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

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

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

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

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4.56 a. m.	6.39 a. m.
11.57 a. m.	12.15 a. m.
12.32 a. m.	3.05 p. m.
5.05 p. m.	4.48 p. m.
7.47 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
2.11 a. m.	12.20 p. m.

STRAYED COW.

Strayed from Dorchester Station on Saturday evening, 22nd inst., a DARK RED COW, coming in shortly, low set, large horns bowed inwards, about five years old. A liberal reward will be given for such information as will lead to her recovery.

R. CLIFFORD,
W. DUNDAS,
Putnam.

March 27th, 1884.

STRAYED.

Strayed into the premises of the undersigned, Lot 24, Con. 2, Dereham, on or about Jan. 1st, 1884, one sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FLAHERITY.

March 13th, 1884. 1592e

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557e-u

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1555-48t

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Madden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1553y

FARM TO RENT.

Being Lot 23, Con. 7, Dereham, containing 150 acres, 110 acres cleared, balance timbered, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL LINTZ,
Salford.

March 13th, 1884. 1592e

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Household Furniture!

BY AUCTION,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF

R. F. HUNTER

Thames Street, South, Ingersoll,

On Tuesday, April 15th,

At One o'clock, p.m.

☞As the owner is going to Colorado to live, the sale will be without reserve. For particulars see Catalogues.

JAS. BRADY,
Auctioneer.

March 27th, 1884. 1594c

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON,
Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Garden Seeds!

FRESH AND RELIABLE AT

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595

SEED GRAIN STORE.

McINNES'

SEED Grain STORE

On the Market opposite the Daly House,

KING STREET, INGERSOLL.

"GOLDEN DROP" SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

SEED BARLEY.
SEED PEAS
SEED CORN
SEED OATS
TIMOTHY SEED
CLOVER SEED
HUNGARIAN SEED
MILLET SEED

AND ALL FIELD SEEDS.

Six carloads of PEAS, free from bugs, received this week for seed.

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Ingersoll, March 13th, 1884. 1592r

Woodstock SEED WAREHOUSE.

CHOICE

Vegetable Seeds, Field Seeds,
Flower Seeds & Bulbs.

Seed Grain, Clovers and Grasses, Seed Potatoes, Dried Flowers and Grasses, Fertilizers, Oil Cake, Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers.

Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Plows.

Packets of Choice Flower Seeds 25 cts per dozen.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN PIKE,
Seedsman, Woodstock, Ont.

March 6th, 1884. 1591em

DEAD - NO NEVER!

—BUT THE—

CHINA TEA HOUSE

IS prepared to SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.

14 lbs. Bright Sugar for $1.

5 lbs. of Good Young Hyson for $1.

The finest grades of Congo and Young Hyson Teas will be found in stock at THE CHINA TEA HOUSE.

No old Goods on the Shelves,
But all are Good and Fresh.

FLOUR AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND,

New assortments in China and Glassware arriving every month, Good Display of Silver Butters, Cruets and Pickles, Spoons, Knives and Forks. Table cutlery in different patterns and at all prices.

March 13th, 1884. 1592

OPENING

—OF—

SHOW ROOM!

—AT—

DAVID WHITE & CO.'S.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

We will show a fine display of New French and English Pattern Bonnets and Hats. New Straw Goods, English and American shapes. French Flowers, Ostritch Feathers, Novelties, Ribbons, Silk Laces, Parasols and Sun Shades.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

Which is under the management of MISS POLSON, will be found unusually attractive, the styles and prices will compare with any in the trade. We solicit a call from all our patrons.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Stock now complete in all departments. Grand display of New and desirable Goods. Our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT will be found very attractive We show a fine range of these goods. They comprise all the New Fabrics for the present season. Special cheap lines at 10 and 12½ cents.

BLACK CASHMERES, imported direct from Paris, all wool from 45c to $1.00, the best value in the trade.

SILKS. We are showing a full range from 50c to $2.50. Black Ottoman Cord Silk, specially for Mantles.

HOSIERY. Full range of German, English, and Canadian. Special Job line of Canadian Hose at half price.

GLOVES. Best French Kid Gloves in Black and Coloured. Lisle Gloves, Pure Silk, Taffeta in Black and all the new colors.

PRINTS. Sateens &c., all the newest designs for the present season.

STAPLES. This is a department we are giving our special attention to. We have bought at the very lowest mill prices. We can with confidence say that no other House can give better value.

We are offering special value in **GREY and BLEACHED COTTONS,** 30 to 40 inches wide, 20 per cent. off regular prices.

TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS. Extra value in these goods. Imported direct from the manufacturers.

CARPETS.—Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. Choice New Patterns in all Wool and Union Carpets, New Hemp Carpets, Door Mats, Rugs, Linen Crumb Cloths, New Floor Oil Cloths, New Lace Curtains, and New Table Covers.

Every Department in our store will be found complete with New and Desirable Goods at Rock Bottom Prices.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, April 3rd, 1884. 1595

School Books

AT ROBINSON'S,

A full stock of SCHOOL BOOKS always on hand.



WALL PAPER

AT ROBINSON'S,

A beautiful line of American and English Wall Papers just received for the Spring Trade, at very low prices.

WINDOW BLINDS

AT ROBINSON'S,

In plain Green Paper, Buff and Green Paper, Figured Blinds in Paper and Opaque Linen.

BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
INKS, NOTE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Millinery Opening—Hearn & Co.
Carpets—I. Coyne.
Wanted—Macpherson, Merrill & Co.
Wanted—John Brayley.
Auction Sale—R. Tooley.
Garden Seeds—D. Secord.
The Canada Life—H. O'Connor, jr.
Millinery—D. White & Co.
Cheese Maker Wanted—R. Groat.
Servant Wanted—Mrs. W. A. Woolson.
For Sale—Thos. Kitchen.
Notice—G. T. Ry.
Special—Pink Tea.
Note Lost—P. Kennedy.
Show Room Opening—I. Coyne.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

WINTER is lingering about a lap behind spring.

PALM Sunday falls on the 6th, Good Friday on the 11th and Easter Sunday on the 13th of April.

SCHOOL promotion examination and other matter crowded out this week. Will appear in our next issue.

THE lecture which was to have been delivered by Hon. J. B. Finch to-night is unavoidably postponed on account of illness.

OYSTER SOCIAL.—An oyster social will be held in the Bible Christian parsonage, Oxford street, on Wednesday evening, April 16th, to commence at 7 p.m.

THE burning of one of the chimnies of Mr. D. White's residence on Saturday night, created considerable alarm for a time. The "steamer" turned out promptly.

THE pensioners throughout Canada are now paid by money order from Halifax, instead of by a staff officer as has been the custom from time immemorial.

FOR EUROPE.—Messrs. L. R. Richardson, Strathroy; E Caswell and R. H. Caswell, Ingersoll, sailed for England on Saturday. Mr. W. S. King will sail for Glasgow April 5th.

GARDENING operations have commenced in town. It is rather early to do anything much in the way of planting, but a good deal may be done in the way of preparing the ground.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Joseph Gibson, postmaster, leaves for Ottawa to day.—Miss Bertha E. Fitch has returned to her home at Croswell, Mich., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. T. A. Menhennick.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a covered buggy took fright at the Salvation drum on Sunday and ran away. The occupants, two young boys, sons of Postmaster Gibson, were thrown out, but fortunately were not seriously injured.

PINK TEA.—I never heard of one but am going to find out what it means by attending the social given at the residence of Mrs. Root, Oxford street on Tuesday evening the 8th instant in connection with the Presbyterian church, Ingersoll.

THE 24TH.—The 24th of May falls this year on Saturday, the calender thereby getting the bulge—to use a cultured and handy expression—on the scholars and school teachers. A petition has been circulated requesting the Mayor to proclaim Monday a holiday instead.

FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED! SCREENED!—Sold to the farmers for the purpose of growing flax this season, at Beachville, Thamesford and Embro flax mills. The undersigned will also rent good clean fields for the purpose of growing flax at each flaxmill.—JOHN H. BROWN. 95t

PATENT GATE.—A very ingenious gate can be seen on the market square, called "White's Patent." N. P. Bevins is the agent and has already made very considerable progress, although the time of year has hardly arrived to bring it prominently before the farmers.

FIRE.—A brick cottage belonging to Mrs. Dyke, on Queen Street East, occupied by A. Garner, was burned to the ground on Friday evening. Cause of fire unknown. Loss on house $400, fully insured. Loss on furniture about $600, partially covered by insurance. Mr. Garner also lost $46 in money. There was no one in the house at the time of the fire.

C. V. R. TO DETROIT.—Sunday's Detroit *Free Press* says: A private dispatch from Montreal announces that the Canadian Pacific has definitely determined to build the so-called Credit Valley extension to Detroit, in order to give them a through line west. The route determined upon is from Ingersoll to Detroit via London and Chatham.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Canada Life Assurance Company, of Canada. By insuring now or before the 30th April, inst., a share in two years' profits will be secured at next divisions in 1885. The Canada Life has paid in bonus addition on life policies since 1865, 2½ per cent. of the amount insured, which is $25 per thousand. Amount insured in 1882 was over five million dollars. H. O'Connor, Jr., Agent.

Resolution of Condolence.

The Ingersoll Ministerial Association met at the residence of the Rev. J. Reynolds on April 1st, 1884, and unanimously passed the following resolution, anent the death of the Rev. W. W. Ross, and instructed that a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Ross and to the press:—

To Mrs. (Rev.) W. W. Ross:

DEAR FRIEND.—In the all wise Providence of God, you are called upon to mourn the loss of a devoted husband; your dear little ones, the loss of a loving father, and we the loss of an esteemed brother in Christ. Permit us, as members of the Ingersoll Ministerial Association, to convey to you and family, our deepest sympathy in this the hour of your sore bereavement. As we met from time to time we were closely drawn to our brother, by the wise counsel, amiable disposition, and fervent piety which always characterized his life; and now that he is no more to meet with us, we rejoice to think that he is gone to join a purer and nobler band in heaven. Whilst we mourn over the fact that his voice is no longer heard on earth, yet we rejoice to know that he is now singing the song of the redeemed above. And whilst we mourn to think that his work on earth is ended, yet we rejoice to know that he is not gone into a dreamland of inactivity, but is now with the white robed immortals before the throne, engaged in the broader, nobler and heavenlier mission of of eternity. Let us mourn over our loss, but rejoice over his eternal gain.

Dear sister, you may rest assured of this, you will ever find in us a profound sympathy and deep interest in your future welfare, and our earnest prayer to God is, that He who hath promised to be a "Father to the fatherless and a judge of the widow" may ever be your God, and may it be your precious privilege to enjoy the fulness and richness of that blessed promise for evermore.

J. REYNOLDS, P. R. ROSS,
H. C. SPELLER, R. B. ROWE.

Obituary.

The late Joseph Gibson, Sr., was born on the 3rd April, 1808, in the Parish of Westison, County of Cheshire, England. In early life he displayed a natural taste for music and for many years he was the leader of the English Church choir in the place where he resided. When quite a young lad he was put to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and shortly after he was out of his time he started business on his own account. Building iron ploughs and fixing plough irons, was the main feature of his business and he was noted for his skill in this direction. Some years before he left the old country a dispute took place between the principle land owners and the tenants living under him regarding the ownership of certain lands attached to the English Church. In the struggle which followed, Mr. Gibson was the leading spirit on the side of people. In the lower courts, before which the case was tried, Mr. Gibson and his friends came off the victors, but the wealthy landlord knowing that his long purse would enable him to win in the end threw the case in chancery. At this stage of the contest nearly all of the tenants deserted their cause, leaving Mr. Gibson no choice but to let the matter go by default, and no longer feeling inclined to live under such a landlord he decided to leave the land of his fathers. He arrived in Canada in the spring of 53, bringing with him his wife and six children of which our present postmaster was the youngest. After living for a short time in Salford, then called Manchester, he purchased a farm about two miles north east of Campbell's Corners, but after farming for about a year he sold out and removed to this place where for a time he conducted a large and paying business in manufacturing lumber waggons. One of his partners, however, got into trouble and left for Kansas, which made it necessary to close up the business. Since that time he has worked at his trade, first for the late Mr. W. Eastwood, and lately for the Noxon Mfg. Co. For the last three years he has been to feeble to follow his calling and he has resided with his son, Mr. Joseph Gibson, postmaster, of Ingersoll, when he closed his eyes in death on Friday ev'g last. For well nigh 30 years he was a member of the Methodist Church, and of late the Bible has been his constant companion, and so another of the old land marks is gone. He was buried on Sunday last, and now rests by the side of his loving wife.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Some Heated Personal Remarks—The Salvation Drum Nuisance—A Diffidence among the Fathers to Acting on Committees.

A special meeting of the above was held on Tuesday evening last.

Present—Mayor Noxon in the chair; Messrs. Watterworth, Gibson, Seldon, Walley, McInnes, Buchanan, Matheson, Nelles, Richardson, Horsman, O'Connor and Waterhouse.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's statement for March was read, showing a balance in hand of $1689.46.

Permission was asked by R. M. Deuell to cut down six poplar trees on King street, maple trees to be substituted. Granted.

Request from F. W. Merchant for the free use of the town hall on the 9th April, for a meeting of the Oxford Teachers' Institute was granted.

Thos. Henderson sent in his resignation of the position of Chief Engineer, which he, through his acceptance of a Government position which called him away from home a good part of his time, was unable to fill.

The Finance Committee Report was read making the following recommendations:—

That having examined the auditors' report and the detailed statement annexed thereto, and although your committee did not undertake to examine the treasurer's books and vouchers in connection with the several accounts between the treasurer and the municipality, but having confidence that the auditors have faithfully and honestly, and according to their declaration of office, examined and compared the vouchers with the treasurer's books, would recommend the adoption of said report by this council.

And further, your committee have had before them the estimates for the High and Public Schools, amounting respectively to the sums of $1,573.09 and $4,611.00 as well as accounts from T. J. Thornton, Mrs. Gibson, wood to be charged to charity account, amounting to $3.75; also an account for telegraph, 41 cents. Also we have had before us the letter of J. H. Heffernan, for billiard license, which we recommend be granted by his complying with the by-laws of the town.

Your committee would recommend that the requisition of the Board of Education be complied with, and the moneys paid over upon demand; and that the sum of $3.75 be paid T. J. Thornton, and the sum of 41 cents be paid the Dominion Telegraph Co.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, That the Report from the Finance Committee be laid on the table till the next regular meeting.

MR. WATTERWORTH wanted to have the mover's objection to the Report.

MR. BUCHANAN said he wished to proceed with the other important business before the Council. The report was a lengthy one and he wished to examine into it.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Watterworth seconded by Mr. Seldon, That the Report from the Finance Committee be adopted.

MR. GIBSON suggested that the movers of the resolutions come to some understanding about their respective motions, and deal with the Report decently and in order.

MR. BUCHANAN said the Report had been handled not to his satisfaction, and in a very queer manner. He wished the Report to stand until a man could examine into it, and be prepared to speak intelligently upon it.

MR. WATTERWORTH said there were only three ways to dispose of the Report. Either adopt it, reject it, or go into Committee of the Whole. The Council were as competent to deal with it as they ever would be.

Mr. Watterworth moved, as an amendment to the amendment, and Mr. Gibson seconded, That the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the Report from the Finance Committee.

Mr. Watterworth's amendment carried, and the Council went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Horsman in the chair.

On motion the Report was ordered to be read clause by clause.

The Clerk read the first clause.

MR. GIBSON (without rising)—I move the first clause pass.

MR. BUCHANAN thought it a cheeky way to push it through.

MR. GIBSON rose to a question of order. He asked the Board if he was not doing his duty in moving the adoption of a clause according to rules. Mr. Buchanan appeared to be ignorant of the rules.

MR. BUCHANAN said Mr. Gibson should have risen to his feet and made his motion.

The first clause was read and passed when it was found that the Clerk had been reading and the Council passing the Auditors Statement instead of Finance report.

The first clause of the Finance Report was read and adopted.

On the reading of the second clause Mr. Buchanan said his reason for objecting to the report passing was on account of the manner in which the discussion had been conducted on a certain item at a previous meeting. Mr. Buchanan raised a question about the appropriations to each municipality for County roads and bridges by the County Council and he called upon the Mayor to explain.

MR. NOXON said the discussion was out of order. The money from the County Council was paid over to the Reeves of each municipality who carried it and laid it out as they saw fit. The discussion was irregular inasmuch as the clause in the report to which the discussion referred had been adopted.

MR. SELDON quoted the by-laws passed at the County Council in 1865 as his authority for receiving and disposing of the funds appropriated for County roads and bridges as he had done.

MR. BUCHANAN on rising to speak, was told by Mr. Noxon he was wasting the time. That's the cry whenever I get up to speak said Mr. Buchanan, but time was not wasted when Mr. Noxon had stood up and told the Board a lot of stuff which lacked confirmation. He (Mr. Buchanan) had voted at a previous meeting of the Council on Mr. Noxon's explanation.

MR. NOXON—I cannot compliment you on your intelligence now.

MR. BUCHANAN—I am not fishing for compliments—what he objected to was to a certain member of the Council receiving money from the corporation for services last year performed. He (the speaker) had opposed the act before but on Mr. Noxon's explanation had allowed it to pass. Mr. Buchanan then quoted from a hand book on Municipal Law, that no town councillor was to receive any money for services. Where did that certain councillor get his money?—from the Town Treasurer. The Treasurer was liable for the amount. He asked the members of the Board in the face of the oath they had each taken to look at the matter carefully. The speaker here read some more extracts on Municipal Law.

MR. RICHARDSON—What are we getting?

MR. BUCHANAN—You are getting *Love*.

MR. RICHARDSON—Where do you find it?

MR. BUCHANAN—Search for it and find it out for yourself as I have done. No man has a right to pocket our money with impunity. A man has done so and I will contend against that man as long as I stand in the Council. I will allow no man to pocket money. It is a pretty thin skinned action not to allow the Report to stand over for a week.

MR. GIBSON took the liberty to draw attention to the clause which had provoked the discussion. He then proceeded to quote from County By-Laws showing the authority on which the Reeves and Deputy Reeves were to dispose the county appropriation. The money was subject to the Reeve. The Town Council had no control over it, and Mr. Seldon being Reeve had full control of the money. The facts were against Mr. Buchanan.

MR. BUCHANAN—In your estimation.

MR. GIBSON, continuing, said he was not vain enough to give an opinion, but simply gave the facts as they stood. The money was apportioned by the County Council, and the County Council appointed Commissioners consisting of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves to superintend the disbursement of that money. Mr. Buchanan had seemed to be under the impression that no member of the County Council could receive pay for his services. On the contrary, the County Council pay their members. Again, Mr. Buchanan had quoted from certain books as if he was the authority for the books.

MR. BUCHANAN—You might be thick-headed enough to look at it in that light.

MR. GIBSON contended that Mr. Seldon, as having control of the money, could pay it not to whom he pleased. Did it follow that because a man had taken pay for his work that he was a rascal?

MR. MATHESON—Where does the money come from that the County Council apportion?

MR. GIBSON—Ingersoll pays its share, but cannot say if the same amount comes back. The man who got the money had no standing before the County Council, save as a private individual.

REEVE SELDON explained how it came that a member of the Council had come to do the work. It was work which he himself and the Deputy Reeves should have done, but the County Council being in session necessitated the absence of himself and Deputy Reeves. In the emergency Mr. Watterworth had been engaged to look after the work. There had been nothing underhanded in the transaction. It was County Council money with which Mr. Watterworth had been paid. The money had been drawn by an order signed by himself as Reeve.

MR. BUCHANAN—It was a private Councillor of the town of Ingersoll who drew money from our Treasurer to pay himself.

MR. NOXON—Could we pass an order drawing one cent of those funds?

MR. WATTERWORTH rising—I am the culprit.

MR. BUCHANAN—Hear! Hear!

MR. WATTERWORTH—Do I look like one?

MR. BUCHANAN—In my eyes.

MR. WATTERWORTH—I don't look at it through a rogue's eyes. I got the money from the Treasurer on an order of Mr. Seldon. Mr. Seldon was at the County Council attending to duties there and I did Mr. Seldon's work and got $3 for it. It is clear the Council had nothing to do with that money. The speaker said it was the first time he had ever been charged with wrongfully putting money into his own pocket.

MR. BUCHANAN—Never before?

MR. WATTERWORTH—No? It has been worth $2 per day to do the work, and the whole transaction was above board. Mr. Buchanan was a nice patriot. Why, Mr. Buchanan had belonged to the Council scarcely two weeks when he wanted the whole Board of Works to come in front of his shop and do $20 worth of work for his own convenience.

MR. BUCHANAN—Work that you had promised to do.

The discussion dropped and the second clause of the report was then carried.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, and resolved, That the Council do now arise and report the report from the Finance Committee as passed in Committee of the Whole without amendment.

Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, that the report as passed in Committee of the Whole be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, that report as passed in Committee of the Whole be laid on the table till the next regular meeting of the Council.

The amendment on being put was voted down and the report from the Finance Committee was accordingly declared adopted.

Moved by Mr. Seldon, seconded by Mr. Nelles, that the names of Messrs. Buchanan and McInnes be added to the Board of Works.

MR. BUCHANAN objected to being appointed. He would have liked to have been put on at first but objected to being put on now in a second handed way. There were plenty on the Board at the present time. If five men could not look after the town they had little conceit in themselves.

MR. MCINNES also objected to his name being added, saying it was a sick job thrown on Buchanan and himself.

MR. WALLEY hoped that as No. 1 Ward was not fairly represented in the Board of Works, Mr. McInnes would accept and act, as he was a good hand and had plenty of time to give to the work.

MR. BUCHANAN said the motion looked cowardly. Five members ran the Board last year, while this year it required seven. It would be all pleasant sailing for the Board of Works when they had worked in the majority of the councillors, as there would be nobody left in the council to find fault with the Board. He (the speaker) didn't want to go on the Board, but would act if he was forced on.

MR. GIBSON said he was on the Board of Works for the present year. He had no ambition for the work as well as no experience. He felt while a member of the Board like a square peg in a round hole. He wanted his name struck off.

Moved in amendment by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, That the Board of Works remain as at present, and we trust they will do their duty in No. 1 Ward, as that Ward is not fairly represented.

Moved as an amendment to the amendment by Mr. Gibson, seconded Mr. Waterhouse, That the name of Joseph Gibson be struck off from the Board of Works, and Mr. M. T. Buchanan's name be inserted instead.

MR. GIBSON from the first, he said, had always considered that he would be no good on the Board of Works. They had put him in a place where he either had to say yes or go it blind. Mr. Buchanan was possessed of a worthy ambition to distinguish himself and it would be a good thing to give him something to pull at.

MR. BUCHANAN—In your shoes?

MR. GIBSON—Not in my shoes—your feet are too large.

Amendments much of Mr. Gibson and Mr. McInnes on being put were lost, and the original resolution carried on the following division. Yeas—Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Walley, Matheson, Nelles and Noxon. Nays—Messrs. Horsman, Waterhouse, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan and O'Connor—6.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Walley, and resolved, That the sum of $20 be paid to each of the auditors, viz.:—Wm. Tennant and Hugh Kerr, and that the Mayor sign the orders for the same.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and resolved, That the following salaries be paid and the Mayor sign the orders for the same:

R. A. Woodcock, $87.50; C.C.L. Wilson, $50; M. H. Gray, $25; Thos. Henderson, 1st engineer, $25; Fred Sheppard, 2nd engineer, $12.50; Wm. Towle, 3rd engineer, $6.25.

On motion the report from the Market and Printing Committee was adopted. The Report read as follows:

TO THE COUNCIL.

Your Committee on Market and Printing beg to report as follows:

That we recommend the Town Clerk be supplied with wood and light.

That the west bent of the market shed be used as a store room for wood.

That specifications be made and let by tender for kalsomining, wainscotting, and painting, the town hall and council chamber as follows: Town hall to be kalsomined, ceiling sky blue, sides as decided upon by the committee, wainscotting town hall 4 ft. high, and south side council chamber 3 ft. high, new woodwork to have 3 coats of paint, old woodwork 1 coat of paint.

We recommend the following tenders be accepted, they being the lowest, namely:—Wainscotting town hall, etc., $39; Painting, kalsomining, and patching, E. J. Redmond, $70 or $75; for market clerk, Riley M. Deuel, for fees to be collected; and the Printing be awarded to G. F. Gurnett.

T. SELDON, Chairman.

The Fire, Water and Gas Committee reported, recommending that the resignation of Thos. Henderson be accepted; also that they had consulted Fred Sheppard, at present second engineer, as to his acceptance of the vacant position, and that he wishes till the next meeting of the council to give his decision. In the meantime Mr. Sheppard undertook full control of the engine.

Report was adopted.

On motion $50 was ordered to be placed to the credit of the Indigent Committee.

On motion the clerk was instructed to get 200 copies of the Auditors' report printed as soon as possible.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that the Court of Revision comprise the following:—Messrs. Waterhouse, Buchanan, Watterworth, Matheson, and the mover. On Mr. Matheson, Mr. Watterworth and Mr. Buchanan each wanting their names removed from above committee it was resolved that the appointment of a Court of Revision be laid over.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and resolved, That this council go into Committee of the Whole on the petition signed by about 200 of the citizens re Salvation Army, which reads as follows:

To the Municipal Council of the Town of Ingersoll.

GENTLEMEN.—We, the undersigned residents of the Town of Ingersoll, humbly request that you will take proper means to prevent the Salvation Army from parading the streets beating their drums and tambourines in the evenings, thereby frightening horses, and preventing peaceable citizens from passing along the street, also on Saturday afternoons, when the streets are crowded with people and horses, also on Sundays when people are on their way to divine worship.

Council went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Nelles in the chair.

On motion the petition was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Gibson read from the By-law of 1874 (clause 41) the following:—"The ringing of bells, shouting and other unusual noises in public places is prohibited." He had a suggestion to make on behalf of peace and good will. The electors were much divided on this question, and in this case it was difficult to do anything to meet the public wish. The above clause prohibited unusual noises. Some held the beating of drums was an unusual noise. The best plan was to appoint a committee of the coolest heads in the council to interview the officers in command of the Army in a friendly spirit, and much of what they complained of might be obviated. If the Army are doing wrong, they had a by-law to cover the case. He (the speaker) didn't like litigation. A committee might be appointed as a sort of compromise. It was true that the Army monopolized the whole of the sidewalk, which was wrong. The noise called "firing a volley" came directly under the act, and should be stopped. He (the speaker) had a deep feeling in this matter, and if he spoke as he felt people would say he was consulting himself personally. He had witnessed a scene last Sunday which he hoped never to see again. His boys' lives had been endangered, and he was thankful they had not been seriously injured. A nuisance would have to be proved before anybody could be convicted.

Mr. Noxon said they had all the law that the council had any authority to make. He had no doubt that if those who had control of the Army were met the principal objectionable features might be removed. He (Mr. Noxon) took strong objections to demonstrations on Saturdays, when the streets were thronged; also to their monopolizing the sidewalk. But the Army had rights. The difficulty was to prove a nuisance. But all law protecting the peace, quiet and good order of the town should be enforced. He would propose the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. Watterworth concurred in the remarks of the gentleman preceding him. In his opinion the greatest annoyance arose, not from the Army itself, but from the crowd which congregated as the processions passed.

Mr. GIBSON said one great grievance was just at Mr. Murdoch's door. The crowds who were shut out of the barracks during certain intervals blocked up the sidewalks. The constable, at any rate, had a right to keep that place clear.

MR. BUCHANAN expressed himself as glad that the citizens had made a move. The Army, he believed, was doing a good work, but they could do it with less noise. He has regarded the Army in its true light on the streets since the lives of himself and family had been endangered. An occasional band of music going down street was a treat and people prepared for it, but the drum every night grew monotonous. If they (the Army) could be prevailed upon to stop it, it would be a good move. The thing was getting worse instead of better. It wasn't right to ask the constable to put in all his time keeping the sidewalk in front of the barracks clear while the other parts of the town were neglected. He was also in favor of appointing a committee.

WR. WALLEY was also in favor of a committee.

Moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. McInnes, and resolved, That a Committee of Messrs. Gibson, Buchanan, Watterworth, Matheson and the mover, wait upon the officers controlling the Salvation Army and induce the Army to change their mode of procedure through the streets in order to conform with the by laws and wishes of the ratepayers and that the Committee report at the next meeting of the Council.

Committee rose and Council resumed.

On motion Council adjourned at 10.40.

DEATH OF REV. W. W. ROSS.

The Memorial and Funeral Services—Sketch of the Life of Deceased.

The Rev. W. W. Ross, pastor of King Street Methodist Church, died on Friday, March 28th, after a brief illness, of inflammation and hemorrhage of the lungs. His death has caused universal grief. The funeral services were commemorated in the above church on Monday amid the presence of a very large congregation composed of all denominations.

The Rev. W. W. Williams, of Woodstock, opened the solemn services in saying, "I cannot express my own feelings of sadness and sorrow for the loss you have sustained in the death of dear Bro. Ross, whose remains we are to follow to the grave to day. I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the character which we are contemplating this afternoon. Brother Ross! O yes: how precious is that term among all Methodist ministers; a brother in the church; a brother in Christian fellowship; a brother in the Christian home, and now a brother gone before to welcome bye and bye those who shall follow him. I shall not now detain you with any lengthy remarks as it is my liberty to call upon a number of others to express their estimation of this lofty character which still remains in our memory."

He then invited the following reverend gentlemen to come and take their places on the platform: Rev. R. B. Rowe, Bible Christian minister; Rev. H. C. Speller, Baptist minister, and Rev. P. R. Ross, Presbyterian minister, of Ingersoll. Rev. W. R. Parker, President London Conference; Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Secretary Missionary Society.

The Rev. R. B. Rowe announced a hymn, after which J. Wakefield, Chairman Brantford District, led in prayer, and Rev. H. C. Speller read 1 Corinthians, 15 chap., beginning at 35th verse.

The solemnity of the occasion was very impressive indeed. The singing of the choir now in solemn style of Pope's pathetic ode "The Dying Christian to His Soul," seemed to voice to that vast assembly the triumphant death of their beloved pastor, whose remains lay in a flower-decked coffin in front of the mourning draped pulpit which he so lately had nobly filled.

The Rev. Mr. Williams read an address of condolence presented by a deputation of eight from the Quarterly Board of the Centennary Church, Hamilton, to Mrs. W. W. Ross, on the death of her husband, and full of sympathy to her in her great loss, and expressing their high estimation of his character. Also a telegram of condolence from the Ministerial Association of Hamilton of a similar nature.

The Rev. Mr. Jeoffrey then read a brief sketch of the Rev. W. W. Ross's life, from which we glean the following:

The Rev. W. W. Ross was born in Huntingdon, County of Hastings, Sept. 21, 1836, and entered into mercantile life at about the age of 18 years with Nathan Jones, Esq., Belleville, Ont. At the age of 19 he was converted under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Young, and entered Methodist ministry at the age of 21, the first year of which was spent at Victoria College, Cobourg. He was ordained in 1861. The various circuits he preached at in their order were Napanee, Almyra, Merrickville, Hamilton, Three Rivers, Crompton and Hatley, Seffar, Lawrenceville, Kingston, Metis, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and Ingersoll. Frequently during his ministry, his health, never very robust, compelled him to take rest. In one of those seasons of rest he became agent for the Upper Canada Bible Society and for four years laboured with great success and acceptance to all parties concerned. At the close of that period he re entered the ministry and accepted an invitation from the Centennary Church, Hamilton, where, after three years labour, he came to Ingersoll.

At one time he took a journey of "ten thousand miles by sea and land" which is the title of a book written by him recording his travels. His last public service was the meeting of his class in the parsonage about four weeks before he died. He had been in the habit of impressing upon his class "The danger of trusting in religious emotion unless actuated by correct principles." His end was in conformity to his idea. His last words were, when asked by his wife his parting testimony, "my testimony must be my life." He leaves behind him a wife and five fatherless children to mourn their irreparable loss.

The Rev. P. R. Ross then said, "I have been closely intimate with Bro. Ross for about 14 months, and I may say that I have lost a dear friend in him whose remains we pay to day the last funeral rites, and in doing so, permit me to say that of all the men I have ever met in the ministry, I have never been so thoroughly attached to any one as to him who has gone home. I don't think there is a man or woman in this town to-day who ever heard him say an unkind word concerning any one. I do sincerely hope that the friends he leaves on earth will learn from him that one lesson, to be brothers in Jesus Christ. Concerning Sectarianism he knew nothing of it whatever, for he embraced Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists in his bosom. He had a broad Catholic bosom in him. Let us forget the little lines of disembarkation separating us from one another and move in the spirit of our dear departed friend to prepare ourselves for that glorious company which awaits us in heaven."

Rev. W. R. Parker spoke a few highly appreciative words of the late Rev. W. W. Ross, saying that he believed he had served his day and generation, for he had begun in the right way, and according to the right law as given by the apostle to "love one another" and that though he is dead his works still speaketh. Rev. Parker also said Mr. Ross had genius for organizing and borrowed his illustrations from the word and imparted them freshness and force which made them ringing and divine.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland responded in an eloquent tribute of respect to the memory of the departed one. He expressed the honour and privilege he had of his acquaintance and he asserted he had never known a man who possessed such universal kindness of feeling to his fellows as our brother. In matters of conscience he was brave as a lion; in sorrow he was loving and tender; he had one of those characters in which seemed to be blended kindness and strength which are the grandest endowments to men here below. "He being dead, yet speaketh." He speaks to-day to us, remember the words I spoke to you when with you, "Work while it is called to-day for the night of death cometh when no man can work."

A large concourse attended the funeral procession; the schools were closed and general business in the afternoon was suspended.

The following are the names of the pall-bearers and the reverend gentlemen who attended the funeral:—The bearers were Rev.'s Dr. Ryckman, Mr. Fowler, D. E. Brownell, R. J. Treleaven, Thos. Crews, D. Hunt. There was also present: Rev.'s W. Williams, Chairman London District; Dr. Young, Dr. Sutherland, Sec. of Missions; W. W. Carson, Mr. Henderson, H. McLean, R. H. Wadell, B. D.; W. Lund, Dr. Burns, of Ladies College, Hamilton; J. Wakefield, Manly Benson, W. J. Maxwell, and Moore.

Mr. Ross was in the second year of his pastorate in Ingersoll when death overtook him and interrupted his active and useful life. He had just reached the prime of his manhood, being only 47 years of age.

Potato Bug Exterminator.

One day last summer in passing along side of a large field of potatoes, we observed two large Bipeds drilling their offsprings to march up one row of potatoes and down the other, making a fell swoop on the potatoe bugs and not leaving one to tell the tale. Perhaps it was not so much in the interest of the farmers that they worked so assidiously from early morn till late eve. But that they enjoyed the work for the game to them was sweet. The farmer and his family assured me that the work has been so well done by this brigade that they never trouble themselves any more about fear of damage from potato bugs. We give our views in rhyme below.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

When we do trace out nature's laws
And view effect and muse on cause,
For the future there is great hope
If we our eyes will only ope,
With joy they will often glisten,
If to truth one doth but listen.
Now for a minute lend your lugs,
Our theme it is potato bugs,
Just buy a pair of young Penfowl
There voice may be like the Screetch Owl,
But soon as the potato shows
You there will find the Penfowl goes,
Up one row and down the other,
Like loving sister, with her brother,
And you will find that down their mugs,
Have disappeared poptato bugs,
There's no more need of Paris Green,
For they will keep potatoes clean;
And faithful they do work all day,
For to them 'tis gay sport and play,
No more you need their voice bewail,
But admire the grand Peacock's (tail.)

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

A LARGE and varied stock of napkin rings and finger bowls at the China Tea House. 80

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79

THE LATE JAS. HENDERSON.

Sketch of His Life.

The funeral of Mr. Henderson took place on Thursday last, from his late residence, in North Oxford, about one mile from town. About nine o'clock the friends and neighbors of the deceased began to arrive, and until ten o'clock a continued stream of vehicles were congregating within the premises of the fine old homestead that had been hewn out of the wilderness of fifty years ago. Long rows of poplars line the avenue leading up to the venerable old mansion and also along the lanes leading out over the farm, a large and thrifty orchard nearly surrounds the house, and the out buildings and surroundings reminded one of an old country manor. The scene about the spacious yard and within the house was very interesting, the numbers of old friends of both male and female who had come to pay their last respects to one who had held so many prominent positions in the community for such a lengthened period, many past their three score years and ten—was quite remarkable. The remains were in a room convenient to all who desired to take a parting look upon one so long known and respected, and upon whose brow not a wrinkle was to be seen. A beautiful cross lay upon the coffin, and the surroundings were in accordance with the faith in which he was raised. The procession reached from the old home nearly to the Catholic church. A large assemblage had already congregated at the church when the cortege arrived. The sacred and dignified ceremonies of the Catholic church, commenced as the coffin reached the church doors, and a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Molphy, assisted by the Rev. Father's Carling and Brady. The choir did their part most effectively aiding very much in the solemnities of the occasion. The discourse delivered by Rev. Father Molphy relative to the deceased and the occasion was eloquent and impressive. Six of the eight sons carried their father to his last resting place. The scene was at once most imposing, and brought tears to the eyes of many who witnessed this beautiful act of paternal regard. A large concourse followed to the cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed over the grave of North Oxford's earliest and most respected pioneer.

As intimated in last week's issue, we shall endeavor to give a more extended notice of Mr. Henderson's early life in Canada which extends back to over fifty years. He came from the County Down, Ireland, to the County of Oxford in 1833, and commenced at once an industrious career that extended on into extreme old age, and was nearly as vigorous at ninety-five as many are at seventy years of age. Being naturally mechanical he superintended the erection of several of the first principal edifices in the neighbourhood, among which was the old English church, the remains of which have been converted into a dwelling now occupied by Peter Kennedy, Esq. As we noticed last week, Mr. H., for many years filled most of the important offices in the municipality of North Oxford, reeve for two years, treasurer for six years, and assessor and collector of the Township from 1842 to 1848, and councillor eleven years in succession. In his first year in Oxford he acted as Bailiff, which office he filled with much ability and thorough integrity. During the rebellion Mr. Henderson took an active part, not only near home but was on duty as far west as the "Rond Eau." Not only in his own township did his energy and ability do good service, but he contracted and built that part of the macadimised road extending from Beachville to Dorchester, and also superintended the building of all the bridges and toll-gates as far as Chatham. A good deal has been said of late years in reference to making the Thames navigable from London to Chatham. It is no doubt in the recollection of some that Mr. Henderson took a cargo of 50,000 feet of lumber from Choate's mill down to Chatham. His son Capt. J. S. who accompanied him in this voyage, relates some very stirring incidents in connection therewith. Mr. Henderson was also overseer of the Ingersoll and Northern road, as well as filling the office of managing director until three years ago—his was indeed a busy life, and it is worthy of remark, that after so long a term and having filled so many places of importance and trust, his has left a character for honesty, honor and integrity unimpeachable. His executive ability was strongly marked and he was looded up to by his neighbors as a man of superior judgment. Notwithstanding his many public duties, Mr. Henderson overlooked his farm thoroughly, was for many years the largest hop grower in this section of Ontario.—He leaves eight sons who are all filling respectable positions in life. Andrew, the eldest, whose farm lies on the borders of the town; Capt. J. S., who with his brother, E. H., occupies the homestead; two, Thos. and D. H. who are in mechanical business in Ingersoll, Thos. also being inspector of weights and measures; two, Jas. M. and Wm. N. who are farmers in the township of Adelaide, and S. J. Henderson, M. D., living at Cassville, Mich. Capt. J. S. was with the volunteers at Windsor during the Fenian raid in '66, having spent some four months in '64 at the military school at Laprairie, Que., and was stationed at the town of Remingford during the Alabama trouble. Thos. has an important position in the weights and measures department for which he is eminently qualified—having a natural genius for mechanics. As was remarked in last week issue of THE CHRONICLE, Mr. Henderson, sen'r., was particularly noted for his kind and neighbourly qualities and was especially the poor man's friend, always having a word of kindness for every one with whom he came in contact. Besides his wife and eight sons, he leaves thirty-eight grandchildren and one great grandchild. Comparatively few men have the privilege as he had of seeing a large family grown up and each filling respectable positions in society, each having the tongue of good report fully in his favor, and speaks volumes for the care and training, as well as example of the parents. Mr. H. was a staunch adherent and supporter of his church. He was a Conservative in politics, but liberal to all, having the good will of all parties, as his positions in life fully show.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at 5½ per cent. Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

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

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

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.—Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Chewing Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it, since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93vy.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, it is perfectly harmless. Second, it saves more than half the labour. Third, it is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1

FARM AND DAIRY.

Spring Calves.

When spring calves are to be raised, it is better to raise those which come in March than later, though they may be successfully raised at any season of the year. In dairies where cows habitually come in in the spring, heifer calves dropped in March are much more likely to be ready to enter the dairy at a timely date in the spring, when they are two years old, than are calves dropped later in the season. Early calves, too, get a good start before the following winter sets in, which is always the most trying time in the period of calfhood. It is well, therefore, where milking stock is needed to replenish the depletions of the herd by age and accident, to raise a few more heifer calves than are actually needed, that, after weeding out those that do not prove first-class, there may be enough worth keeping to fill up the vacant places. In our own experience it has always paid to look well to the antecedents of the calves to be raised for milkers. We have sometimes had as good cows from the first calves of heifers from good milking stock as from any other, but, as a rule, our best success has been with those from cows just after reaching their prime. At this period in a cow's life she is the most vigorous, and this is an essential point in the transmission of the qualities of a parent. If we wish to reproduce the individual peculiarities of a good animal, we shall be most certain to succeed by promoting in it a strong constitution and great vital force and personal vigor. Such animals, whether male or female, transmit their own personal peculiarities with the greatest certainty. Animals which are weak and feeble in constitution, whether exhausted by overwork or reduced by lack of appropriate food or care, or which are weak from inherited defects, generally fail in transmitting their good qualities. Their progeny, as the phrase goes, takes back, and they deliver to their offspring the blood of ancestors more or less remote. Vigor at the time of coupling, and all the way thro' pregnancy, is necessary to insure an inheritance of the individuality of the parent. A lack of the necessity is the reason why extraordinary milkers, in the hands of an average farmer, so often fail to reproduce their extraordinary milking capacity. Very large milkers are very seldom kept in a vigorous condition. Their strength runs away in their milk, till their vital force is weakened; for it is rare that such animals are fed liberally enough and skillfully enough to keep up their milk and strength, too, and hence they often fail as breeders. In the hands of growers of purely bred stock, the situation is different. They generally understand this law of inheritance, and keep their stock in condition to do their best. A Jersey or a Friesian cow of extraordinary milking capacity, in the hands of professional breeders, may fairly be expected, not only to reproduce itself, but even to advance her leading excellences, because they are prominently active and they are vitally sustained by judicious feeding. The road to improvement in milking stock lies in the direction of *milking and feeding*, and it is because well posted breeders understand and make the most of these agencies that the astonishing butter records of Jerseys, and the equally astonishing milk records of some of the Dutch cows are possible, and that still greater developments may reasonably be anticipated.

The Farm Labor Problem.

I am convinced that the leading obstacle in the way of profitable farming is the difficulty of obtaining and keeping reliable and efficient hired help. Farmers, ordinarily, cannot afford to hire good men, because those who belong to this class usually have employment at work which offers better pay than is usually given by farmers. Cheap help is usually poor help, and hence really expensive. If good men are employed, the profits of the farm go to them, and not to the farmer. I have known some farmers who appear to enjoy keeping about them a gang of rough, low-minded men, who are hired at low wages and boarded and lodged by the farmer, his wife doing the washing and ironing. Such farmers may make farming a success, but it seems to me that less success and more pleasure and comfort in life would be preferable.

I believe the best thing for farmers to do, who object to hiring cheap help to board in the family—thus making of the farmer's home little more than a second-class boarding-house—is to adopt the use of machinery as far as practicable, and hiring as little help as possible. Thanks to inventive genius, we have to-day machines which may make farmers fairly independent of laborers. The great difficulty with machinery is the expense and cost of storage room, but with reliable help so costly and so hard to find, I think the machinery, if properly cared for, will prove cheapest in the long run. With proper machinery and implements, the ordinary Eastern farmer can get along with one or two good hands very well. Thus by cutting off the amount of hand labor required, the labor problem is at least partly solved.

The next best thing, I believe, is the tenement house system. Married men of steady habits can usually be obtained it a comfortable home is offered for their use, and although extra privileges are usually demanded by tenant laborers, the system saves the annoyance and unpleasantness resulting from boarding them.—*In Country Gentleman.*

Experience with Ensilage.

Here is our experience the present year with ensilage:—We put up about eighty tons, and finished about Oct. 1. The fodder-corn was all put in in good shape, except about ten loads, which were frostbitten very badly. Those we put on top. We did not use any stone or sand for weights, but placed about two feet of oat-straw on top, and the stalks of the field-corn as we husked if were placed on top of that. It was at least two or three weeks before we got any weight upon the ensilage to amount to anything. There were about ten tons of stalks piled on top of the ensilage. The silo is 20x24 and 20 ft. deep. We did not have enough to fill it more than half full.

We have just opened it and find, to our delight, the fodder preserved as nicely as any fodder could be in a stone silo, with 300 pounds of stone per square foot piled upon it.

Our silo is made of tarred paper and matched plank, all on top of the ground. The frosted fodder on top was spoiled, as we expected it would be.

Now a word as to the way the cattle eat it. We give them a bushel each of the ensilage night and morning, and they eat every particle of it and lick their chops for more. Let those put their fodder in the field to dry who choose, but for us we shall use a silo as long as we keep a cow.—[Hardin Bros., Schenectady Co., N.Y., in *Rural New Yorker.*

The Canadian short-horn herd book now contains the pedigrees of 10,670 bulls and 12,800 females.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t.

How to Milk.

Recently we gave extracts from a paper in the *Indiana Farmer* by John M. Stahl on the above subject, and now find place for further selections:—

"Milking should be done regularly. Have certain hours for the work and do it at the usual time. The internal milk producing and supplying organs of the cow learn when the udder should be relieved and will kick, and perhaps the cow will do the same, If you don't squeeze at the proper time.

"Likewise milk clean. Blessed is the man or woman that strips for three minutes after the udder is empty. It should be remembered that about four-fifths of the milk production of the cow has been developed by thus mutely asking for more by tugging away at a teat. In a state of nature the cow gave enough milk to support her calf till it could make its own living. The milk propensity has been developed by squeezing.

"Always rub the udder and teats clean before beginning to milk. To make clean butter is an impossibility. There are too many chances for dirt to get into it. But the nearer you come to absolute cleanliness the nearer you will come to the highest excellence. Comparative cleanliness is essential to good butter. There is always more or less dirt clinging to the udder and ready to fall into the milk-pail unless removed before milking is begun. Keep a cloth about the cow stable with which to rub the udder and teats clean.

"In the name of all that is half-way decent, I beseech you never to dip your hands in the pail while milking, as your filthy neighbour does. The practice is so very filthy that I shall simply hold it up to your disgusted gaze on the end of my pen and then drop it."

Notes.

The sales of Aberdeen-Angus and Short-Horn cattle in Scotland last year footed up 819 head for which $143,000 was paid.

Sheep, to do well, must have dry floors and runs, and have plenty of pure air, and should be protected from the scare of dogs.

Prof. Knapp, of Iowa, says that two quarts of oats and two ears of corn twice a day are a liberal allowance for a young horse.

All buildings in which horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry are kept should be well ventilated, but not in such manner as to admit draughts.

Less grain and more grazing tend to better development of frame and muscle than when corn is fed to hogs exclusively. Build the frame first and lay on the fat afterward.

It is common in some quarters to use any kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily sell low. It is economical to procure good salt for such purposes.

The owner of a farm should have his season for clearing up and burning rubbish in the Spring as regularly as does the housewife. Something of this work can be done before the hurrying time of plowing and seeding begins.

The London Dairy Show two or three years ago made tests of the several breeds of cows to learn what per cent. of the milk of each was butter, with the following result: Ayrshire, 5.57; Jersey, 4.74; Guernsey, 4.86; Kerry, 3.73; Brittany, 4.19; Holstein, 2.27.

Spring is near, and it is time to set the hens. But before doing so, do by all means clean the house of all vermin. Thoroughly whitewash the premises, clean out the excrements and old straw from the nests. Then fumigate the house well with flour of sulphur; it will kill all animal life, sure.

Many a man has had his pork fail to keep properly because it was salted in a frozen condition. Frozen meat, whether beef, pork or mutton, will not properly assimilate with salt, and cannot be depended on to keep in hot weather. A moment's reflection will make this seem so reasonable that one will wonder why he did not think of it before.

On the mucky black soil lands at the West farmers find that any size of tile less than three inch quickly fills up. One farmer said he would not lay two-inch tile if furnished free of cost. The fine soil works easily through the joints of the tile, and on this black soil there is commonly too little fall to make a current that will wash the tile clear.

Old apple orchards do well in grass. It is a mistaken notion that the trees must be ever cultivated. Keep the grass cut or pastured short; apply an abundance of good manure on the surface; keep the tops of the trees open so as to allow the sun to strike the surface, and a sod cannot harm an orchard for a few years. When it becomes too sod-bound turn it over and it will reseed itself.

The condition of well-fattened animals, in which the fat and lean meat is mixed in alternate layers, has generally been regarded as only the result of long and careful feeding, which is necessarily expensive. It is now believed by some that this desirable result can be secured by feeding on grains containing a larger portion of albuminoids and less of carbohydrates. In other words, oats, peas and beans will make more lean meat in proportion to fat than a diet of corn.

An interesting experiment, showing the evil effects of worry on the quality of a cow's milk, is reported by the Connecticut Experimental Station. A new cow was bought and turned in with a strange herd. She had been recommended as a rich milker, but her milk yielded no cream. On analysis it showed solids, per cent., 11.28; fat, per cent., 2.16. This cow had been a pet, and when put by herself the milk showed, solids, per cent., 15.08, and fat, per cent., 5.54. This is a remarkable exhibit.

Dr. Caldwell speaks very highly of oatmeal for milch cows; but when he rates it above corn meal he runs counter to the experience of many farmers who feed for cream and butter. It is possible that oatmeal may be theoretically more nearly a perfect feed than corn, as it contains a greater percentage of albuminoids, but no Northern grown grain will take the place of corn in making thick, yellow cream and highly colored butter in Winter; that from oats alone is comparatively white. Corn and oats ground together, however, make good feed for cows, or in fact for any kind of farm stock.

The breed influences not only the yield but the degree of quality. Milk from cows that give large quantities is not always as rich as it should be, while the milk from cows that yield small quantities, but rich in all respects, may contain a larger proportion of nutritious matter than that from the deeper milker. The breed also influences the proportion of the different substances that enter into the composition of milk. The Ayrshire tends to the production of a large quantity of caseine, and the Jersey is bred for proportion of cream. Which is the richer milk is a matter for discussion, for while the milk from the Jersey may seemingly be the richer in carbon it is not unfair to claim that the milk which contains the greater quantity of nitrogen may really be the more nutritious and valuable as an article of food.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

Cranberry jelly mixed with cold water makes a refreshing drink for a sick person.

A well-beaten egg is a great addition to a dried apple pie, giving lightness and a good flavor also.

A bunch of peacock feathers, tied with a ribbon, makes a pretty ornament to hide a bad spot on the parlor wall.

A little whitening applied to white paint when washing it will cleanse it quickly, and take the yellow tint away.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

Dishes, to shine brightly, should be washed first in suds and then dipped in clear hot water, and left to drain. They require little or no drying.

If the boy's shoes are stiff from having been wet, rub them at night with a little castor oil. This will soften them and make them comfortable again.

Flannels should not be washed very often. Change the garments frequently and air those taken off in the open air and sun. Unless they are really soiled do not wash them.

One way to prepare onion flavoring for a vegetable soup is to take a large onion, remove the outer skin, then stick cloves into the onion, and bake it until it is nicely browned. The peculiar flavor thus gained is relished by the epicure.

All Can Be Attractive.

Few women are beautiful. Some are pretty, many may be handsome; all can be attractive, and there is absolutely no excuse for being unsightly. It costs money to buy dresses, hats, cloaks, shoes, gloves, collars, ribbons, and handkerchiefs; but little more expensive is a neat dress pattern, simply made but well-fitted, than a startling novelty loaded with trimmings and slovenly made. A becoming hat costs no more than a loud, gaudily trimmed one, and it is possible to get just as neat a shoe for $3 as for double the price. It would seem impertinent to have to speak of personal cleanliness, yet so gross is the neglect that a woman with a head of clean, well-kept, well-arranged hair, white teeth, immaculate hands, face, ears, and neck, is quite as remarkable in a public place or street-car as a positive beauty. It is this scrupulous care of the body that adds so much to the reputation of Mrs. Langtry. Her hair is so clean and fragrant of bay rum, her teeth so white, her lips so red, her ears and finger-tips so pink, and her skin so perfectly free from imperfections, and there is about her such an air of being well-fed and well-kept as to remind one of a thoroughbred horse.

A Few Scotch Recipes.

Scots Beef Collops:—Cut stakes of a huckbone or spareribin a small pieces; beat them well; take a stewpan, brown a little butter with flour, put in a row of beef, with pepper, salt, and sliced onions; repeat the same till your stewpan is near full; draw back the collops make about half a mutchkin of gravy of the skinny parts of your beef, and thicken it with butter and flour; add to it a little vinegar and ketchup, and when it boils scum it, and mix your collops with it.

Soda Scones:—Eight cups of flour, two teaspoonsful of salt, a piece of butter the size of a walnut and one teaspoonful of baking soda. Mix the salt, soda and butter well into the flour and then make into a nice dough with as much buttermilk or sour milk as is required. Bake on a griddle over a very slow fire without a particle of grease of any kind. They can be made any size you prefer. A good way is take a piece of the dough that will roll out to the size of an ordinary plate and about half an inch in thickness. They are very nice warm for tea and nicer cut in half and toasted for breakfast; and are a pleasant change from home-made and baker's bread, if made occasionally.

Orange Marmalade:—Not Dundee marmalade, but still very nice. This recipe was given me by a Scotchwoman and as oranges are very cheap just now, I thought it would be acceptable, as very little fruit was "put up" last year—all kinds being very scarce:—Buy as many oranges as you wish to put up and their weight in loaf sugar. Score the oranges in quarters and remove the rind. Put the rinds, from which any adhering skin has been removed, into a preserving kettle with plenty of cold water and boil till soft and then drain. Squeeze the juice and pulp, keeping out all seeds and white skin. Put it on the fire with the sugar and boil half an hour. Then add the yellow rinds which must previously have been cut into the finest of chips. Boil together until it jellies and the chips are cooked through and are transparent and tender.

Scotch Soup, or Hotch Potch:—Boil four pound of beef in two pints of water, till the whole substance is out of it. Then take out the beef, and put in about two dozen of turnips, neatly turned out with a nip turner, three carrots well scraped and washed, and split into four quarters, about a half inch long, a stock of ice lettice washed clean, the top crust of a penny loaf, a little pepper and salt, half a peck of green peas, and two or three large onions. When it comes to a boil scum it well. Then put in three pounds of the back ribs of mutton, cut into handsome steaks and let it boil for an hour on a moderate fire. Before you dish up the soup, take out the lettice and bread, and serve it up in a turreen. This soup is sometimes made with mutton alone, or with beef alone, or beef and mutton bones, and instead of bread, rared, sliced potatoes are put in and the vegetables—turnips, parsnips, carrots, etc., are cut into small dice and it is sometimes thickened with barley. It is a staple dish on the table of both the poor and the rich Scot, and is very nourishing for the money expended.

Oatmeal Bannocks:—Put in a baking pan six handfuls of fresh oatmeal, a small pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and a piece of butter or lard about the size of half an egg. When these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, pour boiling water upon them and stir till the meal is thoroughly wetted, and so that it can be worked by the hand. Then take a piece of it, lay it upon your board and gently kneed or press it thin, using the left hand to surround it and prevent its cracking. When thinned as much as it possibly can be by the hand go over it gently with your rolling pin till it is about an eight of an inch thick. Do all this as quickly as you can while it is warm. Cut as you would a pie in serving it, and put it in a dry clean pan in a very slow oven—the giver of this receipt sometimes leaves her oven door open, when her oven is a little too warm. They are done when hard. They must not be browned. Set them around your bakeboard to cool and then if you wish them to look nice, as well as taste nice, dust them over with a broombush dipped in wheaten flour. These bannocks, if well and carefully made and eaten with fresh butter and the accompaniment of a good cup of tea is a dish fit for—fit for—let me see—why for a good Scotch husband who earns the money and lets you wisely expend it.

A Photographer Convicted of Libelling a Young Lady.

Brockville, March 20.—A remarkable case was tried on Tuesday at the Perth Assizes before Justice Ross. It was an action of libel brought by Miss Susan Horner against Mr. John F. Bradley. She is a respectable and well conducted girl. The defendant is a photographer, having an establishment on the main street of Perth. On May 24th last Miss Horner had her likeness taken at the defendant's photographer gallery, but when the photos came to be printed she did not like them; she therefore refused to take them, and would not pay for them. The defendant got angry and determined to punish Miss Horner. He adorned one of her photos with a moustache and put a cigar in its mouth; a second he decorated with a large red pair of specs; and in the third he caused a blotched appearance of the face. He procured or wrote some doggerel verses and put the photographs and the rhyme in a frame, and hung them outside the door of his studio. People of course stopped to look, and a small crowd gathered one of whom suggested to Mr. Bradley that he was doing wrong, and that he was

OPEN TO AN ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Bradley consequently took the offensive matter in after it had hung there some thing less than an hour. Bradley also printed some cards containing two of Miss Horner's photographs. To one of these he added a cigar, and moustache, and a flushed face. The other he left plain, in order to make sure of the likeness being recognized as it was suggested. He gave the card to a young man telling him he might show it to a few, but was not to let it go out of his possession. This was produced in court. Shortly after all this the plaintiff paid Bradley's bill, not being aware of what he had been doing. The affair caused a great deal of talk in Perth. The court room was crowded, and one or two sensational incidents happened. Bradley han been subpoenaed to produce the three photographs and the verses, but he refused to do so. He was sworn on his subpoena and presisted in his refusal, claiming privileges on the ground that their production would render him liable to a criminal action.

Mrs. Greene, a boarding house keeper testified that in consequence of hearing the talk about the photos and the verses she had to refused to allow Miss Horner to board with her, as she thought something must be wrong about her. However, on enquiry, she consented to take Miss Horner. Some time afterwards after the action was commenced the defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff trying to effect a settlement. It is certainly a remarkable document. He tells her that if she acted the part of a lady in paying for her pictures the affair would not have happened. He adds:—"The pictures I made you were good, and if you expect me to make

A WAX DOLL OF YOUR FACE

it is more than I am able to do. Now for the sake of peace I will see that there is no more of your amiable features made, and will call in all that are out. If you put me to any more trouble about this subject I will fight it out to the extreme point of the law. Then everybody will know all you can scrape up against my character and all I can against yours. Subsequently Bradley paid $50 into the Court. The only question really at issue was one of damages. Mr. Britton, in his defence made the best of a bad case. The jury found a verdict of $200 and costs in favor of the plaintiff including the $50.

A Tricky Insurance Company.

From the Arkansas Traveller.

Shortly after a fire the other day, a colored gentleman called on the insurance agent and said:

"Wants my money, cap'n."

"I don't owe you any money."

"Ain't yeas'? de 'surance agent.

"Yes, I am an insurance agent."

"Den yer owes me money, fur my sto' burned up endurin' de late fire, sah."

"You were not insured in my company."

"De debil I wa'n't."

"Come, get out of here!"

"Hole on, boss, an' lemme 'splain. Wuz Mr. Jones' sheered in yer comp'ny?"

"Yes."

"Wuz Mr. Jackson's?"

"Yes."

"Wall an' good. Now, my sto' wuz jes betwixt Mr. Jones an' Mr. Jackson. De wall o' dar sto's made de walls o' my sto'. Ef you'd a took dar sto's erway, my sto' woulder been gone. De inshoin' o' dar' own sto's inshio'ed mine, doan yer see?"

"No, I don't see."

"Den I ain't goin' ter get nothin', is I?"

"No."

"I'll recolleck dis, sah, an' see whut de cou't 'ous'll hab ter say," and turning away, he muttered: 'Ef I'don knowed de comp'ny wuz so tricky, I wouldn't'er set de blame sto' afire."

Negro Aphorisms.

De sandy pullin' kin call louder dan de log rollin'.

De bes' apples float on de top o' de peck-measjar.

De steel-trap know when to talk.

Hailstones don't pick hard heads to drap on.

De young rooster dat crow too loud is 'ligtioneerin' for a lickin'.

Tall tree make the squ'el sassy.

The redbird lab to drink where he can see hisself in de water.

De top o' de hill is harder to find dan de bottom.

De wood pile 'frail o' de norf wind.

De single tree got to stan' heap o' kickin'.

Dus' don't settle on de meal box.

A shotgun kin outvote a good size' comp'ny o' watermiuon hunters.

A man dat eat his finger don't brag on his knife while de blood runnin'.

De rabbit kin make de bes' time when he trabblin' for his health.

Dat's a bad streak in folks dat think de whole wuf is a penitentu'ry.

One dead bee-marjin is wuf a hundred live ones.

De shirt buttons he'p de looks o' things but de gallus buttons do de solid wuk.

De right sort o' 'ligion heaps de half bushel.

De steel hoe dat laughs at de iron one is like de man dat is 'shamed o' his grand daddy.

'Taint wuf findin' out who gits de bes' of a geat swap.

When de bait is wuf mo' an' de fish, 'tis time to stop fishin'.

Old Satan couldn't git 'long widout plenty o' help.

De buggy whip can't make up for light feed in de horse trough.

A mule kin tote so much goodness in his face dat he don't hab none left for his hind legs.

De price o' tame geese don't pester many folks.

Some grabble walks may lead to de jail.

De bes' bravery is de sort dat ain't skeered o' de hot sun.

De lead steer know when de whip-cracker's mended.

De billy-goat gets in his hardes' licks when he looks like he gwine to backout o' de fight.

Better not pull down de empty jail.

Little hole in de pocket is wusser'n a big one at de knee.

Gap in de ax show itse'f in de chip.

De dog on three legs ain't always lame.

'Tis mighty easy to run de track ob a roasted possum.

Are you troubled with Salt Rheum, Rough Hands, or Old Sores of any kind that cannot be healed? Even though it be of years standing McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure it. Beyond the shadow of a doubt it is the best healing compound ever known. Boils, Festerings, Frost Bites, Burns or any Skin Trouble, are alike cured by it. Sold at 25 cents by Gayfer and Kneeshaw, Druggists.

Nothing is so credulous as vanity, or so ignorant of what becomes itself.

Disease gathers strength as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an annihilate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

A MODERN PEEPING TOM

How He Lost the Love of His Lady by Impertinent Curiosity.

An odd case was called up before a downtown magistrate in Philadelphia last Friday. The defendant was a young man of about 23 years of age, who is employed in a furnishing goods department of a large general dry goods store in the city, and the complainant was a blooming damsel of 19 summers, plump, rosy-cheeks, and in every way calculated to be an accomplished player upon the heart-strings of susceptible mankind. From her sixteenth birthday the fair maiden in question has been monopolizing the affections of the young man who was at her instigation dragged before the bar of justice; and there is no reason to believe that she did up to that time fully reciprocate the unwavering devotion he showed toward her. As revealed at the examination,

THE UNHAPPY ENDING TO THE LOVE AFFAIR

of this young man and maiden was brought about in a curious way. The damsel, who resides with her parents, occupies the third story back room of the residence, attached to which is an extensive bathroom that is provided with large windows, the panes of which are made of frosted glass. In this apartment the young lady was in the

HABIT OF BATHING EACH MORNING

The back buildings of the boarding house in which the young man resides face the back buildings of the fair lady's house, and from this window he could, and often did, throw kisses across to her, receiving in return a supply of same kind of unsatisfactory tokens of affections. Everything went on swimmingly until, one morning the young lady received the following anonymous note:

Philadelphia, January 2, 1884.—I send you this to tell you that nearly every morning the steam gathers on the ground glass windows of your bathing room, and when it turns into water makes them quite transparent, so that anyone can see you in your bath, etc. My attention was called to this by the actions of somebody who each morning appeared to enjoy the charming sight though a pair of opera glasses. I am yours truly. A FRIEND.

This missive was a bombshell, and girl, furious at what she had read, resolved to see for herself it the writer of the letter had spoken truly. The next morning she prepared her usual bath; the steam gathered on the window panes and trickled down; then from the back part of the bedroom she distinctly saw, by means of a pair of opera glasses, the favored young man peering at her bath room through another pair of opera glasses. She at once returned all his presents, refused to see him and had him brought before a magistrate to answer the charge of "invading upon her privacy." The young man, thoroughly ashamed and depressed, was discharged.

The Bishop's Appointment.

When Archbishop Moore died, Manners Sutton was Bishop of Norwich and also Dean of Windsor. He was at that moment residing at his deanery, and was entertaining a party of friends to dinner. In the middle of dinner the butler came up to him with an excited face.

"Beg pardon, my lord, a gentleman wishes to see your lordship directly, but he won't give me his name."

"Nonsense!" said the Bishop; "I can't come down of course."

"The gentleman says it is very important—very important, indeed, my lord—or he wouldn't disturb you."

"Well," said the Bishop, somewhat crossly, "ask him to wait a few minutes till I have finished my dinner."

"Beg pardon, my lord," said the butler, presistently, and with some confidence, "but you had better see the gentleman directly."

The Bishop, amazed at the man's coolness, made an apology to his guests, and went into the next room, where he was still more amazed to find King George III, who, as usual, was breathless and rapid.

"How d'ye do, my lord?—how d'ye do?—eh—eh? Just come to tell you Archbishop of Canterbury is dead—died this morning—want you to be new Archbishop, you know—new Archbishop. What d'ye say, eh—eh?"

The Bishop stood dumfounded, and the King broke in again, "Well, d'ye accept, eh—eh?"

The Bishop had by this time recovered himself sufficiently to bow gratefully and murmur his thankful acceptance.

"All right," said his Majesty. "Go back—got a party, I know—very glad you accept. Good night—good night." And with that he bustled away.

The fact was that he had anticipated exactly what happened. Mr. Pitt came down to his Majesty next morning to inform him that the Archbishop was dead, and to recommend to his Majesty Bishop Pretyman (Tomlin) for the vacant primacy. The King who had rather too much of Pretyman at Mr. Pitt's hands, resolved to be first in the field, and was now able to tell his Prime Minister that he had already appointed the Bishop of Norwich. —*English Paper.*

Wit and Wisdom.

A man who goes out on a bender may get in straightened circumstances.

"I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

A wife asked her husband if druggists kept *dye*-stuffs for sale. He replied: "Most druggists keep little else but *die*-stuffs."

It will be observed that people have generally the identical faults and vices they accuse others of; we may instance cowardice.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity, or the habit of truthfulness. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything said.

Small boy—"Pa, did you know ma long before you married her?" Pa—"I didn't. I didn't know her until long after I had married her."

There is more virtue in obscurity than is commonly supposed; and perhaps there have been nobler specimens of magnanimity in humble life than even the page of history can boast.

"Very intellectual boy that of yours, Mr. Goggins: I should like to examine his head." Proud father—"Johnny, what bumps have you got?" "I've got the bump of eating, father, and the bump that Billy Hopkins gave me on the nose; but I'm lyin' for him."

An Auld Kirk divine was one day walking along one of the streets of the capital of the Orcades, when he met a well-known tinker. "Well, John, can you say the 'Lord's Prayer' yet?" "Och man," said John, "every man tae his trade. Can you mak' a tin pail?"

A simple Scotchwoman's description of McCheyne's preaching told the secret of his effective appeals. "He preached as if he was dyin' a'most to have ye converted." What an increase of pulpit power there would be if all preachers spoke with a like earnest desire and purpose!

A jobbing carpenter of the name of Bauldie P—— was engaged on a piece of work which he was not making a very good job of, and a neighbour, by way of taunting him, said: "I doot ye're gey near beat, Bauldie?" "Na, na," replied Bauldie, "Man, I would stop afore I would own beat."

The following striking lines form the epitaph of a miller in Richmond churchyard. Tradition says they were dreamed by him the night before his death:—

"Earth walks upon earth, glittering like gold;
Earth turns to earth sooner than it would;
Earth builds upon earth cities and towers;
Earth says to earth, "All this shall be ours."

A penurious gentleman who had a lawn to mow applied to a gardener to have it done, but wished him to do it for the grass, saying to John's demurring, "Do the cows hereabout no eat grass?" "Ou ay," says John, "they eat grass, and a man ca'd Nebuchadnezzar ate grass, an', as ye appear to be i' the same state o' mind, ye can e'en try an' eat it yersel'."

Mrs. Narler: "That nasty warmint of a dawg o' yourn owt to be poisoned, Miss Mary. He's the terror of all the cats in the village." Miss Mary: "It's very silly of you to be afraid of him, Mrs. Narler. He won't hurt you.

Commander George N. Coffin has accepted the command of the Arctic relief steamer Alert. It is eminently proper that a Coffin should accompany an Arctic expedition; but is one coffin enough?

National Pills are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use. 95t.

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positive by cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

The fair should fare on love alone,

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 95t.

Else one cannot be won.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the first blood medicine to prove a real success, still holds its place as first in public estimation, both at home and abroad, as shown by its miraculous cures, and immensely increased sales.

A lass, alas! is sometimes false.

When a cold or other cause checks the operation of the secretive organs, their natural healthy action should be restored by the use of Ayer's Pills, and inflammatory material thereby removed from the system. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by thus promptly correcting those slight derangements that, otherwise, often develop into settled disease.

Of faults a maid is made.

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto *Globe*, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so, I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not being troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use."

Her waist is but a barrel waste—

Use Star Dyes if you want brilliant and fast colors.

Though stayed she is not staid.

Wife—What's the matter now, John?

Husband—Oh, that neuralgia and toothache near kills me.

Wife—Why don't you go to Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? You know it cures all such things as Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Earache, Sore Throat, etc. It gives instant relief.

The springs shoot forth each spring, and shoots,

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Shoot forward one and all;

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves

"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay you compound interest on the investment.

The leaves to fall in fall.

That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

I would a story here commence,

Mr. Peter Vermeit, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

But you might find it stale;

Prominent among the greatest medical discoveries, by the many cures it has affected, *McGregor's Speedy Cure* leads the van. Subjected to the minutest chemical analysis, it has been found to contain none of those injurious ingredients characterizing the worthless specifics daily offered to the public. Every ingredient possesses a peculiar adaptability to the various complaints for which it has been compounded, and its efficacy is being established by testimonials hourly received. We are therefore confident that we have a preparation which we can offer to the public with the assurance that it will be found not only a *relief* but an *absolute cure* for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation and Impure Blood. Free trial bottle at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

So we'll suppose that we have reached

John Hays, Credit P. O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

The end tail of our tale.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though in the former disease remorelessly attacks persons of all ages, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the perserving use of these remedies will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently rubbed with hot brine, and the skin thoroughly dried, Holloway's Ointment must be rubbed in firmly and evenly for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can now be at any loss how to doctor himself successfully.

The desire of appearing to be persons of ability often prevents our being so.

Health is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Low's Worm Lozenges and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

Wisdom prepares for the worst, but folly leaves the worst for the day when it comes.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

Religion is not a thing of noise and spasm, but of silent self sacrifice and quiet growth.

Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant. 91t

Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves who are out of favour with all others.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

There is no knife that cuts so sharply and with such poisoned blade as treachery.

MUCH IN A LITTLE.

Many proprietary medicines, if they cure at all, require such a large quantity to produce effect that it makes them very uncertain and expensive remedies. Not so with Burdock Blood Bitters. It is highly concentrated, and for all diseases of blood, liver and kidneys, one or two bottles will cure more than gallons of the weak mixtures usually sold. Send for facts and figures. 95i

Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from trouble.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Innocence is like polished armor, it adorns and defends.

A CASE MUCH TALKED OF.

The case of Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., who was afflicted with a serious dropsical disease of the kidneys. The best medical aid having failed, his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. His statement is vouched for by J. D. McLeod, J.P., who knew of his condition. The cure is considered marvellous in his town. 95i.

The trouble is that quinine is cornered and malaria is not.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

If you would avoid sickness clear away the filth and rubbish about your premises, establish proper drainage and admit pure air. The skin, kidneys and bowels are the sluiceways of the human body. Regulate these channels of health with Burdock Blood Bitters which act directly to purify the blood and regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys. 95i.

Bound to come to light—Matches and cigars.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Gayfer's drug store. Large size $1. 94t

Calling cards and wedding invitations with envelopes to match at the Chronicle office.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

He who prophesies falsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and overshoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise. If you follow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hagyard's Pectoral

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

F. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. ; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE :—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

C. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

F. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Brower's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Baddeu's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1595v-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH, Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London ; Aurist and Occulist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. R. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586v y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department —Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Rosaniquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - $5,698,696

RESERVE - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. **LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS** which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds about	Annual Income about
$6,500,000.	$1,200,000.

By Insuring NOW, or before the 30th April next, a Share in

Two Years' Profits

WILL BE SECURED AT

NEXT DIVISION IN 1885,

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595r-m

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates,

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587r-y

WOOD FOR SALE.

Good Dry Stove Wood

$1.50 PER CORD.

Green and Dry Rough Stove Wood

$1.25 PER CORD.

Yard one house West of John Knight, Carnegie-st.

E. CUTHBERT,

Ingersoll, March 6th, 1591f-m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

H. O'CONNOR, JR., GENERAL AGENT

Office : Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

☞ A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. ☞ Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nuber 22, 1881.

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town dail .

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 12 best doctors in Detroit." W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I was given up." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort has done me sound service and kidney after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Rodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort cause easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines."

Nelson Fairchild, Ex. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

A. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."

Geo. H. Horne, Cashier M. Bank, Wyerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."

Ebridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreau, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

LITTLE DOT CIGAR FACTORY

WILTON & GOLLAN, Props.

Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

LITTLE DOT

—IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship. Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 8

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

VIOLIN TUITION.

P. W. CAMPBELL, pupil of Prof. Georgs Baker, First Violinist of Toronto, Philharmonic Society, is prepared to give instruction to a limited number of Pupils.

For particulars apply at CAMPBELL'S Book Store.

Ingersoll, Jan. 17th, 1884. 1584-cm

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

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An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER XIV.

When Hollister returned that evening, almost the first words that Claire spoke to him were : "Congratulate me, Herbert. I have taken a fine forward step at last."

"What do you mean, my dear?"

"I have got to know somebody of importance. I have launched my ship."

"Oho," laughed Hollister, understanding. "I hope the ship will prove seaworthy, little captain. You must steer with a prudent eye, remember. All sorts of squalls will lie in wait for your canvas, no matter how well you trim it."

"That is just the kind of sailing I like," said Claire. "I've been becalmed long enough."

He laughed at this in his hearty way, as though it were quite a marvel of wit. "Come and tell me," he proposed, "about the important somebody who has been sensible enough to discover you."

They were alone together, in their wide, cheerful apartments overlooking the ocean. They were about to go down and dine, and Hollister had just finished a few preparatory details of toilet. Lights had been lit, for the rapid autumn dusk had already thickened into nightfall; but though they could not see the starlit level of waters just beyond their windows, they had a sense of its nearness in the moist, salty breeze, whose tender rush made the drawn shades bulge, and set the loose curtains fluttering buoyantly.

Hollister sank into a chair as he spoke the last sentence, and at the same time put his arm about his wife's waist, drawing her downward until she seated upon his knee. The roses at her bosom brushed his face, and he thrust his head forward with a sigh of comic infatuation, as though rapturously inhaling their perfume. But his free hand soon wandered up along the chestnut ripples of her hair, and he began to smooth it, with a touch creditably dainty for his heavy masculine fingers.

Claire permitted his caresses. She always permitted and never returned them. He had a slight sense that this was a coldly unreciprocal course; it appeared to fit neatly enough with the general plan of creation that she should receive homage of any sort without further response than its mute recognition. That was the way he had constantly known her to act, or rather not to act; a change would have surprised, perhaps even shocked him; she would have ceased to be his peculiar, accustomed Claire; his revered statue would have lost her pedestal, and he had grown to like the pedestal for no wiser reason than that he had always seen it enthrone her.

"I will tell you all about my discoverer," Claire said, with a matter-of-fact directness; and she at once began a swift and succinct little narrative.

"Diggs," Hollister suddenly broke in, with one of his fresh laughs. "Oh, look here, now; you've made some big mistake. She can't be one of your adored swells, with such a name. It's—it's . . . cacophonous, positively!"

"Wait, if you please," said Claire, with demure toleration, as though a bulwark of proof made this skeptic assault endurable. "Her husband's name, in the first place, is not simply Diggs; it's Manhattan Diggs." She made this announcement with an air of tranquil triumph; but Hollister at once gave another irreverent laugh.

"Oh, of course!" he cried. "I remember now. I know him. That is, I nod to him on the street, now and then. Is he here? Why, he's nearly always tipsy, you know."

"Tipsy!" repeated Claire, rising with an incredulous look. "Oh, Herbert, you must be mistaken. She worships him. She says that he treats her charmingly, and that they get on together with perfect accord."

"It would be rather strange to find two of that name even in such a great place as New York," said Hollister, with a slight shrug of his shoulders. "I don't believe I am mistaken a bit, Claire. He's a tall man, with fat yellow side-whiskers, and a face as red as your roses. He's got lots of money, I'm told. He goes down into the street, and dawdles an hour or so a day at his broker's. But I've never seen him thoroughly sober yet. Upon my word, I haven't."

Claire soon saw the husband of Mrs. Diggs. It was after dinner, in one of the spacious, modern-appointed sitting-rooms, now so often half-vacant of occupants, or sometimes wholly vacant, through these lengthened September evenings.

"I want to present my husband," said Mrs. Diggs, preceding a tall man with fat side-whiskers, whom Hollister had before this recognized across the dining-room as his own particular, chronically tipsy Mr. Diggs, beyond all possibility of mistake.

Claire had a little chat with Mr. Diggs, while Hollister, who had claimed acquaintance and shaken hands with him, seated himself at the side of his volatile spouse.

Claire soon became bored. Mr. Diggs was plainly tipsy; Herbert had been right. But he was most uninteresting tipsy. He had sense enough remaining to conduct himself with a sort of haphazard propriety. He incessantly stroked either one or the other whisker, and kept up a perpetual struggle not to appear incoherent. He was at times considerably incoherent; a few of his sentences made the nominative seem as if it were swaggering toward its verb. But he was vastly polite. He told Claire that his wife had fallen in love with her. A little later, however, he spoke of his wife with a certain jolly disparagement.

"Kate is full of a lot of new things. I don't know what I'm going to do with her—really, I don't. She'll be a regular free-thinker before I know it. And I don't like free-thinkers; I think they're a sad lot. Now, don't you?"

Claire gave short, evasive answers to these and a number of similar appeals. Mr. Diggs distressed her; he was not at all the sort of person whom she desired to meet. She soon made herself so intentionally *distraite* that he rose and told her he was going to smoke a cigar, which he would bring into the sitting-room after he had obtained it, provided she did not object. She professed herself wholly sympathetic with this arrangement, and tried not to let her lip curl as she watched the unsteady pace of its proposer across the long sitting-room.

But he had scarcely retired before Mrs. Diggs broke off her converse with Hollister and exclaimed to Claire :—

"Where on earth has dear Manhattan gone? You don't mean that he has left you? How shameful of him!"

"I believe he has gone to get a cigar," Claire said.

"Oh, a cigar," retorted Mrs. Diggs. "Yes, poor Manhattan is an inveterate smoker." She now looked at Hollister and Claire equally, with quick, alternate movements of the head. "I feel sure that tobacco is beginning to injure him, though it is really a very small kind of vice, don't you know? It saves a man from other worse ones. Manhattan, dear boy, smokes a good deal, and I suppose I should be grateful it's only that. I hear such dreadful tales from my friends about their husbands drinking. I don't know what I should do if dear Manhattan drank. I'm so glad he doesn't. If he did, I—well, I actually believe I should get a divorce!"

Claire felt that her husband's eye, full of merry furtive twinkles, had fixed itself upon her all through this unexpected speech. But she kept her face from the least mirthful betrayal. Mr. Diggs did not come back with his cigar.

Claire now wondered, as she watched her new friend and entered into conversation with her, whether this unconsciousness of her husband's continual excesses could be real and not feigned. It was hard to suppose that so much shrewd observation and so cunning a recognition of human foibles and follies could by any chance consort with the obtuse lack of perception which her late comments had implied. And yet Claire somehow became conscious that Mrs. Diggs had really meant it all. The anomaly was hard to credit; it was one of those absurd contradictions with which human nature often loves to bewilder us; and yet its element of preposterous self-delusion held at least the merit of being genuine.

Claire had reached a distinct conclusion to that effect, when Mrs. Van Horn, entering the room, paused and looked all about her. There were several other groups scattered here and there, but the lady presently fixed her gaze upon that small one of which Mrs. Diggs was a unit. And very soon afterward she began to move in the direction of her cousin.

Mrs. Diggs was so seated that she could plainly note the approach. She half-turned toward Claire, and said in rapid undertone, seeming only to speak with the extreme edges of her lips :

"Can I actually trust my senses? Is it fact or hallucination? Cornelia is coming this way. I told you she wanted to know you, but I didn't dream that she would condescend to seek anybody, like this, short of a queen, or, at the lowest, a duchess. Yes, here she comes; there's no mistake."

Mrs. Diggs quitted her chair, a little later. She took a few steps toward her cousin, meeting her. Hollister also arose; Claire, naturally, did not rise.

"I want to present Mrs. Hollister," said Mrs. Diggs, after a few seconds of low-toned converse with the new-comer. "My cousin, Mrs. Van Horn," she at once added, completing the introduction. It was Claire's turn to rise also, which she did.

"I think you know my brother," said Mrs. Van Horn to Claire, when all were again seated. "I mean Mr. Beverley Thurston."

"Oh, yes," said Claire.

Her monosyllables were quite intentional. She had not liked the lady's manner. There had been a remote, superb chill about it. She was distinctly conscious of being descended to, as though from an invisible stair. The nearer view that she had gained of Beverley Thurston's sister made her sensible of a new and original personality. Mrs. Van Horn was so blonde, so superfine, so rarely and choicely feminine. Her warmth was so faint and her coolness so moderated. She was like a rose that had in some way blent itself with an icicle, the shape of the flower remaining, and its flush taking a hue that had the tint of life yet the pallor of frost.

Claire determined not to speak again unless Mrs. Van Horn addressed her. This event soon occurred. Hollister and Mrs. Diggs had fallen into conversation. Mrs. Van Horn surveyed them, with her pose a little in the air, and her eyelids a little drooped. She seemed on the point of interrupting their talk, and of ignoring Claire, who had leaned back with a nice semblance of entire unconcern. In a few moments, however, this mode of treatment underwent change.

"I have heard my brother speak of you," she said, fixing her light-blue eyes full on Claire's face. "It was before you were married, I think."

"Yes," replied Claire. "We were very good friends. I missed him after he had gone."

"He went suddenly," said Mrs. Van Horn.

"Very suddenly," responded Claire, with a smile as complaisant as it was inscrutable.

Mrs. Van Horn looked downward; she appeared to be examining one or two of her rings; they were not numerous, though each of them had an odd individuality of prettiness. "There seemed to be no good reason why he should go," she soon said, lifting her eyes again. "He has been there so often."

"I should think it would be hard to go too often," said Claire.

"You have been, then?"

"No. But I wish to go very much. . . . Not yet, however."

"Not yet?" repeated the lady. Claire could not accuse her of staring, in any downright way, but she had an impression that every least detail of her own dress and person was receiving the most critical regard. "I suppose your husband's affairs detain him here, for the present."

"Yes," returned Claire, but at the same time she shook her head negatively. "It isn't that, however. I mean it would not be only that. There is something for me to see, to know, to do, here. I haven't finished with my own country yet," she proceeded, giving a bright smile. "I am not yet ready for Europe."

Mrs. Van Horn laughed. But it was not a laugh with any amusement in it, neither was it one that contained any irony. "My brother thought you very clever," she said. "He told me so repeatedly."

"That was kind of him," Claire answered. She did not decide that Mrs. Van Horn was patronizing her; she decided, on the contrary, that the sister of Thurston was trying to make her disinclination to patronize most plainly apparent. "It is pleasant to hear that he thinks well of me," Claire went on. "He is a man whose good opinion I shall always highly value."

Mrs. Van Horn leaned forward. She was smiling, now, but it struck Claire that her smile was at best a chilly artifice. "You did not show much regard for his opinion in one instance," she said, lowering her voice so that Claire just caught it, and no more. "I mean when he asked you to marry him. You see, I know all about that. He told me. It sent him to Europe."

This was, of course, a bombshell to Claire. But even while the color was getting up into her cheeks with no weak flood, she realized that it had been meant for a bombshell, and made swift resolve that its explosion should not deal death to her self-command.

"I am sorry that he told you," she rather promptly managed to say. "I have kept it a secret from everybody. I thought he would do the same."

"Oh, he has no secrets from me," returned Mrs. Van Horn, with what seemed to her an extraordinary brightness of tone. The speaker immediately drew out a little jeweled watch and looked at the hour. "It is later than I thought," she now said. "I have two letters to write; I must be going upstairs. Pray come and see me, Mrs. Hollister, when you are back in town," she continued, while putting her watch away again, and calling Claire by her name for the first time since they had met. "Mrs. Diggs will tell you my address. Promise me that you will not forget to come. I leave rather early to-morrow, and may not have a chance of repeating my request." Here she rose and put out her hand. Claire took it but said nothing. She had lost her self-command after all; she was too much embarrassed to utter a word. Mrs. Van Horn had already gained one of the doors of the great room before Claire realized what had taken place. A certain splendor of courtesy enveloped the whole departure. It was admirably conducted, notwithstanding its abruptness. It was one of those things that Mrs. Van Horn always did surprisingly well; she could enter or retire from a room with an effect quite her own in its supple graciousness and dignity. But Claire soon felt that both the graciousness and dignity had something mystic about them. It was somehow as if an oracle had pronounced something very oracular indeed. The civility of the invitation had been so totally unforeseen, and it had followed with so keen a suddenness the recent bewildering revelation, that Claire did not know how to explain the whole proceeding, to construe it, to read between its lines.

Hollister, who had received a brief, polite bow of adieu, and risen as he returned it, broke the ensuing silence.

"Didn't she go away quite in a hurry?" he asked. "I hope you haven't offended her," he added jocosely to his wife.

"Cornelia didn't look a bit offended," said Mrs. Diggs, regarding Claire, or rather her continued blush. "But that means nothing. You didn't quarrel, now did you Mrs. Hollister?"

"Oh, no," said Claire, still dazed and demoralized. "She asked me to visit her in town; she was very urgent that I should do so."

"You don't really tell me such a thing!" exclaimed Mrs. Diggs. "You've no idea how prodigious an honor she was conferring. It's like decorating you with the order of St. Something—actually it is."

"I'm afraid I failed to value it in that way," replied Claire, who was recovering herself.

"Of course you did. You haven't yet taken in the full enormity of Cornelia's importance. You can't do it until you see her surrounded by her own proper atmosphere—with her foot on her native heath, so to speak. Then you'll understand the massive condescension of to-night."

"I think I would just as lief not understand it," laughed Hollister with his characteristic play of gentle humor. "It doesn't repay you to climb those very big mountains. Everybody says there's very little to see after you've got to the tops of them."

Mrs. Diggs echoed his laugh. She was looking at Claire, however, with her bright, black, restless eyes. "I think your wife may want to climb," she said. "I'll be her guide if she'll let me. There's a very good view from the summit of cousin Cornelia. You can look down on a lot of smaller peaks."

Claire shook her head. She had got her natural color again, but not her natural manner; she spoke in a tone of preoccupied seriousness that did not harmonize with her light words.

"I shouldn't like to fall down one of these glaciers and be lost," she said.

"Oh, there's no fear of that," said Mrs. Diggs. "You're too sure footed."

Somewhat later that evening, when they were alone together, Hollister asked his wife :

"Did that Mrs. Van Horn say anything that hurt you, Claire?"

"Oh, no. What made you think so, Herbert?"

"I . . . Well, perhaps I only fancied it. . . . You had known her brother, hadn't you?"

"Yes. He was a good deal at the Bergemanns' last spring. He went to Europe afterward. I suppose that was why she wanted to know me better."

Claire said this with a fine composure. She was standing before her dressing-table disengaging the roses from her hair. Hollister stole up behind her and clasped her in his arms, setting his face close beside hers, and looking with a full smile at their twin reflection, which the mirror now gave to both.

"So you've got among the great people at last, little struggler," he said; "you've begun to be a great person yourself." He kissed her on the temple, still keeping his arms about her. "I suppose you'll make quick work of it now. I'm glad for your sake—you know I am! You're bound to succeed. I shall be awfully proud of you."

This seemed quite in the order of things to Claire. Her husband's approval was a matter-of-course; it was like the roses he gave her every day—like the kiss, the embrace, the loving devotion that had each grown accepted synonyms of Herbert himself. She forgot the words and the caress with careless promptitude. But she did not forget what Mrs. Van Horn had said to her downstairs in the great sitting-room. Her sleep that night was perturbed by the memory of it.

"Does that woman like me, or does she hate me?" repeatedly passed through her mind, in the interval between sleeping and waking. "Does she feel that she owes me a grudge, and long to pay it? Is she angry that I refused her brother? How strange it would be if I should find myself face to face with some hard, bitter enmity just at the threshold of the new life I want to live."

But the bright morning dissipated these brooding fears. It was a bright morning, and an unexpectedly cold one. The sea sparkled with the vivid brilliance of real autumn, as Claire looked at it from her window on rising, and every trace of its former lazy mist had left the silvery crystal blue of the overarching sky. A sharp barometric change had occurred during the night. Claire and Hollister effected their toilets with nimble fingers and not a few audible shivers. The flimsy architecture of the huge hotel, reared to court coolness rather than to resist cold, had suddenly become an abode of aguish discomfort.

Its occupants fled, that day, in startled scores. Mrs. Diggs was among the earlier departures. She bade farewell to Claire, wrapped in a formidable wintry mantle. Her leave taking was warm enough, though her teeth seemed to chatter while she gave it. Her husband was at her side, looking as though the altered weather had incited him to even a more bacchanal disregard of his complexion than usual. The chubby-cheeked little girl, her French *bonne*, and the maid of Mrs. Diggs, were also near at hand.

They were all five on the piazza, where Hollister and Claire had gone, both careless in their youthful health and vigor, of the rushing ocean wind that blew out into straight lines every shred of raiment that it could seize. Little Louise was whimpering and contumacious; she wanted to break away from Aline, and pulled against the latter's tense clasp of her hand as if the wind and she were in the same, hoydenish, fly-away plot together.

An admonitory stroke of bells had just sounded from near the depot; the train would soon glide off from the big wooden platform beyond. Mrs. Diggs was in a flurry, like the weather; her great wrap could not warm her; she looked more chalky of hue than ever, and the bluish line in her lips had grown purplish. But a defective circulation had not chilled her spirits; she was alive with her wonted vivacity.

She had caught Claire's hand, while turning at very brief intervals toward Aline and the child. Her sentences had become spasmodic, polyglot, and parenthetical; they were half addressed to Claire and half to the recalcitrant Louise.

"Now you *won't* forget just where you're to find me, will you, my dear Mrs. Hollister? . . . Sois bonne fille, Louise; nous allons a New York toute de suite. . . . I want so much to see you as soon as you can manage to come. Did you ever know anything like this dreadful gale? I'm so cold that I believe it will take a good month to warm me. . . . Tais-toi, cherie, tu vas a New York, ou il ne fait pas froid du tout. . . . You're going this afternoon, you say? I don't see how you can wait. There's cousin Jane Van Corlear just going inside—I promised to go along with her. Say good-by, Manhattan; the cold weather has made you as red as a turkey-cock, hasn't it, dear boy? . . . Aline, prenez garde! Elle est bien mechante, elle veut d'etre absolument perdue. . . . Well, good-by, both of you. I do hope you won't freeze before you get off!"

When the Diggs family had disappeared, Claire and her husband went and finished their packing. That afternoon they left the deserted hotel, reaching New York about dusk. They had themselves driven to the Everett House; Hollister had occasionally lodged there in bachelor days, and proposed it as a temporary place of sojourn.

It proved less temporary than they had expected. Apartments were easy and yet hard to procure. A good many sumptuous suites, in haughty and handsome buildings, were offered them at depressing prices. They found other suites, in buildings far less grand, which pleased them less and suited their purse better, but still left a certain margin as regarded proposed rental vs. expenditure. Five or six days were consumed in these monotonous modes of search. They could obtain lodgment that was too dear, and lodgment that was too cheap; but they could not hit the golden mean of adaptability which would combine delectable quarters with moderate rates.

"It is tiresome work," Claire at length said, "and it is keeping you from your business, Herbert, in a most shameful way. I really don't see what we are to do."

"The apartments in West Thirty-Sixth Street, that we saw yesterday," ventured Hollister, genially, "were rather nice, though small, of course."

"Quite too small," affirmed Claire. "Besides, the house itself had a dingy air. It looked so—so economical, Herbert. We don't want to look economical; we want only to *be* it."

Hollister made a blithe grimace. "I am afraid that to be it and look it are inseparable," he said. "The grain of the rind tells the quality of the fruit." He put his head a little sideways and glanced at his wife with a quizzical eye. "Now, in the way of downright bargains, Claire," he went on, "there is that nice basement house which is for rent entire in Twenty-Eighth Street. The one we drifted into by mistake during our wanderings of yesterday, you remember."

"I'd rather not think of it," said Claire, with a sort of musing demureness. "I liked it very much. I don't believe there's a furnished house to rent in the whole city that could be had for the same terms. But you know very well that we could not afford to take it, with the need of at least three servants, apart from other expenses."

"True," said Hollister. "That is, unless I get along better—make a hit on the street, you know."

"Oh, well," said Claire, "there is no use in depending upon chance. Of course," she added slowly, with a grave, affirmative motion of the head, "I should like very much to have the house. You know I should."

"Then we'll rent it," Hollister struck in, swiftly and with fervor. "It won't be much of a risk, but we'll take what risk there is. The first quarter's rent would be absolutely sure, Claire. Are you agreed?"

He spoke entirely from his loving perception of how much she would like to reign as the ruler of her own establishment. It thrilled him to think of her in this proper, sovereign sort of character.

"It will not be right, Herbert," Claire said. "We made up our minds to spend just so much and no more." . . .

But her tones lacked all imperative disapproval. Perhaps she was thinking how pleasant it would be for Mrs. Diggs to find her handsomely installed as the mistress of her own private dwelling.

On the following day Hollister rented the little basement house in Twenty-Eighth Street. Claire accompanied him while he did so. She was frightened when the terms asked were finally accepted. She was still more frightened when she thought of the steady, draining expenses which must follow. But, after all, her alarm only acted as a sort of undercurrent. Above it was the large, delightful satisfaction of foreseeing herself the reigning head of a distinct establishment.

It was an extremely pretty house, no less outside than inside. The occupation by its new tenants had been arranged as immediate, and this notable event soon occurred. Claire went herself to hire the three servants. She found a great supply at a certain depot for this sort of demand. She engaged three whom she liked the most, or rather disliked the least. And very soon she and her husband quitted their hotel for good. They became co-proprietors of the basement house in Twenty-Eighth street.

Certain new tasks occupied Claire. She quickly performed them. Her administrative faculty now showed itself in clear and striking relief. Her penurious past had taught her unforgotten lessons; she went into her new place with none of a neophyte's unskilled rawness; her fund of domestic, of management experience was like an unused yet efficient well; she had only to give a turn of the hand and up came the buckets, moistly and practically laden. True, she worked under the most altered conditions; she was no longer a drudge but a supervisor; and yet the very grimness of that early apprenticeship had held in it a radical value of instruction. She who had known of the prices paid for inferior household goods, could use her knowledge now to fine profit in the purchase of better ones. Having swept with her own toil floors that were clad coarsely, she could in readier way discern uncleanly neglect on the part of underlings who swept floors clad with velvet.

Her responsibility was borne with great lightness. "I think I am a sort of natural housekeeper," she soon told her husband. "It all comes very easy. I find that my daily leisure is increasing at a rapid rate."

She directed with so much system, discipline and keen-sightedness that speed was a natural result. Her detection of negligence and fraud was prompt and thorough. She discouraged the least familiarity in her servants. On this point she was severely sensitive; she maintained her dignity in all intercourse with them, and sometimes it was a dignity so positive and accentuated that it blent with her personal beauty in giving the effect of a picturesque sternness. The secret of its exercise lay wholly in her former life. She had once been socially low enough for these very employees to treat her as an equal. All that was dead and in its grave. She wanted to keep it there forever. Instinctively she stamped down the sods, and even held a vigilant foot upon them.

She was soon prepared to seek out Mrs. Diggs and pay her a long, intimate visit. She found her new friend in a small but charming home. The drawing-room into which she was shown displayed a great deal of good taste, and yet it had not a touch of needless grandeur. Its least detail, from the cushion of a sofa, to the panel of a screen, suggested permanent and sensible usage. It was a room that shocked you with no inelegance, while it invited you by a sort of generally sympathetic upholstery and appointment.

Mrs. Diggs was delighted to hear of the new Twenty-Eighth Street residence. She took Claire's gloved hand in both of her slim, bony ones, and proffered the most effusive congratulations.

"It's so much nicer, don't you know, to be a real *chatelaine* like that—to have your own four domiciliary walls, and not to live in a honeycomb fashion, like a bee in its cell, with Heaven knows how many other bees buzzing all about you. I'm inexpressibly glad you've done it. Now you are *lancee*, don't you know? You can entertain people. And I'm sure, my dear, that you do want to entertain people."

Claire gave a pretty little trill of a laugh. "I have no people to entertain yet," she said.

Mrs. Diggs was still holding her hand. "Oh, you sly mouse!" she exclaimed. "You've got great ideas in your head for the coming winter. Don't tell me you haven't. Remember our talks at Coney Island. And you're going straight for the big game. You're not the sort that will be content with a small, low place. Not you! You want a large and high one. It's going to be a great fight. Now, don't say it isn't. I know all about you. I dote on you, and I know all about you. You intend to try and be a leader. You've got it in you to be one, too. I believe you'll succeed—I do, honestly! I'll put up my money on you, as that dear Manhattan of mine would say of a horse. . . . You're not annoyed at me?"

"Not at all," smiled Claire. "But everything must have a beginning, you know. And I have no beginning, as yet. I have only met yourself and" . . . She paused, then, looking a little serious.

Here Mrs. Diggs dropped Claire's hand, and burst into a loud, hilarious laugh. Her mirth quite convulsed her for several moments.

"Cornelia Van Horn!" she presently shouted in a riotously gleeful way. "Myself and Cornelia Van Horn! That is what you mean. Isn't it, now? Isn't it?"

She was looking at Claire with both hands in her lap and her angular body bent oddly forward. She gave the idea of a humorous human interrogation-mark.

"Well, yes," said Claire, soberly, and a little offendedly; "I do mean that. Pray what is there so funny about it?"

Mrs. Diggs again became convulsed with laughter: "Funny!" she at length managed to say. "Why, it's magnificent! It's delicious! You're going to titillate against Cornelia! Of course you are! You don't know a soul yet; you're quite obscure; but you have a sublime self-confidence. That is always the armor-bearer of genius; it carries the spear and shield of the conqueror. My dear, I always wanted to have somebody beard Cornelia in her den, don't you know, like the Douglas! I'm with you—don't forget that! I'll help you all I can. And when you've shaken the pillars of New York society to their foundations, please be grateful and recollect that I set you up to it."

She threw back her head and laughed again, in her boisterous, vehement, but never ill-bred style.

Claire sat and watched her. She was not even smiling now; she was biting her lip. She had concluded, some time ago, that she understood Mrs. Diggs perfectly. But she did not know, at present, in what spirit to take this noisy paroxysm. Was it sincere, amicable amusement, or was it pitiless and impudent mockery?

(To be continued.)

Early Rising.

The pro

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1884.

East Nissouri.

The many friends of Geo. Hogg, 9th con., East Nissouri, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly improving in health, and is able to move about out of doors.

Cherry Grove.

Arthur Clifton leaves for Missouri on Monday next.

Wheat in this section of the country looks splendid at present.

At Cherry Grove sawing bees and babies seem to be all the rage at present.

R. A. Brown calulates to raise his barn this summer and put a stone foundation under it.

At a sawing bee at Mr. StClair's, Albert Haley and George StClair cut a log a foot through in fifteen seconds.

West Zorra.

The residence of Mr. John McKay, lot 9, con. 3, was visited on Thursday evening of last week by many of his friends. Mr. H. Fraser was called to the chair, who called upon Mr. Geo. A. Munro, who read an address, and called also Misses Mary Murray and Lizzie Fraser who presented Mr. McKay with a pair of gold spectacles, and Mrs. Mc Kay with a beautiful silver cruet, and Miss McKay with a fine napkin ring, which articles were all selected by Mr. Geo. McLeod at the shop of Mr. Woodroofe, Ingersoll.

East Oxford.

The sudden death of George Rice, of Currie's Crossing, from inflammation of the lungs, the result of a neglected cold, removes from our midst one who has battled with the hardships of a new country and seen during his eventful life a country of unbroken forest changed into a land of cities, towns and fertile farms. The subject of this sketch was born some miles out of Toronto—then Muddy York—in the year 1823. His father was the late Alfred Rice, esq., whose death occurred some years since. His mother still survives, and lives on the old homestead in East Oxford.

Folden's Corners.

Mr. John Waite, an old and respected resident of these parts, has sold his farm to Mr. Bragg, and is about to move away.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, has been exchanging pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Bolsby, of Oxford Centre, and the Rev. Mr. Irvine of Brownsville.

We here give the report of Maple Grove school, section No. 4, for the month of March: Class 5—Abbie Jarvis, Monta Meek; class4—Charles Almas, Albert Sage; class 3—Minnie Meek, Annie Major; class 2—Emma Major, Clara Almas; class 1—Mone Davis, Eddie Meek.

About noon on Saturday a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Silvester Hill. The family were just sitting down to dinner when the fire burst from the wall. They had barely time to gather a little clothing together and escape when the roof fell in, so rapid was the progress of the flames. The insurance, if any at all, is very small.

Dereham Centre.

Mr. Thomas Ellis is better.

Neil McAuley, of lot 20, lost a valuable horse last week from inflammation.

Mr. Joseph Daniels of the 5th, and his bride left last week for Dakota.

Mr. R. Bigham, sen., is very sick at present with malarial fever.

Mr. Wm. Butler has made all his sugar and maple syrup by steam. This is a great improvement from the kettle. The Syrup is as clear as honey.

Mr. J. Bates, of Brownsville, started for Manitoba last week. He had a narrow escape from death at Springfield. His train took the siding there, and while he was standing on the main track looking at his stock the express came along unobserved by him, and if it had not been for a young man standing near, who snatched him off the track just in time, he would have been killed without doubt. It is said that the passing engine struck his coat tails.

Beachville.

Messrs. Cole and Hacker have commenced work on their new kiln.

A short time since our worthy post master Mr. Chas. Mason, placed his resignation in the hands of the post master general and we have just learned that Mr. E. A. Nelles has been successful in securing the appointment.

At the last meeting of the Musical and Literary Society the following officers were elected. President, J. P. Archibald; Vice-Pres., Miss Ryan; Secretary, Miss Laidlaw Treas., Miss Windrum; critic, Dr. Brown; Committee, Misses Crittenden, Smith and Caulfield, and Messrs Nichols, Uren and J. M. Archibald. The first open entertainment by the members of the Society, is announced to take place in the hall, on the evening of Thursday the 17th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. A good programe of vocal and instrumental music, readings &c., is being prepared, the principal feature of the evening's entertainment being a debate between the members of the Sweaburg and Beachville Societies on the subject:—Resolved, That Sir John A. McDonald is better adapted for Premier of Canada, than the Hon. Edward Blake. Messrs Parr, Moote, and Thornton, of Sweaburg, supporting the affirmative, and Messrs. Beath, Archibald and Dr. Brown, the negative. Admission ten cents.

West Oxford.

We beg leave of you to correct the statement which appeared in your paper, in regard to the standing of our school, which was seventy-five instead of twenty-five present.

Report of the standing of the pupils, which took seventy-five per cent. of their examination in S. S. No. 2, W. Oxford:

Fourth senior—Addison K. Walker, Bertha Walker and Goldie Mayberry.

Fourth junior—Aida Sage, Ellsworth Sage, Lucy Wilkinson and Mary Walker.

Third senior—John Phillips, Emerson Wilkinson.

Third junior—Arthur Wilkinson, Lavanga Edwards, Wesley Clark, Florence Walker, Mabel Walker, James Hislop.

Second class—Herbet Barrett, Willie Peck, and Willie Hammond.

First class—Walter Clark, Ella Sibben, and Willie Walker.

The following is the per centage of the marks obtained at the recent examination by the pupils of school section No. 9:

Fourth Class senior—Aggie Currie, 72.

Fourth Class junior—Eliza Currie, 50; Nancy Marshall, 49; Laura McNames, 32, Mary Marshall, 31; Isaac Skuce, 30.

Third Class—Hattie Tunks, 62; Robt. Marshall, 58; Sara Fairbanks, 53; Frank Scott, 49; Wm. Caddic, 45; Francis Swadling, 43; Arthur Huntly, 20; Annie Swadling, 13.

Second Class—John Vicker, s 69; Isaac Vickers, 66; Bertie Johnson, 37.

Sequel senior—Maggie Snell, 85; Alex. Marshall, 81; Annie Vickers, 75; Bertha Marshall, 70; Lilly Fairbanks 65.

Sequel junior—Eliza Tunks, 80; Cora Brown, 69; Eddie Frink, 54.

First Class—Harold Young, 81.

SPRING CREEK MILLS.—The Galloway cheese factory commenced operation April 7th. The quantity of milk received at the factory was not very large, but larger than might be expected. The cheese maker, Mr. Ireland, has won a great reputation and added much to the patronage. The high reputation this factory has acquired for making a first class article has ranked it among the first factories in Ontario.

Maple sugar is the chief topic among the farmers in this part. The sap has been running very freely for the past few days. Sugar sucks are quite prominent just now, not bad to take at this period of the year.

I hope whoever the path-master is on second concession will look after the road this year in front of lot No. 13. The road has been allowed to remain all on one side of road allowance, so as there is not even a foot path left. The road wants to be turn-piked in the middle of road allowance and gravelled. The condition the road is in now would be dangerous for a man to drive even a buggy, if his horse had not been fed oats pretty freely.

THE cheapest and best assorted stock of lamps at the China Tea House. 80.

PRIVATE BANK FAILURE.

Result of the Reckless Extravagance of a Young Banker—The Amount of Defalcation Estimated at $30,000.

London, April 6.—About six years since a young man named Bailey Harrison came here from Parkhill and entered the service of the Federal Bank. He was the son of John Harrison a wealthy mill owner of that village, while there he formed the acquaintance of Miss Tillson, daughter of E. D. Tilson, a wealthy citizen of Tilsonburg, and subsequently married her. After the marrige they resided here and were highly thought of. Bailey enjoyed the confidence of the bank authorities and concluded to

START A PRIVATE BANK

in Tilsonburg, taking for a partner Dr. McTaggart, a banker at Parkhill, who has since removed to this city. Dr. McTaggart placed the same confidence in Bailey as did the people of the Federal Bank. This together with the fact of the young man's father being wealthy and of his alliance with a wealthy family at Tilsonburg, placed his credit at a range that but few young men in Western Ontario could at that time boast of. A large concern was opened in Tilsonburg under the style of

"HARRISON & M'TAGGART, BANKERS."

In one month alone the transactions are said to have amounted to $130,000. The Federal Bank still continued to be the basis of supply, and it was nothing new for people visiting Tilsonburg to hear the remark that Harrison & Mc Taggart's Bank did far a larger business than did the branch of the chartered bank of that place. It is now about four years since the office was started in Tilsonburg, and accordingly to the books it was very shortly after that young Bailey commenced

A COURSE OF SYSTEMATIC FRAUD,

that no one who had heretofore known him or his family could ever believe the young man guilty of. It appears the fast life and expensive habits commenced in London followed him to Tilsonburg, and in order to keep pace with the times funds must be forthcoming. By a careful manipulation of the books false entries were made and other entries were suppressed, and large sums thereby appropriated from time to time. The defalcations in the Tilsonburg office by this time assumed startling proportions. He knew that the explosion would come sooner or later, and absconded. At first he gave out he had gone south to the Tennessee field sports,

IN ORDER TO TEST HIS DOG

against the best setter in the United States, but the unusual length of his absence caused inquiry to be made. Suspicions were aroused and his father was sent for. He could not believe any of the reports concerning his son, consequently declared he was prepared to assume all liabilities and gave his bond to that effect. Mr. Harrison sr., then took up his abode in Tilsonburg, and assisted in carrying on the business crippled by his son, but the longer the old man stayed the more the

ROTTENNESS OF THE INSTITUTION

became apparent, till at last the father said he would pay no more. Thirty thousand dollars is the lowest figure that can be arrived at as yet as the amount of Bailey's defalcations. A suit has been entered against Mr. Harrison by the Federal Bank for that amount. Dr. McTaggart has escaped much loss seeing that he as well as the bank, are recouped by the guarantee and bonds furnished by Mr. Harrison. Young Bailey is said at present to be in Chicago engaged in the commission business. It is also said at the time of his leaving Tilsonburg he must have taken from $10,000 to $15,000 with him.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The Services held in St. George's Chapel —Only the Royal Family Present.

The Duchess of Albany visited the Memorial Chapel, where the body of her husband was resting, and remained a short time alone with the dead.

The funeral services took place at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Christian, Louise, and Beatrice went from the castle through the deanery to the chapel. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the other royal personages assembled in the Memorial Chapel and marched in procession to St. George's Chapel. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner.

The Dean began the services as the coffin entered the door. The choir sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and Spohr's anthem, "Blessed are the Departed." The coffin was then lowered into the vault. As the Queen retired the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Chopin's "Funeral March" was played as the other royal personages withdrew.

The Queen sat during the service weeping bitterly. All the young Princes were sobbing. The Prince of Wales was very pale. After the service the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke's regiment) played "He will return to Lochaber no more."

CUT OFF HIS WIFE'S HEAD.

A Physician of Altoona, Pa., Misuses His Surgical Instruments.

ALTOONA, PA., April 7.—Mrs. Dr. L M. Beach, wife of a prominent physician, was discovered in her residence this morning with her head almost cut from the body. The doctor has been arrested. It is said he has admitted that he committed the deed. Two large knives and a cleaver, used for amputating purposes, were found beside the victim.

A coroner's jury found that Beach murdered his wife. He admits that he killed her, and wants to be hung or shot. Since his arrest he has tried to borrow a knife and pin, and it is believed he intends to commit suicide. He was received into the church yesterday, and partook of the communion. It is generally believed he is insane. The couple did not live happily. The woman had been married twice before, her last husband having been shot and killed by a desperado two years ago. Her hands were much hacked by clutching the knife used by the murderer. The head was held to the body by only half an inch of flesh. The doctor's socks and underclothing were covered with blood.

The Cuban Filibusters.

HAVANA, April 7.—The general feeling of distrust is assuming gigantic proportions. Chief Duranis is reorganizing a band of so-called bandits, and other chiefs are recruiting actively all over the country. The election of the members of the Cortes will be another element of moral disturbance. The Conservative party is split, because the majority, who are Spaniards, begin to see that if the present mismanagement continues the Island will be speedily ruined. The commercial situation is daily becoming more desperate. Stocks and shares of all kinds have fallen to an alarming degree.

The British Franchise Bill.

LONDON, April 8.—In the Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech in support of the Franchise bill. He said it was a good thing for the state that the largest number of capable citizens should possess the franchise. He defended the extension of the franchise in Ireland as an act of right and justice.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

LONDON, April 7.—Cambridge won the boat race easily this morning. The weather was rainy. Mist overhung the river, and the water was choppy. There were few spectators on the shore or afloat. Cambridge started the favorites.

IT has been learned by cable that the Privy Council in England has given judgement in the case of McLaren vs. Caldwell—a case which tests the legality of the River and Streams Bill, passed by the Ontario Legislature, and disallowed by Sir John Macdonald—in favor of the appellant, Caldwell, with full costs. This settles the right of the Province. McLaren, who owns timber lands around a certain stream, prohibited Caldwell who owned lands farther up the stream, to float timber past his property, on the ground that the stream was his property. The Ontario Government passed a bill declaring that all streams in the Province were public highways, and granting Caldwell power to float timber down stream. This bill the Dominion Government disallowed.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The damage in North Carolina by the forest fires, is estimated to exceed a million dollars. The fires are still raging.

There is still some apprehension of trouble at Cincinnati. All the stores where guns and ammunition are sold are carefully guarded.

The hayfork gang are still operating in Hastings county, and victims are coming to Belleville to take legal proceedings to protect themselves.

The War Office has extended the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Oliver, second in command at the Royal Military College, Kingston, for a further term of three years.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne will visit Montreal on Monday next and formally open the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy.

The promoters of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway have been notified that as soon as the land subsidy and charter amendments are obtained money to build the railway will be forthcoming.

General Luard has been appointed to the command of a brigade at Aldershot, at a salary of over £1,500 a year. He will also be created a Lieutenant-General in the course of the present year.

It is estimated on authority that after the whole of the double liability has been collected from the shareholders of the Exchange Bank, the creditors may receive some 60 cents in the dollar of their deposits.

Great indignation was expressed by Prince Edward people on Saturday because the ferry steamer to Belleville was not run, although her route was clear of ice. Seventy teams had assembled at the landing on the Prince Edward side, and many people crossed to market in skiffs.

A despatch from New York says: For several days a circular calling upon the working classes to attend a meeting in the Cooper Institute, to take action in connection with the Cincinnati riots, has been circulated. It is said threats have been made to foment a disturbance and apply the torch. The entire reserve force of police has been ordered on duty.

Father Lennan, of Brantford, who was one of the deputation who met the Bishop of Hamilton at New York, has returned home to the city. He speaks in the most laudatory terms of Dr. Carberry, and is firmly impressed with his grand character. He is confident that the see under his able charge will go rapidly ahead.

Dr. Geikie, dean of Trinity Medical School, Toronto, has received official notification from the registrars of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, stating that these bodies had decided to recognize the fellowship diploma from Trinity School of Medicine in the same manner as they recognize other degrees and diplomas granted in Canada.

Mr. A. W. Clement, Government Inspector of cattle, has lately returned from Laprairie county, and reports that four-fifths of the sheep in that county are infected with some disease, and a strict quarantine in the infected district to prevent the spread of the malady is being enforced. Some of the sheep, it is said, are without any wool whatever, and the meat is not recommended for food.

The eighteen year old daughter of a farmer named Ross, of the 6th concession of Bruce township, attempted to fill a lamp with oil without extinguishing the light, with terrible results. The oil in the can became ignited, and both can and lamp exploded, the shock of the explosion shaking the building, extinguishing every light, and leaving the inmates in total darkness. The other members of the family were unaware of what had happened, as the oil was kept in an upper room, and as a consequence the unfortunate girl was terribly burned before she was rendered any assistance. She only lived a short time after the accident.

Further details of the awful catastrophe to the steamship Daniel Steinman, which was wrecked on the 5th inst. off the Nova Scotian coast, gives the number of souls on board as one hundred and twenty-nine, of whom only nine, the captain, five of the crew, and three passengers, escaped in watery grave. The ill-fated vessel struck twice, sinking immediately after the second shock, those on board who had not previously been swept away by the furious waves that broke over her decks being engulfed in the sinking vessel. Eleven bodies had been recovered from the sea at last accounts, and were placed in a temporary dead house on the island.

At the Easter show of fat cattle at Point St. Charles on Monday, as high as 7½c per pound, live weight, was paid for beef, the highest price known here for many months. George Webber, of Peterboro, showed an extra pair of three year old red steers, to one of which was awarded first prize. The second prize was awarded to a large roan-colored steer belonging to H. Kelly, and for which he paid 9c per pound, live weight, at the late fair in Guelph. H. Kelly got first prize for a fat heifer, and second prize goes to T. White, of Pickering, who also received first prize for a fat bull over 2,400 pounds. The second prize bull weighing over 2,200 pounds, belonged to Crawford & Co., of Toronto; 7c per pound was bid for him, but his owner asked 8c.

Sir Alexander Campbell has introduced in the Senate a bill to confirm the arrangement entered into by the Ontario and the Manitoba Governments respecting the boundary dispute. The bill provides that the Dominion Government may agree to refer the boundary dispute between Canada and Ontario to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The decision of the Judicial Committee to be final and conclusive, so far as the Parliament of Canada has authority so to declare or enact. Until the boundaries have been decided under the said reference, the courts, judges, magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers of Ontario, and the courts, judges, magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers of the other Province or territory in which the locality in which any question as to the boundaries arises is claimed to be by the Government of Canada, shall, in respect to all matters within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, have the same jurisdiction and authority in such locality as if such locality were within the Province or territory in which such courts, judges, magistrates, sheriffs or other officers have undoubted jurisdiction, and were part of the county, district, or halfwick over or in which they are entitled to exercise jurisdiction and authority.

The following extract from a letter from Calgary will not be uninteresting to our readers: "There is any quantity of good farming land in the near neighborhood, on which water can be easily obtained by digging wells from ten to thirteen feet deep. The soil is not so heavy as that in Manitoba, but all having any knowledge of farming have raised good crops and consider it first-class. With regard to summer frosts I cannot do better than quote Mr. Glenn's letter, published in the *Canadian Gazette* which says: 'During my nine years' experience summer frosts have never damaged my crops.' Agricultural implements and general goods can be obtained here at a very little advance on Winnipeg prices. The town of Calgary is growing very rapidly. Over three hundred buildings have been erected in the last six weeks, and building is still very brisk. General stores are giving way to separate lines of goods, as owing to the large demand it is impossible for any, except those with very large capital, to keep a general stock satisfactory. Of the climate, it is impossible to make [illegible] from the East credit our reports [illegible] themselves. For the [illegible] spring peop[illegible] without seeing [illegible] past month we have had wa[illegible] weather, the snow having all gone some time past. We can walk around in shirt sleeves from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; the evenings, however, even in midsummer, are cool and pleasant."

THE CONSPIRACY.

Bunting, Wilkinson, Meek and Kirkland, Committed for Trial—Exciting scenes in the Court Room.

Toronto, April 8.—There was a tremendous crowd at the Police Court this morning when Meek, Bunting, Kirkland and Wilkinson appeared before Police Magistrate Denison to hear the judgment read.

Mr. Denison went into the case at great length, reviewing the conduct of the members and prisoners in all its minuteness.

THE MEMBERS

He contended that in Messrs. Dowling, Cascaden, McKim and Balfour's case there was not the slightest evidence of concerted action, while

THE PRISONERS HAD CLEARLY CONSPIRED

to overthrow the Mowat Government by bribery. He specially mentioned Wilkinson and Kirkland as being the leading spirits in the gang.

Kirkland, on hearing his name mentioned fainted in the court.

ALL COMMITTED.

The Magistrate concluded by committing the whole to trial.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

Latest Notes by Cable.

THE STREAMS CASE.

LONDON, April 7.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day gave judgment in the appeal case of Caldwell v. McLaren, which involved the right of the appellant to run timber down the Mississippi river past certain improvements made by the Messrs. McLaren. The judgment of their Lordships is long and very elaborate. They review the question from beginning to end, and their judgment is in favor of Mr. Caldwell's appeal, reverses the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, and sustains the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, adopting practically the same grounds as the latter.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

A Cairo despatch says Nubar Pasha has resisted the presidency of the Council of Ministers on account of discord with the English officials and the absence of a distinct declaration on the part of the English Government of its future policy in regard to Egypt. The officials and the heads of every department in Egypt threaten to resign. The discontent with European residents in Cairo and Alexandria is intense. The uncertainty of the English policy in regard to Egyptian financial affairs and the Soudan question is paralyzing commerce. The official bureaus are in a state of anarchy, the English and Egyptian officers quarreling, the English referring every dispute to London for settlement. It is doubtful whether a successor to Nubar Pasha can be found. It is believed that his retirement will hasten an English protectorate.

THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

From a pecuniary point of view the Duchess is left in a comfortable position. She has the dowry voted by Parliament, which amounts to £6,000 a year. The Duke was careful in the management of his financial affairs, so that he was enabled to settle upon the Duchess by his will a further yearly sum of £2,000 and to leave her also a sufficient sum for keeping up Claremont.

The Queen maintains good health in spite of the shock caused by the death of the Duke of Albany. Her medical advisers insist on the necessity of outdoor exercise. In consequence of this she drives daily about the private grounds at Windsor.

ANOTHER LONDON DYNAMITE SCARE.

The authorities received information that dynamiters intended to commit an outrage during the absence of the Thames police boat at the University race. Extra guards were consequently placed about the law courts and other public buildings of importance.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT ONLY PARTIAL.

The *North German Gazette* says:—By his physician's advice Bismarck renounces the control of affairs in the Prussian Government, but retains the direction of imperial affairs, and in this capacity occupies a personal and untransferable position of confidence toward foreign powers.

PRESS PERSECUTION IN MADRID.

A Madrid despatch says the editor of *El Porcone Gorda* has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The director of *El Dungeon* was arrested last Saturday for publishing an extract from the writings of Macaulay on regicide. Two editors of the paper escaped by flight.

Recent Arrests in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The recent arrest of Prince Andronikoff and Sergheil, overseer of the St. Petersburg powder mills, on the charge of Nihilism, has created a sensation here.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A Note Brought by a Robin from a South Carolina Girl.

Hamilton Times.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, while in his garden on Augusta street, saw a bird fluttering about, evidently disabled in some way. He at once proceeded to investigate, and discovered it to be a splendid specimen of the robin, the legs of which were entangled in a piece of cord, tied to one of the wings. A small card, doubled up and sewed at the edges, was attached to one end of the string. On opening the card Mr. Johnson read:

Beautiful robin,
Why will you go
To the bleak, cruel north,
That home of snow,
While we in the south
Are ever warm,
And always prepared
To protect you from harm?

Further pencilling on the card stated that the writer, Lilly Ranson, of Meadville, South Carolina, had a bird caged for two weeks prior to the 14th of February, but on that date she was constrained to let him free, his efforts to get away being such as touched her pity. If Lilly sees this paragraph she will be delighted to hear that her pet is being properly cared for in the "cruel north," and that until he is prepared to journey back to his Southern home he will be in every way "protected from harm."

The Scott Act in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., April 1.—Decision has been given in the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen vs. Lyons—a motion to quash a conviction under the Scott Act to Kentville, King's county. The conviction was quashed in this case, as well as some thirty-four others. The Supreme Court decided that the Scott Act was not and could not be in force in any county in Nova Scotia where licenses were not in existence at the time of the proclamation. The practical effect of this decision is to render illegal all proceedings taken under the Scott Act in every county of the Province where it has been adopted. Meanwhile actions for damages have already been entered for false imprisonment by those who have been punished.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, [illegible] and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary [illegible] kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of [illegible] alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

January 24th, 1884. 1585-t81

Detroit has been boasting of its oldest inhabitant. There seems to be no doubt that he is 105 years old. He was born on St. Patrick's Day, 1779, and was in the Irish rebellion of '98. He drinks whiskey and smokes a black and wicked looking pipe.

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

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

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

A FINE assortment of silver cruet stands at the China Tea House. 80.

FINE confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

THE finest assortment of cups and saucers to be found anywhere is at the China Tea House. 80.

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

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

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.—Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Chewing Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it, since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93vy.

FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED! SCREENED!—Sold to the farmers for the purpose of growing flax this season, at Beachville, Thamesford and Embro flax mills. The undersigned will also rent good clean fields for the purpose of growing flax at each flaxmill.—JOHN H. BROWN. 95t

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

Female Troubles.

Ladies are benefitted more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS, than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable.

I. COYNE

Directs the special attention of Housekeepers to his immense stock of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

Just received direct from the manufacturers in Scotland,

All Wool & Union Carpets

In the newest designs. Also, direct from the manufacturers a large stock of the

Celebrated English Oil Cloths and Linoleums

In all prices and qualities, and in widths from half yard wide to four yards wide

All in want of Carpets, Lace Curtains & House Furnishings, will find the most complete stock in Ingersoll, at

I. COYNE'S.

Ingersoll, April 10, 1884. 1595

Sign of the "WHITE MORTAR."

J. W. BROWETT,

Dispensing  Chemist!

FRESH GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure)

FRESH SEEDS. No old stock from any previous year, and all from Most Reliable seed growers. By the bushel, pound, ounce and package. A large stock of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist, Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL

Great Sales of FARM LANDS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.

LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.

The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.

No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.

Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.

With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding.

☞ No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to

James Brady, Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent, INGERSOLL.

MACKINTOSH & PETERS, Land Agents, Etc., 26 Toronto St., Toronto.

March 20th, 1884. 1593

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Moutreal, December, 1883. 1583r-m

NELLES & STEVENS

ARE SELLING

Six Pounds Tea for One Dollar.

14 lbs. Bright Sugar, $1.

TRY OUR 50 CENT TEA.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, March 27th, 1884.

A LARGE stock of silver butter coolers and pickle casters at the China Tea House. 80.

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at

VANCE'S STORE, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1586f

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Household Furniture!

BY AUCTION.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF

R. F. HUNTER,

Thames Street, South, Ingersoll,

On Tuesday, April 15th,

At One o'clock, p.m.

☞ As the owner is going to Colorado to live, the sale will be without reserve. For particulars see Catalogues.

JAS. BRADY, Auctioneer.

March 27th, 1884. 1594c

Woodstock SEED WAREHOUSE.

CHOICE

Vegetable Seeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds & Bulbs.

Seed Grain, Clovers and Grasses, Seed Potatoes, Dried Flowers and Grasses, Fertilizers, Oil Cake, Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers.

Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Plows.

Packets of Choice Flower Seeds 25 cts per dozen.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN PIKE, Seedsman, Woodstock, Ont.

March 6th, 1884. 1601em

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SEED GRAIN STORE.

McINNES'

SEED Grain STORE

On the Market opposite the Daly House,

KING STREET, INGERSOLL.

"GOLDEN DROP" SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

SEED BARLEY.

SEED PEAS

SEED CORN

SEED OATS

TIMOTHY SEED

CLOVER SEED

HUNGARIAN SEED

MILLET SEED

AND ALL FIELD SEEDS.

Six carloads of PEAS, free from bugs, received this week for seed.

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.

Ingersoll, March 13th, 1884. 1592r

SOUTH OXFORD

SPRING

Exhibition,

—OF—

STALLIONS, SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES.



NEARLY $300.00 IN PRIZES,

The Directors of the South Riding of Oxford Agricultural Society will hold their Fifth Annual Spring Exhibition

AT INGERSOLL

ON

Thursday, April 17, '84,

At one o'clock p. m., where the following prizes will be awarded subject to the undermentioned rules and regulations:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Thorough-bred Stallion,	$12 00	$8 00	$1 00
Carriage Stallion,	12 00	8 00	4 00
General Purpose Stallion,	12 00	8 00	4 00
Heavy Draught Stallion,	12 00	8 00	4 00
Roadster Stallion,	12 00	8 00	4 00

A first prize of $5 and a second prize of $1 will be awarded to 3-year-old Stallion exhibiting in each or any of the above classes.

GRAIN AND SEED.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Six Bushels Spring Wheat,	$3 00	$2 00	$1 00
Six Bushels Barley,	3 00	2 00	1 00
Six Bushels Field Peas,	3 00	2 00	1 00
Ten Bushels White Oats,	3 00	2 00	1 00
Ten Bushels Black Oats,	3 00	2 00	1 00
Four Bushels Corn in the ear,	2 00	1 00	
Two Bushels Timothy Seed,	2 00	1 00	
Two Bushels Clover Seed,	2 00	1 00	
Three Bags Potatoes, any kind,	3 00	2 00	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Ten Dollars to the best Percheron Norman Stallion.
Ten Dollars to the best Clydesdale Stallion.
Five Dollars to the best Carriage Stallion.
Five Dollars to the best Roadster Stallion.
Five Dollars to the best three-year-old Stallion, any class.

SWEEPSTAKES.

By Meek and Swartz, $10, for best one-year-old Colt from "Prince of the Forest."
Ten Dollars to the horse best representing his class in heavy classes, including Heavy Draught and General Purpose.
Ten Dollars to the horse best representing his class in Light Horses.
Best Clear Grit Stallion, any age, 1st, $6; 2nd, $4.

RULES & REGULATIONS.

STALLIONS—1st—All Stallions taking prizes shall remain at least one day in each week for service during the season in the South Riding of Oxford.

2nd—A bill advertising route of said horses during season shall be furnished the Secretary, as evidence of fulfilment of regulations.

3rd—To ensure compliance with the foregoing rules, the prizes will not be paid until October 10th next.

4th—Pedigrees of Thorough-bred Stallions must be furnished the Secretary at the time of entry.

GRAIN AND SEED—1st—Exhibit

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Servants Wanted—Atlantic Hotel.
Built for Service—P. Pirrie.
Carpets—I. Coyne.
Seeds—J. W. Browett.
Visiting Cards—THE CHRONICLE Office.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

Winnipeg Siftings has got a new heading. WHAT has become of Ingersoll's Board of Trade?

TENNIS.—The Lawn Tennis Club has organized for the season.

O. T. I.—The Oxford Teachers' Institute is in session here to-day.

SECURE your tickets early for the Grand Concert on Monday night April 14th.

EASTER MONDAY NIGHT—Grand Concert in connection with the Church of the Sacred Heart.

EASTER Monday will for the first time be observed in Ontario as a legal holiday, and all the banks will be closed on that day.

THE RESULT OF GREATNESS.—The Norwich *Gazette* says:—"A new street lamp now adorns the entrance to the residence of Geo. A. Cook, Esq., M.P.P.

ROUTE BILLS AND PEDIGREE CARDS.—Do not fail to see the handsome new cuts (large and small) at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, Ingersoll. Cuts of heavy horses a specialty.

SHIPMENT TO CHILI.—The Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co., shipped this week, per Ontario & Quebec R'y., 13 packages of implements for Talcahuano, Chili, South America, via New York.

SOCIAL.—A very successful "pink tea" was held at the residence of Mrs. Root, Oxford St. on Tuesday evening, a goodly number were present and a good sum was realized.

SMALL POX.—An emigrant woman on Joseph Meadow's place, 14th line, East Zorra, is down with the small pox. Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SPRING FAIR.—Seed grain, seed potato and stallion show at Ingersoll, on Thursday April 17. Horses will be shown at Victoria park and the grain and potatoes at the town hall. See adv. for prize list, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—Don't forget the sale of household furniture at the residence of R. F. Hunter on Tuesday next, April 15th. The owner is moving to Colorado, and every article offered will be sold without reserve. See catalogues.

OYSTER SOCIAL.—An interesting oyster social will be held at the Bible Christian parsonage, on Wednesday evening next, April 16th. Tickets are placed at the low figure of 25 cents. A splendid time may be looked for.

FOR EASTER.—Messrs. J. & G. O'Callaghan have secured some first class cattle for Easter, comprising one very fine two-year old heifer, a sister of the famous "Jumbo" which is claimed to be the finest heifer in this county, also 6 other first class steers.

LIQUOR FINES.—Mr. G. H. Cook license inspector for South Oxford, brought a charge against Mrs. E. Vansicle, hotel keeper of Otterville, before Messrs. A. McFarlarlane and Durkee, who was fined $20 and costs for selling liquor during prohibited hours.

LOCAL NEWS.—If you know the facts of a local item, always report it. Don't wait till the paper is published and then express surprise that the item does not appear. Editors and reporters cannot be in every place at the same time, and must gather a great deal of news from others.

CLEAN UP.—At this season of the year it becomes necessary for householders to clean up their back yards and remove the filth which has accumulated during the winter months. If every person would attend to this important matter, a large amount of sickness would be avoided.

SOCIAL.—A pancake and maple syrup social will be held under the auspices of Beacon Lodge I. O. G. T., at the residence of Mr. S. M. Henderson, John street, north of the river, on good Friday (to-morrow) evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. Admission single ticket 15 cents, double tickes 25 cents.

ONTARIO LICENSES.—As may be seen by advertisement in another column, the Ontario Commissioners will hold a meeting here on Thursday, May 1, for the purpose of considering the applications for licenses for the ensuing year. The number of licenses issued during the current year was 40—35 tavern and 5 shop. The number of applications for the ensuing year is 37 for taverns and 4 for shops.

ONTARIO'S HEALTH.—Dr. Bryce, of the Provincial Board of Health, in his report for last week says:—"Diarrhœa is very markedly increasing. Whether this be not due to infiltration of surface water impregnated with organic materials into wells and water supplies hardly admits of question. Care in the removal of such materials from proximity to wells seems to be enforced by such facts."

DEATH OF REV. DONALD MCKENZIE.—On Tuesday evening the Rev. Donald McKenzie, one of the oldest, if not the oldest living Presbyterian ministers in this Province, died, aged 85 years. He survived his partner just three months. Next week we shall give a full history of his long and eventful career. The funeral services will be held in Knox Church on Friday, commencing at one o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. B. F. Austin, B. D. M. A., principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, will preach in the M. E. Church, Charles St., next Sabbath, April 13th, both at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. We hope all who can will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear one of the most promising young men of this country. We regret to hear that the pastor of the above church, Rev. J. Reynolds is still too ill to attend to his pulpit and pastoral duties.

CLOSE SEASON FOR FISH.—The following schedule of the close season for fish in Ontario during the year 1884, which has just been issued by the department of marine and fisheries may be of interest: Pickerel, 15th April to 15th May; maskinonge, 15th April to 15th May; bass, 15th April to 15th May; salmon trout and large grey trout, 1st November to 10th November; white fish, 1st November to 10th November; speckled trout, 15th September to 1st May.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Palm Sunday in the Roman Catholic church was the occasion of ceremonies out of the usual order, such as the reading of the passion, the distribution of palm, etc. On Good Friday in that church will be celebrated the peculiarly solemn mass of the presanctified, upon the conclusion of which the faithful will advance to the alter railing and kiss the crucifix. Roman Catholics were on Sunday exhorted to keep Good Friday as a holy day as distinguished from a holiday.

I. O. O. F.—The 65th anniversary of Odd fellowship in America, will be observed by the brethren of this town attending divine service at the Baptist church on Sunday evening, 20th inst. Owing to the re-opening of the Erskine Church on the 27th, the brethren have changed their previous arrangement from that date to the 20th which move, we have no doubt, will be duly appreciated. On Friday, 25th inst., the fraternity will give their grand annual concert in the town hall, of which particulars will be fully given in our next issue.

ILLEGAL GRANTS.—The Stratford auditors presented a supplementary report to the Council to the effect that the following accounts, paid in 1883, were illegal, in the opinion of the solicitors:—Grant of $150 to the Mechanics' Institute, as no by-law was passed to that effect; $100 to the manufacturers' committee, being spent on purely speculative objects and not to directly aid manufactures by bonus as provided by statute; $300 to the band, the statnte making no provision for it; $50 by the public school board to Mr. Vanstone for services rendered being expressly forbidden by statute.

GRAND CONCERT.—A Grand Concert will be held on Easter Monday night, April 14, at the Town Hall, Ingersoll, in aid of the Catholic Church. Some of the best talent in the Province and prominent local singers have been secured for the occasion. Miss Lenora Clench, the great violinist, will make her first appearance in Ingersoll. Miss Reidy, Stratford; Dr. Sippi, London; Mr. Drumgole, London; and others will take part. Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the hall. Seats may be reserved without extra cost at Mr. Woodcock's store. Tickets can be secured at Henderson's, Wcolson & Murdoch's, and J. S. Smith's.

THE STREETS.—When the sun comes out and melts this snow, then would be a very good time to have our business streets scraped. The action might be repeated a few weeks later. The operation is not an expensive one and would certainly make our streets cleaner, neater and healthier. While we are on the subject of streets, would it not be a wise move on the part of the authorities to make the necessary arrangements now for watering the streets, instead of waiting until the dust begins to fly about before making a move. Our shop keepers who have had many dollars worth of goods damaged in the past should make a move this season in time.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

TOWN COUNCIL,

Eighteen-Cent Meals for Tramps—A New Board of Works—The Salvation Army.

The regular monthly meeting of the above was held on Monday evening.

Members present: Mayor Noxon in the chair, Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Walley, Richardson, Buchanan, McInnes, O'Connor and Nelles.

Minutes read and signed by the Mayor.

Following accounts and communications were read by the Clerk:—Mr. Murdoch's report of rent for stalls; Treasurer's receipt from R. M. Duell; Ingersoll Gas Light Co.'s account; Account from R. M. Duell for salary and 3 loads of wood, $58.10; R. Frezell, account for 31 meals to tramps at 18 cents per meal, $5.58; J. Boles, account $20, suit of clothes for Watchman Flood; A. McGill, account $39, for wainscotting Town Hall and Council Chamber; request for relief from Joseph Leflar.

Committee on C.V.R. business reported as follows:

To the Mayor and Council of the town of Ingersoll:

Gentlemen,—Your Standing Committee on Railways beg leave to recommend that the Clerk of this Council be instructed to request the C. V. R. to pay over at once to this corporation the amount of accrued interest on the debenture stock held by this town against the said company amounting, up to the 1st inst., to seven thousand five hundred dollars (7,500) and that the Clerk be further instructed to enclose with his communication to said Company, a copy of this report as adopted by the Council, with the corporate seal attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH GIBSON, Chairman.

Committee on Salvation Army reported: Your Committee appointed to confer with the officer in charge of the Salvation Army in respect to annoyances caused to citizens of the town from the beating of drums, &c., on the streets, (as set forth in a petition of citizens,) beg to report that your Committee met the officer in charge of the Army, and brought the grievances complained of to his notice. When the following conclusions were arrived at:—

1st. The Army will not march on Thames street from the corner of King street north on Saturdays.

2d. The Army will not beat the drums on Saturday afternoons.

3d. The Army will avoid disturbing the congregations of the several churches when at Divine worship.

4th. The Army will not occupy the whole of the sidewalk as formerly.

5th. Your Committee also beg leave to sit again.

F. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and resolved, That the report from the Railway Committee just read be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Nelles, and resolved, That the report of the Committee Re Salvation Army be adopted.

On motion of Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and resolved, That the account of the Ingersoll Gas Light Co. amounting to $82.89 be paid.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, that Clause 56 of our consolidated by-laws be and is hereby brought to the notice of the Market Clerk re feeding tramps and that he act thereon.

Mr. Watterworth explained Clause 56, in which it was provided that tramps and prisoners in the lock up were to be supplied only with one pound of bread each 24 hours, with one pound of meat every alternate day. This giving 18 cent meals to tramps should be stopped.

Mr. Horsman enters and takes his seat.

Mr. Seldon objected to the duty being placed on the Market Clerk. It was the Constable's duty.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Gibson both thought if no by law at present existed to go by that one should be passed. Eighteen cent meals were too luxurious for tramps.

Mr. Watterworth withdrew his motion pending the result of the Clerk's search for the by-law governing the case.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that by-laws governing the town be consolidated and 100 copies printed and also that the rules governing the Council be inserted, and that Printing Committee be instructed to procure and the Finance Committee to consolidate the same.

Mr. Waterhouse enters and takes his seat.

Mr. Watterworth said it was a rule of the Council that any member moving for a Select Committee must be himself a member of that Committee. In placing the consolidation on the Finance Committee the mover of the resolution had not considered the amount of labour he was imposing. He (the speaker) felt his inability to deal with the matter as it should be dealt with. It required a man with a legal mind to do the work properly and such a man should be employed and paid for doing the work.

Mr. Buchanan thought it wasn't a very big job. It might take considerable work, but it was necessary to have the by-laws. Might just as well start at the job now. The work will never grow any less.

Mr. Seldon said he had not the time to spare to govern the work as it should be done. The Council should employ some competent person to do it.

Mr. Gibson thought something should be done. The work of the Council should be fairly divided among the different Committees, but in this case the burden might be lessened by authorizing the Committee to employ some legal gentleman under whose supervision the work should be done.

Mr. Noxon thought the work a simple one. It wasn't necessary to go back further than 1874 when the last consolidation took place. Since which time there probably were not more than half a dozen by-laws conflicting with those passed. The best way was to appoint a Special Committee, and if the Committee found work such as they could not undertake, let the Committee then report to the Council and the Council take such further action as they see fit.

Mr. Buchanan withdrew his motion.

On motion R. M. Deuell's account was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Seldon, and resolved, that John Warnock be appointed first engineer of the Steamer Fire Co. at the usual salary of $100 per year.

Moved by Mr. Walley, seconded by Mr. Waterhouse, that the Constable be instructed not to order any more meals for tramps or prisoners at more than ten cents per meal until further orders.

Mr. Gibson claimed that the resolution was out of order and wanted his objection taken. They had a by-law which allowed but one pound of bread per day to occupants of lockup. Mr. Walley's resolution could not over-ride the by-law.

The resolution carried.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, and resolved, that the following be a Committee to enter into the consolidation of by-laws governing the town. Messrs. Nelles, Watterworth, Gibson, McInnes and the mover.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, that the Board of Works first appointed, not appearing to have confidence in their ability to carry out the work appointed to them and that instead of adding McInnes and Buchanan to the list we rescind the resolution appointing said men and that this Council do now appoint five members to act as a Board of Works as we consider seven too many.

Mr. Seldon asked in what had the present Board shown their inability.

Mr. Buchanan said that the Chairman of the Board of Works (Mr. Seldon) had told him that he didn't intend to continue to act as Chairman of the Board as at present constituted. That was an expression of his inability. He (Mr. B.) didn't want to be put on at the date. Didn't believe in sucking the bones after the meat was off. There was nothing wrong in the resolution.

Mr. Seldon—There is nothing wrong about the resolution.

Mr. Buchanan—Why then all your noise?

Mr. Seldon was willing that they should change off and get a new Chairman.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Seldon—Didn't you tell me you wouldn't act as Chairman.

Mr. Seldon replied that he remembered telling no such thing.

Mr. Richardson wanted to know where the mover of the resolution brought in the inability of the Board.

Mr. McInnes said the motion didn't mention the inability of the Board. It read "confidence in their ability."

Mr. Gibson was sorry to see the feeling that had sprung up in the Council. He hoped that the passing of the resolution would better it, he would therefore support it.

Mr. Walley didn't believe they could select a better Board than at present.

Mr. McInnes' motion was amended, reading as follows: "That all resolutions referring to the Board of Works be rescinded and that a new Committee be appointed."

Resolution as amended on being put was carried.

Silence followed, which was broken by Mr. Gibson suggesting that His Worship give out a hymn.

Mr. McInnes—I move we adjourn.

Mr. Gibson—If I move a resolution appointing a new Committee, need I become a member of it?

Mayor Noxon—Board of Works is a special Committee, not a standing Committee. It is a rule of the Council that a member moving for a Special Committee must become a member of that Committee.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, that the following members compose the Board of Works for the year 1884: Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Matheson, Buchanan and the mover.

Mr. Seldon objected to his name being placed on the Board again. In his opinion the Committee could act as well with seven members as with five.

Mr. Buchanan—Do you think it fair play that the Board of Works should consist of the majority of the Council?

Mr. Seldon could see nothing wrong in it.

Mayor Noxon said there had been a good deal of bad feeling in connection with the constitution of the Board. If Mr. Seldon would consent to act it would do a good deal towards allaying the asperities that had arisen.

Mr. Gibson said it was a time when judgment should prevail over feeling.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Seldon called for the yeas and nays, which stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Watterworth, Horsman, Gibson, Waterhouse, Walley, Nelles, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan, O'Connor and Noxon.—11.

Nays—Mr. Seldon.—1.

Council adjourned.

The Bible and its Value.

PAPER I.

To defend the Bible is to fight for the spiritual, educational, and intellectual life of the world. The Bible! Beautifully true were the words of Byron when he said: "Within this awful volume lies the mysteries of mysteries;

Oh! happiest they of all the human race,
To whom our God hath given grace,
To hear, to read, to watch, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better that man was never born
Who reads to doubt, or reads to scorn."

But "obedience is better than sacrifice." Yes, and better than the finest poetic genius. Had the brilliant poet from whose poems these words are taken, turned the course of his soul's affection in the same way his intellectual powers ran, he would never have been compelled to pen the following in the evening of his life;

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower and fruit of life are gone,
The worm, the canker, and the grave,
Are mine alone."

Now what is true of any man in the individual, is also true of mankind in the aggregate, who pursue a like course. In proportion as nations have exalted the Word of God, have they been exalted by the moral influence of its truths. Let us suppose for a moment that the Bible were to be abandoned. What would follow as the result? As a necessary consequence, universal disaster to the long train of blessings now going the length and breadth of our land. Without the Bible of God the ruin of everything noble would become a thing inevitable without the slightest hope of anything better through all the future. Some might aver that at least we could return to Paganism. And what then? That would be a change from light into darkness, and from comparative purity and happiness to unutterable depravity and wretchedness. To abandon the Bible is to abandon the gospel, and there is naught left but utter atheism. Of course there are many forms of unbelief evidently by no means less than stark infidelity in its darkest colour, but these points of relief are traceable only to the influence of God's Word upon the human mind at some period in its history. We cannot bring the smallest ray of light out of darkness. Light is from another source altogether.

This is an age when many—too many—are too fond of a change. They are well pleased with a less valuable article if it is only a change in the programme of life. As a consequence of this we have ceased trying to solve the problem of all things by studying the Word of Him who "knoweth all things," and are sincerely engaged in trying to solve everything by the scientific discoveries of men who know but little of the grand problem of human life and destiny at the most. In its highest attainment science is a poor security for moral excellencies, and not a dependable fountain to supply that peace which alone can cheer the drooping in life, and lift the veil that the most simple may see the glory that lieth beyond this life. Science is a power for good only when brought under the influence of Christianity, and all true science rests satisfied in that position; but any theory, however ingenious, which savors of antagonism to the Bible as the standard of truth, cannot be a help to mankind. The writings of Sir Isaac Newton testified that the Bible was the best factor of true science. A learned gentleman in his day dissented from this position of Sir Isaac; but the great scientist kindly reminded his friend that it was more than probable he did not read the Bible very much. On examination this proved to be true. This more than likely that the same thing is true to-day. Those who say "The Bible is played out," have not, and do not know its contents any more than the study of theirs. The physical, or natural world, could do as well without the sun as monarch of day, as the moral world could do without the Bible as the monarch of books.

If a mantle of darkness could cover the sun, not a plant could grow, not a flower could bloom, and all animate creation would soon die. The whole world would become as one charnel house; and if the Bible were destroyed from our homes, and from our land, and from the earth, the world would be wrapped in moral darkness. Science in its highest and purest form can never take the place of Bible revelation. Its legitimate work is to illustrate the harmony which subsists between nature and revelation; and to show that the manifestations of God in the material universe are to blend with correct views of the facts and doctrines recorded in the volume of inspiration.

The next paper will touch on Science as the helper and handmaid to a knowledge of the scriptures.

INGERSOLL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH.

Mr. Deacon's Room.

1 Thomas Sandick	4 Bertha Douglas
2 John Stuart	5 Joseph Horsman
3 Georgina Crawford	6 Lillie Miller

Miss Hudson's Room.

1 Carrie Bourn	4 Nettie Jenkinson
2 Katie Livens	5 John Barr
3 John Smith	6 Annie Stickwood

Miss Poole's Room.

1 Lulu Menbennick	4 Blanche Crawford
2 Mary Porteous	5 Maggie Scofield
3 Thomas Ashcroft	6 Lizzie Stuart

Miss Graham's Room.

1 Edith Geddes	4 Beauchamp Stiff
2 Aggie McLaughlin	5 Cecilia Dennis
3 Maggie Hager	6 Eliom Mabee

Miss Dyke's Room.

1 Clement Bowman	4 Voronia Sutherland
2 Eugene Inglesby	5 Minnie Hooper
3 Lizzie Downing	6 Eva Hirst

Miss Baxter's Room.

1 Thomas Robins	4 John McDermott
2 Robert Henderson	5 Katié Armour
3 Ethel Ashcroft	6 Thomas O'Neill

Miss Dingman's Room.

1 Frank Marsden	4 Lena Hill
2 Willie Faut	5 Rachael Ryman
3 Katie Porteous	6 Francis Anderson

Miss Clement's Room.

1 Geo. Colridge	4 Gordon Ellis
2 Fred Ward	5 Roy Inglesby
3 Willie Watson	6 Walter Marshall

Miss Stimpson's Room.

1 Lily Garbutt	4 Susie Perkins
2 Lena Petrie	5 Willie Heath
3 Gertie Matheson	6 Millie Campbell

Miss McNeil's Room.

1 Bella Berry	4 Edith Sharpe
2 Temple Blackwood	5 Tom Roberts
3 John Cannom	6 Harry Aikman

Miss Barr's Room.

1 Lena Little	4 Lancy Pickard
2 Jessie O'Neill	5 Frank Moffat
3 Edward Oliver	6 Willie Saylor

Miss A. Dyke's Room.

1 Gertie McDonald	4 William Dickins
2 Henry Cullen	5 Lena McKay
3 Ethel Sinclair	6 Bertha Bucknell

J. S. DEACON, Principal.

TICKETS are going off lively for the R. C. Concert on Monday night.

JAS. F. McDONALD, Barrister, left for Winnipeg Monday evening.

MR. James Stevens is erecting a new office, for the Division Court room, opposite the Imperial Bank, Thames street.

DIED.—Thomas M. Sibbald, ono of the early settlers of Fairbault, Minn., died on Sunday, March 16th, of paralysis. Deceased was formerly a resident of West Oxford, where his father still lives.

NEW REGALIA.—At the last meeting of Court Marquis of Lorne, No. 6137, A. O. F., the new regalia which was designed by the S. H. Court of Canada was adopted by the above Court and an order given for the same.

CRICKET.—Are we to have a cricket club this season? Active cricket organization is going on already throughout Ontario, and let not the Ingersoll players of the "King of Games" be behind in cricket spirit. County teams are becoming fashionable, and we would like to see other centres in our county advance the game so as to furnish a representative in a county match.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.—At the regular meeting of Branch No. 19, of the C. M. B. A., Ingersoll, on Monday night April 7th, the following resolution of condolence was passed: That this branch has learned with deep regret of the affection with which it pleased Divine Providence to visit the home of our esteemed president our chancellor and our fin.-secy., in the death of their beloved father, James Henderson, and that we, as members of this branch, do sympathize with the family of our esteemed brothers in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved widow, mother of our esteemed branch officers. Signed in behalf of the committee, C. B. RYAN, JOHN FREZELL, JOHN S. SMITH.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

OXFORD TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

Report of Proceedings.

The convention of the above society met last Thursday in Knox Church of this town.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. W. A. McKay, at about 11 a.m. After devotional exercises, and the minutes of last meeting being read and confirmed, the President read the following telegram from Chatham, which he received on voting day:—"Kent Temperance Association in session sends greetings to Oxford Association. See Jeremiah 1:22, and I. Cor. 16:13."

Rev. C. R. Morrow read letters from Mr. Curry, ex-Speaker of Provincial House of Parliament, from editor of Acton *Free Press*, from Milton, and others, and a number of cards from various counties, all congratulatory, and expressing gratitude for the victory achieved.

Reference was also made to a letter from Dr. McCrae, of St. Johns, N.B., in which he characterizes the use by the liquor party of a letter written by him some two or three years ago as an act of impertinence. The letter, he says, was never intended for publication.

On motion the following resolution was carried:—"That this convention desires to recognize the value of the press of the county in assisting us in the late Scott Act contest, and especially to thank those papers that have helped us editorially."

On motion the convention adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After singing and prayer the minutes of former session were read and confirmed.

On motion, Mr. Brethour, who was present from Halton Co., and who so ably assisted us in the late contest, was invited to a seat in the convention, and to all the privileges of a member of the Association. His wise counsels aided much in the business of the day.

The President then gave a most excellent address, which he was requested to publish.

A letter was read from Dereham suggesting that each municipality hold a grand temperance pic-nic. After some discussion it was decided to hold one grand pic-nic for the whole county on 1st July next, at the park in Woodstock, and a committee consisting of all the ministers of Woodstock, together with Messrs. Oliver, Rippon, and Morrow was appointed to make all arrangements.

The secretary here read letters from several parties, stating that there were several cases of violation of the election laws during the campaign, bribery, impersonation, and intimidation. On motion these were referred to the solicitor, to take such action as he deems best.

Mention was made by the president of the excellent service so cheerfully rendered by brethren from Halton, and on motion standing vote of thanks was accorded them. Rev. D. L. Brethour, in a few fitting words, replied on behalf of the brethren from Halton.

Especial mention was also made of the splendid service rendered by Mrs. Youmans; also Messrs. Cameron, Brethour, Morrow and Oliver.

Rev. C. R. Morrow then offered remarks showing the perfection of our organization, giving and comparing reports from nearly every polling division and subdivision in the county, and closed by showing that out of 4,075 votes promised us we polled 4,073.

Motions of thanks being in order standing votes were taken for the leading officers —Messrs. W. A. Mackay, C. R. Morrow, and Oliver. President replying; for the ladies of W.C.T.U., for their able and prayerful assistance. Mrs. J. C. Yule being introduced by Rev. S. S. Bates, of Gobles Corners, in a few appropriate words replied on their behalf.

A motion encouraging counties now agitating in favour of passing the Scott Act was unanimously passed.

The report of the auditing committee showed the finances to be in a most satisfactory condition—that not only was there sufficient in the treasury to pay all accounts but there will be a small balance in hand.

On motion it was decided to give $100 to the funds of the "Dominion Alliance," to be provided out of amounts due the treasurer but not yet paid in.

The business being ended a motion to adjourn until 1st July, then to meet in Chalmers Church, Woodstock, was put and carried. Benediction was pronounced by the President, and thus closed another of the most pleasant conventions held in the county.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I have to congratulate the Association upon the proud position in which we stand to-day. Since our last meeting we have won one of the grandest victories for temperance and prohibition ever achieved in the annals of Ontario. Glorious old Oxford, with a population of about 50,000, and perhaps second to no county in our Dominion for intelligence, wealth, and industrial activity, has now in a voice clear, loud and unmistakable, declared against licensed bar-rooms. It was a keenly fought contest. Never was our country so stirred before. This is evident from the fact that the vote was the largest ever polled in the county. Our opponents worked with an eagerness and a determination worthy of a better cause. But we had a noble cause, a splendid organization, and above all, the approving smile of Almighty God. Hook upon our victory as the result of much earnest labour and much wrestling prayer.

We feel specially indebted to those dear friends outside our county who came to our assistance in this struggle. Special mention ought to be made of that talented Christian lady, Mrs. Youmans. Her earnest and able appeals will long be remembered. We should also make special mention of the excellent services rendered us by Rev. J. Smith, Toronto; Revs. D. L. Brethour, M. C. Cameron; J. Neal, of Halton; also Messrs. Young and Harrison of the same county; T. R. Earl, of Tutterville; and T. W. Jackson, of Lynden. These men all laboured with us day and night without fee or reward, save that which our Great Master will give to them. The Lord bless them abundantly.

Of those in the county who laboured so faithfully and so successfully, where all did so well it is hard to particularize, but it seems to me there are two men who deserve special mention. The first of these is

OUR EARNEST INDEFATIGABLE AGENT,

Rev. C.R. Morrow. I have been associated at various times with many jealous workers in the temperance cause, but never have I seen any man throw himself body and soul more earnestly into the work than did Mr. Morrow. As my house was for some time the centre of operations, I know whereof I speak. Night after night Mr. Morrow met the whiskey champions on the platforms and put them to confusion. Every weekday he was engaged writing for the press, answering a host of correspondents, and organizing committees. On the Sabbaths he preached in some of the pulpits of the county, three times each day, on the evil of "Bible Temperance and Prohibition." For all this Mr. Morrow received no salary, his expenses simply being paid. I am sure the Association will not forget this.

Another Oxford gentleman to whom we owe much is

OUR YOUNG BUT FAITHFUL AND CLEVER SOLICITOR,

Mr. C. W. Oliver. It is a matter of great satisfaction to this Association, and no little praise to Mr. Oliver to know to-day that in all the work he has done for us during the past year, though he has been closely watched and scrutinized at every step by a legal firm in Woodstock, employed by the liquor sellers, yet never once have these astute and learned gentlemen succeeded in tripping our solicitor,—never have they caught him napping like the weasel. Mr. Oliver sleeps with both eyes open; and the counsel for the liquor sellers cannot get hold of him. I hope the day is not far distant when Oxford will show her high appreciation of the excellent services rendered to this Association by Mr. Oliver.

And now, gentlemen, let us diligently apply ourselves to the important work which lies before us to-day. First, we should see that our accounts are paid at once. I am glad to know that the funds are on hand sufficient to meet all our present liabilities.

Then we should take means to continue and perfect our arrangements for further work. There is a danger that our victory, glorious as it is, may, through inaction on our part, prove ultimately an ignominious defeat. This must not be. The eyes of thousands throughout our Dominion are upon us. The future of temperance legislation in this land depends very much upon the success of the Scott Act in Oxford. Brethren, shall we not prove ourselves equal to the trust now in the good providence of God committed to us? By the help of God we will. Let us complete our various organizations throughout the County. Let us pursue a prudent conciliatory course by which we may win the sympathy and cooperation of all the intelligent and conscientious people of the community, whatever attitude some of these may have hitherto taken in the Scott Act. Let there be no denunciation of good and honest men, however much mistaken we believe them to have been on this question. Let us show even those engaged in the traffic, that while we hate their business we love their souls. Let us go on enlightening the public mind and conscience in our pulpits, on the platforms, and through the press. Let all our efforts be put forth in a spirit of humble and confident dependence on Almighty God, who alone can make them effective, and I believe that before the first of May, 1885, the time when the Scott Act will come into operation, we will have on our side not merely 4,073 voters or a majority of 775, but nine out of ten of all the people of this county. Then the inforcing of the Act will be comparatively easy work; and the result will be the freedom from the liquor curse, happy homes and glad hearts. May God speed the day.

COMMERCIAL.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$1 00	to	1 10
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 08
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	37	to	38
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 60	to	55
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	1 15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	10	to	10
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 09	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring, 100 lbs	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 10	to	2 85
Oatmeal "	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal "	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	20	to	22
Butter, rolls, per lb	25	to	26
Cheese,	14	to	16
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	12	to	13
Geese, "	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks, "	60	to	90
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN by Messrs. William Heapy & Sons.

Liverpool, March 27th, 1884.

Cheese:—The enquiry has been of a limited character, but holders are firm. Quotations are: Extra fine white and colored, 70s. to 74s.; Summer made in good condition continue scarce at 60s. to 66s.; Mediums more freely offered at from 25s. to 45s.; Skims 14s. to 20s. New York cable quotes 73s.6d. c.i.f.

Butter:—Has been in fair request, more especially the finest grades, at somewhat easier prices. Medium and off flavored lots continue extremely dull and difficult to sell. Quotations are: Extra fine Creameries 116s. to 120s.; Fine Brookvilles 95s. to 108s.; Choice Farmer's Dairies 80s. to 96s.; Useful 50s. to 60s.

Bacon:—With reduced shipments and prospects of smaller supplies there is not much change in value to report though demand continues only moderate. Speculative cuts, however, are firmly held, stocks of this description being light and supplies limited. Quotations are: Long Clear ordinary contract quality 44s.6d. to 46s.; Long and Short Clear together, ordinary contract qualities 46s.; Short Clear ordinary contract quality 46s. to 46s.6d., light weights.; Long and Short Clear together 46s.6d.; Stafford shire and other fancy cuts 44s. to 46s.; Cumberland Cut, stale parcels, 35s. to 38s.; Fresh landed lots 41s. to 43s.; Stretford Cut 44s. to 46s.; Short Rib 45s. to 46s.; Clear Bellies, ordinary brands 40s. to 44s.; Proprietary brands 46s. to 50s.; Shoulders 37s. to 40s.

Hams:—There has been more enquiry especially for parcels of fine condition, for which low prices have been taken. Quotations are: Fresh goods, Long Cuts 55s. to 57s.; Special brands 59s. to 63s.; Stale 49s. to 52s.; Staffordshire cuts 59s. to 62s.; Fancy brands 64s. to 66s.; Manchester cuts 59s. to 62.; American cuts 50s.

Lard:—Easier cable quotations have brought out more sellers and prices generally are lower tho' the tone at the close is firm. Quotations are: Extra fine brands 45s.; Ordinary contract qualities, spot, 46s.; March, May, 46s.6d.; July, September, 47s. Bkls 48s. to 49s.

Beef and Pork:—Have met with a fair enquiry at unchanged prices.

WM. HEAPY & SONS.

FARM AND DAIRY.

Factorymen should send in the date of commencing operations for publication in THE CHRONICLE & DAIRYMAN.

Mr. G. H. Cook is the owner of a promising gelding coming three years old which turns the beam at 1340 lbs. Sired by "Lord Haddo" owned by Mr. F. Roberts, W. Oxford.

Why is it that Canada makes the best cheese in the country and the poorest butter? The creamery system, we believe, is almost unknown in the Dominion, but cheese factories flourish like a green bay horse.—*American Dairyman.*

One of our high flying exchanges advocates feeding cows on peas and oats. We wonder how many acres of this food a cow could eat in a day. It may pay to feed oats when you want to make a record, to sell the cow or her offspring by, but don't you try to make any money out of the milk with it.—*American Dairyman.*

At the adjourned meeting of the patrons of the Derryville cheese factory, Victoria County, the subjoined statement of the receipts and expenditures was read: Receipts for the year, $2,829.81; expenses, $2,828.61; amount of milk delivered at factory, 319,248 lbs; amount of cheese manufactured, 31,682 lbs.

We notice an inter

FARM AND DAIRY.

A Successful Dairyman.

Good management is the secret of success, and it is this which has made Mr. Pomeroy's small dairy of 20 cows bring him an income of $2,735 last year. The cows are of pure Devon stock, which is a rarity to hear of now, when the Jersey makes so much noise that no other breed has a chance to be heard of. The proceeds of Mr. Pomeroy's farming last year were as follows:

8 cows and other animals	$379 00
3,328 pounds of butter at 25 cents	830 75
Pork sold	64 55
Eggs and poultry	30 00
Wool and lambs	51 70
Total	$2,735 00

There is in addition to this, of course much that has been used in the household, the grand total being a sum of money and an amount of comfort and satisfaction in the aggregate far greater than that realized by many a man in business whose expenses and worry would largely overbalance those of the farmer. Like all other successful dairymen, Mr. Pomeroy (who is a New York State farmer) practises soiling, without which it would be scarcely possible to keep a herd of 53 head, all told, on 150 acres, which he does. The principal soiling crops grown were oats and peas sown together and corn, which was fed with the ears on it as it grew.

The Ensilage Question.

It is evident that the ensilage question is not yet fully settled, and that a further and more careful study of it is needed before we can obtain a true balancing of its merits and demerits. An Ensilage Congress was held in New York city a few weeks ago, when a number of dairymen bore testimony to the value of ensilage as an article of fodder for milch cows. They all claimed that it increased and kept up the flow of milk; but when they came to speak of the quality of the milk they were content with the use of negative terms. "No bad results have been experienced," "customers did not complain of it," "no injurious effect on the cattle was seen," etc., were current phrases of the several speakers. Perhaps the fact that the milk from ensilage fed cows had been rejected by the New York Condensed Milk Company rendered them somewhat cautious; and perhaps also the statement contained in a paper read by Prof. Manly Miles, to the effect that bacteria were bred in ensilage during the process of fermentation, contributed to their reserve. Prof. Miles is of opinion that bacteria produce the acidity which is said to affect the milk, and that if they could be killed there would be no acidity. He suggests that the silo be filled leisurely, and that no weights be put on until the temperature is high enough to prevent its falling below the point necessary to kill the bacteria, say from 115° to 122°. The result he believes would be uniformly sweet ensilage. Prof. Brown, of the Guelph College, has also been conducting a series of experiments with it, but chiefly with a view to ascertain its value as a fodder for milch cows; and while he hesitates to make a positive statement, it is apparent that he entertains grave doubts of its usefulness.

Notes.

Here, according to Mr. Hoard, is one of Mr. Harris' cardinal principles in cheese making: "Dip the whey rennet and develop the acid in the curd sink, and by all means use a curd mill." If you don't do this try it, you may learn something to your advantage.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground all trees planted within a year should be straightened where loosened by frost. Inattention to this point has made all our old orchards lean away from the prevailing winds. The evil is worse as the country grows older, and the winds have a full sweep.

If trees or shrubs are set on habitually dry land, a pail or two of water may be applied with profit when the trees are set and when the hole is about-thirds filled in. If the hole be then filled with loose earth, and a mulch of straw added, the roots will likely be kept moist throughout the season, and the ground will not become packed on the surface as it is apt to do if water is applied at intervals during the season.

Young early chickens should be fed cooked bran and meal, alternated with bread crumbs and finely chopped, hard boiled eggs. If the meal can be scalded in milk so much the better. To insure thrift, the chicks should be fed five or six times a day until five or six weeks old. Wheat should be given as soon as they will eat it, though rice is the best of all grains. In order successfully to raise early-hatched chickens, three things are indispensable—heat, proper food and cleanliness.

A Georgia farmer gives the following remedy or rather preventive in the matter of hog cholera: "I feed my hogs on butter-milk and kitchen slops. Every week I throw dish water over them. I have not lost a hog in ten years by cholera. While my neighbors hogs have died by it, mine have been healthy. I keep a barrel near the cook room back window and pour all the slops into that; my hogs are fed on it once a day. They are free from lice and kept in a healthy condition all the time. The grease and soapsuds keep their bowels in good condition."

The great majority of farmer's cows drop their calves in the Spring so as to have the first flow of milk while the cows are at grass. It is, therefore, timely to urge those who have good milking or butter strains to keep the heifer calves for cows. Butchers will usually pay more for a calf at five or six weeks old than the owner can realize by keeping to sell; but a good cow is worth twice or three times as much to keep as a poor one, and there is, and should be, increasing difficulty in securing the best cows except by breeding them on the farm where they are to be kept.

The *Farmers' Gazette* of Dublin publishes a statement showing how difficult it is for ordinary judges to tell butter from butterine. Some fine Normandy butter, costing forty-eight cents a pound, and a sample of butterine, bought of a local retailer for twenty-two cents a pound, were submitted to a jury of nineteen farmers, who tasted and examined both samples. Ten out of these nineteen judges declared the butterine to be the butter. The makers of butterine in this country use all the way from sixty to eighty-five parts of neutral lard to fifteen to forty parts of good butter, respectively, in making butterine. These are thoroughly mixed, salted and colored a golden yellow, and the tubs are branded with fancy names as from country creameries. It is said an infalable test is to melt the butterine and then suddenly chill it by surrounding it with cracked ice, when the lard goes to the bottom and the butter to the top, the line of separation being plainly visible.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning not only cures Toothache instantly, but also Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. Pain of any kind cannot remain one minute where it is applied. When you hear of Fluid Lightning you hear of one of the greatest marvels ever known in the way of a medicine, as it never fails to cure, and not in a week or a day, but the instant it is applied to the affected part. Sold at Gayfer & Kneeshaw's.

Curing Cheese.

Every rise and fall in the warmth of the room in which cheese is curing warps and impairs the development of flavour, and causes an extra shrinkage in weight. Moisture is essential to rapid curing and to the formation of flavour. Dry air and much light are objectionable. We have found the best curing in dark, close rooms, and as damp as they could be on account of the mould. It was this that led to our little experiment in curing cheese in boxes, which, by the way, has proved a perfect success. We have just cut one of the cheese so cured, now about six months old, and find the curing perfect—all that could be desired—and it was so considered by an expert who happened to be present when it was cut. Though skimmed at the rate of a pound of butter from fifty pounds of milk, the flavour is perfectly clean and quite full and nutty like that of well-made, whole-milk cheese, and would easily be mistaken for such by the average consumer. It is greatly superior to those cured on the open shelf. The result has proved so favourable, we propose to experiment further another year, and hope others will do so too.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Beef at the Chicago Show.

That of Roan Boy who won the highest prize as a fat steer, is reported by a veteran judge and carver of beef, as "decidedly the finest he had ever seen cut up; the best colored, juciest, and most tender ever cooked. The fatty parts when broiled were more like rich butter than tallow. The meat did not shrink like ordinary beef, the fatty part not melting out, but the whole piece retaining its form. The marbling was the most perfect I ever saw"

This is what beef always should be, and the quality of all I hope is rapidly being bred to this end by the improved cattle of our country, and their crosses on common stock, which is rapidly going on among us. Choice beef is not only the savory, but it is really the most economical for consumption even at a higher price than that of inferior quality; for there is no gristle in it, and tough pieces such as no one can masticate, and if consumed at all must be made into soup, and even for that it is neither so savory nor economical as the superior quality.

This cutting up a carcass by the butchers to pass judgement upon it, and then submitting the beef to be cooked and consumed by good judges of meat, is the only true way of getting at the real merits of fat cattle at the shows; and I think no prizes ought to be awarded them until this is done. Fat merely has too often won the prizes; but what alone should do this is tender, juicy, well marbled meat; that is, a fine intermixture of narrow streaks of fat and lean. Nobody in a civilized country wants to eat a chunk of tallow on the one side, supplemented by a dry, tough piece on the other.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Cooking Recipes.

FLAVOUR FOR CAKE.—An economical and really delicious way to flavour a cake which is to have icing on the top is to grate part of the peel of an orange or lemon over the cake before putting the icing on.

CHOICE FIG CAKE.—A large cup of butter, two and a half cups of sugar, one of sweet milk, three pints of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of sixteen eggs, a pound and a quarter of figs (the choicest), well floured and cut in strips like citron; no flavouring.

GELATINE DESSERT.—A simple and delicate desert is made by dissolving half an ounce of gelatine in a pint of cold milk; when entirely dissolved add a quart of milk and sugar to your taste, and the yolks of four eggs. Boil until like custard; just before removing from the fire add the whites of the eggs, well beaten; flavour and pour into moulds; when cold turn out of the moulds and serve with cream or with fruit.

CRACKED WHEAT PUDDING.—Pudding made of cracked wheat is very agreeable and nourishing. To 1 quart of sweet milk allow nearly half a cupful of cracked wheat; put it in a pudding dish and bake slowly for 2 hours, stirring several times. If you choose to do so you can add raisins and a little cinnamon for flavouring, but most people prefer it well salted, and to eat it with a little cream and sugar. This is nice both warm and cold.

COOKING BEETS.—If you object decidedly to the odour of beets when boiling, and on this account do not have them on the table as often as you would otherwise like, try this way of preparing them. Boil more than the quantity required for one meal, in salted water, and of course with their jackets on. Do not remove the skin from those which you are not to use that day; set them in some cool closet, and when you wish to serve them remove the skin, cut the beets in slices, pour hot water over them after putting in a saucepan, and let them stand on the stove until hot.

A good rule for vegetable soup without stock is two tomatoes (canned ones may be used), one onion, two potatoes, and a heaping teaspoonful of rice or barley, a teaspoonful of salt. Boil for an hour in a quart of water. Split some Boston crackers, dip them in water, put them in a baking tin in a hot oven. When brown put them into the soup.

DREAM CAKE.—Dream cake is a new production, and will be welcomed by all lovers of good cake. It is baked in three layers. Each layer should be about an inch and a half thick when baked. The two lower layers are frosted with confectioners' sugar and the white of an egg; the frosting for the bottom layer is flavoured with lemon, the next layer with vanilla, and the top layer is thickly covered with cocoanut and is flavoured delicately with a few drops of rose water. The cake may be made by following any good and sufficiently rich receipt for white cake.

CURRIED OYSTERS.—Curried oysters, which are often served as an entree with game, is a dish that requires so little time to make that it commands itself on that account. To the liquor from one quart of oysters add half a cup of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and nearly one tablespoonful of curry powder; this should be mixed with the flour. Let this all come to a boil, then add the oysters, which you have sprinkled with salt; let this come to the boiling point, then serve. If you are not accustomed to the use of curry powder, it is best to begin with a teaspoonful only to this quantity of oysters.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Delicious tapioca cream to be eaten cold is made easily. Let two tablespoonfuls of tapioca soak all night in enough sweet milk to cover it, and a trifle more. In the morning heat one quart of milk to the boiling point, beat the yoke of three eggs with half a cup of sugar and the tapioca; when well mixed stir these into the boiling milk. Let it boil for a minute or two until you are sure it has all reached the boiling point, then remove it from the fire, flavour it with lemon and vanilla. Put it into the dish in which it is to be served. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, or better still, have some one else do it, so that, while the tapioca is still hot, the meringue may be placed on the top. A tablespoonful of powdered sugar should be beaten with the eggs.

COOKING CHEESE.—A scientific writer in a foreign magazine gives two receipts for cooking cheese, which he considers valuable, as he believes from experiments and observations, the cheese which is cooked is more easily digested than that which is raw. The first dish is much like an omelet. Fresh eggs are well beaten and then are mixed with grated cheese; this is moistened with sweet milk; it is then cooked in a little pan like a flower-pot saucer; it is cooked gently. The other method of preparing the dish is to take some slices of buttered bread, soak them in a batter made of milk and eggs, without flour. Put the bread in a pudding dish, covering each layer with a layer of grated cheese. The butter that is left may be poured over the top. This, when gently baked, the writer says, is a nutritious dish. It is, he says, both easily digested and has great sustaining power.

DINNERS.—Is there a woman anywhere who has never been vexed to know what to have for dinner? This may be helped if on some happier day she sits down with pencil and paper and makes a list of the possible dinners that are within her power to prepare; the kinds of meat and the ways to cook them, the kinds of puddings and pies which are on the bill of fare. It is a fact that almost every housewife has a bill of fare, though she might be surprised if you were to tell her so. This list is really a great help; very often a good dinner, and one with sufficient variety, might be put upon the table if one could only think just what to have at the proper moment. A list which I saw for desserts commenced thus:—"Prune pie, lemon pie, cornstarch pudding, plain, with fruit, or with chocolate; bread pudding, baked Indian pudding, banberries, lemon tartlets."

Useful Hints.

SALT FOR CARPETS.—A correspondent writes that salt freely sprinkled over a carpet before sweeping will make it look almost as bright as new. She considers it far ahead of a damp-mop or cloth.

Court plaster made at home is economical, and is said to be highly successful. Dissolve one pint of French isinglass in one pint of warm water; to this add ten cents' worth of pure glycerine, and five cents' worth of tincture of arnica; lay a piece of black or white silk on a board and paint it over with the mixture.

LAVENDER WATER.—Inexpensive but pleasing lavender water is made by mixing the following ingredients together:—Three ounces of the essence of bergamot, six drachms of the tincture of musk, one drachm of the oil of cloves, four drachms of the English oil of lavender, twelve ounces of rose water, and seven and one-half pints of alcohol. Of course a smaller quantity can be made if desired, preserving these proportions.

FRENCH SHOE DRESSING.—Vinegar, 2 pints; soft water, 1 pint; glue, (fine) 4 ounces; logwood chips, 8 ounces; powdered indigo, 2 drachms; bi-chromate potass, 4 drachms; gum tragacanth, 4 drachms; glycerine, 4 ounces. Boil, strain, and bottle.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.—Freckles can be removed, according to Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, by the careful application of a little ointment of the oleate of copper at bed-time. He makes the ointment by dissolving the oleate of copper in sufficient oleo palmitic acid to make a mass.

If it is necessary that the clothes of the Monday's wash should be left in water all night, do not leave them in suds, but after taking them from the boiler and draining them, put them in a tub and pour over them scalding water and let them lie in this; from this they can be wrung out and after bluing slightly will look much whiter and certainly will have a more pleasing and cleaner odor than if left all night in suds.

Babies not only enjoy but they need some variety in food; many a sickly looking child of less than two years might be benefited greatly if care were bestowed upon his diet. Bread and milk and potato are not sufficient for him; wet toast, buttered, and broth with plenty of salt but no pepper, will be nourishing and appetizing. Add barley to it, or rice. Beaf tea, diluted a little, is also excellent. Wheat bread alone should not be given, but Graham and India or corn bread also.

He Was no Thief.

From the Arkansaw Traveller.

'Gentlemen,' said an Arkansaw Colonel as he stood under the limb of a tree from which depended a rope, 'I must protest my innocence. I did not steal the mule. I am above petty theft. I know that you all have the interest of the community at heart, and I do not blame you: but there are times when we are all liable to be too rash. If I had stolen the mule, my guilt would oppress me until I would beg to be put out of the world in the most summary way.'

'The mule was found in your possession,' said the leader of the mob.

'Very true, my dear sir.'

'Did you jump into your lot?'

'No, sir, I conducted him to the confines of my premises.'

'Did you buy the animal?'

'No, sir.'

'Did you trade for him?'

'I did not.'

'Then who stole him? Let down the rope, boys.'

'Gentlemen, I hope you will give me a chance to explain. The mule in question was the property of one of our distinguished fellow citizens, Major Rugleberry. Some time ago the Major and I exchanged a few words of an uncomplimentary nature. I intimated that the Major's blood would be highly satisfactory to me, and the Major said that my gore would please him mightily. Well, we separated thoroughly agreeing with each other. The next day the Major and I met. I got what is vulgarly called the drop on him, and relieved him of the top of his head. He was riding a mule at the time, and when he fell off I saw that he had no longer any practical use for the animal, so I took charge of him. Now, if I had dismounted in the way he did, I should have interposed no objection to the Major's taking my horse.'

'I hope, sir, that you will excuse us,' replied the leader of the mob. 'We thought that you stole the mule. Your explanation is most satisfactory, and I hope you'll excuse us. Let us all take a drink.'

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 94t.

Never hive out what does not come in.

SALT RHEUM.

Salt Rheum, Pimples or Blotches can be thoroughly removed by a proper application of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate to the part, and a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure for impure blood. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared by McGregor & Parke. Sold at 25 cents at Gayfer & Kneeshaw's drug store.

Do not spend, but produce.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convisions, are some of effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t.

TEMPERANCE.

Hon. G. W. Ross on Temperance.

The Hon. G. W. Ross delivered the following address in Toronto last week:

They had come to the time when a man could be a temperance man without losing his respectability, and when the liquor traffic required to be restrained. There was a time when a man was almost afraid to say that he was a temperance man for fear that his respectability and other qualities that went to make a good fellow would be questioned. The English House of Commons had passed two or three hundred Acts restraining the sale of liquor, and it had not lost any of its prestige. Some were not willing to say that the liquor traffic be prohibited; that it would not be right. Well, if it was well to close the taverns on Saturday nights, and to close them during an election, it is well to close them altogether. It was the first law that was promulgated. They might see they had prohibition in the Garden of Eden, and it would have been well if that law had never been broken.

THE PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

What were the Legislatures doing in the matter? In 1864 the Parliament gave its sanction to the Dunkin Act. In 1875 they passed the prohibition law for the whole of the North West. In 1878 they passed the Scott Act, which was based upon the soundness of prohibition. In 1882 the McCarthy Act was passed. What Parliament had done the Courts had also done, as was instanced in the late appeal to the Privy Council. So they had not only the legislative authority in Canada but the highest judicial authority in assuming that prohibition was good for the country. A prohibitory liquor law had also been passed by some of the Legislatures in the United States. Appeals had been made to the Supreme Court there, and it was held that it was quite within the power of the different States to pass a prohibitory liquor law. They had in Toronto, say 90,000 people, and and of these 300 are licensed to sell liquor. If they prohibit 89,700, why not extend the prohibition to the 300 who were allowed to sell liquor?

PROHIBITION ADVOCATED.

The Parliaments attempted prohibition as to the time, place, and person in the sale of liquor. First it was not allowed to sell liquor on election days. If it was well to close the doors of taverns so that men might go to the polls with clear heads, it would be well to keep them closed for the rest of the week, so that people might have clear heads all the week. (Applause.) If it was well to close taverns on Saturdays and Sundays, it was well to keep them closed all the time. It was prohibited to give Indians liquor. Was not a white man as good as an Indian? (Laughter.) If it was well to protect an Indian it was well to protect a white man. A degraded white man was just as bad as a degraded Indian. So they had it set forth in the law of the land that prohibition was good for the people. If they had an extension of the time for not selling liquor, and if the law included more people to whom it should not be sold, they would have prohibition. People told them that the liberties of the people would be interfered with by prohibition. There were other matters that curtailed the liberties of individuals, such as the Health Act. It was a part of the privileges of Parliament to interfere with the liberties of the people. They say to their people, "You must not corrupt our members of Parliament; you must not bribe them." (Laughter.) Every by-law of the city of Toronto encroached on the liberty of the people. It was then right to interfere with the liberty of their subjects, and they did it because it was

TO THE INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY

that their liberties should be controled. The liquor dealer complains of his business being curtailed. Do not they interfere with the liberties of individuals. In the gaol were 1,445 persons confined during the last year whose liberties were interfered with because they got drunk and the police ran them in. The liberty of the wives of some of these men who are working to support their children whose fathers is in gaol through drunkenness is interfered with. These liquor dealers claim they have a right to sell liquor. Where did they get it? They got it from society. So society may take away this privilege. The liquor traffic interferes in every way with public rights, and even admitting that the liquor dealer has some vested right to sell liquor, that vested right to the public against him would not allow him to stand behind his counter and give out liquor to the thirsty thousands. It is contented also that to suppress the liquor traffic will ruin some valuable property and business. In other business the raw material was improved, but do the liquor dealers improve the raw material? The material which the dealers operate upon is men and women. Could this ruining of their people be an industry? Could it be an industry for which they could offer prize at the Exhibitions? Therefore by restraining the liquor traffic they had done as much as they could. They had hedged in the dealers on every side, and now all that remained to be done was by one fell swoop to have prohibition altogether. The Ontario Legislature had this session abolished saloons in towns of less than 6,000 population, and they have reduced the number of saloons in other places to more than half. It now remained for them to

ABOLISH THEM ALTOGETHER.

They have withdrawn liquor licenses from grocers, abolished the sale of liquor at agricultural fairs, and in ferry boats while in dock. They had also placed the control of the sale of liquor in ferry boats under the Local Commissioners. In any district here before an hotel can be established the consent of a certain portion of the residents of that locality must be obtained. Mr. Ross referred to the recent progress of the cause in the carrying of the Scott Act in Oxford the other day, concluding by exhorting all to fight for the cause.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

We ought not to judge of men's merits by their qualifications, but by the use of them.

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 95t.

Prefer knowledge to wealth; for the one is transitory, the other perpetual.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble, 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Gayfer's drug store. Large size $1. 94t

Never covet what is not you own.

USE the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it.

A Stockbroker's little Game.

From The Whitehall Review.

Stockbrokers are sometimes men of considerable resource. It is said on the Stock Exchange that one day last month a firm received a letter from a country gentleman, "one of their customers, announcing that he was coming up to town that day, and would call and upon them to take away a parcel of valuable securities which was laying on their hands. In the afternoon the customer arrived. After the usual greetings, said one partner to the other, 'Blank will you lend me your key of this safe, to get out this gentleman's securities? I broke mine yesterday.' I never had a key of that safe,' replied the junior partner. Hadn't you? I thought you had. Well, I Suppose there is nothing for it but to send for a couple of smiths and have it broken open.' But here the good-natured customer interposed. The safe was a great, massive affair, as fluent-looking as the Bank of England. Dont have it broken open,' he said. 'You can send me the securities; I dare say they will travel quite safely.'

The partners thanked the considerate gentleman, and the subject dropped. Before he left the office the senior partner invited his customer to dine with him at his club that evening. The invitation was accepted; and in the course of the meal the guest said: Now you have often promised to run down and see my place, and you've never done it. Will you come on Saturday?' 'Yes' I will answered the stockbrokers; and I can bring those secuities of yours with me. That will be safer than sending them by the rail or by post.' 'All right, that will do nicely.' But before the Saturday arrived the stockbroker with the securities in his portmanteau, had departed, like the Magi, another way.

"Good Morning."

It is astonishing how old this salutation is, and how it differs amongst various races. The Greeks wished a man to be of "good cheer." The Romans trusted their friends might, that day, find themselves in a state of health and safety. But when the matter is looked into the reason explains itself. The Greek was a gay dog, and happiness at any cost was his ideal. Hence be of "good cheer," —make the most of the moment. The Romans, surrounded by the cares of a vast empire, threatened now by one foe and again by another, used a more solemn greeting. "Health" was his first wish, because his idolized Rome was surrounded by fogs. "Safety" was his second wish, for at any moment the fatal end of all things might come. In China "good morning" almost grows comic. It means there "Have you eaten your rice, and is your stomach working well?" Fancy putting these phrases to an Englishman. Yet, after all, the Chinaman shows a good deal of wisdom in his salutation. A good appetite for breakfast, be it a bread-and-butter meal, or be it a repast on rice, means—as a rule—a good day, and following a good day, a good night, and with a good night, pleasant sleep, and renewed strength for the morning again. A man whose stomach, too, is working well, is a man whose temper is equable, and who will therefore, generally speaking, be happy and sunny-minded. Upon these considerations, therefore, it would almost seem that Pigtailed John's "Good morning" is the wisest of those named.

A Port Hope Celebrity.

Detroit Free Press.

The Port Hope (Canada) Guide is publishing the pictures of local "celebrities," the latest of which is the Mayor of Port Hope. This man the Guide assures us, has a strong love for law, and is the happy possessor of all the elements that constitute a good lawyer, but luck has always been against him, and the fact is that he is engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes and cider. Some people may laugh at this sort of celebrity, which seems to be genius and greatness of an undeveloped state, but it probably doesn't require much to make a celebrity in Port Hope. And after all, what is law compared to cheese and cider? If the Port Hope celebrity would add crackers to his other industries he would leave nothing to be desired. A protective tariff does not seem to have encouraged the manufacture of crackers over in Canada.

Canada Needs no Army.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association at Ottawa Lord Lansdowne in his speech said:—"You are not, and I hope never will be, a military nation in the sense in which some of the great European powers are military nations. Your people have their peaceful pursuits, and are engaged in the development of the resources of the country. Your only coterminous neighbor is a great nation, with which you are upon the most friendly terms, and whose relations with you, as far as I know, are absolutely unclouded. They are united to you by ties of descent, language, and a common love of free institutions. Again, you form part of an empire which you may depend upon it, will never seek a quarrel gratuitously, or for any selfish purpose. For all those reasons the people of Canada are content to entrust what might be called their national insurance to any army of very moderate strength, supported at a very moderate cost and at a very moderate sacrifice of the time and attention of those who form members of the different forces.

Pronunciation of some English Names.

Cholmondeley is pronounced Chumley: Marjoribauks, Marshbanks; Cockburn, Coburn; Cowper, Cooper; Mainwaring, Mannering. In Elgin and Gillot the 'g' is hard; in Gifford and Nigel it is soft; in Johnston the 't' should not be sounded. In Molyneux the 'x' is sounded, and the name is pronounced Molinoox, with a very slight accent on the last syllable. In Vaux the 'x' is sounded, but it is mute in Des Vaux, and likewise in Devereux. In Ker, Berkeley, and Derby the 'e' has the sound of 'a' in 'far.' In Waldegrave the second syllable 'de' should be dropped, and so should the 'th' in Blyth. Dillwyn is pronounced Dillun. In Conyngham, Monson, Monkton, and Ponsonby the 'o' takes the sound of 'u;' and Blount should be pronounced as Blunt, the 'o' being mute. Beauclerk, or Beauclerc, is Boclare, the accent being on the first syllable. Wemyss should be pronounced Weems. In Hertford the 't' is elided, and the 'e' has the sound of 'a' in 'far.' Stratchan should be pronounced Strawn; Colquhoun is Kochoon, the accent being on the last syllable; Beauchamp is Beachum, and Coutts is Kootes. Another formidable name to the uninitiated is Duchesnes, which should be pronounced Dukarn. Bethune should be Beeton; and in Abergavenny the 'av' is not sounded. Menzies is pronounced Mynges, Knollys as Knowles, Sandys as Sands, Gower as Gorr, Milnes as Mills. Finally, Dalziel should be pronounced Dael, Chartres as Charters, Glamis as Glaums, Geoghegan as Gaygan, and Ruthven as Riven.

About forty years ago two small iron screw steamers were built on the Clyde to ply between Dundee and Leith. On their arrival it was thought by many that they were hardly big enough for the service. A half-witted hanger-on about the docks being asked his opinion of the new boats, replied:—"Very bonnie boats, but they wid, be a' the better if they were a wee bittie langer, a wee bittie wider, an' a wee bittie deeper.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased condition of the skin. 95t

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

THE following is from J. W. Ptolemy, of Winnipeg, formerly grain buyer for William Gilleshy, of Hamilton and Grimsby: "I was for many years much afflicted with Costiveness, Biliousness, and ultimately Dyspepsia. I suffered very much and tried many different medicines, which gave me only temporary relief and then I was as low as ever again. I was recommended by a friend, who had been restored to health by it, to try McGregor's Speedy Cure. I did so, and it was not long before I felt like a new man, and I have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I first commenced taking in February 7th, 1870. Sold by Gayfer and Kneeshaw.

Do the duty which lieth nearest.

MR. Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals an. on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

Miscellaneous Items.

Contentment gives a crown where fortune has denied it.

HAVE you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences.

Labor then to the last moment of your existence.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes:—"I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be deceived.

Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good.

HALL'S Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair prefer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world through their bleached locks that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

Let the greatest order regulate the actions of your life.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and though mild and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy in all disorders of the stomach and bowels is certified to by eminent physicians, prominent clergymen, and many of our best citizens.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colbourne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all disease from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

Pale, woebegone invalids suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood, and expels impurities from the system.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

PERFECT soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities of all civilized countries endorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

Time is gold; throw not one minute away but place each one to account.

By lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet, the whole physical mechanism often becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Whenever the weather is variable, and the temperature constantly changing, the weak and delicate must be very careful to neglect no symptom of disordered action or ill health. Weak-cheated and strumous subjects will find in these noble remedies the means of casting out the humours which engender and prolong their sufferings. The Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day over the chest and the Pills taken in alterative doses. It will penetrate and act most wholesomely and energetically on the diseased structures. These remedies manifest a wonderful power in removing all taints from the blood, and consequently in curing a multitude of chronic ailments which seemed to be almost irremediable.

The flowers are God's understones of encouragement to the children of earth.

If you want fast colours and brilliant shades use the popular Star Dyes.

The clouds above us can not long conceal the heavens beyond them.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

We should work for Christ here that we may rest with Christ hereafter.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

He who prophesies falsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and overshoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise. If you follow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is the best cough cure and the safest throat and lung remedy known to medical science. 95t.

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

AMOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Like a quiet stream, seek less to sparkle than to bless.

SORE THROAT.

This common and painful affection may be readily cured by the prompt application of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, taking it internally at the same time according to directions. In croup, asthma, colds, swollen throat, rheumatism and other painful diseases it is equally efficacious. 95t.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

A CASE MUCH TALKED OF.

The case of Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., who was afflicted with a serious dropsical disease of the kidneys. The best medical aid having failed, his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him. His statement is vouched for by J. D. McLeod, J.P., who knew of his condition. The cure is considered marvellous in his town. 95t.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirety Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y

For thirty years prior to 1850 the consumption of wine and spirits in Paris was at the rate of about 100 litres per head. Between 1850 and 1860 it rose to 119; between 1860 and 1865 it reached 160; in 1872, 216; in 1881, 272. Those who ought to know say that the increased consumption has worked no improvement in health or morality.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

If you would avoid sickness clear away the filth and rubbish about your premises, establish proper drainage and admit pure air. The skin, kidneys and bowels are the sluiceways of the human body. Regulate these channels of health with Burdock Blood Bitters which act directly to purify the blood and regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys. 95t.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Six members of the Salvation Army at Grand Rapids, Mich., have been arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, in parading the street and creating a disturbance with drums and tambourines.

National Pills are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use. 95t.

AN UNPROTECTED FAMILY.

Is one that has not that valuable remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house for accidents and emergencies. It cures colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, rheumatism, neuralgia, chilblains, burns, bruises and all painful injuries. 95t.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPHTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

The Queen's College Senate has admitted the Kingston Ladies' College to the privileges of degrees on the terms enjoyed by the Royal College of Physicans.

**ADVICE

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE 3 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

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BROWN & WELLS,

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January 31st, 1884. 1586v y

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Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

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Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1504

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 33. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1597.

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April 3rd, 1884. 1505r-m

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Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

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$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates,

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FRESH AND RELIABLE AT

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1505

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continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

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Bread delivered in town dail .

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THE SURE CURE

FOR

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used."—Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

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"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering."—Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has acted where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

If It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

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Manufacturers of the finest goods in the cigar line in Canada.

The attention of the smoking public is respectfully called to our celebrated

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IT IS THE—

Finest 5c. Cigar Manufactured.

None but the best tobacco is used in making, and the best workmen employed. Patronize your new home industry. We employ none but union men, and thereby insure the finest workmanship

Ask for the

"LITTLE DOT."

WILTON & GOLLAN.

Dec. 6th, 1883. 8

Daly House Livery,

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LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

Engraved Visiting Cards, Pirie's Best—Wedding Stationery, Latest New York Styles at THE CHRONICLE Office. See samples.

THE FIELD, THE WOOD AND THE GRAVE.

This is the field, the very one
Where we once wandered hand in hand,
And, in the light of summer's sun,
The grass-blades golden-flooded stand,
You twisted corn-flowers in your hair,
The lark sung in the heather,
This is the field as sweetly fair,
Where we once walked together.

This is the wood, the sheltered place,
Where we sat many times, and dreamed,
While through the roof-tree of leaf-lace
The silver moonbeams shimmering gleamed.
Here heath-weed grew, and wild-fern there;
Forget it, I can never.
This is the wood, so wildly fair,
Where we were pledged forever.

Still near the village lies the spot
Where we with tears and sighing,
Read words that tender hands had placed
On graves where their dead were lying,
I wandered there alone to-day,
Where you are calmly sleeping;
The simple words on that new grave
I could not read for weeping.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER XV.

But Claire's doubts were soon settled. If that visit did not precisely end them, a few succeeding ones forever laid the ghost of her spleen. Mrs. Diggs had been jocundly candid, and that was all. No baleful sarcasms had pulsed beneath her vivacious prophecies. She soon convinced Claire that she was a staunch and loyal confederate.

She often dropped into the Twenty-Eighth Street house, and praised its appointments warmly.

"Your little reception-room is perfect," she told Claire, "with those dark crimson walls and that furniture so covered with big pink roses. I like it immensely, don't you know? I wouldn't have liked it two or three years ago; I would have thought crimson and pink a weird discord; but fashion gives certain things their stamp; it makes us wake up some morning and find our hates turned to loves."

About the dining-room, on the same floor, and the drawing-room, on the floor above, she was genially critical. This or that detail she discovered to be "not just quite right, you will do it now?" and Claire in nearly all such cases changed dissent into agreement after a little serious reflection. Some of the resultant alterations involved decided expense. This Claire regretted while she would let her husband incur it. Hollister always did so readily enough. Wall Street had rather smiled upon him, of late. A few of his ventures had become bolder but flattering successes had persistently followed them.

"The theatre is all lit," he said to her one evening, "but the curtain doesn't rise. How is that, Claire?"

She knew perfectly well what he meant, but chose to feign that she did not know. They had been surveying together a few decorative improvements, recently wrought, in mantel, dado, or even table-cover.

"I don't think I follow your metaphor," said Claire. There was the tiny outbreak of a smile at each corner of her mouth. It struck Hollister, who was standing quite near her, that she looked delightfully prim. He kissed her before he answered, and then, while he did so, let his lips almost graze her ear, saying in an absurd guttural semitone, as of melo-dramatic confidence:

"I mean that it's time for Act First. Time for the lords and ladies to enter, with a grand flourish of trumpets. Of course, when they do come, they'll all kiss the hand of their charming hostess, just like this.

But she would not let him kiss her hand, though he caught it and made the attempt.

"There are no lords and ladies in New York," she said, laughing, and receding from him at the same time. "And if they should come, they would never behave in such an old-fashioned style as that."

But though she treated them lightly, his words fed the fuel of her deep, keen longing. She had made up her mind that Mrs. Diggs had been right. She would never be content to take a low place. Nothing save the highest of all would ever satisfy her.

At the same time she clearly understood that great sums of money were needed to accomplish any such end. She spent several days of brooding trouble. She had not great sums of money—or rather, Hollister had not. And there seemed slight chance of her husband ever securing them.

"The season is dreadfully young yet," said Mrs. Diggs to her the next day, while they sat together. "There is simply nothing going on. There are no teas, no receptions, and, of course, no balls. But we'll go and take our drive in the park. Do hurry and dress."

Claire dressed, but not very quickly. She kept Mrs. Diggs waiting at least fifteen minutes. Mrs. Diggs' carriage was also waiting. It was not an ill-looking carriage. It was burly and somewhat cumbrous. The silver-harnessed horses that drew it had clipped tails and huge auburn bodies. But the wheels of the vehicle were touched here and there with a tasteful dash of scarlet, as if in pretty chromatic tribute to the violent complexion of "dear Manhattan." When they were being rolled side by side together in this easy-cushioned carriage, Mrs. Diggs said to Claire:

"You kept me waiting a little eternity. I hate to wait. I suppose it's because I'm so nervous. I've been to three or four different doctors about my nervousness. They nearly all say its a kind of dyspepsia. But that seems to me so ridiculous. Dyspepsia means indigestion, and I can digest a pair of tongs—no matter at what hour I should eat it. My dear Claire," (she had got to use this familiar address, of late) "I don't see how you can get on without a maid. That is why you're so slow with your bonnet and wraps; be sure it is. Oh, a maid is a wonderful comfort."

"So is a carriage like this," said Claire, smiling.

"Yes, a carriage is indispensable, too. At least I find it so. You will also, my dear, when you come to pay visits among a large circle of friends."

"I'm afraid that both the maid and the carriage will be out of my reach for a very long time yet," said Claire. "Our taking the house, you know, was a great act of extravagance."

"Oh, your husband is doing finely in Wall street. I have heard from Manhattan about his brilliant strokes. Manhattan thinks him intensely clever. His success is creating a good deal of talk, I assure you."

This was true. Hollister would now often laugh and say: "The luck seems to be all on my side, Claire. And I don't take any very fearful risks, either, somehow. The money isn't coming in by hundreds, at present; it is coming in by thousands. I'm getting to be a very important fellow; upon my word, I am. My own dawning prominence amuses me considerably. But it isn't turning my head the least in the world. A lot of the big men down there are taking me up. A month ago they scarcely knew if I existed."

Then he and Claire would talk together of the real speculative reasons for his success; he would find that she had forgotten hardly an item of past information; her judgments and decisions were sometimes so shrewd that they startled him, considering how purely they were based upon theory and hearsay. Once or twice he permitted her counsels to sway him, though not with her secured sanction. The result turned out notably well. He told her what he had done, and why he had done it, after the triumph had been achieved. She was by no means flattered on discovering the faith he had reposed in her. She even went so far as to markedly chide him for having reposed it.

"Remember, Herbert," she said, "that I am of necessity ignorant regarding these matters, in every practical sense. All my opinions are quite without the value of experience. Please never take me for your guide again. Never sell nor buy a single share because I venture the expression of an idea on sales or purchases. I am proud and glad to think myself the cause of your having made a lucky operation; that, of course, I need not tell you. But I should not forgive myself for ever leading you into disaster."

She reflected secretly: "How weak Herbert is! He is no doubt clear and quick of mind, and he is of just the light-hearted, easy temperament that has what he himself calls 'nerve on the street.' But how weak he is in his trust of me! Does not that show him weak in other ways? Would a man of strong nature let his fondness ever so betray his prudence? I must be guarded, hereafter in my talks with him. I really know nothing; I only use his knowledge to build upon. What he is doing is three-quarters mere hazard, and the rest cleverness. I see plainly that he has begun a very precarious career. He may win in it; others have won. He may win enormously; I am just beginning to accept his chances of doing so. But there must be no balking and thwarting on my part. He would ruin himself, most probably, if I proposed it. He is so weak where I am concerned! Yes, in all such ways he is so weak!"

She could not dwell upon the fact of this weakness with any tender feeling. She had grown to accept his love as something so natural and ordinary that she could coldly survey as a flaw any point in its devotion which verged upon indiscreet excess.

Just at this period of her life it sometimes struck her that she was very cold toward her husband. But no pang of conscience accompanied the realization. She had disguised nothing from Herbert. He knew precisely what she wished to do. He even sympathized with her aim, and desired to abet it. She could not help being cold. Besides, he had never offered the faintest objection to her coldness. He evidently wanted her to be just as she was.

And, moreover, she was no different at this hour, when the possibility of a great social victory assumed definite outlines—when she was his wife and the mistress of his household—than she was sure of sharing his fortunes until death should end further companionship—than she had been at the hour when he first asked her to marry him.

She had a great sense of duty toward him. She meant to leave no obligation of wifely fealty unfilled. And this determination, flinchlessly kept, must stand for him in place of passion. She had no passion to give him. She had given all that to her dear dead father. If he were alive now, and dwelling with her, what joy she would have in putting her arms about his neck, her lips to his cheek, and telling him how the hopes whose roots he had sown long ago might soon ripen into splendid fruit!

"You tell me that you have new adherents, new friends," she soon said to her husband. "If any of them are people of prominence—of the sort I would wish to know—why do you not ask them here, to our house?"

"True enough," said Hollister. "That is an idea." And then, with beaming hesitation, he added: "But I thought you would not want them without their wives."

Claire seemed to meditate for a slight time. "I should not want them without their wives," she presently said, "unless I felt sure that their wives were the kind of women whom I would be very willing to have among my acquaintances."

A few days later Hollister announced to Claire that he had arranged a dinner at which four gentlemen besides himself were to be present. He had placed the whole affair in the hands of a noted *restaurateur*, who assured him that it should be conducted on the most admirable plan.

"It was intended as a little surprise for you," he said. "The men are all of the kind that I am nearly sure you will approve. I mean they are what is called 'in society.' You see, I am getting quite wise with regard to these matters. A few weeks have made a world of difference in me. I am waking up to a sense of who is who. Before, it was all stupid random sort of work. Now I am in a wholly different frame of mind. I am beginning to amuse myself as much by the study of men as by the study of stocks. I have several distinct adherents, several distinct supporters, and one or two would-be patrons. I don't think I was ever unpopular on the Street; I was simply unimportant. But now that I'm important I have got to be quite popular. I dare say the whole thing is attributable to yourself, Claire. You pricked me into life. I was torpid till I met and knew you."

She was considerably alarmed about the plan of the dinner-party. She was not at all sure if it would be in good style for Hollister to give it with herself as the only lady present. As soon as circumstances permitted, she hastened to consult Mrs. Diggs.

"Oh, it's all right," decided the oracle. "You are always certain of being correct form if you do anything like that in company with your husband. But, my dear Claire, it's too bad you couldn't find three more ladies besides yourself and me. You see, I invite myself provisionally, so to speak. Isn't it dreadful of me? But then I take such an interest in you that I want to be present, don't you know, at the laying of your cornerstone. Manhattan ought to be asked, too, dear fellow; it's etiquette, don't you know? But then you need not mind, this once."

"I wish that I knew three more ladies," said Claire, thoughtfully.

"Yes . . . that would make a dinner of ten. A dinner of ten is so charming. Mr. Hollister wouldn't object, would he?"

Claire quickly shook her head. "Oh," she said, "Herbert never objects."

It was so seriously spoken that Mrs. Diggs broke into one of her most mutinous laughs. "How delicious!" she exclaimed. "What a superb conjugal truth you condense in one demure little epigram! . . . Well, if 'Herbert,' as you say, 'never objects,' there is . . . let me see . . . there is Cornelia Van Horn."

"Would she come if I asked her?" Claire asked.

"You haven't asked her, so of course you don't know. Nobody can ever predicate anything about Cornelia. But considering how great was her amiability at Coney Island, I should say that . . . Well, yes, I should say that Cornelia would come." Here Mrs. Diggs raised one thin finger, and shook it in smiling admonition. "That is," she added, "if you call on her, as she requested."

Claire looked grave. "I will call on her," she at length said. "I have not felt sure whether I would or no. I did not like her way of asking me, or her manner beforehand. . . . But I will call on her, provided there are two other ladies." Here she paused a moment, and then proceeded with decision. "But of course there are no other two ladies. At least, not yet."

Mrs. Diggs' eyes were sparkling most humorously. "I don't know why it is," she exclaimed, "that you always entertain me so when you speak of Cousin Cornelia. There's a latent pugnaciousness in the very way that you mention her name. It seems to be fated that you and she shall become dire foes. She's so big and mighty that I'm always reminded, when you discuss her, of dauntless little David, with his sling and stone, marching against the doughty old giant. . . . As for our one other lady, Claire, how about Mrs. Arcularius?"

"Mrs. Arcularius? Why, we have quarreled."

"Nonsense. You snubbed her mildly. I don't doubt that she will come. Women at her time of life have survived nearly every sentiment except that of appetite. Ten to one that she will scent the odor of a good dinner, and come, as your dear former instructress, and all that, don't you know?"

"Very well," said Claire, with gravity; "I might ask her. But then there would be the fifth lady. I am afraid that she is not to be found."

Mrs. Diggs put one slim hand to one pale temple, and drooped her bright eyes. "I have it!" she presently exclaimed. "There is my other cousin, Jane Van Corlear. We won't ask Jane until we are sure of the others. Then we shall be sure of getting her to fill the vacant place. You remember her at Coney Island, don't you? No? Well, in a certain sense nobody ever remembers poor Jane, and nobody ever forgets her. She has been a widow for years, like Cornelia. But she never asserts herself. She is tallowy, obese, complaisant. She rarely goes anywhere, and yet she leaves a sort of aristocratic trail wherever she has been. She will accept if I tell her to; she always gives in to me, though in her sluggish way I know she thinks me objectionable. Poor Jane is a perfect goose, and yet I dote on her. She is such a dear, consistent, inoffensive, companionable goose, don't you know? Claire, your dinner-party is entirely arranged."

"I am afraid not," said Claire, dubiously.

The next day she and Mrs. Diggs concocted the invitations together. On the day following, the two ladies whom they had asked each sent a courteous, conventional refusal.

Mrs. Van Horn gave no reason for her refusal. Mrs. Arcularius mentioned a previous engagement as the reason of her non-acceptance.

"You see," said Claire, to her fallacious counselor, "our ladies are not obtainable after all."

She was secretly chagrined; but Mrs. Diggs showed herself openly so. "It is too bad!" declared the latter. "I've a lurking belief in the authenticity of Mrs. Arcularius's previous engagement. As for Cornelia, I suspect pique at your not having been to visit her. But we shall see what we shall see, regarding Mrs. Van Horn. Of course our little dinner is ruined. You must preside as the only woman. Claire, and I don't like it charmingly. But I shall drop in upon Cornelia to-morrow, and try to sound the unfathomable."

Mrs. Diggs did so, and on the afternoon of the same day she sought out Claire, filled with her recent exploring skirmish.

"She received me, my dear Claire, with a great deal of high-nosed graciousness. I hadn't been three minutes in her presence before I felt that her cold, serene eyes were reading me through and through. She mentioned you herself; she made it a point to do so. She spoke of you as that pretty young woman whom Beverley used to know. Then she recollected that you had asked her to dinner. 'But of course I could not accept,' she said, with her best sort of ducal look. 'I do not really know your friend. I have met her only once, and then for a few minutes.' She wanted to change the conversation after that; she has vast tact in the way of changing conversations; great leaders like herself always have. But I would not put up with that at all. I am usually a good deal awed by Cornelia. But I made up my mind not to be awed to-day at any hazard. I reminded her that she had sought to know you and asked you to visit her. I showed her that I would not stand her delicate rapier-thrusts. I swung a bludgeon, and I flatter myself that I swung it rather well. I told her that she had given you a perfect right to invite her. I told her that you had treated her with unusual courtesy, and that instead of leaving a slip of meaningless pasteboard with her footman, you had resolved on the more honest and significant civility of asking her to dinner. Moreover, I added, the fact of her brother having been your most intimate friend had rendered, to my thinking, the civility a still more kindly and genuine one."

"You must have made her very angry," said Claire, with a peculiar fleeting smile.

"Angry? She was in a white heat. She could never be in a red one, don't you know, she is so constitutionally placid and chill. She replied that you had actually attempted to offer her patronage, and that your effort had amused her not a little."

"Did she say that?" questioned Claire, with a certain quick eagerness. "Then I was right at first. She had some unpleasant purpose in wanting me to visit her."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Diggs; "you never suggested such a thing before!"

Claire had grown very grave and calm again. "Did I not?" she said. "Well, I had supposed it. It was a sort of fancy."

Mrs. Diggs took one of Claire's hands and held it, at the same time giving her an intent look.

"You're keeping something from me," she said. "Yes, Claire, I know you are. Did Beverley Thurston ever ask you to marry him?"

Claire colored to the roots of her rich-tinted tresses. She tried to draw her hand away, but Mrs. Diggs still retained it.

"He did!" exclaimed her friend. "Your complexion tells me so! Everything is explained now. You refused Beverley. Yes, my dear, you refused him. And she somehow got wind of it. Perhaps Beverley told, or perhaps his complexion, like yours, divulged secrets, don't you know? . . . And yet, on second thought, Beverley's complexion could do nothing so expressive; it is too battered and care-worn; its capability for blushing is entirely null. . . . No, he told her. And she has not forgiven you, and never will. Her monstrous pride would not permit her to do so. I understand everything, now. You remember what I told you about her clannish feeling — how she loves to quietly exalt her family name? . . . Ah, my dear Claire, you have committed, in her eyes, the great unpardonable sin. I was right; I felt it to be in the air that you and she would prove enemies. I begin to think myself a sort of haphazard sibyl; I divined what would happen, and it has happened. You have presumed to refuse her brother, and Cornelia knows it. Prepare to be crushed."

Claire lightly tossed her graceful head, and her lip curled a little as she did so.

"I am not prepared to be crushed," she said. "Mrs. Van Horn has spoiled our prospective dinner-party, as regards ladies, but she has not spoiled me."

"Delightful!" declared Mrs. Diggs, softly clapping her hands. "That's the spirit I like to see. The fight has begun; it's going to be serious. But remember that I am always your devoted auxiliary!"

The dinner took place. There were no ladies present except Claire herself. It was an extremely elegant dinner. Claire rose when coffee was being served and left the gentlemen together. She performed, so to speak, her unaided office of hostess with singular charm and dignity. And during the progress of the dinner she made a friend.

This was Mr. Stuart Goldwin. Everybody on Wall Street knew Stuart Goldwin. He had drifted into that stormy region of success about four years ago. He had so drifted from a remote New England town, and his speculative success had been phenomenal.

He was reputed to be worth at present a good many millions of dollars. He had acquired an enormous influence among his constituents; he was the reigning Wall Street king. He had none of the vulgarity which had marked a few of his immediate predecessors; he had always shown a full appreciation of his royalty, and the duties resultant from it. He had been admitted with singular promptness into the social holy of holies; he was hand in glove with what are termed the best people; he belonged to three or four of the most select clubs; his circle of acquaintances had rapidly become huge.

Women liked him as much as men. He was personally the type of man whom women like. His frame was tall and imposing; he wore a large, tawny moustache, which drooped with silky abundance below a delicately-cut nostril. His eyes were large, and of a soft, glistening hazel. His manners were full of a fascinating frankness. His age was about forty years, but he might have passed for considerably younger. Books had not fed his rapid and distinctive intelligence, for he had no time to read them; and yet he had caught the reverberation, as it were, of the best and newest ideas announced by the best and newest writers.

Claire thought him delightful. He, in turn, thought her even more than this. She was a discovery to him. He had never married, and he was fond of saying in his blithe, epigrammatic way, that half womankind was so enchanting to him, as to have made, in his own case, anything except the most Oriental polygamy quite out of the question. He had wit in no small store, but when he liked a woman greatly it was his most deft of arts to keep this in very judicious reserve, and employ it only as a means of subtly wooing forth the mental sparkle of her to whom he paid court.

Claire found herself vain, in a covert way, of her own conversational gifts, before she had talked with Goldwin more than twenty minutes. She would have liked to talk with him exclusively during the dinner, but her two other guests were persons of importance who ought not to receive her impolitic neglect. She managed matters with tact and skill. Everybody thought her charming when she glided from the dining-room, in decorous retreat before that little anti-feminine bayonet, the after-dinner cigar. She had made a distinct success. She felt it as she sat in the drawing-room, waiting for the gentlemen to ascend and join her.

Goldwin had not deceived her. She read him with lucid insight. She saw him to be imposingly superficial; she perceived him to be a man whose polished filigrees would ring hollow at so much as one sincere tap of the fingernail. He was agreeable to her, but not admirable; he captivated, but he did not dazzle her. She compared him with Beverley Thurston, (never thinking to compare him with her husband), and noted all the more clearly his lack of genuine and manly magnitude. He came and joined her before any of the other gentlemen. His face was a little flushed from the wine he had taken, but with no unbecoming suggestion of excess.

"I couldn't stay away from you," he said, sinking into a happy, half-lounging posture on the sofa at her side. He was faultlessly dressed, in garments that seemed to accept every bend of his fine-moulded figure without a wrinkle of their dark, flexible surface. "Your husband smokes the nicest sort of cigar, but he has another possession that seems to me vastly superior. Then he broke into a mellow laugh, and waved one hand hither and thither with an air of mock explanation. "I allude to this beautiful little drawing-room," he continued.

His mirthful, side-long glance made Claire echo his laugh. "I will tell Herbert how much you like it," she said; "He will be so pleased to know."

"Pray do nothing of the sort!" he said with a good deal of comic seriousness. "I should never forgive you if you did. Husbands are such oddly jealous fellows. There is no telling what innocent little outbursts of esteem may sometimes offend them."

Claire thought the time had come for a decisive parry in the parlance of fencers. "Oh, Herbert is not at all jealous," she said, measuring the words just enough not to make them seem out of accord with her bright smile. "He has never had the least occasion to be, I assure you."

He fixed his eyes with soft intentness on her sweet, blooming face. "Never?" he questioned, quite low of tone.

"Never," she answered, gently laconic.

"But he might take some stupid pretext. . . . who knows?"

"Oh, if he did I would soon show him the stupidity of it. We understand each other perfectly."

They talked on for at least half an hour. The other gentlemen remained below. Goldwin made no more daring complimentary hazards. Their converse turned upon social matters—upon what sort of a season it would be—upon the coming opera—upon the nature of New York entertainments—upon the men and women who were to give them. Claire made it very plain to him that she wanted to enter the gay lists. She at length said:

"Do you know Mrs. Van Horn?"

Goldwin laughed. "Why don't you ask me if I know the City Hall," he said, "or the Stock Exchange? Of course I know her."

"Do you like her?"

"Nobody ever likes her. Who likes statues?"

"People sometimes worship them."

"Oh, she is a good deal worshipped, if you mean that."

Hollister and his two remaining guests now appeared. Claire re-welcomed both the latter gentlemen with beaming suavity. They were both important personages, as it has been recorded. They had both important wives, to whom they repaired a little later, and to whom they loudly sang praises of Claire's loveliness. The remarks of each took substantially the same form, and the following might be given as their connubial and somewhat florid average:

"That fellow Hollister's wife, you know. The man I dined with to-night. Didn't know he had a wife? Well, you'd have known it if you had been there. She's a splendid young creature. Handsome as a picture, and good style, too. By the way, Stuart Goldwin was there; you know how hard it is to get him. I shouldn't wonder if these Hollisters were going to make a dash for society soon. Now, don't repeat it, my dear, but the fact is, this Hollister can be of considerable service to me in a business way. There's no use going into particulars, for women never understand business. But . . . if anything should occur—any card be left, I mean, you may be sure what my wishes are. . . . Oh, of course; look sour and refuse point blank. Bless my soul, when did you ever do anything to help along my interests? You'll spend the money fast enough, but you won't turn a hand to help me make it. All right; do as you please. Hollister is to-day the most rising young man on the Street. There's a regular boom on him. He's got Goldwin for a friend. You must know what that means."

Both ladies did know what it meant. Both ladies had looked sour, but both in due time entertained their afterthoughts.

They were ladies of high fashion, each prominent within an exclusive clique. They were not powerful enough to indorse any new struggler for position; their own right of tenure was not unassailable. They dreaded this Mrs. Hollister, as it were, but they secretly resolved that it would be folly to ignore her. Meanwhile a certain interview, held by Stuart Goldwin with a certain lady of his acquaintance, was of quite different character. Goldwin did not reach the house of Mrs. Ridgeway Loe until some time after ten o'clock. It was an exceedingly pretty house. Its drawing-room, though as small as Claire's, must by comparison have put the latter completely in the shade. It was an exquisite artistic commingling of all that was rare and fine in upholstery and general embellishment.

Mrs. Ridgeway Loe, too, was in a manner rare and fine. She rose from a deep cachemire lounge to receive Goldwin. She was dressed in crimson, with a great cluster of white and crimson roses at her breast. She pretended to be annoyed that he should have presumed to come so late. She had the last French novel in her hand, pressed against her heart, as though she loved its allurements and disliked being thus drawn from them. Goldwin knew perfectly well that she had expected him, that she was very glad he had come.

He often wondered to himself why he did not ask her to be his wife. She was passionately in love with him; she had been a widow almost since girlhood. She had a great deal of money, for which he cared nothing, and a great deal of beauty, for which he could not help but care. She had almost seriously compromised herself by allowing him to show her attentions, where intimacy, in the judgment of the world, should long ago eitheir have ceased entirely or else have assumed matrimonial permanence.

Yet she was a woman who could, to a certain degree, compromise herself with impunity. Her connections were all people of high place. She was distantly related to Mrs. Diggs and nearly related to Mrs. Van Horn, who felt toward her that fondness that may exist between a queen and a lady-in-waiting. Apart from this, she was a social dignitary. Her artificiality was more plainly manifest than that of Goldwin, and it had become a commonplace among her friends to say that she was affected.

But she had made her affectation a kind of fashion; other women had so liked the peculiar flutter of her lids, the drawl of her voice, the erratic movements and extraordinary poses of her body, that they had imitated these with disastrous fidelity. She said clever, daring, insolent, or rimable things all in the same slow, measured way, and generally managed to leave an impression that a fund of unuttered experience and observation lay behind them. She was prodigiously pious for one of her pleasure-loving nature.

Her charity was liberal and incessant. She trailed her

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884.

West Zorra.

The following is the monthly examination Report for March for S.S. No. 1, Fourth Class—Allie Sutherland, 96 per cent., Violetta Harris 78, Clara Bennett 70, Robert Walker, 55. Third Class,—Maggie Walker 79, Ollie Hossack 68, Fred Thornton 60, Maud Walker 50. Second Class—Willie Dodge 69, Stella Walker 68, Lizzie Sutherland 50.

Thamesford.

Among our Thamesford items on the 3rd inst. there appeared a paragraph tending to hurt the feelings of a respectable resident of the vicinity, Mr. Wm. Smith. The item in question escaped our notice in the hurry of preparing the paper for the press, and we did not see it until our attention was called to it ten days after. Had we noticed it before going to press it most assuredly would not have appeared. As it is we regret its publication. Despite the utmost care items of this nature from correspondents will creep in. We have frequently cautioned our correspondents against such writing and we hope it may not occur again.—EDITOR CHRONICLE.

Salford.

The following is the standing of the first six pupils in each class for the month of March—names given in order of merit: Fourth Class—Delena Harris, Mattie Stockdale, Hettie Dunphy, John Grant, Eugene Lawrence, Annie Stockdale. Senior Third—Florence McKeand, Mattie Smith, Emerson Hunt, Maggie Naylor, George Harris, Mary Wilson. Junior Third—Lizzie McKeand, Ernest Dutton, Minnie Gregg, Herbert Piper, Willie Hogg, John McCarty. Second Class—Kate Wilson, Edith Harris, Chas. Clark, Ella Gregg, Chas. Mitchell, Chas. Kennedy. First Class—Bertie Mayberry, Ethel Foster, Maud Smith, Adam Mc Keand, Kenneth Grant, Bertie Dunphy. Class A.—John Allan, Ada Jolliffe, Jos. Schwerer, Fannie Fell, Robert McGill, Annie Mayberry.—WM. COPELAND, Master.

Avon.

Mr. John Johnson sowed wheat on the 14th inst.

Mr. Archie Reid, of Aylmer, is visiting his brother William, of this place.

G. A. Whaley has sold his farm on the 5th con., North Dorchester, consisting of 100 acres, to Mr. Silas Lucas, for $7,000.

The cheese factory commenced business last week.

The sugar season seems to be over for this year. Nearly all the farmers in this section have gathered their buckets.

As a couple of sons of Jas. Smith were leaving Avon last Saturday, the horse which they were driving became unmanageable, and they reined it into the ditch, upsetting the buggy, smashing the fills and dash. The boys and horse escaped without any injury.

Dereham.

Council met at Culloden on the 7th inst., in regular adjourned session, all the members present, the Reeve in the chair, minutes of former session read and confirmed. The following acc'ts were presented: W.T. Scott, 232 loads gravel, $14.50; J. H. Reid, clearing obstructions out of Reynolds Creek on N. ½ of lot 28 in 6 con. $2.25, on S. ½ lot 26 in 6 con., $4.50, and on S. ½ lot 27 in 6 con $6.50; petition from R. McArthur and five others asking assistance for Mrs. Bolton (an indigent); James Burn applyed for compensation for one sheep killed by dogs, valued at $18.00, Wm. Ryan proved the same; F. Hendershot had one killed valued at $8, Lewis Potter proved the same; Mr. Turner asked for an outlet across the 8th con. line to the Clear Creek; John H. Reid asked for a commissioner to be appointed to take charge of the Corrie Drain. On motion the first sitting of the Court of Revision was appointed to be held at Mt. Elgin on the 28th day of May. Orin Simmons was appointed commissioner to overse the Corrie ditch, and Mark Grandy the south branch of Clear Creek. On motion the Clerk was instructed to notify the council of South Dorchester to pay over to this municipality the assessment for the improvement of the Clear Creek as assessed against the municipality of South Dorchester; a by-law was passed for paying a bonus of 30 cents per rod to parties substituting wire for board or rail fences at points approved by the council on the public highways running North and South in this Municipality. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—James Burn, 1 sheep killed by dogs, $10.50; F. Hendershot, 1 sheep killed, $5.83; Mrs Bolton, (an indigent), $5.00; Mark Grandy, rent for Mrs. Weston, $5.00; John Reid, for clearing out Reynolds Creek, $13.25; Clerk's quarterage, $60.00; James Williams, 253 loads gravel, $15.80; Wm. Nancekivell, 1 sheep killed by dogs, $2.66; Wm. Shelton, for the benefit of Mrs. Fell, $10 00; Mrs. Bulwer, $10.00; Mrs. Weston, 10.00; W. T. Scott, 232 loads gravel, $14.00; John Hansford for keep of the boy Hawkins, 21.00. Council then adjourned.—GEO. LISH, Clerk.

North Oxford.

Council met on Monday, the 7th April, at the residence of the clerk. Council opened 11 o'clock, a. m. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting of Council read and signed by the Reeve. Anslam Munday made application for compensation for nine ewes and one buck killed by dogs. On monition, moved and seconded, the Reeve signed orders to pay the following accounts: Anslaw Munday, compensation for 9 ewes and 1 buck killed by dogs, $56.66; C. R. Patience, $3.63; Cheese Mfg. Co., for polling place for Provincial Election, $4.00; Treas. of Temperance Hall for polling place, $4.00; Charles Sifton, for repairing culvert on 1st con. line in 1883, $2.50; George Mattheson, for 28 loads of gravel, $2.24; George Bott, for 30 ½ loads of gravel for Gov. Road, $2.44. Gordon H. Cook and Thos. Brown, Esq's., heard before Council in reference to granting aid towards the Agricultural Society of North and West Oxford and the town of Ingersoll. Moved by Mr. Nelles, seconded by Mr. Ruddick and resolved, That the application to grant aid to the Agricultural Society of N. & W. Oxford and Ingersoll, be laid over for further consideration and call a special meeting of the Council and communicate the result to the president of the society.—Carried. Dr. J. McWilliams' account for medicine furnished to James O'Brian, laid before the Council and read. On motion, moved and seconded, the account of Dr. J. McWilliams was not entertained by the Council. On motion, moved and seconded, By-law No. 156, for appointing officers was passed and the following officers appointed: Poundkeepers—Enos Stanton, Stephen Palmer, James Karn, Richard Day, William Irwin; Fence Viewers—James Ruddick, Donald Hutchinson, Adam Gordon William Hayes, John Bowie, Solan C. Martin; Overseers of Highways—Richard Day, Thomas Hogg, George Dundass, Benejah Leahi, John Judge, James Clendenning, Matthew Day, William Irwin, Benj. Minkler, William Webb, Thomas Ovens, Jacob Holmes, James Simpson, John Elliott, Russel Day, Alex Muir, James Gunn, Robert Kerr, Robert Chapman, Joseph Wickens, jun., Edward Chapman, Peter Perrie, Enos Stanton, George Raymond, James Patterson, George Montgomery, James Karn, Levi German, Albert George, Joseph Sandick, Nicholas Dunn, Thomas Sinclair, Brian Connolly, Michael Dunn, Kenneth Sutherland, Stephen Palmer, Thomas Sandick, Thomas Palmer, Anslaw Mundy, William N. Galloway, William Hayes. Andrew Dunn James Chapman, John Henderson, Thomas Downing, Henry Holden, William Youngs, John Harrison. On motion, Council adjourned until Monday the 26th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. The Court of Revision of the assessment roll to be held on the same date.

ABM. HILLSDON, T'p. Clerk.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

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

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

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

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.—Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Chewing Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it, since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93vy.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

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

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

BAILEY HARRISON'S VINDICATION.

Testimonial from His Late Fellow-Townsmen.

Under the heading "H. Bailey Harrison," the Tilsonburg *Observer* gives the following:—As the reader will have inferred from the heading of this article that the *Observer* is about to speak about a personal matter which has, we may say, become national property through the agency of an Associated Press dispatch, published in all the daily papers on Monday, it will not be necessary to enter into preliminary details. It will be enough to say that the Associated Press dispatch which caused so much excitement in Tilsonburg, and which branded Mr. H. Bailey Harrison, of this town, as a defaulter and falsifier of accounts, is malicious and untruthful. In this dispatch it is stated that Bailey Harrison's defalcations amount to $30,000, and that he took from $10,000 to $15,000 away with him. This is scandalously untrue. The losses of the bank by bad speculations spread over the whole of its life do not amount altogether to more than the smallest sum mentioned, and all can be accounted for legitimately (including Mr. Harrison's overdrawn account); and Mr. Harrison did not take a dollar of the firm's money away with him. As a matter of fact, he sold his dogs to pay his personal indebtedness to the merchants of Tilsonburg, and when he left town he borrowed money to take him away. The fact is that he could have remained in Tilsonburg with perfect safety, as his only crime was one that is common to many men doing a good business—he lived beyond his means. The business having got into difficulties, want of moral courage caused him to leave rather than stay and meet the difficulties as he should have done. A plain proof of the untruthfulness of the story that he stole nearly $15,000, etc., is found in the fact that he spent Wednesday and Thursday of this week in Tilsonburg and appeared publicly on the streets. It is almost needless to say that he was warmly welcomed by all the business men and citizens of every degree in the town. What ever Bailey Harrison's faults may be, and they are many, perhaps—most of them being comprised in that category which is considered most venial and most easily pardoned—he is liked and trusted by the people of Tilsonburg. We trust that he will take the measures he is contemplating to vindicate the integrity of his character, which has been so maliciously and untruthfully attacked. While he was here he procured copies of the several papers that published the libel, and, we understand, proposes to begin proceedings against them. The estimation in which he is held by the business men of Tilsonburg, who know all the circumstances of the case, is shown in the following testimonial sent by them to Mr. Harrison on the 30th ult.:

TO H. B. HARRISON:

DEAR SIR.—We, the undersigned business men of Tilsonburg, having a grateful recollection of benefits received while you conducted the banking house of Harrison & McTaggart in this town, and having learned with regret that you have decided not to return here, take this method of expressing our sorrow for the business misfortune that has caused your departure from our midst, and our sympathy with you in your loss of position and influence consequent upon that misfortune. Though we know you must have committed some errors in business, we know that others, supposed to be abler men than yourself, have committed even greater errors. From our intimate knowledge of your career, we know that your belief in the business possibilities of Tilsonburg, and your desire to foster and advance them, has been the chief cause of your business losses. We also believe that had not your business been almost forcibly closed through the jealousy of a rival institution you might have worked out of your difficulties, and your house would still have continued to aid struggling and enterprising business men. We feel most acutely that the stoppage of Harrison & McTaggart's banking house is one of the greatest misfortunes that has overtaken the business men of Tilsonburg for many years.

For these reasons we take this method of voluntarily expressing our sympathy with you in your misfortune, and we trust that some day in the near future you may be enabled to resume business among us.

Tilsonburg, Ont., March 29, 1884.

The above was signed by 84 names, including all the prominent business and professional men of the place.

THE CINCINNATI RIOTS.

Strong Charge to the Grand Jury—Anxiety for the Result of Their Work.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The court today gave the grand jury a strong charge in relation to its duties in inquiring into the cause of the riots. The jury is composed of the foremost citizens, and the result of their work is awaited with great interest. There is a marked difference in the conduct of criminal trials. There were three convictions and two pleas of guilty to-day. The juries required but a short time to agree upon their verdicts in the cases submitted to them.

THE NIAGARA FALLS TRAGEDY.

Vedder's Body not yet Recovered—No Solution of the Mystery.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 15.—It was reported to-night that the body of Thomas Vedder, who shot Van Rensselaer Pierson, and then jumped into the Falls had been recovered, but it proved to be false. The search is not being systematically prosecuted, although the reward has been increased to $200. Friends of James Vedder say that he is too dazed with grief to grapple with the situation. The report that two New York detectives had come to investigate the case is utterly without foundation. The family do not appear to want any investigation and another effort will be made on Tuesday at the inquest to keep James Vedder off the stand. One of the jurors said to-day: "We are going to stick to our determination to have all the facts we can get."

Coroner Elsheimer's friends are reproaching him on every hand for allowing Chief of Police Canfield to interfere with him in the discharge of his duty. The matter may be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. The popular belief grows stronger that Vedder left a note behind him. A significant fact was that there was crape on the door of Vedder's house as well as on Pierson's, and that would not have been done if the family had any doubt about the fact of the suicide.

Vedder made a new will about three moths ago, and, besides charitable bequests, made liberal provision for his relatives. The will covers over $100,000 worth of property. Some people now claim that both Pierson and Vedder committed suicide.

ROSS AND COURTNEY.

Conditions Under Which They Will Row.

This match is exciting unusual interest amongst the knights of the scull, and the articles of agreement provide that Nagle and Pilkington shall place in the hands of some responsible person, to be selected by Ross and Courtney on or before May 24, 1884, at 6 p.m., the sum of $2,500, "which said person or persons is or are hereby authorized to pay over to the winner of a certain boat race between said parties, to be rowed on Oak Point course, New York, on or about the 30th day of May, 1884, in accordance with the decision of the referee of said race, the sum of $2,000, and to the loser $500." It is further agreed and mutually understood, that both Ross and Courtney agree to row a fair, square race for the money, and guarantee to be on the premises at Oak Point on or before May 24, 1884, six days before date named for race, and there remain until after said race has been rowed, Pilkington and Nagle agreeing to furnish them suitable accommodations during that time. It is also agreed and understood that Pilkington and Nagle reserve the right to make any such alterations in the agreements as may be necessary for the convenience or comfort of the public.

The race to be three miles, one and one-half miles and return, to be rowed on the Oak Point course, New York, on Friday, May 30, 1884, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock p.m. To start from boats anchored twenty-five yards apart and turning stake-boats moored twenty-five yards apart one and one-half miles from starting-point.

FOREIGN NEWS.

OLD TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPTS.

LONDON, April 14.—Dr. Harkavy, of the imperial library, St. Petersburg, claims to have discovered some very ancient Hebrew manuscripts, which contained portions of the Old Testament, chiefly from the prophets. The manuscripts were bought by their present owners at Odessa from a Greek sailor hailing from Rodos. They consist of 30 rolls of vellum. Following the lamentations of Jeremiah is a poem on the fall of Jerusalem signed "Jacob, the son of Isaac." Dr. Harkavy thinks the manuscript originated in a colony of isolated Jews. He has not yet discovered any important variations from the received text.

THE TROUBLES IN THE SOUDAN.

The meeting of Sheikh Morghani with the followers of Osman Digna at Suakim failed to accomplish the desired object, owing to rumors that the rebels had captured the Egyptian station at the fifth cataract and that Khartoum had fallen.

Advices from Berber make no mention of the fall of Khartoum. The Bisharreen Arabs are plundering in the vicinity of Berber, and the Governor asks that even a small detachment of English troops be sent to the assistance of the town.

DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, April 15.—Col. Majendee, in a report on the recent dynamite attempts, says the agent used was lignin dynamite, a substance made in America, the manufacture of which is not licensed in England. A further proof of its American make he asserts is found in the fact that slabs of the material have been discovered, the paper wrappings of which were marked "Atlas Powder Co." He says the clocks used in the machines are also of American make, and the pistols were of a type common in America. He shows lignin dynamite was a component of the infernal machine imported in the Malta from Bavaria in 1881, it was the agent of the explosion in Possil Park, Glasgow, and at the office of the London *Times* in 1883, that it was a component of the machine found in Liverpool in April, 1883, and of the cartridge found in Primrose Hill Tunnel January last.

FLOGGING DYNAMITERS.

A correspondent writes to the *Times* suggesting flogging convicted dynamiters.

The men arrested at Birmingham Sunday, while lounging near Egan's house, have no connection with the Fenians.

SEARCHING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 15.—Owing to information obtained through the recent arrest of Fenians in England, an English inspector is coming here to search for dynamite conspirators.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Princess Victoria of Hesse and Prince Louis of Battenberg, is fixed for April the 30th. The Queen will attend, but she has given orders that there shall be an entire absence of festivity. The couple will come to England to reside. They will occupy Sennicote House, near Chichester. The Queen gives the Princess a large private dowry.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

A London cablegram says the depression in English shipping has become extreme. The ports are crowded with destitute and suffering sailors. In Shields alone there are 4,000 seamen out of employment. A hundred steamers are lying idle on the Tyne. Ten thousand laborers in the Tyne ship-yards are out of work, and as many more in the Sunderland ship-yards. Business is slack in the yards along the Clyde, but so far there has been less suffering than in the other ship-building localities.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, April 15.—The Emperor William, it is reported on good authority, has entered a state of pronounced dotage. He has become abnormally suspicious of every person surrounding him, and constantly exhibits a childish eagerness to be before the public in imperial state, and to perform royal duties. His mania renders him almost intractable to the attending physicians. They find themselves compelled to resort to all kinds of subterfuges in order to deceive their patient into accepting the discipline absolutely necessary in his present enfeebled condition. It is said that one of the principal medical advisers of the Emperor has been ordered by him into disgrace because the prudent doctor in the excess of his zeal, found himself compelled to resort to a white lie, for the purpose of preventing his Imperial majesty from imprudently enjoying a drive when too weak to bear the exercise. The doctor on the occasion referred to induced the Kaiser to spend the day in-doors by misrepresenting the state of the thermometer and the barometrical indications outside. William did not discover the deception until the next day, when he learned from a non-posted visitor that the weather of the previous day had been simply delightful. This information made the Kaiser furious, and he at once forbade the offending doctor to ever enter the Imperial presence. The fact that such deceptions as the above are found necessary by the court physicians, and that the order of expulsion is secretly ignored, indicate plainly how far advanced is the old Emperor's childishness.

Of course the authorities officially deny that the aged Emperor is seriously ailing, and busy themselves in making many official declarations that he is rapidly recovering. But all these official announcements may be set down as attempts at statecraft to hide the disagreeable truth, which is, that the Emperor is far on the dangerous side of the line of decadence. He is at present suffering greatly from the insomnia that set in during the congestive chill which prostrated him last Tuesday, and which kept his attending physicians desperately engaged at his bedside all that night.

The employees of the Grand Trunk Railway are jubilant over the settlement of their dispute with the company. Thursday last was pay day, and all the hands were paid at the former rate of wages. It is stated that this step was only taken after much deliberation by the management.

The steamship Reliance, carrying the United States and Brazilian mails, has been wrecked off Bahia. The passengers, crew, and mails were saved, but the vessel and cargo, among the latter being one thousand bags of coffee, are a total loss.

Holmes and Brecken, the Halifax dynamiters, were brought up before the Supreme Court on Monday for sentence, which was, however, deferred by the judge pending the argument of a legal objection raised by prisoners' counsel.

The season of seeding in the North-West has begun. Had it not been for the wintry weather of last week a large portion of the seed would already be in the ground. The farmers in southern Minnesota and Dakota are at work, but a much smaller number in the north have begun the season's operations, owing to the unfavorable turn of the weather. To have put in one-third of the crop south of the forty-fifth parallel and five per cent. north of it is by no means an unsatisfactory record for the first third of April. It is estimated that the wheat acreage for Minnesota this year will be 2,800,000 acres, and of Dakota 1,500,000 acres, an increase of 200,000 acres in the former and 300,000 acres in the latter instance. Careful estimates place the amount of wheat in the hands of farmers in Minnesota and Dakota at 12,000,000 bushels.

The decline in price which many articles have suffered in the United States within the past two or three years is quite remarkable. Wheat, which is now selling in the New York market at about one dollar a bushel, sold at $1.55 at the beginning of 1880, and at $1.48 in 1882. Indian corn has declined in the same time from 75c and 70c a bushel to about 58c, and oats from 50c to 35c. Mess pork has dropped from $18.50 to $16.50 a barrel within a year; pig-iron now brings only $20 a ton, instead of $35, as formerly; steel rails, $34, instead of $90; copper, 14c a pound instead of 25c; lead, 4c a pound, instead of 5c; raw sugar can now be had in abundance at 5½c instead of 6c or 7c. And so with other commodities. Cotton and petroleum seem to be about the only things that have not shared the general depression.

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

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 85

BIGAMY.

A Dereham Man a Candidate for the Penitentiary.

John Speers was charged with having in the township of Dereham, on the 17th day of October, 1883, unlawfully married Elizabeth Emily Miners (daughter of Mr Cyrus Miners), having at the same time a wife living in the village of Ridgetown. Speers pleaded guilty and was sent for trial.

In this case an amusing thing was the reply of the prisoner to the question of the magistrate. The P. M. asked him if had any children by his first and legal wife. "Yes, sir answered the prisioner. "How many?" "One." "What is its sex?" asked Mr. McLean. "I don't know, sir; I never saw it," answered the prisoner with remarkable equanimity. They say it is a wise child that knows its own father, but this, evidently will be a wise father if he ever knows his own child after he gets out of penitentiary. According to his own statement he was married in Ridgetown about three years ago by Rev. Mr. Fryer to Miss Adelia Grimsell.

He was married in Dereham on the 17th of October last to Miss Miners by the Rev. Joseph Archer. Rev Mr. Archer's certificate which was put in as evidence, bore the signatures of two witnesses of the ceremony, viz.: John Miners and Lizzie Pickard. The prisioner, though not an unintelligent looking fellow, was too illiterate to be able to sign his own name to the evidence, and had to make his mark. His second wife, the one he deluded last, is a large fine looking woman. The evidence against the bigamist is so conclusive that there is no chance of his escaping a term in the penitentiary. His proper wife lives in Blenheim, Ont., near Ridgetown.—*Observer*.

TWO YOUTHS WHILE SKATING FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

Two youths employed at the Fur Fort,
Resolved to have half day of sport;
From Jasper House in the far north,
For game they joyous issued forth;
The Factor of the Hudson Bay
Granted them a few hours play,
And it was in cold winter time,
When thick on lake was glassy rime,
But beneath o'er all their route,
They saw below big speckled trout;
With hatchet ice they did clear,
And the beautious trout did spear.

For they were longing for a dish
Of this sweet and savory fish,
And they caught many too with bait,
For in the day it was not late;
But it was cloudy with snow storm,
Yet they saw the massive form,
While the hurricane did blow,
Of a fine noble Buffalo,
So they resolved to have a treat
Of the delicious Buffalo meat,
But he did on his haunches rear,
To their surprise it was a Bear.

The lake being smooth the youths did skate,
Resolved for to seal his fate,
A pistol shot made "grim roar,
And from him trickled drops of gore,
They round him skate and fresh blood drew,
When they at him the hatchet threw;
He chased one and then the other,
For men on skates did him bother;
But the bold Scottish lad McBeth,
Alas he nearly met his death,
When he so boldly did press near,
To probe him with the sharp fish spear.

For with fell swoop the paws of Bruin,
To him they almost did bring ruin,
But he so dexterously did skate,
That he was saved from horrid fate;
But now they skated back to fort,
For aid for to renew the sport;
They knew their game was no trifle,
So they secured a trusty rifle;
Returning he had fled to wood,
But they tracked him with his blood,
For they did not yet despair,
But that they would capture Bear.

They saw the elder bushes sway,
While he did force through them his way,
And heard the brushwood loudly snap,
Where he went through he left a gap;
They skated swiftly o'er the ice,
And was near brushwood in a trice;
Full soon the savage beast is slain,
With rifle bullet in his brain;
And now these hunters do take prade,
In skin as large as Buffalo hide;
For Indian stripped the skin of Bear,
And left the carcass in his lair.

—JAMES MCINTYRE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.
January 24th, 1884. 1555-481

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on LOT 27 CON. 2, DEREHAM, on

MONDAY, APRIL 21,

At one o'clock p m., the following: 6 first-class Dairy Cows, 2 Eight-year old Horses, 1 Lumber Waggon, 1 Democrat Waggon, 1 set double Harness, 1 set single Harness, 2 Cultivators, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Wheel Plough, 1 Gang Plough, 1 Cutting Box, 1 set Iron Harrows, 1 Reaper, 1 Roller, 1 set Bob-Sleighs, Quantity of Hay.

TERMS:—Sums of $10 and under, Cash; over that amount 6 months' credit on furnishing approved endorsed notes, without interest. Eight per cent. per annum off for cash.

JAS. BRADY, Auctioneer. JOSEPH RATH, Proprietor.
April 17th, 1884. 1577.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That large three-storey brick hotel, known as The "Albion," Embro, is offered for sale or exchange for farm or town property. It is one of the best paying hotels in the County; also 50 acres improved land in Hough ton Township.

For terms and particulars, apply to
C. GARNER,
Thamesford P.O
June 21st 1883. 1580f

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TINISON'S
—NEW AND—
Superior Canada Maps and Charts

As paying as any agency in the world. For full particulars, free, address, H. C. TINISON, Map Publisher, 388 Richmond St., LONDON, ONTARIO. 1591u

PATENTS.

INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C.
Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582

SOUTH RIDING OF OXFORD.

Notice of number of Applicants for License under the Crooks' Act, and time and place of meeting of License Board of Commissioners for the said South Riding Oxford.

The number of Tavern Licenses issued during the current year, is 35; and the number of Shop Licenses 5; Total 40.

Total number of applications for ensuing year is 37 for Taverns and 4 for shops; Total 41.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD

To consider the applications of those at present not under license will be held at the

Office of Board, in R. Vance's Building, Ingersoll,

—ON—

Thursday, the First Day of May,

Next, at the hour of one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the following applications, viz:

1st, The application of Mrs. A. H. Huntly for a license for the Huntly House, situated at Mt. Elgin, in the Township of Dereham.

2nd, The application of Mrs. Mary Bennett, for the Royal Hotel, in the Village of Beachville, in the Township of North Oxford.

THE MEETING OF SAID
LICENSE BOARD

To consider the applications of applicants at present under license, will be held on

Wednesday, 16th Inst.,

At the hour of one o'clock p.m., at the place above mentioned.

G. H. COOK,
License Inspector.
April 10th, 1884. 1596

NOTE LOST.

A note for $553, bearing 8 per cent. interest, made by Joseph Potts, in favor of Peter Kennedy, payable at the Imperial Bank, Ingersoll. Dated at Belmont, the 23rd day of January last. It is payable to order, and not endorsed. As payment has been stopped, parties are cautioned against negotiating the note.

PETER KENNEDY
Ingersoll, Feb. 27th, 1884. 1595c

325 Acres. | Fonthill Nurseries. | 325 Acres.

The largest in the Dominion.

SALESMEN WANTED

To begin work at once on Fall Sales.

Steady employment at fixed salaries to all willing to work. MEN AND WOMEN can have pleasant

WORK THE YEAR ROUND.

Good agents are earning from $40 to 875 per month and expenses.

Terms and outfit free. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,
1596-m Toronto, Ont.

THE
"Little Wonder."
Re-Opening!

Me and my father, my father and mé,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea.
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father ke'ps good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,
PROPRIETRESS
Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

I. COYNE

Directs the special attention of Housekeepers to his immense stock of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

Just received direct from the manufacturers in Scotland,

All Wool & Union Carpets

In the newest designs. Also direct from the manufacturers a large stock of the

Celebrated English Oil Cloths and Linoleums

In all prices and qualities, and in widths from half yard wide to four yards wide

All in want of Carpets, Lace Curtains & House Furnishings, will find the most complete stock in Ingersoll, at

I. COYNE'S.
Ingersoll, April 10, 1884. 1595

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

DR. FILLAN, Kingston — writes— "They supply to those with every derangement of vision,"
DR. HAMNET HILL, Ottawa — writes— "That he testifies to the optical skill of Mr. B. Laurance."
DR. RAND, Chief Supt. Edu., N.B. — writes— "I ten years suffered with pain in the eyes, glasses entirely"
DR. J. W. MACDONALD, — writes— "I have had many opportunities of judging of their excellent qualities."
DR. JENNINGS, V.P. Med. Asso., Can. — writes— "I will continue to refer them to my patients."
DR. MARSDEN, Pres. Coll. Phy's and Surg., P.Q. — writes— "Recommending him as a skilful, experienced and reliable practical optician."
DR. SLAYTER, Pres. Med. Coun., N.S. — writes— "Thoroughly well pointed in your profession."
DR. SEWELL, Dean Med. Fac., Laval — writes— "Where I see are required, consult Mr. Laurance."
DR. H. C. HERN, Chief of H.M. Med. Staff — writes— "I recommend you as a skilful optician worthy of patronage"
DR. TOBIN, F.R.C.S., Halifax — writes— "I cannot find words sufficiently complimentary"
DR. ALMOND, SENATOR — writes— "I believe you to be a thoroughly practical optician."
DR. G. STERLING RYERSON — writes— "I have pleasure in strongly recommending him as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence"
DR. C. E. MARTIN, Toronto — writes— "I have tried hitherto."
DR. SULLIVAN, President Med. Asso., Canada — writes— "Better satisfaction than any I have tried hitherto."

D. SECORD,
Chemist, Sole Agent for Ingersoll.
1597



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL
Great Sales of FARM LANDS
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.

LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.

The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.

No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.

Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.

With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding.

☞ No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to

James Brady,
Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent,
INGERSOLL.

MACKINTOSH & PETERS,
Land Agents, Etc., 29 Toronto St., Toronto.

March 20th, 1884. 1593

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, December, 1883. 1553r-m

NELLES & STEVENS
ARE SELLING
Six Pounds Tea for One Dollar.
14 lbs. Bright Sugar, $1.
TRY OUR 50 CENT TEA.
NELLES & STEVENS.
Ingersoll, March 27th, 1884.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

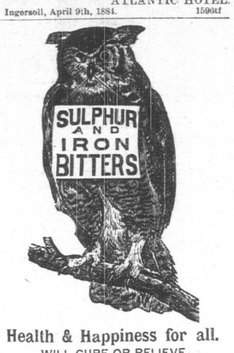
A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at

VANCE'S STORE,
Thames Street.
Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1580tf

SERVANTS WANTED.

Two Servants Wanted immediately. Good wages. Apply at the

ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Ingersoll, April 9th, 1884. 1590tf



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.

SEED GRAIN STORE.

McINNES'
SEED Grain STORE
On the Market opposite the Daly House,
KING STREET, INGERSOLL.

"GOLDEN DROP" SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.
SEED BARLEY.
SEED PEAS
SEED CORN
SEED OATS
TIMOTHY SEED
CLOVER SEED
HUNGA TAN SEED
MILLET SEED
AND ALL FIELD SEEDS.

Six carloads of PEAS, free from bugs, received this week for seed.

JOHN A. McINNES & CO.
Ingersoll, March 13th, 1884. 1592r

BECK.

HAVING
Bought out the Business
Lately carried on by
ROBT. YOUNG
We intend keeping always on hand a first-class selection of
FRUIT
OF ALL KINDS,
CANNED GOODS
Fine Confectionery.
OYSTERS
JELLYS, JAMS
Hermetically Sealed Goods, Etc.,
And hope by close attention to busines and
SELLING CHEAP
To merit the patronage of the public.
GEO. BECK.
Ingersoll, Dec. 20th 1883. 1580

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.
Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings
KNOWN AS
THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,
JAMES F. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ingersoll.
Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL
Having bought the Lumber belonging to the
Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER
And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Auction Sale—Joseph Rath.
China Tea House—T. J. Thornton.
Dry Goods—Hearn & Co.
Stationary—G. B. Fotheringham.
For Sale—G. A. Thompson.
Farm to Rent—Chas. Sifton.
Eggs for Hatching—Chas. Edward.
I. O. O. F. Anniversary and Concert.
Dr. Laurance's Spectacles—D. Secord.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

THE banks closed on Easter Monday but other business went on as usual. The day was delightful—a perfect sample of a spring day.

CHANGE.—P. W. Campbell has sold out his stationary and fancy goods business, (nearly opposite THE CHRONICLE Office), to G. B. Fotheringham. See adv.

A HYPOCRITE.—H. N. Warner, a prominent advocate of the Scott Act in this county, was arrested at Woodstock on Saturday for drunkenness and profanity.

BASE BALL.—A meeting will be held in McMurray's hotel on Monday evening next, the 21st inst., for the purpose of organizing a Base Ball Club for the season of '84 All interested are earnestly requested to attend.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. Parr, the popular young elocutionist of Woodstock, will fill the pulpit of the M. E. Church, Charles street, next Sabbath, April 20th, both morning and evening.

SOCIAL.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather last evening the oyster social at the B. C. parsonage was well patronize', and was a great success. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

THE Quarterly Meeting Service will be held in the B.C. Church next Sabbath afternoon. The pastor will preach and administer the Sacrament. In the evening the 5th lecture with diagrams on Bible History will be given.

FAST PASSING AWAY.—The past month has proved fatal to numbers of the oldest residents of this county. Scarcely a week passes but we are called upon to chronicle the deaths of some of pioneers of our county, who are rapidly disappearing.

GREAT LAND SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the great sale of lands to take place shortly. This is an opportunity which those having farms or other property to dispose of should not fail to take advantage of. James Brady, the agent for Oxford County, will give full particulars.

I. O. O. F.—The anniversary service of the Ingersoll fraternity will be held on Sunday evening next, at the Baptist Chapel, on which occasion Rev. Speller will preach. On Friday, 25th inst., a grand concert will be given in the town hall, which will be one of the best given by the Oddfellows. Look out for posters and further announcement.

THE STREETS.—The streets have been scraped. The work was done quickly and as well as might be expected while there was still ice in some of the gutters. The operation should be repeated a few weeks hence. Let's not wait until we are choked with dust before the necessary arrangements are made for watering the streets.

ACCIDENT.—A singular accident occured a short time ago to Mr. Geo. Tunks at Centreville. In cutting a tree near the telegraph line it struck the wire and rebounded striking Mr. Tunks a severe blow on the back of his head, completely stunning him and from the effect of which he has not yet recovered. We are glad, however, to see him able to be around again.

WIRE FENCING.—The Merchants' Union Flat Steel Barb Fence Co., of London, seems to be doing a rushing business. Among their numerous orders they have just received one from British Columbia for four tons of wire. This is for Yale Co., B. C., alone. This would show that this fencing is becoming popular a long distance from home.

A GOOD HOTEL.—The City Hotel, London, under the management of Messrs. J. & J. McMartin, is becoming more and more noted for its general home surroundings. To the farmer, as well as the business man, it presents all the attractions of a first-class hotel at reasonable rates, with obliging and courteous attendants. The dining room is particularly worthy of favourable mention.

THE Niagara Annual Conference of the M.E. Church is now in session at Strathroy. It commenced yesterday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. Reynolds, of this town, was to have preached the opening sermon, but is prevented by illness from attending the Conference at all. In the month of April, 1865, he was admitted on trial into this same Conference, held at the same place (Strathroy) with ten others, only one of which is now in the Conference, namely, Rev. J. S. Williamson, P. E. of the Hamilton District.

EASTER BEEF.—The display of Easter meat made by J. & G. O'Callaghan was worthy of the high praise which it received from all who seen it, so comprised a heifer (sister of Jumbo) weighing 1,750 lbs., bred and fed by Willard Karn, West Oxford. 1 two year-old steer, weighing 1,900 lbs 5 three-year-old steers, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs., bred and fed by W. Karn, W. Oxford. 3 veal calves, bred and fed by I. Small, Dorchester. 14 hogs. 4 spring lambs, bred and fed by Thomas Saddler, Dorchester. 4 sheep, from Geo. Adams, Stratford. Turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks, hams, bacon, corned beef, pickled tongues, sausages, headcheese, etc.

REPAIRING OF THAMES ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian congregations of this town having decided to occupy the Thames St. church as their place of worship, and the necessary repairs which have been in progress for some time, being about completed, the church will (d.v.) be re-opened on Sabbath 27th inst., when the Rev. H. M. Parsons, pastor of Knox church, Toronto, will conduct the opening services and will preach both morning and evening. Also, on Monday evening following, (28th inst.,) the Rev. Dr. Cochrane of Zion church, Brantford, will deliver his interesting new lecture, "Across the Rockies, through Salt Lake City and the Golden Gate to British Columbia" in the church under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the congregation.

EASTER CHURCH SERVICES.—The festival of Easter, commemorating the resurrection of our Saviour, is the most joyous celebration in the churches which observe the seasons of the ecclesiastical year, and special services are always held appropriate to the occasion. The services in St. James' church were of a particularly interesting and impressive nature. The music was of a high order, and the choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. Robinson, sang beautifully. The chants and responses were exceedingly well rendered. The "Te Deum" by Woodward and the Anthem "They have taken away my Lord," by Stainer, are worthy of special mention. Miss G. O'Grady, the organist, rendered some of the compositions of the old masters and contributed greatly to the beauty of the service. We congratulate Mr. Robinson and his supporters in their successful efforts in producing a class of music becoming the service of the Church of England.

THE R. C. CONCERT.—The concert given in the Town Hall on Easter Monday night in connection with the Church of the Sacred Heart, it is not too much to say, was one of the best affairs of the kind ever given in Ingersoll. The hall was filled to the doors by a large and appreciative audience, many occupying chairs, which had been provided for the occasion. The opening trio "Viva Hibernia," by Misses McDonald, Doty and Keating, was received with hearty applause. Mr. Skinner, of London, who possesses a splendid voice, sang several times during the evening and made a most favourable impression on this his first appearance in public here. Miss Roche sang "A Bird From O'er the Sea" very sweetly, also "My Pretty Zengeraella" receiving an encore. It will not reflect disparagingly on the others to say that Miss Lenora Clench, the child violinist, was the star of the evening. This was her first appearance before an Ingersoll audience, and the impression she made will be a lasting one. Each time she appeared she was rapturously encored, the audience seeming never to tire of the sweet strains of her violin. Her playing is indeed wonderful, more so when her youth is considered. Miss Clench may be certain of a warm reception whenever she again appears here. Miss Reidy is now well known to Ingersoll concert goers, having sang here before. It is sufficient therefore to say that she sustained her reputation on Monday night, receiving many encores. In response to the last of these she sang "Why I Left Old Ireland," which was received with loud applause. Miss Kilroy's singing was heartily applauded and encored. Miss Doty, always a favourite, was well received. Master Chas. Butler sang two comic songs which were encored. He sings well and possesses plenty of confidence. Miss McDonald sang "Terence's Farewell to Kathleen" in an excellent manner and was heartily applauded. The air "d'Isabella," by Miss Reidy, with violin obligato by Miss Clench, took the audience by storm, and they expressed their appreciation in the warmest manner. James Brady, Esq., occupied the chair and performed the duties of that position with his customary grace and to the satisfaction of all. At the close of the concert the Rev. Father Molphy made a few remarks, during the course of which he referred to the evident pleasant relations existing between the Roman Catholics and those of the Protestant faith. Father Molphy is to be congratulated on the great success of this the first public entertainment in connection with the Church of the Sacred Heart since the commencement of his pastorate in Ingersoll.

St. James' Vestry Meeting.

The annual vestry meeting of St. James' Church was held on Easter Monday.

The Rector appointed W. Robinson to act as vestry clerk.

The Rector elected H. Crotty as his warden for the ensuing year.

On motion Thos. Wells was appointed to act as the people's churchwarden for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wells having declined to act, the above motion was withdrawn by the mover and seconder, after expressions of extreme regret by various members.

On motion M. Walsh was appointed people's warden for the ensuing year.

Major Hipkin and H. Crotty were appointed lay delegates to the Synod for the ensuing year.

On motion Messrs. Underwood, Ferguson and H. Richardson were appointed to act as sidesmen, in addition to the following named gentlemen: S. King, Geo. Dennis, S. H. Young, Major Hipkin.

On motion C. C. L. Wilson, and A. N. Christopher were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

Moved by W. L. Underwood, seconded by H. Crotty, That the thanks of the vestry be and now are conveyed to Thos. Wells, Esq., for his liberal and tasteful gift of the frescoing of the chancel, and that this resolution be entered in the minutes, and a copy presented to Mr. Wells duly signed by the chairman and secretary.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. Noxon, seconded by Thos. Wells, and resolved, That this vestry desires to express its high appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Miss Payne, in connection with the church choir, and that the thanks of this meeting be extended to her in this behalf.

On motion the thanks of the vestry were extended to Messrs. W. C. Noxon and H. Wells, for the procuring of subscriptions for the purchase of the two handsome gaseliers in the chancel.

Moved by Jas. Noxon, seconded by Thos. Wells, That this vestry desires to express its high appreciation of the very efficient services rendered by the members of the church choir during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by H. Rowland, seconded by W. L. Underwood, and resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Ferguson, S. King, Jas. Noxon, Thos. Wells, M. Walsh, was appointed for the purpose of taking charge of the "purchase, debt," and "interest" on the parsonage, and to devise means for liquidating the same, on securing further names to the subscription list, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held in two weeks.

The meeting was closed with the benediction, to meet on the 28th.

Presentation.

On Tuesday evening the President, Sec., Treas., and office employees of the Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., Limited, met at their office, and presented Mr. E. C. Armand, who has been in the office for the past 15 months, and who is leaving for Arnprior, where he is going into business for himself in the grocery line, with an address and a handsome inkstand, gold pen, clock and calender. The presentation was made by Mr. John W. Shaver. Below we give the address and Mr. Armand's reply.

ADDRESS.

E. C. ARMAND, Ingersoll, Ont.,

DEAR SIR:—Allow us, hereby, to express our regret at your departure from our midst. Our acquaintance, though not of long duration, has been of the most pleasant nature, and, therefore, we cannot allow you to go away without taking with you some token of our esteem for you. We would ask you to accept this ink-stand and its accompaniments as a present from your employers and fellow clerks, and we trust that it may often remind you of the pleasant associations you formed while with us. It is the sincere wish of us all that the line of business you have chosen may be suitable to your taste, and that prosperity may attend your future engagements.

Signed in behalf of your employers and the office staff.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN W. SHAVER,
Shorthand Writer.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—With feelings of profound gratitude I beg to tender my sincere thanks to you for the kindness imparted to me in presenting me with this handsome gift. Indeed it was entirely unexpected, and I may add undeserved, by one whose stay amongst you has been of such short duration And on that account, kind friends, I shall prize this exquisite souvenir highly, not only for its intrinsic value, but for the many good wishes accompanying it. I feel grateful for the many acts of kindness extended to me on several occasions, but this present must event surpass all, and shall ever remain a green spot in my memory. And now that I am about to depart from Ingersoll to return to Arnprior, the place of my childhood, I shall not forget the many kind aquaintances formed in Ingersoll, especially my employers and office mates. I sincerely hope that every step that each and every one of you may take will be in the direction of prosperity and happiness. I also hope the time is not far distant when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you all once more. But if it should be our lot never to meet on this earth, I trust we will all meet in the realms of eternal bliss

Personal.

Mrs. John Christopher is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Cotton, at Mt. Forest.

Mr. Joseph Gibson, Post Master, left on Monday for Ottawa.

Mrs. T. A. Menhennick, who has been visiting friends in Michigan, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. (Rev.) John McEwen, of Toronto, formerly of Ingersoll, is the guest of Mrs. Middlemiss.

Mr. A. Prentice left on Tuesday for Georgia to look after his lumbering and naval store business and intends taking a trip through Florida before he returns.

Thomas Allison, son of the late John Allison, has accepted the appointment of Master of Machinery of the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company, at Deloro, Ontario.

At the closing of Knox College, Toronto, John McKay, B. A., of West Zorra, took a $50 prize in systematic theology, and J. S. McKay, M. A., an $80 general proficiency scholarship.

Thos. Jarvis, so well and favorably known to all the older inhabitants of Ingersoll, is spending a day or two with his brother-in-law, Thos. Hovendon. Mr. Jarvis is on his way to Chicago, where he expects to make his home for the future.

SMALL POX.—The emigrant woman who had smallpox in East Zorra is dead. There is no likelihood of the disease spreading.

THE LATE MRS. HACKETT.—The death of Mrs. Hackett, relict of the late Walter Hackett, which occurred a few days ago at the ripe old age of 81 years, deserves more than a passing notice. Mrs. Hackett was the next eldest sister of John Flaharty, of Dereham, she and her husband having emigrated from Ireland to this country about forty-four years ago, and moved to the 2nd Con. of Dereham, west of the Culloden gravel road, when there was scarcely a tree chopped in that locality. They endured very many hardships incident to those times, and raised a numerous family of five sons, three are in California, one in Pennsylvania and one in Michigan. The three sons in California hold prominent positions as captains of steamers near San Francisco, their names being familiar to all travellers who have visited that far off coast. Edward went there as early as 1861, John in 1866 and Walter, the youngest, followed in 1877. Mrs. Clarke of London, sister of Mrs. Hackett, still survives her, as well as her brother John who is yet a hale and hearty man. Walter Hackett enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, and at the time of Lord Dufferin's visit to Ingersoll, was presented by Mr. Chadwick (then Mayor) to His Lordship as a noted type of the genuine Irish settler of Canada, who by their industry and thrift aided by willing helpmates, had helped to turn our forests into well cleared farms and comfortable homes. Lord Dufferin welcomed Mr. Hackett very heartily and asked him many questions in reference to his place of nativity in Ireland, and also of the struggles and hardships attending the first settlers in this section of Canada. Many will recollect Father Boubat's remarks relative to Mr. Hackett at the time of his funeral in 1880, in which he showed his liberality and kindly bearing, also his devotion to the interests of his church, and all who knew His Reverence will say he paid no compliments where they were not deserved. This last year or two has taken from among us a great number of those who have borne the brunt of the battle of life, and when may we expect to find their like again. The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Hackett was much beloved by all her friends, over giving a good and pious example although death took away so suddenly and left us without a dear and loving mother, they feel happy in the thought that God, whom she so faithfully served here on earth, at last called her to her bright and eternal home. The bereaved friends were much comforted by the Sisters of Charity, of London. The same Sisters who devotedly attended at the dying bed of the husband of the deceased, gave again their comforting influence by their pious and charitable work.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

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

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

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Buy none but union work cigars. See posters for particulars. 79

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED! SCREENED!—Sold to the farmers for the purpose of growing flax this season, at Beachville, Thamesford and Embro flax mills. The undersigned will also rent good clean fields for the purpose of growing flax at each flaxmill.—JOHN H. BROWN. 95t

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

THE LAST SERMON

Preached By The Late Rev. W. W. Ross.

The late Rev. W. W. Ross preached the following sermon in the King Street Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, March 1st, being the last before his death.

The discourse was rather a conversation with parents, than a sermon, and was delivered when its author was in feeble health, but being the last pulpit exercise of one whose abilities were universally admired, it will be read with interest by many of our readers.

He took for his text Psalm 1-27-3. "Lo children are a heritage of the Lord."

I may say to those that were not here this morning, that the morning's sermon was based on the same text. The one thought we tried to work out, was the possibilities wrapped up within the child heritage. What may every child become; what it ought to become. To-night we take another thought, quite distinct, but in the same logical connection: *The process by which we are to develop the possibilities of their nature, making them worthy men and worthy women.* Now, before we settle down on the discussion of this subject, I will point you to a link binding them together. Turn to the 127th Psalm, and follow me a little while for the exposition. "As arrows are in the hands of a mighty man, so are the children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gates." Who are meant here, by children of the youth? These children, I take it, refer to the first born; the children of the youth of the parents; then in the course of years, when they have grown up and in their maturer state, are in their parents hands, "As arrows are in the hands of a mighty man," they are at once a gladness and profit to their parents. The first born children can be so trained as to be joy to the household. Now there are some who look upon children as incumbrances. I can remember how I began to cut out advertisements from the papers, of parents advertising their children for service, as they were an incumbrance to them. Children may become incumbrances to their parents if, on the part of the parents, there is lacking love and proper devotion and direction towards them, then of course they become so. Further, there may be in some extreme case, such a nature in the child, that in spite of the affections of its parents, it may become an incumbrance; but as a general rule it should not be so. Advertisements under that plea were becoming very common, till some satirical pen lashed it out of existence. I don't see how any person with a parental feeling, could lay down quietly his child before the public in such a manner. I would go out on the roads and break stones before I would advertise that I wanted a situation for my children, because they were an incumbrance.

Then they may become more; they may become a curse. I cannot conceive of any curse that is on this side of the world of terror, that is worse than this one. Did you never see a child so turned into a curse that the mother was prematurely laid away in the grave; a child that, because of its extravagance and prodigality, becomes such a drain upon the resources of the home as to bring it to beggary. But on the other hand, according to the teaching of the text tonight, the child may in every way be an acquisition to the home circle. Such a one is the man that hath his quiver full of them," "They shall be as arrows in the hands of the mighty man." The arrow was used as a weapon of protection, and also as a means of provision. If provision was needed, he went forth with an arrow in his hand; if defence was needed, he went forth with an arrow in his hand; therefore, children if rightly matured, instead of being like so many child arrows in the *heart*, may be arrows in the hand. They defend us and provide for us, when we cannot defend or provide for ourselves. Here we see is one glorious child heritage. Further, children of the household may be respected in their relationship to the public. "They shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate."

Bring before your mind, an ancient oriental city. There were two leading gates in it, one for ingress, the other for egress. A great deal of business was transacted in these gates, merchants traded, men bought and sold, justice was administrated, the judges of the city sat in the gates. Thus you see that the gates of an ancient oriental city were, on the whole, the most public part of the city. Now children may be so developed in their natures, that without shame they can take their places in the public, and stand as men erect, to the honour of their parents. This was in David's eye, that my child might stand among the great as well as the small, and not be ashamed. Suppose I have enemies, when they face my child in the gates, he will not cower, but he will stand firm within the gates. "They shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gates."

It is a beautiful figure, and to understand it aright, you must put yourself in the place of an orientalist. Now brethren, we are ready for the more immediate discussion of the subject. I see my ideal, the possibilities of my child heritage and the process by which I am going to bring them out, to make them worthy men and worthy women. First: consecration to God.

Now to take this child and make it what it ought to be, is the hardest work on earth except to make myself, what I ought to be. It is a harder thing to make ourselves right, as their natures are more pliable than ours. I am bound by east iron habits, it may be; but the next to myself, the hardest work is take a child, and make it all that it ought to be. Why, in some respects, it is easier to govern the Dominion of Canada, then it is to govern children. Now do you think God will leave us to do this work ourselves? Would he give me this heritage, and tell me to work it out myself, without giving me power to do so? I want my child to go up as a beautiful building, but "except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain who build it." I want my child, surrounded by danger as he is, to dwell safely in the City, but unless the Lord protect the City, it is vain. You cannot build or protect them right without God's help.

Again: I want my children to be fed. He that does not provide for his own household, is worse than an infidel. Says David, "They rise up early, and sit up late, eating the bread of sorrows" that their children might be fed and clothed. I may sow the seed, but unless the Lord give the sunshine and the shower, how am I to get bread? During these long severe winters, and the hard times, you may be beginning to think, how am I going to put clothing on these backs, and to procure the necessary food.

Why do you borrow trouble; does not God promise that every little mouth he has sent, will be fed? He feeds the young ravens when they cry. Again: "And so He giveth his beloved asleep." New rendering:—"So He giveth to his beloved in sleep." I have often heard farmers say, "my strongest reason for being a farmer is this:—Everything is growing when I am asleep. When the pofessional man sleeps, his business stops; while the merchant is sleeping, his profits cease; but to the farmer sleeping and the rain falls in the night, watering the soil and refreshing his crops. That was the very thing that was in the mind of the revisers; the Lord giveth to his beloved, while they are sleeping. "Thy bread and thy water shall be sure," you see that comes out of my covenant with God. I say, Thou hast given me a heritage; I enter into a covenant and say, I give it back again to Thee. Help me to provide for it.

God sends an infant into my home, a little builder but incomplete. The first thing to do, is to take it to God's house, and dedicate the little building to God, and ask God's blessing on every one employed in the building. We wondered, when at the third anniversary of Martin Luther's birth, at hearing how, at his birth, his father took him to a closet and solemnly consecrated him, saying:—"O God take my baby boy. Lord make my baby boy a performer in the church", and the next day he was consecrated. Now of course, that is what we ought to do whenever there comes a precious heritage to our house. Now some weeks ago, I preached a sermon on baptism. I am not a believer in the absolute necessity of the ordinance of sacrament and baptism; a man may get to Heaven without either, but at the same time I am bound to observe them both. Very well. The next question comes: Where should it be done? Of course you know my mind; I believe the place is, in the presence of the people of God, nevertheless, I don't say that God will not accept it in your homes. To me, the more excellent way, is the baptism in the church. Jesus came sixty miles from Galilee to be baptised by John in Jordon in the presence of the multitude there. The Jews went to Jerusalem in order that they might have their children circumcised in the sanctuary. Brethren when my child is given me, I want the sympathy of all God's people, in the bringing up of that child. Some say I don't care for your sympathy; I am going to look after my own household, without your sympathy. That was the reason I came here, to have my child baptised, because I wanted your sympathy. A vessel is about to start for a distant land; around its passengers are gathered affectionate friends to bid them a tender farwell, and wish them a happy journey. Here comes in the crowd, a solitary stranger, and steps on the gangway unnoticed. It is a sad sight. Others have had their friends to give them a cheering word of parting, but there wasn't one hand to clasp his, or one tongue to bid him Godspeed. But is it not sadder, when a child comes unwelcomed by its mother? As I have heard them say, "the little brat" when the little thing comes unwelcomed. Is it any wonder that so many young people "—tempted and tried strangers in strange places—go down in the dark waters of dissipation? Take this town, for example, I can take you to some places, even after all the work which has been done lately by the Army and the Churches for souls, and point you to the poor little heathens. O the power of Christian sympathy.

If you hav'nt had the little children baptised, send for some one, and give the little things the advantage of formal consecration to God.

Another point, is that of protection. We have spoken of consecration. I must protect my heritage from bad habits. It is said that a man is a bundle of habits, and they began when we were babes. To-day a habit is a playful kitten to a child, but after a while it is the savage brute that will hug it to death. Like the little brook sparkling and bubbling in the sunshine, it soon gathers force, as it grows wider and deeper, till at last it is a sweeping river, spreading desolation and death in its course. You let that child go on in its bad habits, through the years, and bye and bye you will see it mastered by its habits. Hence, the first thing to do is to deal with its habits. We must protect them from evil mates. Children must have their fellows. They must mix more or less with bad children in the public school. How am I to protect them from improper mates? I sometimes think my children are in danger of learning bad habits from the children of others and perhaps their children may be in danger of bad habits from my children. I have trembled when I have heard the bad stories which my children have picked up at school. What am I going to do? The only way is to train that child every morning in God's book, and keep the radical truths of purity in his mind. Then I must protect them from bad books. I think I am safe in saying that our children are destroyed more by bad reading then they are saved by good reading. There are 55,000,000 in Canada and the United States, and of these people there are men, women and children who never cross the threshold of a church from one year's end to the other, while the saloons, operas and theatres, are crowded every Sunday night. I say that the press is having a powerful influence in elevating the mind with Christian power. Although, I do not admit that it has more influence than the pulpit. The very sacredness of the pulpit gives it a stronger hold upon the persons within its reach. The press has a broader and more extended power. To-day you may have one million listen to the gospel while the press has ten million of readers. The various forms of bad literature, now so extensively circulated and read, conspicious among which are the Dime Novel, accounts of murderers executed, such as the life of Jessie James, etc., are to-day ruining thousands of our children. We want an Anthony Comstock in every town and city, to purge it from its vile literature. Another dangerous form is that of obscene pictures. The impressions made by these will come to the mind even upon the most solemn occasions, long after the person has learned to abhor them, just as a wound thoroughly healed often shows the scar to the end of life. Mind what kind of reading you put in your children hands. One novel, inflicted by bad reading may be healed, yet the scars will still be there. Then there is the question of amusements. I know that I get on narrow climbing here. We must have amusements. There is not a man in my church, however venerable and spiritual he may be, who can keep up power in a spiritual sense, without relaxation. Save me from the man that never laughs. The poet speaks of him as being fit for treasons, murders, &c. The greatest and noblest men we have ever had, liked to indulge in a laugh, but how much more does a little child. The little lambkin spends most of its time in play, but bye and bye we receive from it the rich golden fleece. Amusements must be harmless in themselves, and in their associations. Look at this beautiful grassy lawn, shaded by sheltering evergreens, and radiant with scented flowers fringing its green sward. A more charming place could not be imagined. But do you see that venomous serpent coiled amid its flowers. See this lovely arbor entwined with roses and sweet honey-suckle, but the hornets have built their nests therein, and although some amusements may appear very innocent and enticing, yet in them lieth the venomous serpent and stinging hornet. Cultivate your children, look after the wants of their minds, as well as their bodies, and thus cultivate their hearts.

I believe just as much in the conversion of a child, and in some respects more, as I do in that of a grown up person. Let us therefore cultivate this child heritage, and see what beautiful lofty characters we can build from it, for "Lo children are a heritage of the Lord."

The Bible and its Value.

PAPER II.

In our last paper we stated that science is a valuable assistant in proving the value of the Scriptures, especially in the matter of their authenticity. Many have doubted the genuineness of the historical record of the Bible, especially when it goes so far back as the early days of Chaldea & Egypt. Now, under the benign patronage, and controlled by the safe hand of Christianity, science comes to the rescue and renders valuable assistance. The Royal Geographical Society of England, has under way at present a scheme to dip up a portion of the foundation of the Red Sea, to find, if possible, among the *debris* the relics of Pharoah's host. No doubt the Society will be amply rewarded with tangible evidence of the story written by Moses. We think this discovery to be more than probable, by contemplating discoveries which have been made already. The ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii are ample proof of the statements of profane history concerning those cities, and it is equally true that the discoveries made by Layard on the site of Ancient Nineveh, not many years ago, and of Babylon too, are sufficient proof of the statements of sacred history concerning those cities of the Bible. The excavations of our times with their discoveries, form ample evidence to the thoughtful mind of the genuineness of the sacred book. The different M.S.S. in several important libraries to-day, written with the cuniform character of the Hebrew language, beautifully clasp hands with those hieroglyphical inscriptions found on many tablets among the ruins of Nineveh. The importance of this fact as an evidence in favor of the genuineness of the Bible history cannot be easily overestimated. It might be best, just at this point, to explain this idea to the mind of the common or more general reader. Suppose a case:—You are engaged in digging out earth for a cellar before putting up a building, you find an old sword bearing an inscription giving name and date of a soldier's life, you then enquire into the military documents of the country and you find a manuscript the same name and date recorded. You could then reasonably doubt the genuineness of the statement concerning such a soldier, while the M. S. and the inscription are in perfect keeping, one with the other. Well, so it is with modern discoveries concerning the very cities we read of in the Bible, and the ancient manuscripts yet extant. These are sufficient proof that the palmy days of those cities and the prophets were contemporaneous.

Take another fact. What explanation could be given concerning the present status of the Christian church in the world, outside of the moral power of the truths of the New Testament? None other. There is a reason why for everything, and all things important or unimportant have their individual history. Accept the New Testament history as being true, and all the pure and noble features of Christianity are at once explained. Deny it, and then compare Christian laws with the heathen, and what an inexplicable mystery appears in view. English history tells us that the Normans conquered that island in the 11th century, and that Saxon rule preceded the Norman, &c., &c.

Now, we have proof of these things in the English language, in dialects, and in laws. The same thing is true in American history, in reference to the different nationalities settling in different parts of the country. New England was settled by the Pilgrim Fathers; New York by the Dutch; Philadelphia by the Quakers; Maryland by the Roman Catholics; Virginia by the gentry of England, and Canada by the French. Now there are ample names, religious proclivities, customs, laws, literature, peculiarities and traditions, concerning each and all, proving the truth of received history of those places and people. How easy it is to identify Luther with the Reformation, and Wesley with Methodism, and George Fox with Quakerism, and John Knox with Presbyterianism. Quite easy. In like manner, the rise and progress of the Christian religion could only be identified with such a person as was Jesus Christ, and in harmony with New Testament history. The genius and conquests of Christianity in the world (not by battles with sword dipped in human blood) by the sword of Divine truth, conquering men and hearts by divine love, could have originated only by such a person as the Saviour of mankind. A thousand Solons and Socrates combined with all their powers could not begin to affect the world's mind like the teachings of the great Teacher. Only Christ Jesus, whose lessons of unapproachable beauty and finish are given in the gospels, and whose matchless love and mighty miracles are recorded in the New Testament, can account for the history of the Christian Era and for the present happy state of the Christian world.

ORANGES and oysters cheap. Oranges 25 cents per dozen at Book's fruit store. Sign big lamp. 80.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41

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

OXFORD TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Ingersoll.

The regular half-yearly meeting of the above was held in the High School building of this town, Wednesday and Thursday, April 9th and 10th.

After the business meeting F. W. Merchant, M.A., Head Master High School, Ingersoll, after thanking the members of the Institute for honouring him the second time with the office of President, delivered the President's address—subject, "The Teacher as a Student." We regret that owing to the late hour of receiving the report we are unable to give it this week. It will appear in next week's issue.

Mr. Griffin, of Woodstock H.S., then explained his method of teaching Algebra to junior classes, which was listened to with much interest.

The next speaker on the programme being absent, Mr. Dennis moved That the Institute discuss the advisability of having uniform promotion examinations throughout the county, which was carried. After many pertinent remarks by the members bearing upon the subject under consideration, the discussion was brought to a close by Mr. Deacon, whose experience enabled him to suggest methods of surmounting the difficulties presented. For lack of time it was resolved to drop the matter, giving the committee power to consider it at some future period.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reading was taken up by Mr. Burke, of Bright, who formed the Institute into a class and gave a practical lesson on the adaptation of the voice to the author's sentiment, which was entered into with much spirit.

Mr. Cole, of Norwich, then gave his method of teaching Composition to junior classes. Several teachers expressed their difficulties in teaching this subject, and the rough places were made smooth by hints from our worthy Inspector.

A very able address was delivered on vocal culture by Miss Churchill, Boston, Mass. The voice being the only medium through which we can reach the soul, the speaker showed clearly the necessity for its cultivation in order to convey sentiment. The statement made by her that reading is only speaking the author's sentiment was a strong incentive to the teachers for improvement in this art.

By request of the Institute, Miss Churchill recited "Shamus O'Brien," displaying great talent and ability, after which she was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

Prof. J. M. Smith, Woodstock College, gave a lesson and address on the Tonic Sol-fa system of teaching music, which was shown to be both simple and scientific.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute and many friends of education met in the town hall, where Dr. McLellan delivered an excellent address on "The Elements of Canada's Power." The talented gentleman's remarks aroused the feelings of patriotism in the hearts of his hearers, by whom he was loudly and frequently applauded.

THURSDAY SESSION.

Mr. Bryden, B.A., H. S., Ingersoll, gave an exercise in Drill and Calisthenics, illustrating his methods practically by the skilful evolutions of his class. This was followed by a short address, showing the necessity of cultivating the physical as well as the moral and intellectual powers of pupils.

The "A. B. C. of Arithmetic" was now taken up by Dr. McLellan, who clearly explained and highly recommended the system used in the Kindergarten schools of Germany, which cannot fail to call into action the reflective powers of pupils.

A discussion took place as to whether printing or script should be taught to junior classes. The leaders were Messrs. Carlyle and Oliver, respectively. Strong arguments in favour of each were brought out, after which a number of teachers gave their experience in the use of printing and writing in connection with elementary reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A business meeting occupied a few moments at the opening of this session.

Messrs. Oliver and Dennis were elected to the office of Vice-President and Sec.-Treas., which were made vacant by the retirement of Jr. Stock and Miss Gardiner from the profession. Mr. Beattie was placed on the Management Committee.

Woodstock was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

Dr. McLellan spoke for some time on Grammatical Analysis. He first gave many leading ideas and principles in teaching classification, then proceeded to analysis, which he explained so clearly that many difficulties hitherto met with in teaching this subject, were swept away.

Reading was again introduced by Mr. Burke, who gave a practical lesson in vocal culture. A drill on the vowels and other vocal exercises proved beneficial.

Dr. McLellan expressed himself pleased with the Institute, complimenting the members upon their ability and intelligence in dealing with the different subjects, and spoke for some time upon the necessity of these Institutes for mutual improvement. His affable remarks directed in a channel meant to lighten the hearts (not the pockets) of the teachers, will be long remembered. In the course of his remarks the Dr. passed many high enconiums upon our Minister of Education, who has risen from the lowest to the highest position in the profession.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the Dr., and a few appropriate remarks from the President, the Institute adjourned.

The Late Rev. Donald McKenzie.

DIED.—On Tuesday evening, April 8th, at the family residence, Ingersoll, the Rev. D. McKenzie, late pastor of Knox Church, Embro, in the 86th year of his age.

The Rev. Donald McKenzie was one of the old landmarks of this country. He was ordained in 1834, just 50 years ago, by the Synod of Ross. Dr. McDonald, the famous "Apostle of the North," presided on this occasion. Shortly afterwards Mr. McKenzie was settled in West Zorra, where he labored faithfully and with marked success for nearly 40 years. A remarkable feature in the history of the congregation to which he ministered so long is the large number of young men out of it who have entered the learned professions, and especially the Christian ministry. These are classified as follows:—29 clergymen, 21 doctors of medicine, 9 lawyers, and 1 high school teacher—in all 60.

Deceased was buried on Friday afternoon, his remains being conveyed to the cemetery in North Embro. Service was held in Knox Church, Ingersoll, and in Knox Church, Embro. Several clergymen were present, among whom were Revs. Murray, London; Munro, Embro; Cameron, Thamesford; McPherson, Stratford; McKay, Puslinch; Sutherland, Exfird; McDonald, Belmont; Ross, Brucefield; Silcox, Embro; Meldrum, Innisnich; Grant, Simcoe; Scratch, Embro, and Ross, Ingersoll.

Rev. Mr. Ross gave out the 23rd Psalm, which, he said, was the favourite one of the deceased in his last hours. Rev. Mr. Murray, of London, then read a portion of the 90th psalm, also the 1st Cor. from the 5th verse, and 7th chapter of Rev., from the 9th verse. Rev. Mr. McPherson led in prayer, and after singing a portion of the 53rd paraphrase, Rev. Mr. Munro, of Embro, read an appropriate address, a portion of which we give below:—

Our deceased and honored father, Rev. D. McKenzie, to whose dust we this day pay our last tribute and respect, whose memory will be dear and whose name will be fragrant in all our homes for many years to come, arrived in Zorra in August 1834. During the previous year, (1833) the Synod of Ross resolved to send a Missionary to labor among their expatriated countrymen in Canada, and Mr. McKenzie was asked to be their first Missionary. After much serious and prayerful conference with the committee appointed by the Synod, and with many private christians, Mr. McKenzie resolved to come to Canada. Accordingly in presence of the Synod of Ross assembled in Tain, in May 1834, he was ordained for the field by the Presbytery of Dingwall as a Missionary to Canada. The following June 1835, Mr. McKenzie became the pastor of a regularly organized congregation in Zorra, to which he faithfully ministered till it became manifest that age and infirmities

FARM AND DAIRY.

Rearing Calves.

In the feeding of calves, great forcing is often hurtful, and regularity and liberality are obviously the main factors in the growth and fattening of the animal. The foundation of the adult is laid in youth, and in these days of twelve-month mutton and two-year-old beef the rearing properly is a paramount consideration. When there is a large flow of milk and the calf left with the cow, she should be milked dry twice a day. It is better for the calf to be a little hungry for a day or two at first than to receive full rations, for prevention is better than cure. Still, abstinence may be good for older stomachs, but those of calves ought not to be left too long waiting, but then perhaps overfilled. In this case it has been truly said the food masters the stomach, instead of being mastered by it. When the young animal has got a fair amount of flesh on, it should be kept on. They should not be well fed in the first three months and starved the next three, because that not only checks growth, but loses condition, which is difficult to restore. Now that it is well known that calves make more weight than heifers or steers in the same time, and even at a less cost of food, everything tending to the welfare of the animal needs strict and skillful attention.

If the calves have been accustomtd to a little linseed-cake, the quantity may now be considerably increased, but cautiously, so that the system may be able to assimilate all that is consumed. These remarks, however, must be accepted with limitations, for females for breeding purposes may be made too fat. Again, on poor and moorland farms, where the summer grass and the winter foods don't comport with pampering the calf, it would be a serious loss to follow the foregoing rules, and it often and almost always happens that these conditions are associated with an uncongenial climate.

A Milk Notice.

The Messrs. Straight & Co., of Ohio, are among the largest creamery managers of the West, and we know of no way we could serve our readers better than to publish their requirements from their patrons.

Milk cans are to be fully sheltered in rainy weather during the time of milking, and well protected from rain by projecting tin tops or water-proof covers, on the way to the factory.

After June 1, 1884. we will not accept more than 100 pounds milk from any can at one delivery. Those in the Northwest who lead the world on quantity of milk received and quality of butter produced, confine their patrons to cans of 60 to 75 pounds capacity, refusing to risk the quality of milk handled and delivered in larger masses.

Managers are not allowed to deliver butter to any party more than three or, at least, four times per month.

No milk received hereafter between April 1 and July 1, of the following season, from those having withdrawn between August 1 and November 1.

Those who deliver us milk regularly during all of August, September and October thereby keeping their standing as regular milk patrons, perfectly good with us, wherever they sell during the other nine months.

No milk to be brought to us sooner after the calving than the fourth day, or seventh to ninth milking, from cows in perfect health.

Delivering milk from diseased cows subjects the guilty party to criminal prosecution.

Cows must be carefully kept from whey, turnips, cabbage, unsound potatoes and other feed that damages milk.

Perfect cleanliness should be observed in milking, tin pails only used, and the milk slowly strained (to air and cleanse it, both) into the can through a good strainer.

The cans should be carefully shaded from the sun in hot weather, the covers should be left off till ready to start for the factory, and the milk aired several times meanwhile (if any delay) by stirring with a dipper. Milk cans should be cleansed with boiling water and well sunned every day, and scoured with salt as often as twice a week.

Changing milkers, irregularity in time of milking, and worrying cows by the agency of dogs or harsh, thoughtless people, are, each and all, unprofitable to owners in the diminished quality of the milk.

Notes.

Give the calf the first milk from the cow's udder—the last is often too rich for it.

This is a good time of the year to be doubly careful in straining the milk to keep the hairs out.

Slow milking of cows never secures full product. Partial milking soon dries the cow and greatly reduces her value.

The nicer the quality of cheese produced, the higher the price it will bring, and the more desirable it will become as an article of food.

The regular use of salt is indispensable to the health of a cow, and subsequently to the successful management of the the dairy. A certain quantity of salt should be given daily with the food, precisely as we take it ourselves.

From every quarter comes the evidence of usefulness of skim milk for laying hens, and farmers who have not tried it should give it a hearing this spring. Hens will consume an immense quantity of it if allowed a full supply.

Watch your farm hands and note their treatment of cattle. The brutal habit of kicking cows should not be allowed. A kick in the udder will very likely result in bloody milk. Although the consequences of a blow or a kick on the ribs may not be seen at once, more or less damage will certainly follow.

Increased attention needs to be given by cheese makers to the matter of curing cheese. Cheese factories should be provided with suitable curing rooms, where a uniform temperature of the required degree can be maintained, together with a suitable degree of moisture and sufficient supply of fresh air. The expense required to provide a suitable curing room would be small compared to the increased value on the cheese product thereby secured.

Small dairymen and farmers having only a few cows, labor under some difficulties in the way of providing suitable curing rooms for their cheese. Yet if they have a clear idea of what a curing room should be, they, will generally be able to provide something which will approximate to what is needed. Good curing rooms are absolutely needed in order to enable our cheese makers to produce a really fine article of cheese.

Mr. V. E. Fuller's famous Jersey cow, Mary Anne, at Oaklands, near Hamilton, Ont, has been tested for a period of seven days in the matter of butter-making by a committee of practical men. All the processes, from milk to the weighing of the butter, were done under their watchful eye, and the result, affirmed, has never been equalled. The net amount for the week was 26 pounds, nine ounces of unsalted butter, and 27 pounds, 9¾ ounces of salted.

The sense of smell is of the greatest importance in the business of dairying, and it is by no means exaggerating its importance to say that an acute olfactory sense is indispensible to success in fine dairying. The nose has, first a duty to perform in the stable in detecting the wrong scent of the cows. Rightly this is a sweet agreeable odor, when the animals are kept clean and fed upon clean food.

The curing of skim-milk cheese skillfully conducted, enriches it in fat and brings it up to a very slightly inferior condition to that of a full milk cheese. The same digestive property is excessively developed by long curing and exists more largely in the more highly flavored cheese; the flavor being produced by the decomposition which increases the digestive activity. Cheese of this kind is not used as food strictly, but as a condiment to aid digestion of other food. It is used as fruit is, at the end of a meal, nominally as a relish, but really as a help to digestion.

The farmer who is hardest to convince of his errors is the one who possesses a single instance within his own experience with which to combat your arguments. If you maintain that Jerseys are good butter cows, he once knew one that could not make a pound of butter. If you hold that roots are good for dairy cows he once knew one to get choked to death on them. His one swallow always makes a summer, and he forgets that thorough experience is a good teacher it should be the experience of many who have tried several ways rather than the experience of one that always creates but a limited knowledge. The Good Book tells us not to be over wise in our own judgment. This should especially be in the case in matters pertaining to farming, where every man's experience is so varied in different seasons. Then there are so many conflicting elements about farming, and especially that most fickle of all things, the weather, makes or mars a thousand fortunes every year, and nowhere is she more potent than on the farm.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Tea and Coffee at Night.

The use of tea at night is another very mixed question. If your nerves are fatigued, tea will often make you sleep; but, if you are over excited, it will keep you restless and awake. As a rule most late workers are in the habit of sipping tea. Many do not find that it injures their sleep, and I suppose that most doctors would agree that, if this is the case, tea for a student is far better than alcohol in any shape. These remarks also apply to coffee. Black coffee in hot countries seems to be the panacea for all the woes of life. It apparently suits some late students and business men better than tea in times of pressure, and it is certainly superior to any form of alcohol. A head clerk in one of the largest offices in London told me that during a fortnight of commercial panic, when all the employes were kept working overtime, most of them took to stimulants. My friend said: "I foresaw what was coming and when the crisis arrived cut off all alcohol and substituted coffee. At the end of the fortnight most of my colleagues were knocked up, but I was as fresh as a bird."

The Ideal Beefsteak.

Any one can cook a beefsteak—in his mind. As a matter of fact, it requires an artist to do it, and this view is shared by a correspondent, who writes: "A member of my family brought the cooking of this article of food to perfection. The first requirement is not so much a tender and juicy steak, but a glowing bed of coals, a wire gridiron—a double one so that you can turn the steak without touching it. The steak should be pounded only in extreme cases, when it is too thick. Attempt nothing else when you are cooking steak, and have everything ready for the table, the roasted potatoes and vegetables all being in their respective dishes in the oven, with doors left open a little way. From ten minutes upward is needed to cook steak.

The time must depend upon the size, and you can easily tell by the color of the gravy, which runs from the steak when gently pressed with a knife, as to its condition. If the master of the house likes it "rare done," when there is a suspicious brown gravy with the red it will be safe to infer that it is done enough for him. If the next stage is the favorite one, remove the steak the instant the steak is of a light brown. Remove it to a platter, pepper and salt it to your taste, put on small lumps of butter, and then for two brief moments cover it with a hot plate, the two moments being sufficient to carry it to the table. One absolutely essential factor is the preparation of good beefsteak is that it must be served at once. If you can impress it on your cook that he is not to let it stand and steam while he is doing other things, you will be likely to receive your reward for so doing."—*London Hotel World.*

☞ Perfection. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes, give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10c., at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Take life just as God gives it to you, and make it as beautiful as you can.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate has been tested by years of trial, and has been found the most convenient and effectual method of applying carbolic acid. The greatest anticeptic in use for Cuts, Burns, and Old Sores. Be sure you get McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold for 25cts. by Gayfer and Kneeshaw, druggists.

Heaven is never deaf but when man's heart is dumb.

As a superb hair dressing and renovator, Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes the renewed growth of the hair, and surely prevents its fading or turning gray.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are but indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

If thou desirest to be borne with, thou must bear also with others.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocation, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

Precipitation is the ruin of the young; delay, the ruin of the old.

A Hint Worth Heeding. Life loses half its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of restoring this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidence to the beneficent influence upon the stomach, and also upon the liver, bowels and kidneys, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course suggested to the sick by this testimony? We leave them to decide.

A man's wisdom is his best friend, folly his worst enemy.

National Pills are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use. 95t.

Enjoy what you have; hope for what you lack.

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 95t.

One is rich when one is sure of the morrow.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Life is the preface to the book of eternity,

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance and Health.

Omitting all references to the mental and moral ravages of intemperance, it would require a lifetime to recount the pains and aches, malignant diseases induced by the demon intemperance. We have already seen that all alcoholic liquors impair, retard and complicate digestion, always and everywhere, both in the case of the sick and the well, thus preventing the normal and full nourishment of the system. Some of the robust may endure this for a time, but the sick may safely avoid all combinations of it in the matter of digestion as they need all of the strength possible that they may resist the inroads of disease. It always and everywhere wastes power—never generating any—prevents the renovation of the blood, the whole body, increases the labors of the heart, by which it must weaken that organ, deranges the brain and nerves, vitiates the blood and all the digestive juices, none of which effects are favorable to even the robust, while none of the sick can tolerate any such antagonistic agencies.

The action of alcohol—as a drink, medicine or as a bath—is always in the line of paralysis. Let this thought be emphasized; it always and everywhere tends to benumb, derange and eventually impair and destroy the sensibilities. In illustration, observe the 'rum-blossom' of the drunkard, the red and enlarged nose. The blood vessels are so paralyzed that they cannot perform their ordinary labors, from which fact, in consequence of their relaxed state, the blood is not urged on, the vessel becoming enforced at particular places—in the face, more especially—the accumulation and engorgement increasing the size of the nose, red enough to serve as a warning—like a light-house—to guard the young from being wrecked on the hidden rock of drunkenness?

The intense red color of the drunkard's brain is produced in precisely the same way as that of the nose, namely, paralysis of the nerves which control the circulation of this part so the body. When the drunkard's face and nose are reddened, or blushing under the influence of alcohol, the brain blushes. The same may be said also of the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, and other structures of the body. His whole physical being blushes with shame for the outrage against nature. In consequence of this intense congestion, and the fact that it receives one-fifth of the blood in the body, the brain participates more than any other organ in the body, except the liver, in the injury wrought by the "demon drink." As before mentioned, it sometimes becomes hardened to such a degree even during life that it can be readily distinguished from a healthy brain by sense of touch alone.

For this reason, no function of the system can be carried on in its normal condition, during its legitimate labor or office. The brain, therefore, thus robbed of its normal energies, by a partial paralysis, is unable intelligently to superintend the running of this wonderful machine, "fearfully and wonderfully made," while the semi-paralyzed nerves, losing a part of their vital force, fail to keep up the telegraphic communication between the brain and all parts of the body, which harmony demands.

The heart—occupying the position of the prime motor—enervated by a fearful increase of toils by the use of alcoholic stimulants (goads) laboring under serious disadvantages, must fail to perform its part of the system—labor, just to that extent failing to convey nourishment to all parts of the body as well as failing in gathering up the waste and poisonous parts, conveying them to the lungs for renovation, purification. A failure here is but another name for universal failure! If the stomach is not nourished and stimulated by pure blood, it must to that extent be unable to so transform the food into blood as to impoverish the whole system. There must be a general absence of vital force, the supplies being cut off, partially, and the renovating and purifying forces suffering to the same extent. Alcohol is a "two-edged sword," fearfully destroying the vital forces. It attacks directly and indirectly, first reducing the power of the organs of the body, then indirectly aggravating the evils by reducing their nourishment, by impairing digestion. This is an apt illustration of the Bible assertion that "if one member suffers, all will suffer with it."—*The Golden Rule.*

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Happy love counts lost moments.

McGREGOR'S SPEEDY CURE.

Every purchaser of common sense business capacity, when requiring an article for a certain purpose, purchases only that which has been tried or is allowed first to test before buying. You are allowed a free trial bottle of McGregor's Speedy Cure, the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood and Liver Disorders at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

Who has daughters is always a shepherd.

Health is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

The cleverest of all devils is opportunity.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convlsions, are some of effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t.

Marriage is the true road to Paradise.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased condition of the skin. 95t

The profession of woman is very hard.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Gayfer's drug store. Large size $1. 94t

Good sense is the master of human life.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord, 75vy

There is no other sin but selfishness.

Holloway's Pills. — Indigestion. — How much thought has been bestowed, and what voluminous treatises have been written upon this universal and distressing disease, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing, and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach, liver and bowels—then indirectly, though no less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels, and glands, introducing such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia need no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

Influence of Woman's Society.

'It is better for you,' says Thackeray, 'to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious to their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid.'

Names of European Nations.

These are derived principally from some particular cause or object. For instance, Ireland—which Julius Cæsar first called Hibernia—is a kind of modification of Erin, or the country of the West.

Scotland, from Scotia, a tribe which originally came from Ireland. It was anciently called Caledonia, which means a mountainous country — forests and lands.

Portugal, the ancient Lusitania, was so named from a town on the River Douro, called Cale, opposite to which the inhabitants built a city called Porto, or Oporto. And when the country was recovered from the Moors the inhabitants combined the words, and called it the kingdom Portucale—hence Portugal.

Spain, the ancient Iberia, from the River Iberus, or Hispania, from the Phœnician *spaniga*, which signifies abounding with rabbits which animals are very numerous in that country—hence Spain.

France, from the Franks, a people of Germany, who conquered that country. Its ancient name was Celta, Gaul, or Gallia-Bracchata, the latter signifying striped breeches, which were worn by the natives.

Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, was so named by the Austrians, who called the inhabitants of these mountainous countries Schweitzers.

Italy received its present name from a renowned prince called Italus. It was called Hesperia, from its western locality.

Holland, the ancient Batavi, a warlike people, were so named from the German word *hohl*, the English of which is hollow, implying a very low country. The inhabitants are called Dutch, from the German *deutsch* or *teutsch*.

Sweden and Norway were anciently called Scandinavia, which the modern antiquarians think means a country the woods of which have been burnt or destroyed. The appellation Sweden is derived from Sictuna, or Suithеod. The native term Norway, or the northern way explains itself.

Prussia, from Peuzzi, a Sclavonic race; but some writers suppose it took its name from Russio, and the Sclavonic syllable *po*, which means adjacent, or near.

Denmark means the marches, territories, or boundaries of the Danes.

Russia is the ancient Sarmatia, which has been subsequently named Muscovy. It derived its present name from Russi, a Sclavonic tribe who founded the Russian monarchy. The original savage inhabitants used to paint their bodies, in order to appear more terrible in battle. They generally lived in the mountains, and their chariots were their only habitations.

Turkey took its name from the Turks, or Turcomans, which signifies wanderers, and originally belonged to the Scythians or Tartars. It is sometimes called the Ottoman Empire, from Othoman, one of their principal leaders.

Humorous.

The best backing a young man can have is a good backbone of his own.

When a man goes to collect a bill he never likes to receive a snub, but he rather likes to receive a check.

"There is a use for everything," said the surgeon, as he slyly dropped orange skins on the pavement at midnight.

"Can your wife drive?" one man asked another. "Drive what?" "Drive a horse, of course." "Drive a horse! why, man, she cannot drive a nail."

A 'Shams man waited until he was 83 years old before he got married. That's like running three miles to get a good start for a fourteen inch jump.

"Can you tell me," asked a man of his tailor, "how you came to get this coat so tight?" "Oh, yes, sir. The fact is you were tight when I measured you."

A clergyman, meeting an inebriated neighbour, exclaimed, "Drunk again, Wilkins" to which Wilkins, in a semi-confidential tone, responded, "So am I, parson!"

Mr. Forrest, who was a gruff ould gentleman, replied that he would build his house to heaven if liked. "Well," said the big, burly father of the present Mr. M'Fie, of Airds, "if you do, you'll have no want of tenants for your top flat."

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Doncaster was lately accosted by his landlord thus—"John, I intend to raise your rent." To which John replied—"Sir, I am very much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

"The moon," said a total abstainer, "is not quite a teetotaller; but she lets her moderation be known to all men—for she only fills her horn once a month." "Then she fills it with something very strong!" observed a bystander; "for I have seen her half gone."

"Lord send us a good conceit o' ourscls," said a Carrick farmer to his neighbour, who had rather worsted him in an argument. The reply was "Ye needna bother the Lord with ony such superfluous duty; He can hae sma' doubt o' your conceit o' yoursel'."

Washington Irving once said to a lady: —"Don't be anxious about the education of your daughters; they will do very well; don't teach them so many things; teach them one thing." "What is that, Mr. Irving?" she asked. "Teach them," he said, "to be easily pleased."

"So you always manage to put up with your Tartar of a wife?" "Oh, yes! We have lots of fun together." "How is that?" "Well, you see my wife, when she gets into a passion is in the habit of throwing at me anything that comes in her way. Every time she hits me she is pleased, and every time she misses I am pleased; and thus we are never short of amusement."

A countryman upon coming to see the sights, was taken by an Edinburgh friend to the theatre. When the lights were down, and the play had commenced, he was offered the use of an opera glass. Examining it as closely as the darkness of the place would admit, he placed it to his mouth and turned it upwards. Finding that no liquid was coming out of it, he handed it back in despair, saying, "It's empty, John; there's no a single drap in't."

Jean, wha was a gey big strappin' quean o' seventeen, was very anxious tae ken hoo heavy she was. Passin' a tattie store ae day, an' seeing the scales, she speired at the storekeeper if he wad weigh her. Being an obleegin' chield, he complied. The weights being on the brod at the ae end o' the scale, Jennie seated hersel' as best she could across the bucket which hung by ropes frae the ither end. After turning the weatherside o' ten stane seven, she made for the street, and, seeing a friend, she cried out—"Ae, Mag, I've been getting weighed."—"Weighed! an' hoo heavy wis ye?" "Hoo muckle dae ye think?—ten stane seven, an' me legs hinging ower the bucket."

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return, pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 94t.

The young are slaves to novelty; the old to custom.

Fluid Lightning cures Neuralgia in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures Toothache in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures Face Ache in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures Lumbago in one minute.

Fluid Lightning relieves Rheumatism in one minute.

Fluid Lightning cures any pain or ache instantly. Price 25 cents per bottle at Gayfer & Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

Make method your slave, but be not a slave to method.

Caution to Smokers.—See that the union label is attached to every box of cigars before purchasing. 79

A Lawyer's Removal.

'Say, you all—come here, quick!'

'What's up?'

'Fun! Here's a lawyer going to move!'

The boy was correct. A lawyer was changing his office. Some men who had never seen a lawyer remove gathered around with the boys to watch proceedings.

An old man with a lame back and a woman blind in one eye constituted the force. They first brought down a table, ink-stained, scratched, cut and one leg broken. A second-hand man remarked that it might be worth thirty cents.

Next came a book case, one drawer, gone, all the glass broken, and one door hanging by a single hinge. The value of this was set down at $3.25. Then came articles, described and valued as follows:

A carpet	$1 25
A lounge	38
A stove	1 75
Pictures	15
Ink	2
Legal cap	10
Alpaca coat	15
Tea straw hats	60
Spittoons	25
Chairs	75
State Laws	6 00
State Maps	50
Total	$11 90

After the second hand man had sharpened a pencil and made some figures on a piece of brown paper, a boot black inquired the sum total.

'I make the whole thing $15.45,' he answered.

'Is that all? And is he a first class lawyer?'

'I believe he is.'

'Woof! that settles me! I've got $20 in the bank, and to-morrer I'll shake this kit and set up a law shop!'—*Detroit Free Press.*

Miscellaneous Items.

With women, the desire to bedeck themselves is always the desire to please.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

One can journey with delight in the ideal, but one reposes well only in the reality.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

To philosophize is to doubt.

IT IS NATURAL

It is natural for some people to be bilious, being often a result of peculiar bilious temperament, which with high living, too greasy food, indigestion from inactive liver, is the frequent cause. The remedy, above all others, is Burdock Blood Bitters. It is highly curative for all biliary complaints, and far better than physic for inactive conditions of the bowels. 97t

Life is the childhood of Immortality.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool.

A BAD CASE OF STARVATION

To starve the lungs by the lack of vital food contained in pure air. If the lungs are obstructed by colds, remove the accumulated phlegm with that safe and pleasant throat and lung remedy, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. 97t

To speak, but say nothing, is for three people out of four to express all they think.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

The scandal of the world is what makes the offence: it is not sinful to sin in silence.

DON'T BE GIDDY

Many people are troubled with giddiness or dizziness, which is generally a sign of disordered digestion or unequal circulation. Burdock Blood Bitters restores the digestive powers, promotes a healthy circulation of the vital fluids, allays nervous irritation, thus curing headache and giddiness. 97t

The soul, ray of Heaven, invisible prisoner, suffers in its dungeon cruel sorrows.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

He who prophesies falsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and overshoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise. If you follow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is the best cough cure and the safest throat and lung remedy known to medical science. 95t.

We shall all be perfectly virtuous when there is no longer any flesh on our bones.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

The best thing is to do the present thing well.

Who takes an eel by the tail, or a woman at her word, soon finds he holds nothing.

A HANDY SURGEON

As a dressing for all manner of flesh wounds there is nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cleanses, allays pain, subdues inflammation, and heals without a scar or stiffness of the parts injured. It is equally valuable as a pain remedy for internal use. 97t

Love is a canvas furnished by nature, and embroidered by imagination.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

True modesty protects a woman better than her garments.

DANGER SIGNALS

Reader, if you are troubled with pain, weakness, weariness, and a dragging feeling in the small of the back, with thick—high colored—slimy urine, then you have alarming signals of danger, and should resort to Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand kidney regulator and blood and liver cleansing tonic. 97t

Love is a religion of which the great pontiff is nature.

A RUN FOR THE DOCTOR

Is generally the first thing in case of an injury, but a doctor cannot always respond to the call. If you have Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand, you have a reliable remedy for all wounds, injuries and pain. It has saved life when even doctors had abandoned hope. Keep it ready for use. 97t

Love is like medical science, the art of assisting nature.

Our Canadian Silk Industry is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

Conscience is the most enlightened of all philosophers.

Fortune is a divinity in whom there are no disbelievers.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

To give happiness is to deserve happiness.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:36 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhaustion and premature decay are caused by excesses, errors of youth, or are perfectly restored to robust health, nervous manhood by THE MARSTON BOLUS. Scotch drugging. The treatment of Nervous Debility and Physical Decay is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute thoroughness. Sealed Treatise free.

MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

☞ A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HEOUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. ☞ Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nber 22, 1881.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

On the Loss of

MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated , in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, om thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box 460. 1569 vy



Holloway's Pills!

This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

Holloway's Ointment

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breats,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into pest. It cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASES, it has never been know to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. 1571-y

ATKINSON'S

Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth

Sold in every Town and City of Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575

R. No. 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Music.

For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,

Caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris. Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE.

Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ontario. 1578vy

INDEX

To Diseases, Complaints and Accidents which Hagyard's Yellow Oil is guaranteed to cure or relieve either in Man or Beast.

TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR

CROUP,	*COUGHS,*
CRAMPS,	*SORE THROAT,*
ASTHMA,	*COLDS, &c.*

APPLIED EX

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at houses or business places of subscribers in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The INGERSOLL CHRONICLE has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

The CHRONICLE circulates largely among the dairymen throughout the Province, as well as County.

Printing by Steam Power is all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements: Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

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Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5: 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines will be charged.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street. Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

P. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. $2'00,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

F. T. M. S, M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first house west of Baldwin's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1593v-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

H. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. • Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to he preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house." Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586v y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882, 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1883. 1575

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agents in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Custom ers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH, Manager.

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMITH, Cashier.
W. R. MERRITT, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BEN. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
IRA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON,

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds about $6,500,000. Annual Income about $1,200,000.

By Insuring NOW, or before the 30th April next, a Share in

Two Years' Profits

WILL BE SECURED AT

NEXT DIVISION IN 1885,

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

April 3rd, 1884. 1593r-m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON, GENERAL AGENT.

Office: Opposite Merchants and Imperial Banks, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587v-y

Garden Seeds!

FRESH AND RELIABLE AT

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town dail .

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time. Why?

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

1000 SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St, - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL. WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 34. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1 84. WHOLE NO. 1598.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER XVI.

Rather early the next morning, Mrs. Diggs dropped in upon Claire, "to hear all about it," as she said, alluding to the dinner-party.

She dismissed two of the gentlemen with two little contemptuous nods. "They are both well enough in point of respectability," she affirmed. "So are their wives. All four are so swathed in dull convention that you even forget to criticise them; they're like animals which resemble the haunts they inhabit to such a degree that you can tell them from the surrounding foliage or furrows only when they move or show life. Whom else did you have?"

"There was Mr. Stuart Goldwin," said Claire.

"Goldwin? You don't mean it, really? Did you have Goldwin?" Here Mrs. Diggs looked hard at Claire, and slowly shook her head. "My dear," she went on, "it must indeed be true that your husband is achieving great financial distinction. Pardon my saying it, Claire, but Goldwin wouldn't have put his limbs under your mahogany if this had not been true. He is an enormous personage. Other Wall Street grandees have been very small pygmies in the social estimate. But Goldwin carries everything before him. You needn't tell me that you like him. It would be something abnormal if you didn't. He is really the most charming of men. You can't trust him, don't you know, further than you can see him; he bristles with all sorts of humbug. And yet you accept him, because it is such well-bred, engaging humbug. He has hosts of adherents, and he deserves them. He gives the most enchanting entertainments. They are never vulgar, and yet they cost vast sums. For example, he will give a Delmonico dinner, at which every lady finds a diamond-studded locket hid modestly in the heart of her bouquet. I need not add that in a matrimonial way he is simply groveled to. But beware of him, my dear Claire; he is dangerous."

"Dangerous?" repeated Claire.

"Well, not so much in himself. Goldwin, in himself, is a shallow yet clever man, a forcible yet weak man, a man whose pluck has aided him a great deal, and whose luck has aided him still more. He has caught the trick of looking like a prince, and hence of giving his princely amassment of money a superb glamour. He will fade, some day, and leave not a rack behind. Of course he will. They all do. I don't know that he would if he married. And now I come to my previous point. He doesn't marry; therefore he is dangerous."

"I don't follow you," Claire said.

"He doesn't marry Mrs. Ridgeway Lee. That is what I mean. As it is, she guards his approaches. She is a woman of high position, considerable queer, uncanny beauty, monstrous affectation, and a fondness for him that amounts to idolatry. She's the most intense of pietists; she riots in all sorts of religious charities. She has other idolatries besides Goldwin, but he is her fore most. I have never been just able to make her out. She is a sort of cousin of mine. She's wonderfully handsome, but it's the lean, cold beauty of a snake. As I said, she guards Goldwin's approaches. She's a widow, and a rich one, and she want's Goldwin to ask her to marry him. He doesn't, however, and hence she coils herself, so to speak, at the threshold of his acquaintance. If any woman draws near—I mean too near—she hisses and bites. . . . Oh, don't look incredulous. I've known her to positively do both. She'll do it to you, if Goldwin is too attentive. That is why I warn you; that is why I call that nice, brilliant, headlong, gentlemanly Goldwin a dangerous man."

In a few more days Hollister, of his own accord, proposed to Claire that she should engage a maid. He also told her that he had made purchase of two carriages, a span of horses, and an extra horse for single harness besides.

"You will be able to drive out, either in your coupe or your larger carriage, my dear," he said, "by Wednesday next." Then he broke into one of his most genial laughs, and added: "I hope that is not too long to wait."

Claire took this prophecy of coming splendor with serious quietude. She had talked with her husband regarding his recent plethoric influx of thousands.

"I've an idea, Herbert," she said using a slow, wise-seeming deliberation. "It is this; why do you not buy our house? We both like it; it is comfortable and agreeable; it fills all our wants. And it is for sale, you know."

Hollister looked grave, then smiled, then affirmatively nodded.

"I'll do it, Claire," he answered. "I'll do it to-morrow, if you wish."

"I do wish, Herbert. And when you have bought the house, I want you to put it in my name. I want you to give it to me."

He started and stared at her. A gleam of distrust appeared to slip coldly into his frank eyes. Claire saw this, but answered his look with firm calm. "Why do you say that?" he murmured.

She went nearer to him, and laid one hand on his shoulder. "Why do I say it?" she softly iterated. "Because I know something of the risks and perils you are forced daily to meet."

He watched her intently and soberly, for a few seconds after she had thus spoken. Then his characteristic smile broke forth like a burst of sun. He kissed her on the lips. "It shall be as you say!" he exclaimed, drawing her nearer to him, with a look which they of bids and sales and stock traffic had never seen on his manly yet winsome face. "You are right. You are always right, Claire. There's a lot of money drifting in; it seems as if the money would never stop drifting in."

"I hope it never will," said Claire, showing her pure teeth in a laugh, as he again kissed her. At the same time she drew back from him while his encircling arm still retained her, in a way to which he had grown wholly familiar, and which, in an unwedded woman, would have readily seemed like the reserve of absolute maidenhood. A slight further lapse of days brought grand results for Claire. She was legally the owner of the charming little house in which she dwelt; she had her maid, obsequiously attendant upon her least wants; she possessed her coupe, drawn by a large, silver-trapped horse: she possessed also, a glossy, dark-appointed carriage, drawn by two horses of equally smart gear, and supervised by coachman and footman, in approved and modish livery.

Mrs. Diggs was in ecstasies over the prosperous change. "Now you are indeed *tancee*, don't you know?" she said. "By the way, has Cornelia Van Horn left a card on you, my dear?"

"No," said Claire.

"Can she really mean open warfare?"

"Let her wage it," Claire answered. "That is better than to have it concealed."

The opera season began the next evening. Hollister had engaged a box permanently. It was a season that opened with auspicious brilliancy. Claire appeared in her first really notable toilette. One of the reigning *modistes* had made it, and for the first time in her life she was called upon to stand the test of surpassingly beautiful dressing. It is a test that some very fair women stand ill. They show to best advantage in garments which have no atmosphere of festival; it becomes them to be clad with domesticity, or at least moderation.

This was by no means true, however, of Claire. The diamond necklace which Hollister had spread on her dressing table but a few minutes before the hour of departure, glittered round her smooth, slender neck with telling saliency. Her gown was of a pale, pink brocaded stuff, and she carried its full-flowing train with a light-stepping and perfect repose. Before she had unclosed her cloak, and given herself to the box at Hollister's side, numerous lorgnettes were levelled upon the lovely, dignified picture that she made. When she had seated herself the spell continued. The large pink roses in her bosom were not deep or sweet enough of tint to do more than heighten the fresh, chaste flush in either cheek. She bore herself with a fine and delicate majesty. Her dark-blue eyes told of the quicker pulse that stirred her veins only by a more humid and dreamy sparkle. She was inwardly glad to be where she sat, and to be robed as she was robed, but her pleasure softly exulted in its own outward repression; she was wonderfully self poised and tranquil, considering her strong secret excitement. Nearly everybody who looked upon her pronounced her to be very beautiful, and a good many people, before an hour had passed, had looked at her with the closest kind of scrutiny.

The opera was a favorite one; a famed and favorite prima-donna sang in it. Below, where the real lovers of music mostly thronged, her singing once provoked neither comment nor criticism. But up in the region sacred to fashion inattention, gossip and distraction, she rapidly became an event which even the most melodious cavatina was powerless to supersede.

It was not all done by her beauty and novel charm. Hollister, sitting at her side, nonchalant, handsome, of excellent conventional style in garb and posture, materially helped to increase the notability which surrounded her. His success had publicly transpired; a few of those newspapers which are little save glaring personal placards, had of late promulged with graphic zeal his speculative triumphs. He had leaped into notoriety in a day, almost in an hour. There was but one man in the house besides her husband whom Claire knew. This man was Stuart Goldwin, and he soon dropped into her box, remaining through the two final acts.

Hollister, meanwhile, chose to be absent. He had found some friends who were solicitous of presenting him to certain ladies. He spent nearly the whole of these two acts in chatting with these same ladies. They were all gracious; one or two of them had strong claims to beauty. It was no less an important evening with himself than with Claire. Perhaps with him it was even more so, since he obtained his social acceptance, as it were, by great dames upon whom he pleased with his handsome face, happy manners, and growing repute as a potential millionaire.

His wife, on the other hand, had gained a different victory. She was pronounced to be charming and remarkable; she had acquired the prestige of Goldwin's open attentions. But she was a woman, and she had not yet received the endorsement of her own sex. It might possibly soon arrive, or it might be withheld; there was still no actual certainty.

Claire loved the music, but she would have heard its cadences in discontent if fate had decreed that she should sit, this evening, with no attendant devotee. She knew well that Goldwin's company distinguished her. Mrs. Diggs had given her points, as the phrase goes. She was quite aware that the horse-shoe of boxes in our metropolitan opera house, and the other more commodious proscenium boxes which flank its stage, are at all times occupied by just the kind of people among whom she wished to win her coveted lofty place. She understood that they would note, comment, gauge, admire or condemn; and while her manner bespoke a sweet and placid unconsciousness of their observation, she was alive to the exact amount of observation which she had attracted.

"I am so glad that you came," Goldwin told her. "For very selfish reasons, I mean. You appear, and you corroborate my statements. Now people can at last see and judge for themselves. The verdict is sure."

He said many more things in this vein, all uttered low, and all accompanied by his smile, that seemed either to rouse volumes or to leave his true meaning adroitly ambiguous.

Mrs. Ridgeway Lee was in a somewhat near box. When Goldwin returned to her side, just as the curtain was falling on the last act, she accepted his escort to her carriage with a fine composure. He met Mrs. Van Horn, a little later, in the crush that always occurs along the Fourteenth Street lobby of our Academy when a full house disgorges its throng.

The two ladies talked together. Not far away from them stood Mrs. Diggs and Claire, each waiting for an absent husband to secure a carriage.

"What a contrast there is between them," Claire murmured to her companion. "One is so blonde and peaceful, the other so dark and restless."

"Yes, my dear Claire. Have you caught Cornelia's eye?"

"No. She does not appear to see me."

"She sees you perfectly. She has not yet made up her mind just how to act."

"I think that she means to cut me," said Claire, under her breath.

"Never," came the emphatic answer, so bass and gruff because of its vocal suppression that it produced odd contrast with Mrs. Diggs' bodily thinness. "To cut you would be to burn her ships. She has an object in knowing you. I'm afraid it's a dark one. But be sure she is only making up her mind just how to know you. She will soon decide; she has already delayed too long, and she feels it. Be ready for a prompt change."

If the behavior of Mrs. Van Horn was really to be explained on the theory of her prophetic cousin, then she made up her mind very soon after the delivery of these oracular sentences. A chance turn of the neck seemed to render her conscious of Claire's neighboring presence. She bowed with soft decision the moment that their eyes met; and Claire returned the bow.

The next instant she laid one gloved hand on the arm of Mrs. Ridgeway Lee, and then both ladies moved in Claire's direction. Their progress was of necessity made between the forms of several assembled ladies, who nodded and smiled as the great personage and her companion pushed courteously past them. They were mostly the loyal adherents of Mrs. Van Horn, in the sense that they held it high honor to have the right of occasionally darkening her Washington Square doorway. Two or three of them were perhaps co-regents with her as regarded caste and power.

They all saw and intently watched the little astonishing action that now followed. Mrs. Van Horn glided up to Claire and extended her hand.

"I was so sorry to have missed your dinner, Mrs. Hollister," said the great lady, with her best affability, "but another engagement forced me to be absent." She again put her hand on the arm of Mrs. Ridgeway Lee; she had thus far wholly ignored Mrs. Diggs; her nose was well in the air, as usual, but her smile was bland, conciliatory, impressive; she glowed with an august amiability.

"I want you to let me present my cousin, Mrs. Lee," she proceeded. "We have both heard so much about you of late from Mr. Goldwin. You can't think how devoted a friend you have suddenly made."

Before Claire could answer, Mrs. Lee spoke. She had got herself into her usual extraordinary twist. Her visage, her hands, and her lower limbs, regarded according to their relative disposements, would have made a very sinuous line. Like Mrs. Van Horn, she was wrapped in an opera cloak. But her dark little head rose from the large circlet of swansdown about her slight throat with an effect not unlike the slim crest of a turtle stealing from its shell. She constantly suggested a creature of this lean and chill type, though rarely with any of its repulsive traits.

"Indeed, yes!" she softly exclaimed to Claire. "Mr. Goldwin is a great friend of mine, and he has told me hundreds of charming things about you."

"Our acquaintance has been a very short one," said Claire, looking at Mrs. Diggs. In a certain way, she sought to gain a kind of tacit calm from the latter's face. She failed to perceive just how matters were drifting. Was this patronage on the part of both ladies? Or was it meant for irreproachable courtesy?

Mrs. Diggs gave a laugh. "Goldwin can say a hundred charming things very easily on a brief acquaintance," she declared. "Can't you?" were her next words, delivered to Goldwin himself, who had just then slipped up to the group.

"Oh, no, I can't," he at once replied, "unless I mean every one of them."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Diggs, "how quickly you grasp the situation! So you heard what we were talking about, did you? You've found out that we were discussing your last enthusiasm?"

"Ah," said Goldwin, "I have very few of them. Don't cheapen me, please, in the regard of Mrs. Hollister."

"You seem to count upon her regard with singular confidence," said Mrs. Van Horn.

"That's entirely our affair," laughed Goldwin. He looked at Claire, but while he did so Mrs. Van Horn placed her hand within his arm. She took it for granted that her carriage had been properly summoned by the financier, and she was going to permit him to accompany her thither, as she had permitted him to find it; she nearly always put herself in the attitude of permitting favors and not soliciting them, by some deft, secure art, quite her own. The bow of farewell which she gave Claire was handsomely suave. Mrs. Lee moved away at her other side. Mrs. Lee had been her guest that evening, and they were to ride home together.

"So, Claire, it's settled," presently said Mrs. Diggs. "Cornelia is to know you. So is Sylvia Lee. Be careful of them both. I can't feel certain yet of exactly what it all means. . . . Here's that dear Manhattan of mine. He has got our carriage. Shall I remain with you till your husband reappears? . . . Very well; I will. But this is no place in which to talk over the whole odd, interesting thing. I'll try and drop in upon you soon; possibly to-morrow, if I can manage it. Does Manhattan see us? Just observe how stupidly he stares about everywhere but here. He's been a little strange and absent-minded all the evening. I really think he's forgotten where he left me. He smokes too many of those strong, horrid cigars, don't you know? I truly believe that they cloud his brain half the time . . . but then it's better he should smoke too much than think too much. I don't know what I should do if the dear fellw drank too much!"

Mrs. Diggs did present herself at Claire's house on the following day. But Claire was not at home. She had driven out in company with her husband.

It was a momentous drive. They had left home together at about one o'clock. Claire had no idea whither they were going at first. Hollister had chosen to assume an air of profound mysticism. "I have a great surprise for you," he said.

There was no characteristic twinkle in his eye as he made this statement. Claire felt that he was far from saddened, and yet his gravity looked an undoubted fact.

"I will accompany you blindly," she said, just before they entered the carriage. "I suppose, however, there are some more jewels at Tiffany's which you want me to see and choose from."

"No," said Hollister, shaking his head. "I shouldn't spend nearly a whole day away from Wall Street for anything of that sort."

The carriage had soon passed Tiffany's by a considerable distance, in what we call the downward direction. As its progress increased Claire's curiosity heightened, but for some time she gave no proof of this. Her talk was of their new attainments, of their growing pastimes, pleasures, and luxuries. She spoke often with a slightly unfamiliar speed; it was a little habit that of late had come upon her; it betrayed gentle excitement in place of previous composure. To Hollister, when he observed it all, the effect was filled with charm; he no more disliked it than he would have disliked to see a very tender breeze agitate some beautiful bloom. But now his gravity by no means lessened under the spell of Claire's rather voluble advances. She had plainly seen the change; then, after an interval of almost complete silence, she placed her hand in his. The carriage was now very near to one of the Brooklyn ferries. No doubt the first real suspicion of the truth had flashed through Claire's mind when she abruptly said:—

"Where are we going, Herbert? You really must tell me."

He met her intent look; she had rarely seen his blithe eyes more solemn than now.

"Haven't you guessed by this time?" he said.

"Perhaps I have," she answered. Her tone was a low murmur; she had averted her eyes from his, and would have withdrawn from him her hand, had not the clasp of his own softly rebelled against this act. Her cheeks had flushed almost crimson. "Go on," she persisted. "Tell me if I am right."

"I think you are, Claire; I think you have guessed it at last." The carriage had just entered the big gateway of the ferry; hoofs and wheels took a new sound as they struck the planks of the wharf. "Don't you remember that night at the Island, a little while after our engagement, when you told me that it would give you such joy to regain your father's body and to have it decently buried, in a Christian way?"

"Yes, Herbert . . . I remember." She spoke the words so faintly that he scarcely heard them.

"Well, Claire, I made you a promise then, and I recollected the promise."

"And I forgot it!" she cried, throwing both arms about his neck for an instant and kissing his cheek. Immediately afterward she burst into tears. "Oh Herbert, you remembered and I forgot! how wicked of me! I let other things—things that were trifles and vanities—drive it from my mind! Poor, dear, dead father! He would never have done that to me! He loved me too well—far too well!"

The tears were rushing down her face, and her frame was in a miserable tremor. Already he had caught both her hands, and was firmly pressing them while he bent toward her, and while she leaned in a relaxed position against the back of the carriage. He thought her repentance as exquisite as it was needless; he held it only as a fresh proof of her sweet, refined spirit. It brought the mist into his sight, and made his voice throb very unwontedly, to see her weep and tremble thus.

"My darling," his next words hurried, "you're not in the least to blame. You would have thought about it a little later, I'm certain. But so much has happened since our marriage, you know. Besides, what you call trifles and vanities are just what he wanted you to think about. He must be glad (if the dead are ever glad or sorry in any way) to see you climb higher, and get the notice and influence you deserve. You never slighted his memory at all. Don't fancy you did, Claire. He was in your mind all the while, only you postponed speaking of him a little longer than you intended. You had told me what to do, don't you see, and you felt a certain security as regarded my doing it. That was all. Now do cheer up. We've quite a ride to Greenwood after we leave the ferry. Everything has been done quietly, dear, without your knowing. I thought it would pain you too much to stand beside any open grave of his. The body was not hard to find. You recollected its . . . its number, you know. I'm sure you will like the stone I've put over him. It is just a plain granite one with the name and date of death. The date of birth shall be put there afterward; I didn't want to ask it of you yet; that would have spoiled my surprise."

She grew more perfectly calm again some time before they reached the cemetery. The cessation of her tears deeply relieved Hollister. He had never seen her weep before, and the betrayal of such emotion, feminine though it was, had harshly disturbed him. Once more composed, she returned to him in her proper strength. She became Claire again. It was not that he did not like her to show weakness, but rather that in showing weakness she appeared new and odd to him, and hence not his own strong, serene, familiar Claire. Any jar, as it were, in the steadfast vibrations of his fealty sent to the heart of this unswerving loyalist a strange, acute dismay.

The autumn darkness had almost fallen upon the multitudinous tombs of Greenwood before Claire was willing to leave that of her father. His name, cut in the modest grey of the stone, seemed for hours afterwards cut into her conscience as well. The grand repose of the place, too, left its haunting thrill in her soul. A great sombre note had been struck through all her being, at a time when her brain and heart began to feel the full intoxication of worldly longing.

While she was living intensely, death had come to her in the shape of keen-reproachful reminder. The vast cemetery had now no vernal or summer charm. Above, the sky was soft as a turquoise, but underfoot, and on tree and shrub, the lovely melancholy of waning autumn met the bitter melancholy of a more woeful decay. It was all like one mighty threnody put to mighty yet very tender music. With a certain sinister and piercing eloquence, moreover, this huge, mute city of death addressed Claire. Many noted family names had of late passed into her memory, as those of people whom it would be safe, wise, politic to know; and she saw at once exactly what it all means. . . . Here's that dear Manhattan of mine. He has got our carriage. Shall I remain with you till your husband reappears? . . . Very well; I will. But this is no place in which to talk over the whole odd, interesting thing. I'll try and drop in upon you soon; possibly to-morrow, if I can manage it. Does Manhattan see us? Just observe how stupidly he stares about everywhere but here. He's been a little strange and absent-minded all the evening. I really think he's forgotten where he left me. He smokes too many of those strong, horrid cigars, don't you know? I truly believe that they cloud his brain half the time . . . but then it's better he should smoke too much than think too much. I don't know what I should do if the dear fellw drank too much!"

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The Ingersoll Chronicle
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884.

West Zorra.

On Thursday of last week quite a number of the property holders of the townships of West Zorra and East Nissouri and the Village of Embro, met for the purpose of forming a home fire insurance company.

Belmont.

Burglars forced an entrance into the house of A. McDonald, Belmont, Thursday. Entering a bedroom they broke open a trunk, taking $30 in cash and a silver watch, besides a gold ring and a pair of gold earrings belonging to Miss McDonald. Two men were afterwards seen walking down the C. V. R. track, which runs alongside the house, but no clue has been obtained to their identity.

Dickson's Corners.

The Sabbath School will open again on the first Sabbath in May.

The members of I. O. G. T. in conjunction with the Sabbath School are making an effort to raise sufficient means to purchase an organ to be used in connection with their proceedings. There is no doubt but that an organ would add much interest to the singing in the Sabbath School, and would be exceedingly convenient when tea-meetings and other social gatherings are held in the hall. About fifty dollars have already been raised for this object.

Avon.

Miss Emma Cook is visiting friends in Norwich and Dereham.

Rev. Mr. Cridland, of Belmont, preached here last Sunday night.

Rev. Mr. Griffin is attending conference at Strathroy.

Mr. Daniel Groat had a narrow escape from being killed last week. As he was going to Egan's sawmill, his team took fright throwing Mr. Groat out of the wagon one of the hind wheels ran over his head cutting it badly and bruising his side, but he is now able to attend his work again. No damage done only breaking the reach of the wagon.

At the Springfield show Mr. Longfield took first prize on his imported draught stallion, and Mr. Row received second prize on his horse.

West Oxford.

Mr. Hezekiah Wilson has been appointed engineer in West Oxford to carry out the act, respecting ditches and watercourses, passed in 1883.

Some time since the Council of West Oxford passed a by-law for the purpose of encouraging the planting of shade trees in the Township, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Ontario Tree Planting Act 1883." At their last meeting they appointed Mr. Wm. Rivers inspector of trees so planted. If farmers and others avail themselves of the encouragement so promptly made by the Council it will be the means of not only beautifying the many homesteads, but enhance their value and result in the many advantages derived from trees.

Millers! bewars of imposters. There is a party making his tour through the country putting on any amount of presumption, that he wants to buy mills and farms, or to rent. He is a small fellow, his forehead declining, giving the back part of his head a peculiar prominence. This fellow, who calls himself a miller, has proved himself to be a fraud on the public. Through his inigitous misrepresentation, succeeded in renting a mill in this part. The landlord, thinking he might be what he was representing himself to be, give him extra time in paying his rent. When the second quarters rent came due, he disposed of his stuff by magic and took an early excursion somewhere between one and three o'clock in the morning to parts unknown.

The burial of Mr. James Nichol and the daughter of Mr. Snell of Centreville, took place at the West Oxford C. M. church, near Geo. Galloway's on Sunday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Salford, assisted by Rev. Mr. Moore. The two processions met at the junction of the Centreville and old Stage Road, and reached nearly to the church, only about one half of those in attendance could obtain admittance to the services in the church. Rev. Mr. Hunt preached a very impressive sermon which could not fail to come down to each and everyone present. Seldom if ever, was there so large a concourse of people assembled at this quiet little country church, which presents such a pleasing rural appearance, and is surrounded by so many associations connected with early settlement of West Oxford. Many of the earliest of Oxford's pioneers lie in the grave yard adjoining the church which stands on the site of one of the oldest if not the oldest church in this county. Mr. Nichols' only son returned from California a few days before his father's death, but was taken down with the measels and was unable to attend the funeral.

Tilsonburg.

A cricket club will be organized shortly, in this town. Out door games will be all the rage in Tilsonburg this year.

The band boys are endeavouring to raise sufficient funds to procure a tasty uniform. It is to be sincerely hoped that our citizens will "come down handsomely,"and not act niggardly with the boys. Since the warm weather has set in, they play publicly every Friday evening.

At a late meeting of the Council it was decided that the business portion of the town be provided with street lamps. This is a most commendable move, as the town was sadly in need of having its principal business thoroughfare properly illuminated.

Thuraday, May 3rd, has been set apart by our Council as "Arbor Day," for tree planting in the town. This is the first time that such a move has been made, and it is to be hoped that the citizens generally will grasp the opportunity and zealously endeavour to provide for the future adornment of the town.

At last we are to have a new lockup. Recent developments have plainly shown our town fathers that the present miserable structure is of no earthly use for such a purpose. A committee has been appointed to prepare plans and specifications, and, no doubt, in a short time we will have a substantial building that will defy the efforts of the most cunning and skilful of prisoners to procure egress.

An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the Eureka Lacrosse Club, of this place, was held in the Royal Alfred Hotel the other evening. The officers elected for the present season are as follows; President, A. B. Cameron; Sec.-Treas., L. Merrill; Capt., F. Ferguson; Committee, W. Hillman, T. H. Mathews, L. Burn, and Warren Armstrong. Correspondence is solicited from the various junior lacrosse clubs in the district.

An exceedingly well-attended meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held in the *Liberal* office last Monday evening. Considerable discussion took place respecting the former name of the club, and after the various *pros* and *cons* had been advanced on both sides, it was resolved that the club be known hereafter as the Oxford Lacrosse Club, of Tilsonsburg. The following are the various officers elected:—Hon. President, R. C. Scott; 1st Hon. Vice-Pres., P. G. Bromley; 2nd Hon. Vice-Pres., W. J. Bodman; President, Wm. McGuire; Sec., A. B. Cameron; Treas., C. S. Ferguson; Captain, F. Hillman; Managing Committee, F. B. Tillson, J. C. Ross, John McIntyre, Chas. Thomson, W. Gray, M. Bain, M. D. Crooker, including President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Captain. The prospects for the season are exceedingly favourable, and they would like very much to arrange friendly matches with the various Lacrosse Clubs in the vicinity.

Kintore.

Mrs. Hall is seriously ill.

Wheat is looking well in this vicinity.

Business is booming in our blacksmith shop.

Some of our farmers are busy at ploughing.

Mr. John Sims lost a valuable horse a few days ago.

Mr. James Watts has taken the milk route again this coming summer.

Mr. J. Alderson is building an extensive log stable.

Mr. William Towle is about to raise a large driving shed.

R. E. Towle paid us a visit last week, but will leave for Ingersoll to-day to resume his studies.

Many friends of Mrs. F. Thurton will be sorry to hear of her long illness still continuing.

Mr. Joe Howes left for Manitoba last week to seek his fortune. We wish you success, Joe.

Mr. A. Hughes has completed his wire fence by erecting a beautiful wire gate which adds much to the appearance of his place.

Mr. Gilbert Towle is about erecting an excellent brick house. We are pleased to notice so many young men preparing material for new residents. "Hallo boys" leap year is showing good results.

Mr. Matthew Steele, of Petrolia, died at the residence of Mr. Andrew Logan, in his 41st year. Deceased was formerly a resident of this township, and was highly respected. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign and Domestic.

BIG FALL IN STOCKS.

On rumors of a large failure the Montreal stock market was very weak this morning. Bank of Montreal sold at 11½ per cent. less than Saturday's prices, prices, Merchants', 1 per cent., Commerce opened at 124½ and sold down to 121¾, Bank of Toronto declined 1 per cent.

THE ST. THOMAS RIOT AND MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the death of Antonio Marlotte, the Italian laborer, was concluded at St. Thomas on Saturday when the jury returned a verdict that deceased was murdered by one of the prisoners now in custody, whose names are Thomas Gilligan, Thomas Fahey, James Curley, Ed. McFadden, Pat. Flanigan, Michael Hannigan, Andrew O'Brien, Thos. Flanigan, Martin Joyce, T. Baker and Jas. Gilligan, and that, as all acted in concert, they were all accessories to the crime. The accused were accordingly committed.

THE FASTEST ON RECORD.

The Guion steamer *Oregon* arrived at New York from Liverpool on Saturday evening, having completed the voyage from Queenstown in six days, ten hours, thirty minutes, the best on record either from Queenstown to this city or the other way. Her record beats that of the steamer *Alaska*, of the same line, known as the "Greyhound of the Atlantic," by eleven hours and ten minutes for the westward voyage, and excels the latter's eastward record by eight hours and seven minutes.

THE QUEEN'S ILLNESS.

The illness of Queen Victoria at Darmstadt has given rise to alarm in Great Britain. In all probability the affection is a return of the rheumatic pains which some time ago attacked Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and rendered her very nervous, at times compelling her physician to resort to hypodermic injections of morphine. It is known that the physicians feared a return of those pains on account of the danger of exciting the sciatic nerve, which, in persons who in other respects do not possess excellent health, is the fatal point in gout, from which the Queen has for years suffered. Her Majesty appears to have had a turn for the better, for she was out driving yesterday.

Cause of Prince Leopold's Death.

Letters from Cannes state that the Duke of Albany's death was hastened by the fast pace of his life at Nice and Monaco. The day before his death he spent four hours at the Monaco gaming tables, where he suffered heavy losses. The atmosphere was stifling, the crowd dense and excited. The Duke was pressed upon and shoved about by the crowd and became greatly excited. Social dissipation of this nature was new to him. The reaction set in the evening of the night in which the fatal attack accurred.

From a pecuniary ponit of view the Duchess of Albany is left in a comfortable position. She has the dowry voted by Parliament, which amounts to £6,000 a year. The Duke was very careful in the management of his financial affairs, so that he was enabled to settle upon the Duchess by his will a further yearly sum of £2,000, and leave her also a sufficient sum for keeping up Claremont. The court mourning has been ordered to continue for six weeks instead of two months. The shorter time was decided upon out of consideration for the London trade, which would suffer seriously in case nothing but blackshould be worn throughout the season.

Despite the painfully fulsome and ridiculously prolix articles in the papers about the Duke of Albany' the truth with regard to the circumstances of his death is creeping out. It is now universally acknowledged that the Prince is dead because he was allowed, for the first time in his life, to go out alone on a spree, Intoxicated with his unusual freedom, and accustomed all his life to revolt against the idea that he was an invalid, he lived as fast as he could, danced furiously, stopped up all night, drank pretty freely, and so brought on a fatal fit of that epilepsy from which he suffered all his life. Labouchere, in the *Truth*, is the only journalist who tells even a little of the real facts, and he goes so far as to express regret that the sickly Prince was ever allowed to marry.

NEWS NOTES.

G. T. R. employes at Montreal and other places have accepted a five per cent. reduction for six months.

Mrs. Godman is charged with stealing valuable plumes from the establishment of A. R. Kerr & Co., Hamilton.

Two feet of snow is reported in the Maine woods yet. Great anxiety is felt by lumbermen.

Dr. Walker T. Davis, convicted of the murder of Munday for the purpose of securing $27,000 insurance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Versailles, Ky.

A young lady of personal attractions, and the wealthy daughter of a respectable Irish gentleman, disappeared from her home, in a village in the eastern townships, and has not been heard from.

The canton of Glaris, Switzerland, abolished capital punishment a few years ago. The experiment has not proved satisfactory, and the Government has decided by a large majority to re-introduce it.

A sect is said to have been discovered in Rostov, South Russia, who poison children with narcotics. It was founded by a woman who murdered her children in order to relieve them from earthly suffering and procure a celestial happiness.

Two students of University College challenged each other to an egg-eating contest on Sunday. One of them ate eighteen and the other two dozen hard-boiled eggs. Both fools are very ill, and under medical care.

Three dramatic scenes stand out from the gloom of Prince Leopold's death. One is the meeting of Empress Eugenie and Queen Victoria at Windsor. Another is the presence of the Prince of Wales on the Aintree race course watching the running of his own horse, The Scot, in the Grand National, while his aide-de-camp stood waiting to give him the news. The third is the reception of the Irish gentleman who applauded when Lord Hartington made the announcement in the House of Commons.

Earthquake in England.

London, April 22.—At 9:30 this morning an earthquake shock was felt in the eastern counties of England. At Ipswich the houses were shaken, plates were rattled, and bells rung. The people were thrown into such a consternation that business was suspended.

The shock was still more severe at Colchester. The concusion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound; this was speedily followed by the quaking and shaking of all buildings and the fall of all chimney stacks of factories. Other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet high, fell with an awful crash.

DESPICABLE OUTRAGE.

Malicious Damage Done in the Stratford "Times" Office.

Stratford, April 18.—Last night some persons unknown entered the *Times* printing office here and pied all the type in the place, including every case and all the forms in advertisements and jobs. Mr. H. T. Butler, who is the editor and publisher, attributes the outrage to personal spite, and not as the result of party or sectional feeling. He is deputy reeve of the town, and thinks perhaps some action of his in the Council may have led to the dastardly affair, but is unable at present to lay his finger on the guilty party. Entrance was had by a window, which was forced open. The loss is estimated at $1,500.

SUBSTANTIAL EXPRESSION ON SYMPATHY.

In accordance with the wish of a number of citizens, the Mayor called a public meeting for this evening to consider the best steps to be taken regarding the gross outrage committed. His Worship Mayor Gordon introduced the object of the meeting, and called upon gentlemen present who desired to address the meeting upon the subject. A number of prominent gentlemen addressed the meeting, and all spoke in favour of showing their sympathy in a substantial manner.

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

"That this meeting desire to express their abhorrence of the outrage perpetrated in the *Times* office last night and their sympathy with Mr. Butler in the loss he has sustained thereby." Carried.

"That the Council be requested to offer a reward of $500 to be paid to the person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who committed the outrage in the *Times* office on the night of the 17th inst." Carried.

At the close of the meeting a subscription list was opened, and about $300 subscribed.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, April 14, 1884.

The question of a revival of the right of suffrage in the district of Columbia has been much agitated of late. It has been claimed in behalf of the movement that the disorderly element that used to "make things howl" on election days has been eliminated—scattered through the country, and that a better voting class has taken place. On every occasion, however, when there has been a chance to do any voting, the result has shown that the same rowdy element remains here and is ready to come to the front on the slightest encouragement.

Joseph Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the most distinguished editors in the West, has been in Washington all the week, and his visit has been the cause of considerable concern among politicians and presidential aspirants. Mr. Medill's political career has been very eccentric; and, recognizing accountability to no one, he feels at liberty to change his mind and shift his political anchorage wherever he likes. In 1868 Medill supported Grant for the presidency; in 1872 he abandoned him and went over to the Liberals in support of Greeley; and in 1876 he fought Blaine with the greatest bitterness. He started out in this campaign giving a hearty support to Logan, but since he came to Washington he has abandoned Logan and joined the Blaine boomers, giving Logan's friends a fit of the blues. This conquest of Mr. Blaine is the result of the "personal magnetism" about which so much has been said.

Considerable agitation has lately been given to the subject of Mr. Blaine's pecuniary accumulations. He was worth at least a quarter of a million dollars when he entered Congress in 1863, and he has been engaged in many good enterprises since that time. He bought productive coal lands near Pittsburgh, besides other good property, to invest his money in, and his judgement has rarely been at fault in such matters. Then, the rental of his new mansion at the head of Massachusett avenue to Mr. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, was a bit of economy not barren in results.

Lent is over. The heart of the great social life of the Capital is freed from religious restraint and begins to throb with its wonted energy. Holy week was very strictly observed, and Washington society devoted itself to penitence and prayer. So much so that it seemed the more quiet after the half-gay Lenten weeks, in which there was no exciting Terpsichorean whirl, but just enough dinner parties, musicales and teas, for real enjoyment.

April 21, 1884.

The first skirmish in the tariff battle in the house scored a victory of the Morrison forces, though the motion to consider the bill only passed by a majority of two votes. But in politics it is eminently true that nothing succeeds like success, and it is argued that while a bare majority of two means nothing in itself in the House, the moral effect of this vote on the tariff will be considerable. If Mr. Randall had won the fight by even a small margin, the would have showed his power so plainly as to leave no doubt of his leadership. That he failed, although by a very little, it is believed by some will hurt his prestige. The first fruits of the vote to take up the Morrison tariff bill appeared in the shape of a list of ninety-two members who have notified Chairman Cox that they wish to deliver speeches on the subject. This will open the flood gates from the capitol to the Government printing office, and the employes of the latter establishment will enjoy a prosperous spring. The Congreational Record will swell out of all proportion, and tons of talk will be printed and dumped on the country at large. Then, after all, the bill may possibly be abutated at the neck by the passage of a motion to strike out the enacting clause; or be adopted in a more or less altered shape and then hung up to die of neglect in the Senate. But certainly no person at this stage can definitely forecast the fate of tariff legislation for the session. For a long time there have been rumors floating about among Democratic Congressmen of some attempt which it was said would be made to harmonize the factions warring on the tariff question. And it now turns out that the offer of a compromise was actually made to Messrs. Morrison and Carlisle, in which, according to my informant Mr. Randall concurred. The proposition was that if the Morrison horizontal reduction were abandoned they would support a bill reducing duties wherever they ought to be reduced, and at the same taking off the tax on tobacco and native brandies. But the tariff reform leaders intimated that while they might have entertained this proposition had it come sooner, they felt compelled to reject it because it came too late. They said it would take months to prepair such a bill and bring it to vote in the House. There are, however, those who think that a compromise might be arranged pending the debate on the Morrison bill, which is sure to last several weeks, and that a comparatively simple bill, taking off the tobacco tax and that on fruit spirits, enlarging the free list, and making reductions in a number of the tariff schedules could get a larger vote in the House than Mr. Morrison's bill can.

The Senate was active the past week. Commencing with the Naval appropriation bill, which it increased $6,528,080, measures were passed in quick order. It would seem that the Senate has of late years become the business member of the federal legislature, and that the House, as a law-making machine, has completly broken down. The Senate in the course of a session usually manages to turn off a fair amount of work, in spite of its besetting sin of verbosity, but the House seems less conscientious. It is now only the latter part of April, and the members of the Lower House already talk wistfully of adjournment, though scarcely a single subject of serious importance on which legitimate differerences of opinion exist, outside of the money bills, has reached a vote. In fact, not one piece of affirmative legislation of importance has been added to the statutes by this Congress. The electoral count, the refunding bills, the coinage, the Mormon question, the shipping interest, the bankruptcy bill, the relief of the Supreme Court, the disputed land bill, reform in the diplomatic and consular systems, the admission of various territories as states, our isthmus policy, the postal telegraph question, and many other matters lie in indiscriminate and hopeless bondage in the prison-houses of the calendars. The situation is in a great measure explained in that the House is paralized in its functions by a set of obsolete and unjust rules, which render it almost impossible to secure proper consideration of important measures.

Among the many subjects now in the toils of our tireless investigators, none attract more attention, now that the Keifer-Boynton imbroglio is over and the Star Route secrets are warming, than the second investigation of the Jeanette scandal. Just exactly what Congress expects to gain by this dreary recital of arctic woes it is difficult to see. The survivors of the expedition and the widow of the gallant Commander are brought together daily, and witnesses are raked over by the fine tooth comb of cross-examination by two expert lawyers, to show up what temporary bickerings, little instinctive jealousies, swearing or harsh words now and then came to pass. No one supposed that the Jeannette heroes were a party of flawless saints, and poor justice to draw their foibles out of the tomb.

LENOX.

THE MIDDLEMISS MURDER.

Startling Developments and Further Arrests Expected.

St. Thomas, April 22.—Some startling developments are expected in connection with the murder of Grant Silcox at Middlemiss. Jas. Scott, a young man of the neighborhood, has confessed, implicating a well-known resident of the village. Further arrests are expected.

The trial of Wrightman and Graham, the men who actually committed the murder takes place on May 2.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

How Gordon Views His Abandonment by the British Government—2,000 Men, Women and Children Massacred—General Gordon Believes the Time for Retreating Has Arrived.

London, April 21.—The Foreign Consuls at Khartoum report, April 9th that Gordon considers the time for retreating has arrived. Gordon will send with Col. Stewart and Vice Consul Power, who are to return to Lower Egypt, *via* Abyssinia, all foreigners who choose to accompany them. Gordon has himself no intention of retiring. He hopes England will yet send him aid.

THE MASSACRE NEAR SHENDY.

The Paris *Figaro's* correspondent at Cairo sends details of the recent Shendy massacre. Three hundred Egyptian troops and 600 non-combatants, preferring to make a hazardous attempt to march to Barber to starving inside Shendy, set out from the latter place on the 15th inst. Part of the number went slowly by steamer down the river, while others marched along the river bank. When two hours distance from Shendy they were attacked by Arabs, and after a short fight all the troops, excepting a few, were massacred. The Arabs, afterward captured Shendy. Egyptian troops there have discarded arms and uniforms in the hope of being spared. Few, however, escaped the general massacre. Ten thousand men, women and children were slaughtered. Many of them were refugees from Khartoum.

THE ABANDONMENT OF GORDON.

General Gordon has sent a telegram to Evelyn Baring, expressing the utmost indignation at the manner in which he has been abandoned by the English Government, and saying henceforth he will cut himself adrift from those who have deserted him, on whom will rest the blood guiltiness of all lives heretofore lost in Soudan. It is believed the Government has determined to dispatch the utmost available forces of all arms of the Egyptian army to Khartoum. It is hoped the force will be ready to start in six weeks.

A Free Concert.

Buffalo Telegraph.

The Salvation army paraded Saturday night. Two female officers with voices like the screech of a door, headed the solemn procession. There were about twenty converts in the procession singing lustily. In front of the soldiers' monument the band at Lang's Adelphi struck up a tune in one key and the Salvationists a tune in another. Then the street dogs began to howl and seek refuge from the awful mixture of sounds in fight. A female Indian tobacco sign fainted and a fakir selling a patent plating stuff gathered up his traps and stole down Broadway. The reign of terror soon ended and people crawled out of their holes to resume business.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.
January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at
VANCE'S STORE, Thames Street.
Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1586tf

FOR SALE.
The Stone House and Outbuildings
KNOWN AS
THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,
With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.
For price and terms apply to the undersigned,
JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.
Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

THE
"Little Wonder."
Re-Opening!
Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.
E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS
Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

Ontario and Quebec R'y.
Credit Valley Division.

Trains leave Ingersoll in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.50 a.m.	7.32 a.m.
1.19 p.m.	11.25 a.m.
3.39 p.m.	4.42 p.m.
7.59 p.m.	9.02 p.m.

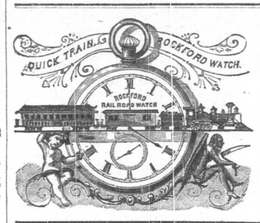
Through Tickets issued to all points in the United States, and Baggage Checked to destination.
The Only Route to Toronto Without Change of Cars.
J. GORDON, Town Agent. F. SYMONS, Agent
Ingersoll, March 1st, 1884. 1591

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
IN
LADIES
KID GLOVES
AT
I. COYNE'S.
Just received a special Bargain in Ladies' two Button Josephine Kids, regular price $1.25, which I. COYNE is selling at the ridiculous price of 60 cents per pair, less than half price. Whole stock of 2, 4 & 6 Button Coloured Kid Gloves selling at big reductions.
Ladies' don't miss the bargains at I. Coyne's Great Kid Glove Sale.
Ingersoll, April 24th, 1884 1598

Sign of the "WHITE MORTAR."
J. W. BROWETT,
Dispensing  Chemist!
FRESH GOODS JUST ARRIVED.
ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.
CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure)
FRESH SEEDS. No old stock from any previous year, and all from Most Reliable seed growers. By the bushel, pound, ounce and package. A large stock of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.
A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals,
J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist,
Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.
Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

NELLES & STEVENS
ARE SELLING
Six Pounds Tea for One Dollar.
14 lbs. Bright Sugar, $1.
TRY OUR 50 CENT TEA.
NELLES & STEVENS.
Ingersoll, March 27th, 1884.

I. COYNE
Directs the special attention of Housekeepers to his immense stock of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.
Just received direct from the manufacturers in Scotland,
All Wool & Union Carpets
In the newest designs. Also direct from the manufacturers a large stock of the
Celebrated English Oil Cloths and Linoleums
In all prices and qualities, and in widths from half yard wide to four yards wide
All in want of Carpets, Lace Curtains & House Furnishings, will find the most complete stock in Ingersoll, at
I. COYNE'S.
Ingersoll, April 10, 1884. 1595



H. RICHARDSON
Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.
This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.
ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec

TO THE CITIZENS
Of Ingersoll and Surrounding Country.
I take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and customers, who have given me such a liberal support during the past year, hoping by a continuation of square dealing that I will maintain the confidence of the public at large in the future as I have in the past, believing that I have given my customers entire satisfaction. I would take the liberty of INVITING ALL TO CALL, and give a trial. I am prepared to give all a bargain in
TEAS & SUGARS
That cannot be beat west of Toronto, and all other goods in proportion.
Any one wanting dishes of any kind, cannot do better than to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I keep a splendid assortment of
English and French China, Stone and Granite Ware,
In all colours, embracing all the the latest styles and patterns, also a large assortment of
English, American & Canadian Glassware.
A splendid assortment of Vases, Fancy Cups, and Saucers, for presents. Also a large stock of Silver Spoons, Knives, Forks, Napkin Rings, Cruet Stands, Pickle and Butter Dishes, and Steel Cutlery, cheaper than any other house in Town. Come and See for Yourselves.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
CHINA TEA HOUSE,
THAMES STREET.
T. J. THORNTON, Proprietor.
April 17th, 1884. 1597



D. SECORD,
Chemist, Sole Agent for Ingersoll.
EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."
Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.
READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:
DR. PHILAN, Kingston writes— "They supply to those with every derangement of vision,
DR. HAMNET HILL, Ottawa writes— I have had many opportunities of judging of their ex-
DR. RAND, Chief Supt. Edu., N.B. writes— cellence and have
DR. J. W. MACDONALD, writes— I will recommend them to my patients.
DR. JENNINGS, V.P. Med. Assn., Can. writes— That he testifies to the optical skill of Mr. B. Laurance.
DR. MARSDEN, writes— Recommending him as a skilful, experienced and reliable
DR. SLACK, Cell. Phy. and Surg., P.Q. writes— practical optician.
DR. SEWELL, Pres. Med. Fac., N.S. writes— Thoroughly well posted in your profession.
DR. H. C. HERBERT, F.R.C.S. writes— I recommend you as a skilful optician worthy of patronage
DR. TOBIN, F.R.C.S., Halifax writes— Where Lenses are required, consult Mr. Laurance.
DR. ALMOND, Chief of H. M. Med. Staff, writes— I was enabled to read by lamp light with comfort,
DR. C. STERLING RYERSON writes— a thing I had not done for some months previous.
DR. C. E. MARTIN, Toronto writes— I believe you to be a thoroughly practical optician.
DR. ALMOND, SENATOR writes— Better satisfaction than any I have tried hitherto.
DR. C. STERLING RYERSON writes— I have pleasure in thoroughly recommending him as a
DR. C. E. MARTIN, Toronto writes— gentleman worthy of entire confidence.
DR. Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, President Med. Assoc., Canada
1597

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL
Great Sales of FARM LANDS
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.
Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.
LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.
The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.
No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.
Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.
With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding.
☞ No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to
James Brady, Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent. INGERSOLL.
MACKINTOSH & PETERS, Land Agents, Etc., 50 Toronto St., Toronto.
March 20th, 1884. 1593

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
LAND REGULATIONS.
The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from
$2.50 PER ACRE.
Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,
THE RESERVED SECTIONS,
Along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.
TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.
Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.
Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.
FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, December, 1883. 1583-m

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.
Hearn & Co
MR. HEARN
Having visited the American Markets last week, we have
RECEIVED 4 CASES
—OF—
American Hats & Bonnets
In Chip, Straw and Milans in all Styles and Colours.
Also a Choice Assortment of Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments. Also a very nice and fine selection of Pon Pons.
Don't fail to give our stock an Inspection before you select your Spring and Summer Hats or Bonnets.
HEARN & CO.
Ingersoll, April 24, 1884. 1598

A CHANGE!
Having sold my business to MR. G. B. FOTHERINGHAM, I would beg to thank the public for their liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successor.
P. W. CAMPBELL.
In reference to the above, I would beg to state that I have a full stock of
Office Supplies, School Books, Musical Instruments, Croquet Sets, &c.
PICTURE FRAMING.
In all its branches, Promptly and Properly executed at
G. B. FOTHERINGHAM,
Campbell's Old Stand, Christopher's Block, Thames-St.
April 17th, 1884. 1597

OPENING
—OF—
SHOW ROOM!
—AT—
DAVID WHITE & CO.'S,
Wednesday, Ap'l 9,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
We will show a fine display of New French and English Pattern Bonnets and Hats. New Straw Goods, English and American shapes. French Flowers, Ostritch Feathers, Novelties, Ribbons, Silk Laces, Parasols and Sun Shades.
OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
Which is under the management of MISS POLSON, will be found unusually attractive, the styles and prices will compare with any in the trade. We solicit a call from all our patrons.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Stock now complete in all departments. Grand display of New and desirable Goods. Our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT will be found very attractive We show a fine range of these goods. They comprise all the New Fabrics for the present season. Special cheap lines at 10 and 12½ cents.
BLACK CASHMERES, imported direct from Paris, all wool from 45c to $1.00, the best value in the trade.
SILKS. We are showing a full range from 50c to $2.50. Black Ottoman Cord Silk, specially for Mantles.
HOSIERY. Full range of German, English, and Canadian. Special Job line of Canadian Hose at half price.
GLOVES. Best French Kid Gloves in Black and Coloured. Lisle Gloves, Pure Silk, Taffeta in Black and all the new colors.
PRINTS. Sateens &c., all the newest designs for the present season.
STAPLES. This is a department we are giving our special attention to. We have bought at the very lowest mill prices. We can with confidence say that no other House can give better value.
We are offering special value in GREY and BLEACHED COTTONS; 30 to 40 inches wide, 20 per cent. off regular prices.
TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS. Extra value in these goods. Imported direct from the manufacturers.
CARPETS.—Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Choice New Patterns in all Wool and Union Carpets, New Hemp Carpets, Door Mats, Rugs, Linen Crumb Cloths, New Floor Oil Cloths, New Lace Curtains, and New Table Covers.
Every Department in our store will be found complete with New and Desirable Goods at Rock Bottom Prices.
DAVID WHITE & CO.
Ingersoll, April 3rd, 1884. 1595

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Bargains in Kid Gloves—I. Coyne.
Auction Sale—D. Sinclair.
Dairy Supplies—Jas. Park & Son.
THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.
Fruits—Geo. Beck.
I. O. O. F. Concert—Town Hall.
Millinery—Hearn & Co.
Special—The Art Interchange.
Special—Frank Leslie.
Special—St. Nicholas Magazine.
Dairy Printing—THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

YESTERDAY was St. George's anniversary.

SHARP frosts on Sunday and Monday nights.

ODDFELLOWS' CONCERT to-morrow (Friday) evening.

SEATS for the I. O. O. F. Concert may be reserved at Richardson's jewelry shop.

REMEMBER, the High School entertainment will be held Friday evening, May 2nd. Particulars next week.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. W. T. Root, Oxford St., had the misfortune to fall and dislocate her wrist on Friday evening.

THE STREETS.—The dust has commenced to fly. That petition for the water cart should be circulated at once.

A THOROUGHBRED.—Mr. S. Caldwell of Brantford has purchased a thoroughbred mare from Mr. D. Choate of Ingersoll.

ADDRESS.—F. W. Merchant's address before the Teachers' Convention, crowded out last week, appears on the fourth page of of this issue.

JOURNALISTIC.—The London *Advertiser* in its new dress is one of the best looking as well as one of the most ably conducted newspapers in Canada.

TUG OF WAR.—Arrangements are being made to have a tug of war between a picked team from Woodstock and Ingersoll, on the 24th of May, also between a team from Zorra and the London policeman.

ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment will be shortly given by the young folks of the B. C. Church, at which the prominent feature will be Hawkins' Celebrated Jubilee Singers, of London. Look out for further particulars.

TELEPHONE CONTRACTS VALID.—Chief-Justice Hagarty has decided that contracts made by telephone are valid. A great deal of business is now transacted by telephone and this decision may prove both satisfactory and convenient.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL.—The annual meeting of the members of this well known company was held on Wednesday of last week. There was a large attendance. The report was a most favorable one, showing a surplus on the year's operations of $44,000.

KNOX CHURCH.—We would remind our Presbyterian and other friends, that the Rev. John Thompson, of Sarnia, will preach on Sunday, 27th inst., morning and evening, in Knox church which in accordance with the decision of the presbytery of Paris, will be open for service as usual.

AT a trial of new paragon hose, on Tuesday evening, on Noxon's hydrant, with a 1⅛ nozzle and 175lb. water pressure, water was thrown the great distance of 300 feet. The trial was made under the superintendence of T. H. Noxon, assisted by Chief Vance and Assistant Chief Matheson.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—The Ontario license commissioners of the South Riding of Oxford met Wednesday and Thursday of last week and granted all licenses applied for by those who held licenses last year with the exception of two. They meet again on the 30th inst. to consider the advisability of granting new licenses.

I. O. O. F.—The 65th anniversary of Oddfellowship in America was duly observed by the fraternity of this town attending in a body the Baptist Church on Sabbath last, on which occasion the pastor Rev. Mr. Speller, preached an excellent discourse based upon the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

WON'T PAY.—The date of the Toronto semi-centennial has been changed from the 17th June to the 30th., with the object of taking in two holidays, namely the 1st and 4th July. A better step to assist in making the affair a failure could not have been taken, as but few from a distance would wish to visit that city when wearing a funereal aspect, as it must naturally do when all places of business are closed.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—The Caledonian Society of Ingersoll will hold their annual games this year on Monday, 26th May. They are already making extensive preparations for the day's sports, which promise to be the best yet held by the Society. The prizes will be handsome and will no doubt attract many professionals, as well as crack amateurs to the sports. A. G. Hodge, of St. James' Hotel, Toronto, will conduct the games. For the concert in the evening they are securing some of the best talent in the land.

A GREAT CHANCERY CASE.—Mr. James F. McDonald, Barrister, returned home from Winnipeg, on Monday, with a very big feather in his cap—having secured a verdict for his client in the celebrated land suit of Hymen vs. Bennett. This case which has been pending in the Court of Chancery for some years past, was heard before Mr. Justice Taylor, on Tuesday of last week, and a decision rendered in favour of the defendent, for whom the case had been ably conducted throughout by Mr. McDonald. Nearly a million dollars was involved in the case.

QUARTERLY meeting services of the B. C. Church, Oxford Street, were held last Sabbath. On Tuesday evening the quarterly business meeting was held, being the last prior to the new order of things which will be effected by the Union. Notwithstanding the serious drawbacks met with during the past year, the financial showing proved quite satisfactory and encouraging. A resolution was unanimously carried urging Conference to allow the pastor Rev. R. B. Rowe to remain here another year. The resolution also strongly attested to the earnest and faithful services rendered by the above gentleman.

TREE PLANTING.—We would suggest that the Council be asked to set apart some day about the end of the present month, proclaim it a public holiday, and request the citizens to unite in planting trees on the streets. If every ratepayer would on this day plant, or cause to be planted, one tree for each member of his family, the result would be most surprising, and the effort cost him comparatively little labor or expense. In some of the Western States "Arbor Day" is now a great institution. It is an anniversary devoted to tree-planting, and of late years the practice of setting apart a day for that purpose by proclamation has been widely observed.

ERSKINE CHURCH.—The Presbyterian congregation will in accordance with the decision of session and by authority of the Presbytery of Paris, will worship in the Thames Street Church on Sunday, 27th inst. The Rev. H. M. Parsons, who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest preachers in Toronto, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. The Rev. W. Cochrane, D.D., will deliver his lecture on "Across the Rockies through Salt Lake City to the golden gate of California," on Monday evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. All who wish to hear this Canadian orator will do well to keep free from all engagements for that night. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—London *Free Press*: Housekeepers in this city are complaining, and apparently with justice, that while the price of wheat has fallen in Chicago and other American markets to the lowest point touched in twenty years, flour dealers have increased the price of that article 25c. per cwt., and bakers, following in the wake, have raised the price of bread one cent, per two-pound loaf. In Montreal a co-operative bakery is talked of unless an immediate concession in the price of bread is made. Toronto *World*: "No wonder that the press is being aroused to come out on this subject. The contrast between cheap wheat and dear bread in Canada at this time is actually phenomenal, and should stir the public to such action as remedy a crying evil. The public are certainly being robbed by somebody, we want to know whether it is the flour men or the bakers who are getting away with 'the boodle.'"

NEED OF POOR HOUSES.—Mr. Justice Osler, at the Halton assizes, spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of county poor-houses and the evil effects of confining in jail, as is the case in this county, persons charged with vagrancy. The jail, he said, was not the place for those who were unwilling to work and earn their own living. He approved of the plan adopted by several of the County Councils of purchasing farms and erecting poor-houses where vagrants could be sent and compelled to work, and where they would not be a burden upon the country. Such an institution he thought was a growing necessity in several counties. In Norfolk and Waterloo they had these institutions and in the county of York they had recently taken steps to provide such a place. When will his Lordship be able to point to Oxford as one of the enlightened and progressive counties which has provided one of these much-needed homes for the destitute and unfortunate?

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

CLEAN up!

CLEAN up your yards!

CLEAN up your cellars!

CLEANLINESS is next to politics—and a long way ahead.

ODDFELLOWS' CONCERT to-morrow (Friday) night.

THE town loses $450 revenue this year owing to the change made in the license law.

GRANT'S PACKING HOUSE.—Messrs. J. L. Grant & Co., are erecting a large addition to their extensive pork packing establishment.

THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.—Mr. Charles Edwards exhibited several coops of fine bred fowls at the fair last week. He advertises eggs for hatching elsewhere.

THE old Mechanics' Institute of Berlin has passed a resolution to transfer all the personal property to the town for the purpose of a free library.

STALLION SOLD.—Mr. J. C. Norsworthy has sold his three-year-old stallion to Mr. W. Dempster, of Boone, Iowa, formerly of this town, for $400. The colt was sired by "Milesian."

THE Ontario & Quebec R. R. now run new and elegant Wagner Sleeping Cars through from Toronto to Chicago and *vice versa* on the trains leaving Ingersoll, going east, 5:50 a.m., and going west 4:42 p.m.

FOR THE WEST.—About forty passengers passed westward over the Credit Valley and C. S. R. yesterday, bound for the Prairie Province. They went *via* the Chicago & Northwestern.

LARGE SHIPMENT.—Mr. A. Armstrong, of this town is about to ship 45 yearling bulls to Kansas City for ranching purposes, all being pedigreed stock that cost him an avarage of $88 each.

REMOVAL.—Mr. Wilton is moving his cigar factory from Ingersoll back to Tilsonburg. He has rented Mr. R. H. Burke's old tinshop on Broadway, near the overhead bridge, and is fitting it up.

HYMENIAL.—Mr. Alex. W. Murdoch, of Murdoch & Woolson, grocers, was yesterday united in marriage to Miss Jennie Nicholson, of Hamilton. They left on the afternoon train for the West, on a short trip. We wish our old friend Alex. and his bride every happiness.

WOODSTOCK CONSTABLE.—Constable Donald Smith, of the Hamilton police force, has been appointed Chief Constable of Woodstock. There were thirty applicants for the position. Smith has some reputation as a hammer thrower and all round athlete.

No advanced boy is esteemed a boy of any parts unless he carries a revolver. After this parents must be careful and cautious how and where they chastise their hopeful sons. The hand of authority may strike on the pistol pocket and another "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" item set on the rounds.

THE FRUIT CROP.—According to a prominent fruit grower in the Niagara district, the peach trees have been almost all killed down, as far as the snow line, which signifies that the present bearing trees are entirely destroyed; but the yearlings will send up vigorous shoots and make strong, healthy trees (by cutting them off near the ground) for next year, as the roots are perfectly sound.

SIGNS OF SPRING.—We have been visited already by many of the feathered songsters, which announces that spring is not far away. The robins, blue birds, brown thrushes, black birds, meadow larks, and hawkes have been seen in numbers this week. Wild ducks, pigeons, and geese have been in this vicinity also. The festive music of the frogs have been heard for several days past.

TO PURIFY FOUL CISTERNS.—A medical man in the New York *Tribune* gives his method of deodorizing cisterns that have acquired foul odors. He says that such oxidizing agents as chloride of soda or chlorinated soda will fully serve the purpose. To get the best results the material should be poured into the cistern, using for this purpose a gas pipe reaching to the bottom. Two quart bottles will clean an ordinary cistern, he says.

A Literary Society called "The Young Mens' Literary Society," has been formed by the students of the High School and others of the town. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term, President, N. E. Towle; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Richardson; Critic, W. Brydon, B. A. Meetings are held every Friday evening, in the Mechanics' Institute. Subject for next evenings debate, Resolved "that Free Trade is better for Canada than Protection."

I. O. O. F. CONCERT.—The Odd Fellows of Ingersoll will celebrate the 65th anniversary of Odd-Fellowship in America by a Concert in the Town Hall, on Monday (24th) evening. Among those who will take part in the programme are Mrs. McCullough, of Hamilton; Miss Malcolmson, Toronto; Mr. W. Skinner, London; Mr. Jas. Johnston, Hamilton; Miss Doty, Miss Poole, Mrs. Chapman and Mr. J. Telfer, Ingersoll; Mrs. J. A. McInnes, Pianist. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 10 cents extra, at Richardson's jewelry store.

FROM FORMOSA.—Dr. McKay writes as follows: "On December 29, 1883, I baptised 13 in Tamsui, and we commemorated the dying love of Jesus. Eleven churches on the East Coast are about completed. Girl's school finished and opened; this building is as large as the Oxford College. Both institutions on the ground I purchased before going to America. Upward of 100 Aborigines were at the opening of the Girl's school. Would that thousands in America heard them sing their own mountain airs to our sweet hymns."

ART INTERCHANGE.—The Art Interchange of April 24th will contain a beautiful design in color (13 x 13) of a female head for plaque decoration. It is unlike any decorative head heretofore offered for sale. Against a delicate blue background is shown the nearly profile view of a blond, whose light hair is ornamented by a band of marguerites. In short, the *Art Interchange* of April 24 promises to be one of the most attractive issues of this valuable art journal. Published by William Whitlock, at 140 Nassau Street, New York.

TO SAVE TREES BARKED BY MICE.—Reports from many sections of the country indicate that mice have proved very destructive to trees during the last winter, by barking them. Almost any small tree thus barked may easily be saved by taking a couple of small shoots or branches of the same species, making a small incision on each side of the tree, just above and below the peeled part, and inserting the ends of the twig in the cuts. If this is carefully done—anyone can do it—communication is provided for the sap to pass up and the tree is saved.

A DEFAULTING CATTLE DEALER.—A great deal of excitement has been caused in East Zorra and the whole district around Tavistock by the flight of Chris. Zehr, a German farmer and cattle dealer, who lived on the 16th line, near that village. For many years past he has in addition to working two hundred acres of land, been an extensive speculator and dealer in live stock. Judging from the rumours circulated about him, he must have succeeded in defrauding most of the people of the whole district—where he was almost universally looked upon as trustworthy. His defalcations are put as high as $50,000.

ST. NICHOLAS.—St. Nicholas for May is a notable number in its contributors and in during his late trip to England and the continent. The Captain, who is a son of Judge Macqueen, of Woodstock, while attending the last camp held on Carling's farm, felt his eyesight failing him. It appears he ruptured a blood-vessel in one eye, and the other sympathizing with the affected orb, there was nothing for it but to undergo an operation, or else lose his sight altogether. When he crossed the ocean and arrived at the office of the celebrated Dr. Liebreich, Prof. Bader, at London, he was informed that it would be necessary for him to have both eyes taken out and a certain operation performed known as the enlarging of the pupil. The Captain willingly underwent the operation, and so much pleased was the Professor with his patient that he sent him bandaged up over to his palatial residence on the Rhine, to be there tended and nursed. The first intimation of returning sight, and the first object seen by Capt. Macqueen was the spire of the cathedral of Cologne. Ever since, his sight has been gaining strength, and so fully has he recovered that a few days ago he was appointed range officer for the approaching rifle tournament for the Western district, so that his confidence in his scope of vision is attaining a wide range. The only difference the operation made on the captain was to increase the size of the pupils to about eight or ten times their original size.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

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

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

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office. 84

National Pills are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use. 95t

FLAXSEED! FLAXSEED! SCREENED!—Sold to the farmers for the purpose of growing flax this season, at Beachville, Thamesford and Embro flax mills. The undersigned will also rent good clean fields for the purpose of growing flax at each flaxmill.—JOHN H. BROWN. 95t

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

Town Council.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening for general business.

Members present: His Worship the Mayor in the chair, Messrs. Richardson, O'Connor, Seldon, Gibson, Nelles, Waterhouse, Walley, Henderson and Buchanan.

A letter from H. E. Suckling, C. V. R'y. in answer to report of Railway committee stating that the company had not earned sufficient to pay the interest on debenture stock held by this town.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan seconded by Mr. O'Connor and resolved that the names of Messrs. Horsman and O'Connor be added to the committee appointed to draft agreement with committee of the N. and W. Oxford Agricultural Society in reference to the occupation of Victoria Park for agricultural purposes.

Council adjourned.

Wedding Bells.

Yesterday morning the Church of the Sacred Heart was the scene of a large gathering, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Emma Smith, the third daughter of Mr. Andrew Smith, to Mr. J. P. O'Neill, of Woodstock. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Molphy, took place at 9.30 a. m. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Josie Smith, sister of the bride, and Miss Martha O'Neill. The groomsmen were Mr. J. O'Neill and Mr. J. F. O'Neill, of Woodstock. The bride was dressed in elegant bronze plush and ottoman cord silk, with diamonds and natural flowers for ornaments.

The bridesmaids wore bronze ottoman satin.

Solemn high mass was sung at the church by Mrs. Watson, Miss Keating, Miss Doty, and Miss McDonald. A solo sung by Miss McDonald at the offertory of the mass was particularly well rendered.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's father for breakfast, at which over forty-five guests sat down. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents, the groom's present being a pair of handsome gold bracelets.

The newly wedded couple left on the afternoon train for Detroit and the principal cities of the West for their wedding tour. They will in future reside in Woodstock, where Mr. O'Neill is engaged in business.

The following address accompanied by a handsome cake basket was presented to Miss Smith, on Tuesday evening, by the choir of which she was a member:

Dear Miss Smith;

Your friends meet you here to-night for a twofold purpose, the less agreeable part of which is to bid you good-bye.

It were scarcely just to mar the pleasure of this evening with regrets, yet we cannot refrain from expressing to you our sorrow at losing so amiable a companion, and so valuable an assistant. But we must not dwell on the painful portion of our task, but hasten to tend to you our hearts' best wishes for your happiness in the new sphere of life in which you will soon find yourself. We trust that your pathway through this world may be smooth, obstructed only by such bars and crotchets as may be surmounted by singing a good song.

In requesting you to accept this little souvenir, we would ask that it may sometimes act as a reminder of the many pleasant days spent with the choir at Ingersoll.

Personal.

Miss Malcolmson, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Skene, in this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker of Toronto, are visiting friends in Ingersoll.

Mrs. J. Johnson of Ridgetown, is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mr. W. C. Noxon left on Saturday for a week's stay in Chicago.

Mr. W. Robinson, G. T. R. agent here, left for Kansas City on Saturday, on a business trip.

Mr. C. C. L. Wilson, of J. L. Grant & Co., left for Utica yesterday, on a business trip.

Miss Lucy McCarty returned from Toronto on Tuesday where she has been visiting for some time.

Mack Howes, proprietor of "The Brunswick" house, Winnipeg, and a former resident of this county, called on us yesterday.

Mr. Fred H. Silli, formerly a student of the grammar school here, who is now teaching school at Arkona, was home to see his friends last week.

We are pleased to know that Mr. W. C. Bell, who has been ill for some weeks past, is now on the mend. His many friends hope to see him on the street again very soon.

Mr. R. J. Drummond left on Tuesday for Utica, N.Y., to buy cheese for Messrs. J. L. Grant & Co., of Ingersoll. Mr. Drummond is one of the best cheese makers of this district, having been engaged in some of our leading factories. We wish him every success.

We are very sorry to hear of the protracted illness of the Rev. J. Reynolds, pastor of the M. E. Church. The rev. gentleman has worked hard during his pastorate in this town, and now that he is laid aside, and considering events of late, no doubt his many friends will embrace this opportunity of showing all regard and helpfulness possible to relieve his mind of all anxiety concerning his work. His condition is, we fear, precarious.

NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Referring to the proposal to institute the half-time system for children in the primary classes of the public school, an exchange says: Probably the best way to meet the case would be to shorten the hours of all under 7 or 8; to allow them longer time on the playground, and to adopt during the rest of the time methods of instruction on the kindergarten principle, which would convey simple lessons without taxing the capacity of the scholars severely.

WHY HE DOES NOT ATTEND.—St. Thomas *Times*: Mayor Horton is by virtue of his position ex-officio a member of all committees. He, however, never avails himself of this privilege to attend. One of the Aldermen the other day asked him the reason of his absence. "I desire to have all subjects come before me as a fresh matter at the council board," was the reply. "Being made first acquainted at the Board with the legislation to be voted upon, I cannot be prejudiced either one way or the other, and have ample time while the question is under discussion to make up my mind which way to vote in the event of a tie."

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—The May number contains some particularly notable articles, and is altogether most interesting and edifying. The editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., has two articles—"The Arctic Martyrs" and "The Great Freshets"—which are of profound interest and admirably illustrated. "Cathedral of Our Saviour, Moscow," "Love and Life in Norway," "A Summer Holiday Abroad," "The Pianofort, Ancient and Modern," etc., are prominent features of the number. There are serial and short stories, essays, sketches, etc., by Rev. E. Barras, Miss G. A. Davis, Alfreton Hervey, T. L. Meade, J. Alex. Patten and other celebrated writers; poems of great merit; the Home Pulpit, with sermon by Dr. Talmage; and miscellaneous articles, etc., entertaining and replete with information. Single copy, 25 cents, or $2.50 a year, postpaid. MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, N. Y.

A DELICATE OPERATION.—A very interesting and delicate operation was practised on Capt. Macqueen, of the 22nd Oxfords, during his late trip to England and the continent. The Captain, who is a son of Judge Macqueen, of Woodstock, while attending the last camp held on Carling's farm, felt his eyesight failing him. It appears he ruptured a blood-vessel in one eye, and the other sympathizing with the affected orb, there was nothing for it but to undergo an operation, or else lose his sight altogether. When he crossed the ocean and arrived at the office of the celebrated Dr. Liebreich, Prof. Bader, at London, he was informed that it would be necessary for him to have both eyes taken out and a certain operation performed known as the enlarging of the pupil. The Captain willingly underwent the operation, and so much pleased was the Professor with his patient that he sent him bandaged up over to his palatial residence on the Rhine, to be there tended and nursed. The first intimation of returning sight, and the first object seen by Capt. Macqueen was the spire of the cathedral of Cologne. Ever since, his sight has been gaining strength, and so fully has he recovered that a few days ago he was appointed range officer for the approaching rifle tournament for the Western district, so that his confidence in his scope of vision is attaining a wide range. The only difference the operation made on the captain was to increase the size of the pupils to about eight or ten times their original size.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER III.

Another feature of the excellency of our Bible is the popular attention it has commanded, and still continues to command; and the Reformations which have been accomplished by it.

Look a minute first at its popularity and its increasing hold on the mind of man universally. Its pre-eminent value appears when placed in contrast with novelties and novels. These may command attention for a time, but the transient fire soon dies out, and, as a rule, those who are most affected by them are not to be reckoned among the most useful of earthly citizens. Some of the novels of the ex-premier of England had a large sale and for a time commanded popular attention, but long since the once famous "Lothair" has become stale. Not so with the Bible. It stands at the front of all books, for its antiquity, popularity, influence and power to regenerate and to bless. It fills a larger space in the hearts of all the noblest of the sons of men than all other books combined. The memory of mankind can produce more quotations from this book than from any other and possibly than from all others. The simple fact that the Bible is more talked about, more thought about, and more written about than any other book, demonstrates it the king of all books in commanding attention. The learned and "golden mouthed" Chrysostom must have seen its pre-eminent worth when he gave it the name of Bible; and tracing its history from his day, until now, we cannot find another book so extensively circulated, no other book having such influence power to force its truths upon the conscience to the accomplishment of the moral elevation of the nations so deep and abiding. Take an example or two. At the dedication of the Palace Church at Antananario in Madagascar, about three years ago, the Prime Minister read a paper giving a statement of how the Queen became a Christian. He said "It was by the influence of the word of God, blessed by His good spirit, that the Queen became a follower of Christ." He continued, "I will show you the very Bible she read, and holding it up, said, "This mutilated book was in the palace of the previous Queen, uncared for, and unread. The present Queen in her sorrow of heart, read this good book, and its influence changed her heart and life." What a grand tribute to the value of the Bible, and what a glorious change for the people of that great Island by this royal example, in contrast with the state of that place in 1849. Before we dismiss our reference to that noble woman who so lately has exchanged the crown of Madagascar for a "crown of life that fadeth not away" let a few more of her words be chronicled. On the day of the dedication referred to she said, "I desire no royal homage to-day, let high and low appear on equal footing as worshippers of the true God. Yea, *let the slave of the slave be free.*" What other book could so influence a royal heart with such beautiful benefaction working against the passions and frailties of the human heart? *None other.* The same thing is true in English history. Who could be more barbarous than the early Britons were at the time of the invasion by Julius Cæsar? And what period among the Zulus of Africa could be more bloody than the time of the English Heptarchy? And what brought about the change? The translation of the Bible into the Anglo-Saxon tongue became the moral lever to lift the nation from barbarism to civilization and Christianity. From the very year when the "Venerable Bede," in the 7th century, translated the gospel of John into the English language, the nation moved forward and upward, and every subsequent step taken by his successors in the same direction has tended, yea, *compelled* the elimination of barbarous enactments and placed in their stead on the statute books of parliamentary law, the moral principles of God's book. And while it is true that in the ancient time the judges read the law of Sinai, and governed by these laws in the form of a theocratic government and that peace and prosperity reigned supreme; it is equally true that when the principles of the new testament, love, charity, and brotherly kindness shall permeate all our laws, then shall dawn the brighter day. Nations and men who love the bible most, must by necessity excel in every good thing, for a man's book makes the man, for weal or woe.

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

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

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.—Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Cheese Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93vgr.

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

SOUTH OXFORD SPRING FAIR

The Most Successful Yet Held—The Names of Prize Winners.

The South Oxford Spring Exhibition of stallions, seed grain and potatoes held in Ingersoll on Thursday last, was the most successful exhibition in every respect yet held by the Association in this Biding. The exhibit was much larger in every class than heretofore, and the attendance, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, was far larger than at any previous show. The success of the fair fully demonstrates the desirability of holding it permanently at Ingersoll. The location of the park, where the fair was held, no doubt, added to its success. The officers of the Association are deserving of all credit for their efforts in making the show such a success. To Mr. Gordon H. Cook, particularly, the thanks of our townspeople are due for his efforts in collecting the sum necessary to bring the fair here. We feel sure that next year our citizens will respond heartily when again asked to contribute. Mr. Brady sold the grain and potatoes by auction, after the prizes had been awarded. Below is the

PRIZE LIST.

STALLIONS.

Thorough-bred Stallions.—1st prize, $12, won by John Forbes, Woodstock; 2nd, $8, I N Hall, Ingersoll.

Carriage Stallions.—1st prize, $12, Jas. McCartney, Thamesford; 2nd, $8, T. Abrahams, Norwich; 3rd, $4, J. C. Norsworthy, Ingersoll.

3-yr.-old Carriage Stallions.—1st prize, $6 Robt. Hastings, Newark,

General Purpose Stallion.—1st prize, $12, M. Harris, Springford; 2nd, $8, C. S. Smith Tilsonburg; 3rd, $4, T. Abrahams, Norwich.

3-yr.-old Gen. Purpose Stallions.—1st prize $6, Chas. Crawford, Ingersoll; 2nd, $4, Robt Fleming, Holbrook.

Heavy Draft Stallions.—1st prize, $12, Jackson and Frail, Harristeville; 2nd, $8, Robt Thompson, St. Marys; 3rd, $4, Meek and Swartz, Sweaburg.

3-yr.-old Heavy Draft Stallions.—1st prize, $6, and 2nd, $4, Longfield and McLachlin, Crampton.

Roadster Stallion.—1st prize, $12, Jas. Chambers, Salford; 2nd, $8, Wm. Gould, Embro; 3rd $4, David Karn, Beachville.

3-yr.-old Roadster.—1st prize, $6, T. Abrahams, Norwich; 2nd, $4, Chas. Peacock, South Zorra.

Special prize, $10, Norman Percheron, M. Harris, Springford,

Special prize, $10, Clydesdale, Jackson and Frank, Harristsville.

Special prize, $5, Carriage Stallion, James McCartney, Thamesford.

Special prize, $5, Roadster Stallion, Jas. Chambers, Salford.

Special prize, $5, best 3-yr.-old, any class, Longfield and McLachlin, Crampton.

Sweepstake, $10 to the horse best representing his class in heavy classes including Heavy Draft and Gen. Purpose, Longfield & McLachlin, Crampton.

Sweepstake, $10 to the horse best representing his class in Light Horses' Robt. Hastings, Newark.

Sweepstake by Swartz and Meek, $10 for the best 1-year-old colt from "Prince of the Forest," Jas. McCartney, Salford.

Sweepstake, $6 for the best Clear Grit stallion, Jas. McCartney, Thamesford.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Six Bushels Spring Wheat.—1st prize, $3, W. J. Bigham, Culloden: 2nd, $2, George Sebbin, Ingersoll; 3rd, $1, D. Palmer, Putnam.

Six Bushels Barley.—1st prize, $3, F. Cody, Sweaburg; 2nd, $2, W. J. Bigham, Culloden.

Six Bushels Field Peas.—1st prize, $3, G. H. Cook, Beachville; 2nd, $2, Geo. Nichols Ingersoll; 3rd, $1, W. J. Bigham, Culloden.

Ten Bushels White Oats.—1st prize, $3, Geo. Nichols, Ingersoll; 2nd, $2, Allen Sage, Ingersoll.

Ten Bushels Black Oats.—1st prize, $3, W. J. Bigham, Culloden.

Ten Bushels Corn in the Ear.—1st prize, $2, David Palmer, Putnam.

Two Bushels Timothy Seed.—1st prize, $2, Wm. Harris, Ingersoll; 2nd, $1, F. A. Brink, Beachville.

Three Bags Potatoes.—1st prize, $3, Geo. Raymond, Ingersoll; 2nd, $2, Wm. Prouse, Ingersoll; 3rd, $1, David Palmer, Putnam.

Grand Church Opening.

The building formerly known as Erskine Church will be reopened for public worship on Sunday next, 27th inst., when the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Toronto, will preach morning and evening. This church has been closed for some months past, owing to the fact that the two Presbyterian congregations became united, and have worshipped for some time past in the old Knox Church. Shortly after the union took place it was felt that the old building was inadequate to the requirements of this rising congregation, which has been rapidly increasing under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Ross, and it was decided to make such alterations and repairs in the Thames Street Church as would be adequate to the wants of the congregation. The church has been accordingly repaired by ceiling and otherwise beautifying it so that it is now one of the finest, if not the finest, church edifice in town.

We congratulate the united congregation and their popular minister on the result of the union negotiations, for although a small minority of the congregation still hold out and dissent with the desire to form another congregation, we trust they may yet see the undesirability of such a course. One thing appears certain that the united congregation will make one of the most prosperous and progressive churches in town, and with so eloquent and popular a clergyman as Mr. Ross, they cannot fail to make themselves a power for good in our midst.—COM.

Resolution of Condolence.

Mrs. W. W. Ross, Ingersoll.

DEAR MADAM.—We have been instructed by the Board of Directors of the Upper Canada Bible Society, to express to you their profound sympathy in your sore bereavement, and to convey to you the appended copy of the minute unanimously adopted by them at their regular monthly meeting, held last Tuesday evening.

Both during his term of office as permanent agent and since, our own relations and intercourse with dear Mr. Ross, were of course more intimate and frequent than those of the majority of the directors, therefore we feel the loss even more than they; for he was eminently one of those whom to know more intimately is to love more heartily. But writing on behalf of the Board of Directors, we shall not venture to express our own personal feelings; nor shall we attempt with human words to assuage the pain of such separation, when only the Holy Spirit can console the heart of the bereaved.

Commending you to the God of all comfort, our Heavenly Father in Christ Jesus.

We remain, dear madam, yours in respectful and heartfelt sympathy.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
I. M. CAMERON,
ROBT. BALDWIN,
Secretaries.

MINUTE.

Adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Upper Canada Bible Society, Tuesday, April 15th, 1884.

In the recent death of the Rev. W. W. Ross, the Upper Canada Bible Society has lost one of its most valuable and valued friends. Whilst permanent agent from 1875 to 1879, his enthusiasm in the cause, and the energy of his nature, guided by wisdom, tact and method, were of very great service to the society at a somewhat critical period of its history. After his official connection with the society as permanent agent ceased, he continued ever ready to do anything in his power to advance its interests. The great good he did for the Bible cause by his visit to Manitoba last year was not only recognized by this Board, but has been very warmly acknowledged in the published report of the Winnipeg branch; and the directors looked upon him as one whose experience and readiness would often be of great service for many years to come. They cannot therefore but feel a sense of great loss by his removal from the scene of action, while at the same time bowing in submission to the will of their Heavenly Father, who knoweth all things, and doeth all things well.

The directors desire not only thus to recognize and record the worth of their departed friend, but also to assure his widow and family of their respectful and deep sympathy with them in their sore bereavement.

BORN.

MCDONALD.—In E. Nissouri, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. Allen McDonald, of a son.

FOSTER.—In Ingersoll, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Foster, of a son.

SMITH.—In Ingersoll, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Rowland W. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

O'NEILL—SMITH.—In Ingersoll, on Wednesday, 23rd April, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev. Father Molphy, Mr. J. P. O'Neill, merchant, of Woodstock, to Emma, third daughter of Mr. Andrew Smith, Ingersoll.

MURDOCH—NICHOLSON.—In Ingersoll, by the Rev. Father Molphy, on Wednesday, 23rd April, Mr. Alex. W. Murdoch, of Ingersoll, to Miss Jennie G. Nicholson, of Hamilton.

DIED.

MOULTON.—In East Nissouri, on the 23rd inst., Lois Ann, wife of Mr. Richard Moulton, aged 67 years.

SINCLAIR.—In Ingersoll, on the 15th inst., John Sinclair, aged 84 years.

SNELL.—In Centreville, on the 18th inst., Ethel, daughter of Mr. Jas. H. Snell, aged 2 years, 10 months and 1 day.

GILBERT.—At her residence, Beechwood, St. Thomas, on Monday afternoon, April 21st, 1884, Maria Jane, wife of Mr. M. S. Gilbert, and daughter of the late Jacob Choate, of West Oxford

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.			
White Wheat, per bush..	$1 00	to	1 10
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 05	to	1 08
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	37	to	38
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	55
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	60
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	10	to	10
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	6 00	to	6 50
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00

FARM AND DAIRY.

Butter at $1.00 a Pound.

The Utica N. Y. Herald says: The celebrated Darlington butter—which sells in New York and Boston retail markets at $1 per pound.—is made by Jared and James Darlington, near Philadelphia, Pa. These gentlemen own four rich farms, keep 300 head of superior cows and make at least 1,200 pounds a week. So rich is their land, and so well cared for their cattle, that fences are scarcely necessary to keep their stock from wandering. The Darlingtons personally take a hand in milking the cows and making butter themselves. The butter is marketed, strange to say, in white cedar packages. The lumps or prints put up in half-pound and pound parcels and wrapped in muslin, are very sweet, fresh and aromatic. The butter is apparently colored to suit the eye of the purchaser and has superior keeping qualities. Whether the latter feature is secured tho' special methods of manufacture or by the introduction of harmless antiseptics is not known. As a whole, says the *Cultivator*, we do not think the Darlington butter superior to three or four New England dairies altho' it had a model worthy of attention of our progressive and intelligent dairymen.

Cause of Poor Quality in Cheese.

In a recent issue I notice that my friend Judge Jones inquires where all the good cheese has gone, and why the high standard of excellence is not kept up in its manufacture. Briefly I may express my opinion. Recently at Columbus, O., at dinner, the Judge and myself were discussing a specimen of very poor cheese—good material, spoiled in manufacture—and I told what my opinion was in the matter. It was too much acid in making; nothing else. Good cheese is composed of water, fat and casein. When cheese is scalded or cooked in the whey, an acid is developed that destroys fats, and results in making the cheese dry when cured, sharp in flavor, salvy, and when cut soon losing its flavor. This is not the whole damage from the sour whey. The acid liberates the phosphates, which elements are valuable in promoting digestion, and also in preventing this excessive sharpness.

One other thing is also of great damage in cheese making, and that is too rapid cooking of the curds at the start. If the steam is turned on and the requisite heat quickly attained, the outer surface of the curd is cooked at once and before the centre is warmed up, and thorough cooking is thus prevented. This partially cooked curd does not cure even in the subsequent curing of the cheese, which all tends toward making a poor cutting cheese. It is not wholly the wholesale use of the skimmers in the factories that is the cause of poor cheese, but the very causes I have pointed out. If the milk is coagulated with a minimum quantity of rennet, the curd finely cut and gradually warmed up to the scalding point and the whey drawn at the point (or before) of the appearance of acidity, and after salting this curd it is exposed to the air until it gets an "acid" from this source, rather than from the whey, the elements wanting in the other cheese will not be found wanting in this one.

The "dry" acidity (it might be so called) does not afford any chance for the acids to "eat" out the fat, or cut out the phosphates, but leaves them both intact. This results in cheese of nutty flavor, buttery quality, easily digested, and when cut, does not quickly dry out and lose its flavor. This is often denominated sweet curd cheese, which it is in one sense, but in another it is not, for the sweet curd cheese is put to press as soon as salted, but in this case the curd is "broken down" by the action of the air, which gives it no after chance to develop gases while curing, as it would if put immediately to press.

If Judge Jones will place an order with Mr. A. E. Fobes of Lindenville, Ashtabula County, for some of his sweet curd, "dry" acid cheese, he will not soon have occasion to lament the fact that he is unable to get good cheese. There was never any good reason why there should have been such an employment of excessive acidity in the manufacture of cheese in our factories. This rule of extreme acidity is being rapidly abandoned or modified in Ohio, which is proof that it was radically wrong.—*J. G. in Country Gentleman.*

Notes.

Calves need special care, as this is the time when "black quarter" and other serious troubles come upon them.

Pigs thrive with a good run of clover. The orchard is the proper place for swine; they have good grazing and destroy many insect pests.

Keep your chickens clean and dry. There is no better place for the coops than in the vegetable garden, where the young chicks will destroy many injurious worms.

Change the cows gradually from dry feed to pasture. Bring them to the stables early, and feed hay with some roots; give dry fodder the next morning before turning the animals out to grass.

Mangels should be sown this month on rich mellow soil. Other kinds of beets may be sown early next month. Every farm should have a root crop as a part of a rotation. A root crop cleans the land of weeds and furnishes an abundance of food for farm animals.

Do not pasture meadows in the spring; this is asking too much of any field. It is cheaper to buy fodder than to rob the meadow. If any tramping of the meadows in early spring is allowed by animals, let it be done by the horses while drawing out a good top-dressing of fine manure.

Ewes, with their lambs taken from them, sometimes need some of the milk removed from their udders. After shearing, the ticks gather on the lambs, and may be quickly destroyed by dipping in tobacco water or some other effective dip. Tag the sheep before they leave the sheds for the pasture.

At this season a small quantity of green food is very helpful to horses. When shedding their coats the bowels should be kept rather loose, and a feed of carrots and oats in equal quantities is better than the grain alone. Carrots are probably the most nutritious root grown, and in proportion to their value can be produced as cheaply as any.

It is wise to make a general compost of everything about a farm that can be so utilized. The manure from poultry, sheep, horses and cattle may be mixed together, and if the refuse of the litter, straw, leaves, and also the scraping, be added, the whole will serve as an excellent absorbent for the liquids that are sometimes wasted.

New milk weighs 8 pounds 8 ounces per gallon, skimmed milk 8 pounds 9 ounces, cream 8 pounds 4 ounces, buttermilk 8 pounds 8½ ounces, and water 8 pounds 5 ounces. Those who believe in testing milk by the lactometer, or any specific gravity test, will observe that 3 gallons of skimmed milk and 1 gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk.

Do not plant corn until the soil is warm and settled weather has come. The corn crop makes nearly all its growth within a hundred days, and requires food in abundance and close at hand. Corn responds rapidly to any available plant-food, applied either as well-rotted manure or as a quick acting commercial fertilizer. If the ground is weedy, plant in hills, otherwise drills will be the most profitable.

Little time now remains in which to get tools and materials ready for Spring. Seeds should be ordered at once, if not already, that the first pick at a dealer's stock may be secured. Tools are to be cleaned, sharpened and put in order for the haste of Spring work, which is coming soon. Especially is it necessary to perfect plans for the garden. Know what you are going to plant, and where, and how much, and why you plant it at all, before Spring opens.

The work horses need the best of care and an abundance of wholesome food. The shoes may be removed from farm horses if the fields are free from stones. All horse labor should be pushed forward rapidly, so that during the hot weather of next month some leisure may be taken at noonday. Oxen are slow of motion, but most useful for many kinds of farm work. They need considerable time for feeding and can not be hurried much at their work.

It is a noteworthy fact that all the leading dairy breeds of cows come from countries near the seashore, and where there is an abundant supply of moisture in the atmosphere. The milking capacity of common cows may be greatly increased by moistening their feed. If water is always convenient cows will drink much more, but it does not follow that water so taken will be assimilated with the food in the stomach as it will where both food and moisture are taken together.

In Mr. Hoard's famous speech on "skim milk farming" we find the following pleasant piece of sarcasm: The wisdom that will consent to the housing of expensive tools and machinery in the open fields at all times when not in use, or that will shelter the growing stock behind a wire fence with the expectation that the former will prove serviceable or the latter profitable, is of the skim milk variety; while the practice of burning the straw stacks and stubble to get rid of a lot of rubbish, and the practice of plowing but skin deep and of cultivating but indifferently, are alike barren of profitable results.

Breeders are learning with regard to Jerseys and other highly inbred breeds that a vigorous constitution, with good feeding and digestive capactiy, is essntial to long-continued good results. For a week's trial a delicate cow may and often does give large yields, but such cows are not always valuable—except to sell at fancy prices. Old farmers have always said that a good cow was never a poor feeder. The fact holds good to whatever the rule may be applied. The capacity for eating and assimilating a large amount of food is quite as essential in the animal that is to give twice or more her weight of milk in a year as one that is expected to add one hundred pounds of weight in bone, flesh and fat in the same time.

TEMPERANCE.

Moderate Drinking.

Following is a quotation from the speech of Admiral Sir B. James Sullivan K. C. B., delivered at a very important meeting of the National Temperance League in Exeter Hall:

"I will not refer but slightly to what we have all heard lately—the wonderful superiority in the matter of health and strength of the abstainers in the Arctic regions. In that, as in one or to two other cases I will allude to I wish you to see that abstainers compare favorably with the most moderate of moderate drinkers, because in those regions they only have a very small allowance of the very best of jamaica rum, which is said to be of the purest spirits. Therefore it is impossible that the drinking could have been other than the most moderate, and yet what do we find? Some years since, when an Arctic expedition was lost for four years under the late Sir John Ross, they went through sufferings such as never an Arctic expedition experienced before. They were reduced at last to fall back upon the provisions of a wrecked Arctic ship—some of the party carrying the rest on their backs, so reduced were they in health and strength. They there found ample provision, and some of the very best naval rum that could be found in those days, which had been weakened by lying there—for it always loses its strength by keeping—and what was the result? In trying in boats to reach the whalers, they suffered unheard of taials, and friled in their object. As the result they had to come back and pass another winter in those regions; but from the fact of Sir John Ross standing the work apparently better than the others, and he being the only abstainer among them, he suggested giving up all allowance of rum which they were accustomed to have. Their health was so benefited by abstinence that, though it lay along side them, they did not take it again. At that time it seemed extraordinary how such a thing could be because there was prevalent the old fallacy that a glass of grog warms you; but now we know that, in those Arctic regions especially, it would be dangerous, because every drop of alcohol lowers the temperature.

Then if we go to the Antarctic regions with Sir John Ross, who was one of those who served under his uncle in that voyage, we find this remarkable testimony. Dr. J. D. Hooker, now the President of the Royal Society, writes thus:—'Several men on board our ship, and amongst them some of the best, never touched grog during one or more of the Antarctic cruises. Many had laid in for themselves large quantities of coffee, and gladly would the others have exchanged their grog for this beverage. In the same letter he says:—'I do think that those who use spirits in cold weather is generally prejudical. I speak from my own experience. It is very pleasent at the time, for a glass of grog warms the mouth, the throat and the abdomen; and this, when one is wet and cold, with no fire, and just before turning into damp blankets, is very enticing. But it never did me an atom of good; the extremities are not warmed by it; and when a continuance of exertions or endurance is called for, the spirit does harm, for then you are colder or more fatigued a quarter or half an hour after it, than you would have been without it. This is a remarkable valuable and disinterested testimony from Dr. Hooker, which, coming from such a man as he is must have great weight with the general public.

A New Suit. Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Order is heaven's first law.

WHAT TO DO

If troubled with an unhealthy, slow-healing sore use McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. You will find it invaluable for healing, cleansing, and completely removing your trouble. If the blood is out of order, take with it a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure from Gayfer & Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 95t.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mistakes in Nursing

A physician contributes to *Chambers's Journal* a paper on the nursing of the sick, from which we extract the most practical portion of the M. D.'s suggestions. It will be observed that the writer dwells upon the importance of avoiding over attention on the part of the attendant in the sick room, and the importance of quietude, which he defines as the absence of all excitement, and it must be remembered, that the writer further adds, that anything out of the common will tend to excite the mind of the sufferer. Do not, therefore, walk on tiptoe, for this, in addition to its unusual elaboration of the gait, invariably causes a certain amount of creaking. Speak in low tones, but don't whisper; a whisper will often awaken a sleeper who would not be disturbed by ordinary conversation; and never say "Hush!" Let your clothes and foot covering be of as noiseless and unobtrusive a character as possible, and instead of gliding and tittering about like a rickety ghost, do not hesitate to walk. If you have occasion to say anything in the room, say it so that the patient can hear it if he wishes, and do not let him be aware of your conspiring privately with the others, especially at the door.

That door has much to answer for. If it be visible from the bed, people open it cautiously, put their heads in, and slowly withdraw again. If, as is more frequently the case, it is screened by the bed curtains, mysterious openings and shuttings are heard, unattended with any ingress or egress, and *sotto voce* colloquies go on outside. When you enter, do so honestly and at once; do not spend five minutes in turning the handle, like a housebreaker, thereby producing a series of irritating clicks, finally terminating in a big snap, with which the door flies open. If the latch be at all rusty, a handle that is slowly wound back in this way will often stick, and either require to be rattled back into position, or, if left as it is, may start back suddenly after a time of its own accord with a report like a pistol shot. It is always well to recollect that it by no means follows that a sick person is asleep because his eyes are shut; he may be actually conscious of all that is passing in the room, though unable or unwilling to make any sign; and nothing can be more maddening under such circumstances, than to have people hush-sh-ing, and whispering around, and creaking about on the tips of their toes. We have all sympathized in our hearts with poor Sir Leicester Dedlock when his tongue was bitten with paralysis, with his sister constantly bending over him with clasped hands and murmuring, "He is asleep?" till, goaded to desperation, he makes signs for his slate and writes, "I am not."

Never stand at the foot of the bed and look at the patient. While talking to him it is better to sit by the side of the bed, and as near the pillow as possible, so that you may converse easily, while your face and body are turned in the same direction as his. By this means you can make all necessary observation of his features without enforcing the arrest of his eyes to your own, which is so embarrassing and disagreeable to one lying in bed, and is almost unavoidable when facing him. Keep him in as comfortable a position as possible, by all means, but don't be too demonstrative in smoothing the pillows and little offices of that sort.

Fidgety attentions will worry him, and do him more harm than downright neglect.

When you are sleepy, it is better for your charge as well as for yourself, that you should go to bed at once, and get that repose in slumber to which you *must* succumb eventually, however strong your devotion may be, and however great the interests at stake. It is not necessary to dwell here on the prudence of economizing your strength, that you may be capable of greater or prolonged exertions, should the need for them arise, or to look at this detail from the point of view which affects yourself. But in any case, you can be of little or no sevice, worn out with fatigue, and in a condition more akin to somnambulism than vigilance, and the spectacle of a nodding, dozing nurse is neither soothing nor reassuring to the sufferer; while, if you be one near and dear to him, he will be tormented with anxiety lest you should impair your own health on his account. In such a case as this, you cannot do better than lie down comfortably on a sofa or bed where he can watch you, and have a good nap—for his sake.

Some people have a great notion of "tempting the appetite" by the suggestion of all manner of eatables and drinkables, or by bringing them ready prepared to the bedside experimentally. This, no doubt, is very well at times—during convalescence, for instance; but as a medical man, I am persuaded that it is a mistake in the earlier stages of an illness, when all food is loathed alike, and the creation of an appetite is an impossibility. The only thing to be done is to impress on the invalid the necessity of taking what is ordered for him at stated times, just as he takes his medicine; and it should be prepared on the same footing as a medicine—with the understanding that it is a nauseous dose, and must be presented in a form that will admit of its being swallowed as compactly and rapidly as possible. It is worse than useless to employ flavoring matters at this stage, with the idea of making anything palatable; if you can render his food absolutely tasteless, as you will do far more for him. And beyond this forcible administration, so to speak, of a certain amount, I think little good is gained by suggesting this or that delicacy, in the hope that your patient may be induced to "fancy" something. We may take it for granted that when he feels inclined for anything he will ask for it spontaneously; and the promptings of nature are more likely to lead him to a choice of what is best for him, than one string of suggestions. I have frequently observed that when sick people have mentioned a desire for any special food, they almost invariably eat of it when it is procured; whereas it often happens, when they have been persuaded to assent to something which has been proposed, the inclination—if it ever existed—has passed away before the dish or article can be brought to them.

I say, "if it ever existed;" for there is no doubt that a patient often yields to suggestions in sheer extremity, simply for the sake of peace. I happened to be in a sick room the other day, when a relative arrived on the scene. She had been warned to repress all emotion, and succeeded very well; but her tender solicitude was wholly irrepressible. I am sure that she asked at least twenty questions in less than a minute, until the unhappy sufferer writhed under them. "Shall I raise your head a little? Will you have another pillow? Wouldn't you like your head a little higher? Let me fan you. Will you have the blind up? What can I get you? Some arrowroot? Do try some! I am sure you will be more comfortable with another pillow. Will you have one?—yes; do! I'll go and get one. Will you have a cup of tea? I'm sure it would do you good. A cup of tea won't take a minute," etc. The cup of tea has been a dreadful instrument of torture in the hands of well meaning people, who would not knowingly have teased a fly.

These are small things, you will say. But a small thing in health is often magnified to a grave matter in sickness, and the sum total of them all may be as serious in their effect as the disease itself. It will be seen that the few points upon which I have laid stress are such as are calculated to promote tranquillity of mind—which, indeed, is half the battle in medical treatment. It is generally conceded that a trained nurse, who has no interest in the patient beyond that which the duties of her office impose, is better fitted to expedite his recovery than those who are bound to him by ties of affection, however welcome their presence may be in the hour of affliction. Whether the reader will agree with me or not, my experience in foreign countries has impressed me with the conviction that men make far better nurses than women.

The Teacher as a Student.

The following address was delivered by F. W. Merchant, M. A., Head Master of the Ingersoll High School, at the late meeting of the Oxford Teachers Institute:

The question, "Should the teacher be a student?" is not a debatable one. He who enters the teaching profession must be a person of mental growth, and it is as impossible to grow mentally without a regular supply of mental food, as it is to build up a strong and vigorous body on no better diet than air and water. The teacher must be a student in order to be full of the subject he teaches. He should be able to look at it from every standpoint that he may at once see the easiest and best methods of presenting it to his pupils. He must be a student that he may be in sympathy with the means by which knowledge is obtained. He who is in the habit of helping himself over difficulties is best able to help others. He must be a student in order to give freshness to knowledge imparted. No matter how often a person may have visited the fountain of learning in his youth, if he be not now a constant visitor, it will be impossible for him to lead others to enjoy its beauty or taste its sweetness. Dr. Arnold, writing to one of his old pupils, who had commenced the work of tuition, says, 'You need not think that your own reading will now have no object because you are engaged with young boys. Every improvement of your own powers and knowledge tells immediately on them; and indeed I hold that a man is only fit to teach so long as he is himself learning daily.' Dr. Arnold strikes sharply the right nail on the head; the would-be teacher, who is too lazy to improve himself by careful study, had better engage in some less responsible but perhaps more lucrative calling.

The first question that meets the faithful teacher is, 'What shall I study?' Study the subject you are to teach. Never rest satisfied until you know at least four times as much about a subject as you will ever be required to teach. How often have I heard the remark, 'Mr. so and so is not a very good scholar but he is an excellent teacher, he can teach even more than he knows.' This is wrong. It is true, that with his book upon his eyes, he may hear lessons upon what he knows nothing; but there is a wide difference between *hearing* a lesson and *teaching* it. Study how to teach. To my mind, he who has acquired a more literary training is no more qualified to teach than to practice medicine, plead at the bar or preach the gospel. There are broad and deep principles at the base of the teacher's art and he who would enter the profession must endeavour to master them. Education is a science, and not until those who desire to teach study it as such, will the teacher receive the consideration which appertains to his professional character. 'But stop,' I hear some person say, 'if education is a science, and if to become a teacher I must master its principles, I have a life-long work before me; I wish soon to engage in some other vocation. I am teaching to obtain a little money to give myself a start; if I do not enter one of the learned professions, I shall commence business. To such an objector I have but a short answer. You should never stand behind the teacher's desk. If you want money, do something in the line of your chosen occupation; but do not for the sake of a few paltry dollars, with the best energies of your mind concentrated in other aims, without training or perhaps even without aptitude, begin a work so far reaching in its consequences. Time will permit me simply to glance at one of the subjects of the teacher's professional study. I refer to it not only because it is fundamental in its character, but because I believe it to be to a great extent neglected by our teachers. It is the teacher's privilege to watch and direct the mental growth of his pupils, hence it is necessary that the teacher know something of *mind*. What would you think of the man who set himself up as a regular physician without knowing anything of the laws of the body? It is equally absurd for any one, ignorant of the different powers of the mind, the order of their development, and the modes of their action, to profess to be a true teacher. The study of Psychology will, while proving deeply interesting to the teacher, profoundly impress him with the worth of the material upon which he acts. The teacher cannot always busy himself with what he is to teach, and how he is to teach, but what next shall he study? After making himself fairly proficient in his own mother tongue, let him take up any line of investigation for which he has a special liking. Those who have become famous for their erudition have not been found digging in every nook and corner of the field of learning, but have confined their labours to well defined limits.

How shall the teacher study? Study with an aim. If his certificate be not of the highest grade, let him bend all his energies to obtain a better; if he is conscious that he fails in certain particulars necessary to his professional success, let him with untiring zeal endeavour to improve. Let every aim be subordinate to this, the aim to become a true teacher. Study according to a plan. Time is short; every minute should be economized. When one subject becomes tiresome, rest by taking another of a different kind. Exercise should be taken at regular intervals. Time should be given to original thought. The teacher should train himself to express his thoughts clearly and concisely. Study thoroughly. The old maxim, 'What is worth doing, is worth doing well,' applies with double force to the work of the teacher. If the teacher be a careless student, his pupils will follow his example, 'Like master like pupil.' What the teacher knows he should know positively. Study energetically and perseveringly. Whatever aim the teacher has in view, whatever plan of study he may have formed let him pursue it with a patient diligence.' Buffon says of genius 'it is patience.' The pathway of life is crowded with the ruins of many a half built edifice; if the teacher would be one of the few who adorn it with a beautiful and finished temple, he must carefully lay the foundations, and then faithfully, diligently, and energetically continue to work.

"The silent heavens have goings-on,
The stars have tasks."

MERIT PROVEN.

Dollar upon dollar is frequently spent on the faith of recommendations for articles entirely worthless. Not so with McGregor's Speedy Cure; you are not asked to purchase it until its merits are proven. Call at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store and get a free trial bottle, and if not convinced it will cure you of the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., no matter of how long standing, it costs you nothing. Sold in 50c. and $1 bottles. See testimonials from persons in your own town

To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is better.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, besides the Buffalo Physicians, without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly." There being imitations on the market of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, customers will see that they get the genuine.

Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Charity comes too late that comes for the asking.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convlaions, are some of effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t.

NEWS NOTES.

Emperor William is reported to have entered upon a state of pronounced dotage.

Statistics of recent courts in South Carolina, show a general increase of crime among the colored population of the State.

The wheat average in Dakota and Northern Minnesota shows an increase over last year of fifteen and ten per cent. respectively.

Judgment was given on Saturday by the magistrate in the case of the London water-works dam, sending it for trial to a higher court.

A Liverpool, N. Y., farmer, has made a valuable salt strike on his farm, which stands at a very much higher test than previous discoveries.

At the coming convocation of Queen's College, Kingston, Miss Fitzgerald, of St. Catharines, and Miss Fowler, of Kingston, will graduate as B.A.'s.

Last year 1,275 miles of railroad were built in Canada, making a total of 8,805 miles in the Dominion. The gross receipts of the roads increased $4,216,796 in 1883.

A Nova Scotian has received a handsome gold medal from the American Humane Association in recognition of his invention of an improved railway car for the comfortable transportation of cattle.

Agents of the steamship lines at Castle Garden, New York, are forcing pauper emigrants to leave that place. Numbers have been sent to Connecticut, that state being flooded with them, to the great indignation of the taxpayers.

A New Jersey city undertaker, threw some ice which had been used for a scarlet fever corpse, in a stream near a school. The ice was picked up and eaten by the children, with the result that an epidemic of the disease is now raging in the place.

Daly and Egan, the two men arrested at Birkenhead and Birmigham respectively for connection with the dynamite outrages in London railway stations, have been remanded for trial. The intimacy between the two men was proved by documentary evidence.

Half a million young whitefish have been deposited in the lakes back of Kingston, and a quantity of salmon fry will shortly be placed in the same waters, and also in Lake Ontario. On Saturday five hundred thousand young whitefish were put in the lake south of Toronto Island.

Rumors of Peter Carey, the brother of the murdered Irish informer, having found a hiding-place in Paris, brought Matthew Brady to that city in search of him. Brady returned to New York after a fruitless search, leaving instructions that if any of the Careys were found he should be informed at once.

Phipps, the wife murderer who escaped from Sandwich gaol across the line, and was captured in Chicago, has been brought back and lodged in his former quarters. His trial will take place about the 22nd inst. The prisoner expresses the belief that he will be convicted only of the lesser crime of manslaughter.

It is stated in Montreal that the great project for a fortnightly steamship line between Havre and that port, with a view to the development of the resources in fish and other things of the Maritime Provinces, has fallen through in Paris, but for what reason is not stated. It is only lately that assurances were given that a capital of several million dollars was secured.

The Italian, Antonio Maletta, injured at the fight in St. Thomas on Friday last between the Irish and Italian workmen, died at the hospital this afternoon. Flanigan, the supposed ringleader of the Irish brigade, also injured in the fight, is still in a low condition. Two more of the rioters, named O'Brien and Baker, have been arrested, pending the result of a coroner's inquest, which will be held. The murdered man, Maletta, was about 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Italy to mourn his loss.

At a meeting of the friends of temperance in Napanee on Saturday afternoon, it was decided to submit the Scott act to the electors of Lennox and Addington. Action is also being taken with a view to its adoption in Brant county.

By a recent decision by the Albany, N.Y., Supreme Court, hop poles have been declared unmanufactured lumber, and therefore entitled to free entry. This will be a good thing for Canada, as most of the hop growers of Central New York obtain their supply of poles from Canada. A fresh impetus will be given to this branch of industry.

Mr. Thomas H. Hodgson, ex-cheese king of Canada, whose disastrous failure in Montreal caused such a sensation about eighteen months ago, has not so easily got rid of his liabilities as he expected when he absconded to New York. It will be remembered that the defaulter was arrested here on a criminal suit on behalf of the Bank of Montreal for secretly disposing of goods in his stores upon which the bank had made immense advances on the security of the warehouse receipts. A compromise was effected between the friends of the prisoner and the bank, the former paying 40c. on the dollar, and the debtor getting free, which he made good use of by suddenly skipping across the line before any of his other creditors had time to stop him. He had also victimized the Hochelaga and Molsons Banks out of sums ranging from $13,000 to $15,000 each. A trifling compromise was offered these banks to settle their claims, but they positively refused anything less than the full amount. A warrant for Hodgson's arrest was taken out in New York some time ago by the Hochelaga Bank, on the plea that as a refugee from a foreign State who was guilty of obtaining money by fraudulent pretences he could be arrested, and in default of making restitution committed to gaol. Before the arrest could take place Hodgson went to England, but on his return to New York he has been taken into custody under the State law and committed to gaol. Hodgson has been carrying on the shipping of produce from New York since his departure from Montreal.

NINE PHYSICIANS OUTDONE.

Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she has suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hopes of ever recovering. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal card and satisfy yourselves. Call at Gayfer's drug store and get a Free Trial Bottle. 98t.

Who will adhere to him that abandons himself?

FLUID LIGHTNING

There are but few that have never suffered almost intolerable pain from Toothache, Neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting offensive medicines to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at Gayfer's and Kneeshaw's.

A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person. But few care to try its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

The worst of slaves is he whom passion rules.

Use the Star Dyes if you want brilliant and fast colors.

The worst men often give the best advice.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

Conscience is man's most faithful friend.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure."

A quiet conscience makes one so serene.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased condition of the skin. 95t

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

The "*constantly tired-out*" feeling so often experienced is the result of impoverished blood, and consequent enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion of the food, and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities. The system being thus invigorated, the feeling rapidly changes to a grateful sense of strength and energy.

Miscellaneous Items.

Don't stand on hot air registers.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the deceased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 98t.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

Don't lie on the left side too much.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctor's medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

Don't fill the gash with soot, sugar, or anything else to arrest the hemorrhage when you cut yourself, but bring the parts together with strips of adhesive plaster.

No one Buys a "Pig in a Poke"—in other words, purchases on mere guesswork—who buys for his or her relief Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The fact is too well known to leave room for any peradventure that it is a sovereign curative for Indigestion, Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Kidney and Female troubles, and other infirmities.

Don't strain your eyes by reading on an empty stomach or when ill.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attend all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. Though apparently local, diseases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment checks the local inflammation and alleviates the throbbing pains. These directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

Don't jump out of bed immediately on awakening in the morning.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

Don't forget to take a drink of pure water before breakfast.

IT IS NATURAL

It is natural for some people to be bilious, being often a result of peculiar bilious temperament, which with high living, too greasy food, indigestion from inactive liver, is the frequent cause. The remedy, above all others, is Burdock Blood Bitters. It is highly curative for all biliary complaints, and far better than physic for inactive conditions of the bowels. 97i

Don't take long walks when the stomach is entirely empty.

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Don't start a day's work without eating a good breakfast.

A BAD CASE OF STARVATION

To starve the lungs by the lack of vital food contained in pure air. If the lungs are obstructed by colds, remove the accumulated phlegm with that safe and pleasant throat and lung remedy, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. 97i

Don't eat the smallest morsel unless hungry, if well.

DONT BE GIDDY

Many people are troubled with giddiness or dizziness, which is generally a sign of disordered digestion or unequal circulation. Burdock Blood Bitters restores the digestive powers, promotes a healthy circulation of the vital fluids, allays nervous irritation, thus curing headache and giddiness. 97i

Don't eat in less than two hours after bathing.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Don't lie on your back to keep from snoring.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents: 3 boxes, $1 25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

A stagnant soul, like a stagnant pool, breeds insects, and reptiles, and slime.

A HANDY SURGEON

As a dressing for all manner of flesh wounds there is nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cleanses, allays pain, subdues inflammation, and heals without a scar or stiffness of the parts injured. It is equally valuable as a pain remedy for internal use. 97i

He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of importance.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

He that would be well spoken of himself must not speak ill of others.

DANGER SIGNALS

Reader, if you are troubled with pain, weakness, weariness, and a dragging feeling in the small of the back, with thick—high colored—slimy urine, then you have alarming signals of danger, and should resort to Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand kidney regulator and blood and liver cleansing tonic. 97i

It is but an ill-filled mind that is filled with other people's thoughts.

A RUN FOR THE DOCTOR

Is generally the first thing in case of an injury, but a doctor cannot always respond to the call. If you have Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand, you have a reliable remedy for all wounds, injuries and pain. It has saved life when even doctors had abandoned hope. Keep it ready for use. 97i

Angry friendship is not unfrequently as bad as calm enmity.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says; "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief what ever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y

Instead of fighting misfortune, we too often make it a prisoner.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

Silence never yet betrayed any one.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

D. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont.

Office—Thames Street, over Nellis & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first private house of Baddeu's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1593-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND, L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, if desired. Special attention paid to he preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house." Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - $5,698,696

RESERVE - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.

A. M. SMART, Cashier

W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.

BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.

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A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

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The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 35. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO. THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1599.

THE CANADA LIFE

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Capital and Funds about $6,500,000. Annual Income about $1,200,000.

By Insuring NOW, or before the 30th April next, a Share in

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Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

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VITAL QUESTIONS!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyapepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by the best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort did a bottle cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines"

Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."

Geo. H. Horst, Cashier N. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."

Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."

Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

Garden Seeds!

FRESH AND RELIABLE AT

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DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL,

April 3rd, 1884. 1585

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582-y

DUALITY.

O! brother, thro' this rolling sphere,
With all its seeming strife,
Two principles for ave are wed,
We call them love and life:
The dead negations come and go,
Like clouds that dim the day,
They have a certain work to do,
Then break and pass away.

O! brother, there can be no death,
If one link in the chain
Could break from out its wonted place,
Then all were rent in twain;
The babe that never lisped a word,
The patriarch wise and old,
To the great whole, for endless time,
Finite relations hold.

As earth unto the boundless *all*
The atom to the earth,
As drops unto the restless sea,
The germ unto the birth;
Each bears within it in degree,
The power from whence it sprang,
And has a history dating back
To when the first stars sang.

O! brother, there can be no death,
Since all things dual are,
Two powers combine to form a leaf,
Or swing in space a star;
And when we drop these robes of clay,
What wonders we shall see,
While chief amidst the grand display,
Will be duality.

Tarough doubts and fears the world of men,
Progressed in every age,
That Christs were born to many lands,
We see by history's page;
The gods of ancient Greece and Rome
Are myths to you and me,
And yet they speak in thunder tones
Of immortality.

—MARY K. HANLY, Brooklyn.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER XVII.

The gay season had soon set in with full force. It promised to be a season of especial brilliancy. Claire rapidly found people gathering about her. She began to have a little list of her own. The wives of the two gentlemen who had dined with herself and husband in Goldwin's company, each asked herself and husband to dine at their own house. The dinners were both of sumptuous quality, and attended by numerous other guests. Claire made a deep impression at both places. Her toilettes were rich and of unique taste: she was by far the most beautiful woman at either assemblage. The sudden financial glory of Hollister, whose actual wealth was tripled if not quadrupled by rumor, cast about her exceptional grace, beauty and wit an additional halo of distinction. She was the kind of woman whom women like. In not a few of her own sex she quickly roused an enthusiastic partisanship.

"You are bound to lead or nothing," Mrs. Diggs soon said to her. "I see this very clearly, Claire—though, for that matter, I have seen it all along."

"I mean to lead or nothing," answered Claire, with her superb candor. "Thus far I have not found it difficult."

Mrs. Diggs put up her thin forefinger.

"Tut, tut," she remonstrated. "Don't be confident. Ambition may overleap itself. Remember that you are still on the threshold."

"I've crossed it," said Claire, laughing. "I've got into the drawing-room."

"No, you haven't, my dear. You have yet achieved nothing secure, absolute, decisive. Now, I'm not a bit of a snob myself, as you know. But I understand how to reason like one; I can measure the mettle of the one you've got to fight with. Let us talk plainly together, as we always do. None of the very heavy swells have as yet admitted you. There's no use of denying this. You're being a great deal talked about. You've broken bread already, and you've received invitations to break more bread, with some very nice, exclusive women. But they are not of the first rank; they're not of the great, proud select chips. True, Cornelia has called on you, and Sylvia Lee has called. You've returned their visits, and have seen neither; neither was at home. But then neither is at home except on her visiting-day, and that is customarily written with much legibility on both their cards. But on both the cards which you received, no day at all was written. I've never mentioned this before, have I? Well, it never occurred to me until last night. I was nervous, and couldn't sleep; that dear Manhattan was out at the club, smoking those horrid cigars, which flush his face so and hurt his poor, dear brain, I'm sure. Perhaps it was that which kept me awake and made my mind run backward you, and reflect upon this peculiarly interesting stage of your career. The little circumstance I have mentioned may mean nothing, but I'm inclined to think otherwise; everything, no matter how trivial, about Cornelia, is sure to mean something. But, however this may be, affairs have now reached a peculiar pass with you. You must make a *coup*, my dear—a grand *coup*."

"Which you have arranged entirely," said Claire, smiling, "I haven't a doubt. And now you await my sanction of it?"

Mrs. Diggs creased her pale forehead, in a reflective frown. "No, not precisely that, my dear; I haven't quite decided what it is to be. But I have almost decided. Suppose that you do not make it at all—that is, not in your own person. Suppose that I make it for you."

"You?" inquired Claire.

"Yes. Suppose that I send out cards for a huge reception, and place your card within the same envelope. Then you would receive at my side, don't you know, and everybody who came must henceforth be on your list as well as on mine. I would launch you boldly forth, in other words. I would put you under my wing. I would give you my *cachet*."

A marked intimacy now existed between Claire and Goldwin. He would often drop in of an evening—sometimes of an afternoon. Hollister was not by any means at home every evening, when he and Claire had no mutual engagement. He was getting to have a good many solitary engagements. "Stag" dinners claimed him; there would be nocturnal trysts with certain fellow-financiers on the subject of the morrow's chances. Then, too, he had been made a member of the Metropolitan Club, an institution oddly hard, and in a way oddly easy, to enter: it was the one great reigning club of the continent; none other precisely resembled it; the social leaders who did not belong to it were few, and to cross the doorstep of it will was the unfulfilled dream of many a social struggler.

Claire cordially liked Goldwin. If he had been obscure she would still have liked him, though his importance was so knit in with his personality, he exhaled such an atmosphere of pecuniary and patrician celebrity, that one could ill think of him as ever being or ever having been obscure.

She was boldly frank with him regarding her ambitious aims. He would throw back his handsome head and laugh heartily at her ingenious confidences. He would tell her that she was the most exquisite joke in the world, and yet that he was somehow forced to accept her as quite the opposite of one. "Ah, yes, intensely opposite," he would add, with a fluttered pull at his silken moustache that she felt to be studied in its emotional suggestiveness, with a large sigh that she suspected of being less studied, and with a look in his charming hazel eyes that would nearly always make her avert her own.

His homage had become a very substantial fact, and she knew just how much of it the popular standard of wifely discretion would permit her to receive—just how much of it would be her advantage and not her detriment. He was too keen not to have perceived that she had drawn this judicious line of calculation. Now and then he made little semi-jocose attempt to overleap it, but at the worst a word would curb him where a glance failed. She found him, all in all, saltatory but never vicious; a stout pull of the rein always brought him to terms.

After her converse with Mrs. Diggs, just recorded, she told him of the latter's proposed *coup*. He looked at her sharply for a moment, and then made a very wry grimace.

"Good Heavens!" he exclaimed. "That woman endorse you! It would be complete ruin."

"Mrs. Diggs is my friend, and as such I must insist upon your always speaking with respect of her in my presence," reprimanded Claire, stoutly.

"Respect? Why, of course I respect her. Not physically; she's constructed on too painful a plan of zigzags. But in all other ways I consider her delightful. She's got a big, warm heart in that angular body of hers. She's as liberal as the air. But she isn't good form—she isn't a swell, and no earthly power could make her so. Of course she doesn't think she has really lost caste. She may tell you that she does, but privately she has an immense belief in her ability to play the fine lady at a moment's notice. I don't know any woman more flatly disproved of by her own original set. Shall I tell you what this idea of hers would result in if practically carried out? A distinct injury to yourself. She has a crowd of queer friends whom she wouldn't slight for the world; she's too consistently good-hearted. She'd invite them all, and they would all come. Her notable relations—the Van Horns and Van Corlears and Amsterdams and Hackensacks, and Heaven knows who else—would yawn and perhaps shudder when they got the tickets for her entertainment. They would mostly come, too, and all their grand friends would no doubt follow them. But they would come with a feeling of deadly rancor toward yourself; they would never forgive you for setting her up to it, and nothing could induce them to believe that you had not set her up to it."

Here Goldwin crossed his legs with an impatient violence, and stared down at one of his shoes with enough intensity for it to have been concerned in the last caprice of the stock-market. "Oh, no," he went on, "that would never do. Never in the world. It wouldn't be a *coup* at all; it would be a monstrous *fiasco*. Take my advice, now, and politely but firmly nip any such proceedings in the bud."

Claire did. On his own side Goldwin was secretly determined that she whom he thought the most fascinating, novel, and beautiful woman he had ever met, should achieve the full extent of her desires. These desires affected him as much as they affected Hollister: they were part of Claire's charm for him; they were like the golden craft of scrollwork that framed the picture; they set it off and made it precious; there was a lovely impetuousness about them that struck a second wind in his mother woman, like a kind of ugly greed, but that in her were a delight.

He made up his mind that he could serve her, brilliantly, conspicuously, and he soon done so. He issued invitations for a dinner at Delmonico's, and gave it on a scale of splendor that eclipsed all his previous hospitalities. Rare music rode to the guests while they feasted: the board was literally pavillioned with flowers; the wines and the viands were marvels of rarity and cost; beside the plate of each lady lay a fan studded with her monogram in precious stones; during dessert a little cake was served to everybody present, which when broken contained a ring, with the word *Amore* emboossed in silver along its golden circlet. The host had very carefully chosen his guests from among the autocrats and arbiters of fashion. Claire and Hollister were the only persons who did not represent aristocracy at its sovereign height. But on Claire fell the chief honors. It was she whom Goldwin selected to lead the dining-room; it was she to whom he directed the major share of his attentions, contriving with slight apparent effort that she should know everyone else, and making it evident that the affair was held in large, luxurious compliment to herself alone, though not thrusting this fact into more than partial prominence.

Goldwin, for certain marked reasons of his own, had been from the first resolved upon the attendance of Mrs. Ridgeway Lee. He sent no invitation to Mrs. Van Horn. He knew that Claire suspected the latter of averse feelings, and he knew no more than this. But Mrs. Van Horn was not a necessity to the success of his festival: she could easily be replaced by some other leader, and it would be much better not to invite her at all than to invite her without avail. But Mrs. Lee must appear.

He had been prepared for refusal, and it promptly came. On the evening of the day it reached him, he presented himself at Mrs. Lee's residence. He found her alone. She had denied herself to four or five other gentlemen during the previous hour. She had expected Goldwin, though she tried to look decorously surprised when he entered her elegant little drawing-room.

She had chosen to clothe herself in black satin, the shimmer of whose tense-drawn fabric about bust and waist, and of its trailing draperies about the lower portion of her lithe person gave to her strange figure an almost startling oddity. An irreverent critic who had recently seen her in this robe had declared that she made him think of a wet eel. Allowing the comparison to have been apt, if ungallant, there is no doubt that she could have suggested only an eel very much humanized, with a face possessed of quite as extraordinary feminine beauty as that possessed by the deadly lady whom Keats so weirdly celebrated.

Her dark eyes seemed to-night lit with the smouldering fires of fever. The moment Goldwin looked at her he made up his mind that he was to have a hard time of it. She had undoubtedly guessed the purport of his dinner, and she meant to tell him so. He strongly suspected that she meant to tell him so well, with considerable verbal embellishment.

He pretended, in a playful way, to be dazzled by her fantastic apparel. He put both hands up to his eyes, and rubbed them in comic imitation of bewilderment.

"I'm not prepared to tell you whether I like it or not," he said, while he sank into one of the big, yielding chairs. But I consider it splendidly effective. It makes you appear so beautifully slippery. You look as if you could slide into an indiscretion, and then squirm right out again without being observed by anybody."

Mrs. Lee bit her lip. She had often let him say more saucy things than this to her, and not resented them. But to-night her mood held no such tolerance.

"You promised me," she said, that you would never speak rudely about my personal appearance." She seemed to shape with some difficulty this and the sentence that followed it. "I did not make myself. Perhaps if I had been granted that privilege I might have hit on a type more suited to your taste."

Goldwin shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, come," he said, "you've let me chaff you a hundred times before, and treated it as a joke."

He was still seated, while she stood. He forgot to think this a discourtesy toward her; he would have remembered it as such to almost any other woman; his outward manners were usually blameless; but perhaps he was no more at fault than herself for the present negligence.

As it was, it did not strike her. She was thinking of other weightier things. A delicate table stood near her, and she half turned toward it, breaking from a massive basket of crimson roses, one whose rich petals were heavy folded and perfect, and fixing it in the bosom of her night-dark dress. Goldwin was watching her covertly but keenly all the

[illegible] She seemed to him like an incarnate tempest—he knew her so well. His furtive but sharp glance saw the tremor in her slim, pale fingers as she dealt with the discompanioned rose.

Finding that she did not answer, he went on: "You are out of sorts to-night. Has anything gone wrong during the day?"

She tossed her head for an instant, and her lip curled so high that it showed the white edge of her teeth. But promptly she seemed to decide upon a mild and not a harsh retort. "I have been at the hospital most of the afternoon," she said. "I prayed for an hour beside a poor woman who was dying with cancer." She gave a quick, nervous shudder. "It was horrible." She closed her eyes, then slowly unclosed them. "Horrible," she repeated in her most measured way.

"It must be simply ghastly," observed Goldwin, with dryness. "For heaven's sake swear off these debauches of charity for at least a month or two? They're completely breaking you up. It's they that put you in these frightful humors."

She came several steps toward him, and sank into a chair quite close at his side. She twisted herself so inordinately, in taking this new posture, that her detractors would have decided the whole performance one of her most aggravating affectations. "What frightful humors?" she asked. This question had the same loitering, somnolent intonation that always belonged to her speech, and contrasted so quaintly with her nervous, volatile turns and poses.

Goldwin saw that the time had come. "Oh, you know what I mean," he said, "You went and refused my dinner. Of course you didn't mean it."

"I did mean it," said Mrs. Lee, very low indeed.

"Nonsense. I'm like an enterprising salesman. I won't take 'no' for an answer."

"I shall give you no other."

He leaned nearer to her. "What on earth is the matter?" he inquired. "I am going to make it a very nice affair. I don't think I've ever done anything quite as pretty as this will be. You used to tell me that no one did these things just as well as I. You used to say that if I ever left you out of one of my state feasts you'd cut my acquaintance."

She had drooped her small, dark head while he spoke, but now, as he finished, she raised it. Her tones were still low, but unwonted speed was in her words.

"I don't doubt you will make it a very nice affair. But you give it because you want to give distinction to a woman who has bewitched you. Don't deny that Mrs. Hollister will be there. I know it—I am certain of it."

"I don't deny it," said Goldwin, crossing his legs quietly, "now that you afford me a chance of stating it."

He saw her spend an inward shiver from displaying more overt signs.

"Oh, well," she said, "do not let us discuss the question any more. I sent you my regret to-day. I have another engagement, as I told you."

"Another engagement is easily broken."

"It is a dinner engagement."

"I don't believe you."

"You are grossly rude."

"I know I am. It's perfectly awful. It's the first time I ever insulted a woman. I shall be in the depth of repentance all day to-morrow. I don't know if I shall ever really pardon myself. But. . . . I don't believe you, all the same."

He said this with a mournful deliberation that would at any other time have roused her most enjoying laughter; for he had in him the rich fund of true comedy, as many of his friends were wont loudly to attest, and at will he could draw flattering plaudits of mirth from even the gloomiest hearer.

But Mrs. Lee did not show even the glimpse of a smile.

"There is no use," she said. "I have given you my answer. I shall not go. I shall not permit you to make of my name and position a mere idle convenience. I shall not lend you either one or the other, that it may serve your purpose in presenting to society any adventuress who may have pleased your fancy."

Goldwin was very angry at this speech. She had no idea how angry it had made him, as he quietly rose and faced her.

"What right have you to call her an adventuress?" he asked.

Her eyes flashed as she looked up at him. "Of course she is one. Her husband, too, is an adventurer. They're both trying to push themselves in among the best people. And you are helping them. You are helping them because of her; and you are now helping her . . . well, you are helping her because of herself."

Goldwin gave a smile at this. She perceived, then, how very angry he was. She knew his smile so well that when it came, different from any other she had ever seen on the same lips, it struck her by its dread import.

"You called upon this adventuress," he said: "you were willing to do that."

"Yes—to please you."

"Allow that as your reason. You called on her in private to please me. You will not meet her in public to please me. Is not that just how the case stands?"

She fixed her eyes on his face. Her feverish look had grown humid. He could plainly note that her lips trembled. She was so alive, now, to a sense of his being very indignant, that this realization frightened her, and she let him see, with pitiable candor, just how much it frightened her.

"You are in love with Mrs. Hollister," she murmured. "And—she is in love with you."

She showed him the full scope of his power by those few words. He walked toward the door, pausing on its threshold.

"I won't remain to hear you insult a woman whom I respect," he said; "you called her an adventuress, which is untrue; you now say something even worse."

"Will you deny it," she asked, rising.

Her question had a plaintive, querulous ring, which the circumstances made more than pathetic.

"Will you reconsider your refusal?" he said, making the interrogation a reply.

She sank back into her seat again.

"No, never!" she exclaimed.

"Good night!" he returned. He went immediately out into the hall, put on his coat and hat and left the house.

"She will yield," he told himself. "I am sure of it. She showed me that she would if I were only hard enough. I mean to be hard. I can make it up in kindness by and by."

He waited three days. No word came to him from Mrs. Lee. But on the fourth word came to him.

"I knew it," he thought, as he read her note.

Mrs. Lee went to the dinner in a truly marvellous gown. It was some curious blending of crimson and black silks, that made her look sombrely clad in one attitude and luridly clad in the next. Her only jewelry was a thin snake of rubies about her slender throat, and the head of the snake, set directly beneath her chin, was a big gold one, having two large garnets for eyes. All the women pronounced her costume ridiculously overdone. All the men professed to like it. She never appeared in gayer spirits. Next to Claire she was the most notable feminine guest.

But Claire ruled absolute She had never been more beautiful, perhaps because she had never felt more secretly and victoriously exultant. The delicious music, the piercing yet tender odor of the lavish flowers, the insidious potency of the wines, which she sipped sparingly and felt dangerously tingle through her veins—all these influences wrought upon her a species of stimulating enthralment which made the whole splendid banquet seem, on the following day, like some enchanted dream.

On one side sat Goldwin, the genius who had created this lovely witchery, urbane, devoted, allegiant; on the other side sat a man of deserved eminence, a wit, a scholar, a statesman. She talked with both companions, and it could not be said that she then charmed both, for one was already her loyal devotee. As for the other, though advanced in years and freighted with pungent experiences, he soon tacitly admitted that he had at last found, at the most discriminating period of his career, a woman whose graces of intelligence and beauty met in faultless unison. As all the ladies rose, leaving the gentlemen to their coffee and cigars, he leaned towards Goldwin, even before Claire's draperies had swept the threshold of the dining-room, and significantly murmured,—

"You were right. She is an event."

That dinner was the stepping-stone by which Claire mounted into immediate triumph. All through the next year she was the reigning favorite in just that realm where she had aimed to reign.

Her father had died a pauper and been buried as one. She, the mistress of many thousands, having fixedly remembered what a feeble, disappointed, obscure, broken-down man had said to her in early childhood, now stood as the living, actual result of his past counsel.

Years ago the seed had been sown in that dingy little basement of One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Street. To-day the flower blossomed rare and beautiful. The little girl had climbed the hill to its top, after all. She had not grown tired and gone home before the top was reached. She had done her father's bidding. She was sure he would be glad if he knew.

"And yet am I quite sure?" she would sometimes ask herself. "Was this what he really meant when he spoke those words?"

She knew perfectly the folly of the course that she now pursued. Her occasional self-questionings were a hypocrisy that she realized while she indulged it. But they were very occasional. She had slight time for introspection, for analysis of her own acts.

Flattery and devotion literally poured in upon her, like the new wealth that continued to pour in upon her husband. The house on Seventy-Eighth Street was second-exchanged for a spacious mansion on Fifth Avenue. Claire ceased to know even the number of her servants. She had a housekeeper, who superintended their engagements and discharges. She dwelt in an atmosphere of excessive luxury, and felt herself living it more and more as she yielded to the spell of its subtle enervation.

The second winter was the confirmation of her sovereignty. As the phrase goes, she was asked everywhere. Her bright or caustic sayings were ever on the lips of loyal quoters. Her toilettes were described with journalistic realism in more than a single newspaper. Cards for her entertainments were eagerly sought, and often vainly. Foreigners of distinction drifted into her drawing-room as if by a natural process of attraction. She had scarcely a moment of time to herself; when she was not entertaining she was being entertained. Her admirers, women and men, vied in their efforts to secure her presence. She had acquired, as if by some magic instinct, what she had needed personal touch; she had got the grand air to perfection. Diplomatists who had met and known the most noted beauties of European courts had nothing but praise to pay her serene elegance of deportment, the undulating grace of her step, the nice melody of her voice, the fine wizardry of her smile. She had never seen Europe, yet she might have spent all the years of her youth on its soil with no lovelier results than those which now marked her captivating manner. She was an American, past question, to transatlantic eyes; yet these found in her only the original buoyancy and freshness of that nationality, without a gleam of its sotternel crudeness.

Foes, of course, rose up against her. There can be no sun without a shadow. She had made herself so distinct a rarity that cheapening comment could not fail to begin its assault. It did so, in hot earnest. Two women had denied their sanction to her sudden popularity. These were Mrs. Van Horn and Mrs. Ridgeway Lee. They were not foes enemies; neither, by all appearances, were they covert ones. They were on speaking terms. They met her constantly, yet they offered her no deference. Deference was what she now required, and with a widely-admitted right.

The invidious statements that stole into circulation regarding her could not be traced either to the vengeance of Beverley Thurston's sister or the jealousy of Stuart Goldwin's abandoned worshipper. It was possible that the foes of Claire's defenders never thought of so tracing them. But the statements were made, and took wing. She had been a vulgar girl of the people. Her parentage was of the most plebeian sort. A lucky marriage had given her the chance, now accepted and enlarged. Her maiden name had been this, that, and the other. She was absolutely nobody.

Claire heard none of these scorching comments. She reigned too haughtily for that. Mrs. Diggs heard them, but Mrs. Diggs betrayed no signs of their existence. Goldwin was now devotedly at Claire's side; they were repeatedly seen in public together; the world in which she ruled considered it a splendid subjugation: she had brought the great Wall Street King obsequiously to her feet.

But no taint of slander tainted the relation between them. Claire had been very clever; she had blunted the first arrow, so to speak. She had done so by means of her complete innocence. Goldwin was in love with her; no one doubted this. It was something notable to have said of one. But she was so solely not in love with Goldwin that she could continually, by strokes of frank tact, show the world her own calm recipiency and his entire subservience.

A swift yet sure chasm widened between herself and Hollister. The latter had become a man of incessant and imperative engagements. Claire never dreamed of feeling a jealous pang, and and yet she knew that her husband, no less than herself, had become a star of fashion. Hollister was assiduously courted. He and Claire would now meet once a day, and sometimes not so often.

They had separate apartments; it was so much more convenient for both. The same dinner-engagement frequently claimed them; but on these occasions she would appear in the lower hall to meet him, rustling beneath some new miracle of dressmaking, and they would get into the carriage together and be driven to the appointed place.

At the dinner they would be widely separated. He would sit beside some woman glad to have secured him; she would be the companion of some man happy because of her nearness. The dinner would break up; the hour would be somewhat late; they would get into their carriage; Hollister would have an appointment, at the club, or somewhere. He would let Claire into the great new house with his latch-key. "Good night," he would say, and hurry off to the carriage that had waited for him. Claire would ascend and be disrobed by a sleepy maid. To-morrow there would perhaps be another dinner, of the same sort. Or it might be an affair to which she went alone, and from which Goldwin accompanied her home. Goldwin was always prepared to accompany her. He obeyed her nod.

But Hollister was still her devout subject. It was merely that the sundering stress of circumstances divided them. He did not forget Claire, he postponed her.

Everything was in a whirl with him, now; he was shooting rapids, so to speak, and by and by he would be in still water again. For the present, he had only time to tell himself that Claire was getting on magnificently well. It was like driving four or six restive horses abreast, with his wife seated at his side. He must attend to the skittish brutes, as it were; her safety, no less than his own, depended on his good driving. But she was there at his side; he felt comfortably sure of this fact, though he could not turn and look at her half often enough.

The January of this second winter had been prolific in heavy snow

RENEW. RENEW.

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The Ingersoll Chronicle
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1884.

PAID MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

PAPER II.

(Communicated.)

It may be objected that it is unfair for one man to spend his time in looking after the interests of thousands and receive no remuneration, either for the time so spent or for the labor which he may have performed; that it is unjust for one to work for many and not receive an ample recompense. That seems plausible; yet, if I plant a pleasure-ground, and by working, planning, waiting many years, get it to suit my taste and derive my chief pleasure from it, a railroad may lay an unsightly track across my lawn and clear my shrubbery. Is this unjust? Those who have so suffered, and many have, consider it the acme of injustice; but we must remember that it is a principle of modern Government, and a just one, that an individual must suffer inconvenience and what he may consider injustice for the welfare and convenience of the community. A certain course may seem unjust, but when the alternative is vicious, which is to be preferred? Again this objection supposes. (1.) That there is a certain amount of work in the administration to be performed by each constituency requring a part of the time and labour of each ratepayer, and that one man is appointed to do their united work. (2.) That this appointed man will do the same work and with the same results as when performed by the many. (3.) That he will consult the interests of the many collectively, in preference to his own individual interests. (4.) That the recompense is to be paid according to the *actual amount of time and labour* which he *has consumed* in the *interests of his constituents*. (5.) That he shall not be paid for the time and labor which he has spent in looking after his own interests. When were these conditions fulfilled in any representative? I believe that if we consider the matter carefully we shall come to the conclusion that there is more injustice in the present system of paying our representatives than there would be in not paying them.

It is also objected that clever, but poor young men who could strengthen the government by their ability, would be excluded if representatives were not paid. I do not consider Parliament the place for poor young men; too many temptations in the way of rich monopolists are thrown in their path. A recent writer on the British constitution says, "such purity as prevails in England is rarely found elsewhere, and this can be ascribed to nothing else than the large part taken in politics by those whose position places them above temptation."

If young men have the ability to materially aid a government they have enough to amass a fortune if they persevere; at the same time they will acquire earnestness of character and a wide experience, and will be far better fitted in their riper years to legislate for their fellow-country-men.

Young men usually start on their political career filled with politico—economical vagaries, and spend their first twenty years in the House establishing the impractability of their chimeras. It would be better if they would experiment at their own expense and not burden the nation with results of their inexperience. There would be fewer laws repealed if we had practical, experienced men in the House of Representatives. It is also of the greatest importance at present, when the balance of power seems wavering between Capitalists and the Commons that we have men to represent us who would have no object in becoming the tools of companies. The way in which millions were squandered, last session of the Commons should convince us that only men having a large amount of taxable property should be sent to Parliament, and in order to get that class there, we should not display a tempting bait to entice adventurers.

A BILL has been introduced into the Manitoba Legislature, and will likely become law, providing that the man who takes a bribe shall be equally guilty with the candidate for legislative honors who gives a bribe.

THE American Old Testament Revision Company, after twelve years of labour, completed its work at New York on Friday. The last work was the final revision of the books of Ezekiel and Daniel. It is now expected that the revision of the Old Testament, which requires much time to be carefully carried through the press, will be given to the public next fall or the first of next year.

INGERSOLL'S debenture debt is $102,000 Our sinking fund amounts to $11,700. For the year 1883 we expended $85,414.86, $6,854.39 of which was for interest; $2,100 was applied to the sinking fund. The fire department cost $752.84. The Board of Education received $6,855, and the Board of Works $2,681.48. It cost us $795.15 to light our streets; $4,331, was the amount of our county rate.

THE death of Chief Justice Spragge removes from the bench and the service of his country one who was well worthy of the high position to which he had attained. He was alike a credit to the profession from the ranks of which he graduated, and an ornament to the Bench upon which for so many years he sat. His name will rank among those of many able men who preceded him, and whose memory the people of Canada, and Ontario especially, still delight to honour.

THE Grand Jury at Toronto has found true bills against Bunting, Wilkinson, Meek and Kirkland, charged with conspiracy to bribe members of the Ontario Legislature to vote against the Mowat Government. The trials will now take place in due course. It is a cause for congratulation that the whole of the evidence for the prosecution and defence can now be laid before the public, who will thus be in a position to form their own conclusions about the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Scott Act in Elgin.

St. Thomas, April 26.—The public meeting in connection with the Scott Act Convention in the First Methodist Church last night was largely attended and very enthusiastic. The chair was occupied by D. G. Sutherland. Stirring speeches were delivered by Rev. Mr. Morrow, Rev. John Smith, of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. Brethour, of Milton. The Convention met at nine o'clock this morning and made all the necessary arrangements for submitting the Scott Act to the electors of this city and county.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

GEORGE McCABE AGAIN ARRESTED.

HE IS ACCUSED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.

Second Charge of Murder.

THE DOCTORS FIND SYMPTOMS OF STRYCHNINE VERY MARKED.

At five minutes to 1 o'clock on Saturday, George McCabe was arrested in London South by Detective Schram, charged with the

WIFUL MURDER

of his wife, Ann McCabe, by means of poison. McCabe was at once brought to the city, and a remand made out by Squire Peters for eight days.

He took matters very coolly, and ob served to the detective that if she had died from poison she had taken it herself. The warrant on which he was arrested stated that "one George McCabe is charged that he did, in the township of Westminster, unlawfully, and by violence or unfair means, hasten, or cause the death of his wife, Ann McCabe." The only suspicious circumstance connected with the affair is her sudden death. She was all right on Friday waiting around the bar—the couple kept a hotel on the Wharncliffe road—and being in and out in the yard. According to McCabe, she was taken ill about 6 o'clock. Between 8 and 9 she commenced to vomit. After this she began raving and calling to have all those people sent away although there was only McCabe and an old man in the house. He wished to send for a doctor but she would not have one. Between 12 and 1 she again commenced retching and died shortly after. When she died Mr. Charles McMillan, who keeps the Cove Inn across the street, and his mother were there. Mr. McMillan said: "A little after 12 my mother called me, saying McCabe wanted her to got over, Mrs. McCabe was in convulsions; as soon as she recovered my mother told me to go for a doctor, but Mrs. McCabe said not to, as she would be better in a little while; she went from one convulsion to another, and appeared in great pain about the chest and stomach. She died about 1.20. Mr. McMillan stated that Mrs. McCabe was a healthy woman, and he had never known her to have fits before. She was addicted to drink, however. The only persons in the house besides McCabe and his wife up to the time the McMillans went over was an old man who works about the place for his board. Mrs. McCabe was a strong, stout woman, about 60 years of age, and had been married to McCabe about 18 months ago. The inn was hers and she was generally considered in comfortable circumstances. Her former husband was John Baldy, who died some eight or nine months previous to her marriage. The neighbors say that she had a row with McCabe Friday afternoon over the removal of an outhouse, and that he made threats to her, but this story McCabe denies.

McCabe is a man between 55 and 60, of medium size, greyish red moustache and whiskers, trimmed, and looks like an old veteran. This was his second wife. About two years ago his first wife was supposed to have

DIED FROM ACONITE POISONING

under very suspicious circumstances near Ingersoll. McCabe and a doctor were arrested for murder and sent for trial. They were tried before Mr. Justice Wilson at Woodstock. The trial was a long and exciting one, and excited the greatest interest. The Judge charged very strongly against the prisoners. The jury retired before 6 o'clock at night and about 8 sent down word they could not agree. The Judge again charged the jury and again locked them up. At midnight they had failed to agree and were discharged. The prisoners remained in jail until next Assizes. Judge Galt tried the case the second time. After hearing part of the evidence the judge said there was no case for the jury and

DISCHARGED THE PRISONERS.

The first Mrs. McCabe had been well off and McCabe got her property, which, however, was mostly swallowed up in litigation. McCabe's home is in Euphemia Lambton county, where he has resided on and off for 40 years. A year ago last fall he came to London in connection with legal business, met Mrs. Baldy, and some time after married her. McCabe was a sober man, except on odd occasions; more so than his wife. He was quiet, and the neighbors have nothing to say against him.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan describe Mrs. McCabe's sufferings as something terrible. The heat from her body could be felt before the hands touched her. She would cry for water, and this being offered her, she would go off into another convulsion.

OPENING THE INQUEST.

The jury after being sworn viewed the body. The face presented a wrinkled, agitated appearance, as if the woman had been tossing in pain. Across the shoulder blade on the right shoulder was a short deep scratch where she had evidently torn herself while in a convulsion. There were no other marks about the body. She was a remarkably well proportioned woman, and in her younger days was, no doubt, handsome. After viewing the body the jury decided to adjourn until 7.30 Monday evening in the interim session room at the courthouse.

THE AUTOPSY

Immediately after the withdrawal of the jury, Dr. Waugh, assisted by Dr. Wishart, commenced a post-mortem examination. Dr. Brown, on behalf of the prisoner, was also present. The examination lasted some five hours, and was a most thorough one. Every vital portion of the body was dissected and examined carefully. A reporter yesterday called upon all the medical men who assisted at the autopsy, but they all declined to give any information until examined at the inquest. However, the reporter succeeded in gleaning from various sources that all the organs of the body, exclusive of the stomach, had been found in a comparatively

HEALTHY CONDITION.

There was nothing which could apparently cause death. In fact it is said that one doctor remarked that the organs were in as healthy a condition as those of any corpse he had ever examined. The stomach presented an

IRRITATED APPEARANCE,

such as would have been caused by poison, but which might also be due to other causes. It was concluded, however, to remove and place it in a jar so that it might be analysed. The tongue was also taken out for a proper examination.

McCabe had been released from jail on an order from Squire Peters, and was allowed to attend the funeral as chief mourner in charge of detective Schram. He appeared not to take things so easy to-day as when arrested. He was rather talkative and stated that on several occasions Mrs. McCabe

HAD THREATENED SUICIDE.

Once about a couple of weeks since he had heard some one removing boards from a cistern in the cellar, and, on going down had found Mrs. McCabe taking the cover off with the intention of drowning herself. He also stated that on the afternoon previous to her death she had threatened to take poison. He said she had poison in the house which she had obtained from the late Dr. Stephenson.

ABOUT THE FAMILY HISTORY.

It is asserted, upon what may be termed good authority, that *two* weeks since the couple secured the services of a solicitor in the city and made their wills, the woman in favor of her husband and the latter in favor of his wife, the one surviving the other to take all. From the fact, as is alleged, that McCabe was not possessed of any property, those seeking for a motive are not slow to turn the drawing up of this will to the disadvantage of the accused.

PETER GORMAN'S STORY.

The only person who was at the inquest the evening, besides McCabe and his wife, was an old man named Peter Gorman, who does chores around the place. The reporter did not find Gorman himself, but was told his story by a reliable person. He said that it was between 10 and 11 that Mrs. McCabe was first taken sick. Before that, between 9 and 10, the three had been in the sitting-room talking, and disposing of a jug of beer. He said it was after Mrs. McCabe went to bed that she was taken sick. After a while she seemed to get better, and McCabe told him to go to bed. He had not been in bed long before McCabe again called him and told him to go for Mrs. McMillan. If this story is true it differs very materially from that McCabe himself stated in the presence of a reporter on Saturday. He said Mrs. McCabe was taken sick early in the evening, and commenced to vomit between 8 and 9.

THE PRISONER'S DEMEANOR.

The prisoner did not appear to take things so coolly to day. When arrested he showed not the least sign of fear or annoyance, and talked about the death, his former trial, or any other subject, without restraint. Yesterday he was still talkative, but seemed anxious. When anyone well known to him called at the jail, he would place his hand on his head and fervently declare his innocence.

THEIR PAST HISTORY.

He is said to own a farm in Euphemia, county Lambton. He was born there and lived in that township for nearly 40 years. The farm which his wife, whom he was accused of poisoning in Ingersoll, left, is still in dispute. A deed, making it over to him, was produced, but the signature of the wife was declared fraudulent and the deed repudiated. While here on legal business a little over a year ago he met Mrs. Baldy and they were married. It is said they have since led a very unhappy life. Both drank, and Mrs. McCabe very frequently sported a black eye. Mrs. McCabe has had an

EVENTFUL HISTORY.

She was a woman of very strong passions, and the force of her likings and dislikings impelled her to do what any ordinary woman would shrink from. She came originally from Perthshire, Scotland. Her maiden name was Campbell, but she was first married to a man named Hueston. On the same estate on which they lived worked a married man named John Baldy. Baldy and Mrs. Hueston fell in love, and he started for Canada, leaving his wife, and Mrs. Hueston deserted her husband and followed him, sailing from Glasgow on the 24th of May, 1864. They came to London, and Baldy opened the Westminster Hotel, which he kept up to within six or seven years ago, when he sold it to Mr. J. W. Martin, and then purchased the Dew Drop Inn, on the Wharncliffe road. During this time liquor had got a strong hold over him and he was gradually drinking himself to death. One day, however, two years ago this spring, while drunk, he fell down stairs and so injured himself that he died in eight days, never speaking after the accident. From the time Mrs. Hueston joined him here she always lived with him and passed as his wife. Her husband found them out here some four or five years ago and called upon the couple at their hotel. It is said, however, he got a very warm reception, both Mr. and Mrs. Baldy attacking him simultaneously, and when he discovered how matters stood he was lying bruised and beaten outside the door. Hueston then instituted proceedings for divorce here, and their history was then published at much greater length than it is now given. A decree, of divorce, however, was granted him, and he has since married again. Baldy's first wife is still alive, and living in Canada. She has never claimed her dower from Baldy's estate, but it is said she can be brought here inside of two days.

WAS IT STRYCHNINE?

One of the doctors who made the autopsy yesterday morning stated that there was little doubt but that Mrs. McCabe died from a dose of strychnine. Every symptom pointed to it. The intense pain, her cries for water, and her inability to take it when offered, were indications of the presence of strychnine. Again, while in a convulsion she retained her senses, which would not have been the case under ordinary circumstances. The stomach, too had the appearance of being irritated with this poison. It still contained a small quantity of watery matter which had been carefully placed in the jar with the stomach.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was assumed Monday evening, and lasted till a very late hour. The evidence was conflicting as to the relations of the deceased with her husband, the same witnesses testifying that McCabe and his wife appeared very fond of each other and yet were often heard quarrelling, the wife on numerous occasions appearing with blackened eyes. It was clearly shown that the woman had been addicted to drink, but was of a cheerful disposition and not given to anything like despondency. She was attacked with paroxysms just before her death, in which she complained of burning, choking sensations, and asked for water. McCabe, while at her death bed gave evidence of great grief. The inquest was adjourned for one week, pending an analysis of the deceased woman's stomach.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The doctors say that the description of Mrs. McCabe's death, as detailed by Mr. Charles McMillan and his mother, corresponds in every particular with that of a person dying from strychnine poisoning. The evidence, which does not seem of much consequence to the general public, is considered of the greatest importance to the medical men.

At the inquest McCabe looked very anxious and careworn. His is a face which once seen cannot be forgotten, and which it would be impossible to disguise. His forehead is rather narrow, but of the average height. His eyes are deep set, and have a bloodshot, watery look, whether from anxiety or drink, it is impossible to say. His nose is straight and regular. His mouth is not wide, but arched, and surrounded by a trimmed, reddish-grey moustache. His lower lip drops away, and his receding chin is one of the most prominent features noticeable.

TWO VERDICTS.

A Murderer Acquitted—Another Sentenced to 18 Months.

Toronto, April 27.

The jury, after deliberating two minutes yesterday acquitted Allkins, charged with manslaughter, he having deliberately shot and killed Hackett, his wife's paramour. This verdict was received with applause by the spectators, showing plainly how the public feel towards the seducer.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Sadie Raigh the waiter girl, who shot and killed Kingsley, stewart in the Briggs House in this city, for slandering her character, and this morning sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary on her plea of guilty of manslaughter. In passing sentence Judge Anthony said that the chastity of women in this country should be held sacred; that he who wilfully and without cause slanders a woman must expect to suffer the consequences, whatever they may be; but that the court had no desire to establish the precedent that the proper punishment for slander was death. The defendant is pleased with the sentence.

THE American press almost unanimously declared that the Cincinnati riots were excused, if not justified, by manifest miscarriage of justice, which had become chronic in the State of Ohio. Some leading journals did not hesitate to declare that it would have been better for the city, better for the States, better for the nation, if the mob had succeeded in hanging the score of murderers who were confined in the gaol, than that the military should have succeeded in saving the lives of the criminals at the expense of those of three or four times their number of comparatively innocent people. Of course it was the majesty of the law that was saved. As the law however was practically inoperative the people cannot see that anything but what was evil was saved. That grave English weekly, the *Spectator* not only justifies the riot, but declares in the most emphatic manner its entire sympathy with the rioters, surprise becomes astonishment, and consideration of the *Spectator's* reasons is demanded. The *Spectator* reviews the course of justice in the United States for some years past, giving statistics showing that during last year, though more than fifteen hundred convictions for murder were recorded in the United States, only ninety-three criminals were hanged. The main reason of the *Spectator* for its course, however, is to be found in the further statistics which it publishes, showing that murder has become almost twice as common in the United States as among the most passionate and least law-abiding people of Europe. The following are the statistics which are taken from Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics." Murder is the cause of death:—

In England	to 227	per 10,000,000
In Belgium	to 240	"
In France	to 165	"
In Scandinavia	to 266	"
In Germany	to 279	"
In Ireland (1879)	to 324	"
In Austria	to 319	"
In Russia	to 325	"
In Italy	to 504	"
In Spain	to 535	"
In United States	to 820	"

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Attempt to Blow Up the Parliament Buildings, Toronto — Discovery of Powerful Dynamite Cartridges with Fuses Attached.

Toronto, April 30.—A profound sensation was caused here through the discovery of two powerful dynamite cartridges, with wire and fuse attached, under the Crown Lands Office, Parliament Buildings. They were found by a son of one of the caretakers about 2.30 this afternoon. A thorough search was then made by officials and

TWO MORE CARTRIDGES

were found under the steps approaching the speaker's Chambers, having also wire and fuse attached. It was apparent that the dynamite had been placed in position to-day, as the cartridges could not have failed to be discovered had they been there before. Officials state that no suspicious-looking persons have been seen around to-day or lately.

EXCITEMENT AROUND THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

reigns supreme. The cartridges are about six inches long, by an inch and a half in diameter, and are called "Etna, No. 2," manufactured by the Etna Powder Co., of Chicago. The shells appeared to be newly oiled to keep out moisture. One of the cartridges would have been sufficient to blow up a wing of the buildings. The miscreants must have been disturbed, as an attachment was found lying a short distance from the cartridges.

NEWS ITEMS

The Cuban outbreak is spreading.

Forest fires are raging in Michigan.

The Spanish Minister at Washington says Spain will never part with Cuba.

It is said Chief Justice Hagarty will be appointed to the Chief Justiceship for the Ontario Court of Appeal.

London's population, according to the assessors, is 20,970. Hamilton is between 38,000 and 39,000.

A circus clown fell dead in the ring on the 19th instant while perpetrating the time-worn; brass-lined copper-bottomed, A 1 joke about mothers-in-law.

Loretto Convent Lindsay was destroyed by fire on Thursday the building being gutted with the exception of the south wing.

The Ontario Government has granted a special commission to have the St. Thomas rioters, now in county jail awaiting trial for the murder of Antonio Malette, tried at once.

Trainmen on the Canada Southern have been notified to strictly comply with the new Railway Act which makes it unlawful to permit any portion of a train to stand on any highway for a longer period than five minutes at a time.

Sir George Byng, seventh Viscount Torrington, whose death by cable is announced, was one of Her Majesty's Lords in Waiting, and was born in 1812. He was of the family of that unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was executed at Portsmouth "for an error of judgment" in 1757.

In the Manitoba Legislature last week, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Davidson, was carried without a division: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable, and would be in the best interests of this province, that an Act should be passed prohibiting the importation, sale or traffic of intoxicating liquors.

At a recent meeting of brewers, distillers and others concerned in the liquor traffic held in Toronto, between $59,000 and $60,000 was subscribed to a fund established for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act in the coming campaign. Of this money, Mr. George Gooderham, head of the firm of Gooderham & Worts, subscribed $10,000.

THE British Budget is a somewhat cheerful one. The national debt is lower than for three quarters of a century, having been reduced over eight and a half millions sterling. As it still amounts to $3,708,404,680, it is respectable even for a first-class power. There will be a surplus this year of about a quarter of a million. The amount of interest paid is lower than since 1805, and it will be further reduced this year by the conversion of three percent consols to two and three quarters percent. As the Montreal *Witness* points out, while other nations are greatly reducing their debts, Canada is running hers up, having added thirty millions to it this year, or, as has been calculated, seventy-four dollars for every second of the session.

County and Vicinity.

The Stratford Choral Union are to render "The Sorcerer" in Woodstock on on the 6th of May.

Mr. Gilbert Hegler, who sold his 50-acre farm for $3,500 has purchased a 65 acre farm, about two miles from his old home, for $3,175.

1777—1884.— Hugh Campbell, born in 1777, died at the residance of his daughter, Mrs. McIntyre, of Burford, on Thursday, the 10th inst., having reached the age of 107.

A Washington, Oxford county, girl robbed her father of some 880. The neighbors hunted high and low for the robber while the girl kept quiet. She spent the money too liberally at Plattsville and was thus found out.

Robert Phillips, of Metcalf, who died recently, was at one time resident of North Dorchester. Deceased was a native of Cornwall, England, being born in May, 1877, and was an active member of the Free Will Baptist Church.

David Collar was brought to London jail Monday afternoon for ten days, by Bailiff John Beverley, of the 7th Division Court, West Nissouri, on a judgment summons, at the suit of John Moakes. The sum due is $21.05, and eight months ago the defendant was ordered to pay $1 a month, and on his neglecting to do this was sent to jail.

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

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

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

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

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Beck's fruit store. 80

IF you should be so unfortunate as to Burn, Scald, or Wound yourself in any way the proper thing to keep clean and heal it is McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Insist on having, and be sure you get McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Price 25 cents. Gayfer and Kneesbaw, druggists, have the genuine.

THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE.—Every one should know for himself that "Gold Coin" is the best Chewing Tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it, since it has been in the market, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Dealers. Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY, Montreal. 93wy.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.
January 24th, 1884. 1585-481

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

First-class White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Black Spanish, Partridge Cochins and Golden Polands. Eggs for sale at $1.00 per dozen. Address P. O. box 147, Ingersoll.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
Near Spearman's Corners.
April 17th, 1884. 1597

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings
KNOWN AS
THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,
With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.
For price and terms apply to the undersigned,
JAMES F. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ingersoll.
Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

R. H. YOUNG
Has on hand a large assortment of
BLANKETS
And all kinds of
HARNESS!
And everything required for the winter campaign
ESPECIAL GOOD VALUE.
OLD STAND, PHOENIX BLOCK,
Opposite the Market.
Cash or Wood taken in exchange for goods.
Ingersoll, Dec. 20th, 1883. 1780



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WM. C. BELL
Having bought the Lumber belonging to the
Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER
And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all
Carpenter & Joiner Work
Entrusted to him. He will also
Contract for Buildings!
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making
VENETIAN BLINDS,
Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.
WM. C. BELL.
Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

VANCE'S BAKERY
continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.
Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.
Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.
Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.
R. VANCE,
Thames Street.
Bread delivered in town daily.

Electro Plate GOODS
—AT—
R. W. WOODROOFE'S
JEWELLERY STORE,
Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

Ontario and Quebec R'y.
Credit Valley Division.



Trains leave Ingersoll in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.50 a.m.	7.32 a.m.
1.19 p.m.	11.25 a.m.
3.39 p.m.	4.42 p.m.
7.59 p.m.	9.03 p.m.

Through Tickets issued to all points in the United States, and Baggage Checked to destination.
The Only Route to Toronto
Without Change of Cars.
J. GORDON, Town Agent.
F. SYMONS, Agent
Ingersoll, March 1st, 1884. 1591

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TUNISON'S
—NEW AND—
Superior Canada Maps and Charts
As paring as any agency in the world. For full particulars, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Map Publisher, 388 Richmond St., LONDON, ONTARIO. 1501a

AGENTS wanted for "The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S." the largest, handsomest and best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Anyone can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A PRIZE Send six cents postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers; absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

RUPTURE CURED.
DR. S. OLD-HEAD PERFECTED
[illegible]
[illegible]
The above is part of a list of names and Canada Medical testimonials.

A CURE GUARANTEED
MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

For Old and Young. Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Orgatives Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt on money, by addressing
J. W. BROWETT, Chemist,
1578r-y Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

THE
"Little Wonder."
Re-Opening!
Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.
E. H. HEWITT,
PROPRIETRESS
Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

PATENTS.
INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.
J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C.
Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN
On the Loss of
MANHOOD.
We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated [illegible], in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicities or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 450. 1560 yy

CARPETS. CARPETS.
HOUSE CLEANING.
NEW TO REPLACE THE OLD.
DAVID WHITE & CO.
Have just received a large shipment of
New Tapestry Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
New All-wool Carpets,
New Union Carpets,
New Hemp Carpets.
Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains,
Door Mats, Etc., Etc.
The Cheapest and best place for families to get the choicest goods.
DAVID WHITE & CO.
Ingersoll, May 1st, 1884. 1599

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO,
LAND REGULATIONS.
The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from
$2.50 PER ACRE.
Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,
THE RESERVED SECTIONS,
Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.
TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.
Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.
Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.
FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, December, 1883. 1583r-m

I. COYNE
Directs the special attention of Housekeepers to his immense stock of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.
Just received direct from the manufacturers in Scotland,
All Wool & Union Carpets
In the newest designs. Also direct from the manufacturers a large stock of the
Celebrated English Oil Cloths and Linoleums
In all prices and qualities, and in widths from half yard wide to four yards wide
All in want of Carpets, Lace Curtains & House Furnishings, will find the most complete stock in Ingersoll, at
I. COYNE'S.
Ingersoll, April 10, 1884. 1595

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL
Great Sales of FARM LANDS
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.
Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.
LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.
The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.
No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.
Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.
With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding.
☞ No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to
James Brady,
Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent,
INGERSOLL.
MACKINTOSH & PETERS,
Land Agents, Etc., 20 Toronto St., Toronto,
March 20th, 1884. 1593

WOOD FOR SALE.
Good Dry Stove Wood
$1.50 PER CORD.
Green and Dry Rough Stove Wood
$1.25 PER CORD.
Yard one house West of John Knight, Carnegie-st.
E. CUTHBERT.
Ingersoll, March 6th 1591-m

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.
A. H. ELLIS,
IMPORTER OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
Paints, Oils
GLASS, ETC.
Thames St, - Ingersoll.
February 14th, 1884. 88

325 Acres. | Fonthill Nurseries. | 325 Acres.
The largest in the Dominion.
SALESMEN WANTED
To begin work at once on Fall Sales.
Steady employment at fixed salaries to all willing to work. MEN AND WOMEN can have pleasant
WORK THE YEAR ROUND.
Good agents are earning from $4 to $75 per month and expenses.
Terms and outfit free. Address
STONE & WELLINGTON,
1596-m Toronto, Ont.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
—IN—
LADIES
KID GLOVES
—AT—
I. COYNE'S.
Just received a special Bargain in Ladies' two Button Josephine Kids, regular price $1.25, which I. COYNE is selling at the ridiculous price of 60 cents per pair, less than half price. Whole stock of 2, 4 & 6 Button Coloured Kid Gloves selling at big reductions.
Ladies' don't miss the bargains at I. Coyne's Great Kid Glove Sale.
Ingersoll, April 24th, 1884 1598

A CHANGE!
Having sold my business to MR. G. B. FOTHERINGHAM, I would beg to thank the public for their liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successor.
P. W. CAMPBELL.
In reference to the above, I would beg to state that I have a full stock of
Office Supplies, School Books,
Musical Instruments, Croquet Sets, &c.
PICTURE FRAMING.
In all its branches, Promptly and Properly executed at
G. B. FOTHERINGHAM,
Campbell's Old Stand, Christopher's Block, Thames-St.
April 17th, 1884. 1597

B. LAURANCE'S 63 Hatton Garden, Lond'n SPECTACLES
—AND—
246 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.
EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."
READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

DR. PHELAN, Kingston	writes—	They supply to those with every derangement of vision, a long felt want.
DR. HAMNET HILL, Ottawa	writes—	That he testifies to the optical skill of Mr. B. Laurance

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Mustard—Moss, Rimmington & Co.
Card—T. Henderson.
Notice—H. B. Beard.
Meeting—R. Grigg.
Young Clear Grit—J. McCartney.
Requisition—Jas. Noxon.
Spanish Jack—J. H. Forden.
Auction Sale—J. C. Hegler.
Shirts—W. E. Turner.
Quetzel—C. S. Smith.
Plants—Mrs. Heath.
Dry Goods—D. White & Co.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

THE fire alarm Sunday morning made a shrinkage in the various church collections.

REV. R. B. Rowe occupied the pulpit of the King-street Methodist Church on last Sabbath morning and evening.

DIED.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Rev. W. H. Shaw, of Lambeth, formerly of Ingersoll, is dead.

KNOX CHURCH.—The Rev. John Thompson, of Sarnia, preached in Knox Church on Sabbath last.

ARBOR DAY.—Stratford, Brantford, St. Thomas, Tilsonburg, and other neighbouring places have all set aside an "Arbor Day." Why not Ingersoll?

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Hon. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, the celebrated temperance advocate, will speak in Ingersoll, on Wednesday evening, May 7th. A crowded house is certain.

CONCERT.—A Grand Concert will be given in the Baptist Chapel of this town on Tuesday, 13th May. Rev. Mr. Trotter of Toronto will be present and take part. Look out for particulars next week.

THE DUST.—People have suffered great inconvenience from the clouds of dust during the past few days. The petition to have the streets watered should have been circulated a month ago.

INCIPIENT FIRE.—One night last week night-watchman Flood discovered the floor of the engine house on fire. It is supposed to have caught from a coal from the heater. A new floor has been put in.

FIRE ALARM.—Considerable excitement was caused on Sunday morning by the ringing of the fire alarm, the churches being nearly emptied. The alarm was caused by a burning chimney at the residence of Mr. W. A. Sudworth.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The first mail packet for Great Britain, under the summer arrangement, will leave Quebec on the 18th May. The packet sailing from Halifax on the 3rd of May will be the last one from that port this season. Mails will close here at six a. m., every Friday, and will leave Montreal on Saturday morning.

INGERSOLL'S NEW OUTLET.—Surveyors are now busy on the line of the proposed extension of the Credit Valley from Ingersoll to Detroit, to connect with the Wabash system. It is pretty certain that the line will come to Ingersoll, although there is a possibility of its commencing at Putnam. It will certainly not be located east of Ingersoll in any event.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—A numerously signed requisition requesting that the Queen's Birthday be celebrated on Monday, May 26, instead of Saturday, 24th, was presented to the Council at its last meeting, and in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners, the Mayor has appointed Monday the 26th prox., as the most suitable day for the holiday.

KNOX CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Clark, of Paris, who is, no doubt, well known to many in Ingersoll, will preach in Knox Church, morning and evening, May 4th. The following Sabbath, May 11, the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hallam, who has just returned to this country after an active service of twenty-five years, over a large Indian-speaking congregation in India.

DUFFERIN LACROSSE CLUB.—This club has organized for the season with the following officers:—Pres., Jos. Gibson; Vice Pres., O. E. Robinson; Sec.-Treas., J. H. Hegler; Captain, E. Dundass; Com. of management, C. Cowan, E. Malone, J. Mathison, E. Eahelby and Jas. Vance, and will begin on Monday evening next, at 6:30, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening during the season. They are open to receive challenges from all local clubs.

CHURCH SACRED HEART.—On Sabbath morning next, May 4, Grand High Mass will be celebrated in this church, north of the river, Father Molphy, Celebrant, with Rev. Chancellor Tiernan and Father Carlin as Deacon and Sub-Deacon After Mass there will be the opening of the Forty Hours' Devotion. Vespers at 7 p. m., at which Archbishop Bishop Walsh will deliver a lecture. All who can should avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing His Lordship, and also Rev. Father Tiernan.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, delivered a very interesting lecture in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, the subject being: "Across the Rockies, through Salt Lake City to the Golden Gate of California." The church was well filled, the audience listened for upwards of two hours to the many laughable incidents which have been gleaned in life among the Mormons, and in and about Colorado and San Francisco. The proceeds are in aid of the Ladies' Missionary Society in connection with the church.

FIRE PROTECTION.—On every occasion that the fire alarm is sounded the necessity of having a team of horses to draw the engine becomes apparent. It is too much to expect citizens to plow through the mud and haul the engine to every fire, and there are very few of them who do it. The work is left to a few and very slow progress is the consequence. A bonus should be offered to the first team on the spot after an alarm, or a team should be purchased, which might also be utilized for corporation work. Unless some other system than the present one is speedily adopted, the consequences may some day prove most serious.

M. E. CHURCH.—At the late Conference of this denomination the Rev. Mr. Laycock was appointed to the pastorate of the Charles-street Church here, and preached to his new charge last Sabbath. The Parkhill *Gazette* thus speaks of this gentleman when leaving his late station:—"Our readers will regret to hear of the departure from Parkhill of the Rev. John Laycock, who goes to Ingersoll. He has been here three years, and during that time has made wonderful additions to the membership and congregation of this church here—once the weakest, and now one of the strongest congregations. Mr. L. is an indefatigable worker, a rare manager of men, an eloquent speaker, and Ingersoll is to be congratulated upon securing his services there."

LARGE CONGREGATIONS.—Since the advent of Father Molphy the services of the R. C. Church of this town have been very largely attended, particularly the Vespers. During the past few Sunday evenings the above gentleman has been giving excellent discourses bearing upon "The principal objections made by Protestants against Catholicism." Rev. Molphy is a pleasing and clever speaker, and his discourses are couched in such language as to command even the marked attention and respect of those who may strongly differ with him. Some there are, no doubt, in this section who well remember the warm controversy which this gentleman was engaged in with two ministers of different churches, some years ago, when stationed in Strathroy, out of which, it is said, this gentleman came with flying colors, having tripped up his opponents on their giving incorrect translations (through ignorance or wilfulness we cannot say) of certain Latin passages. Be as it may, Rev. Molphy won for himself golden opinions when at Strathroy, and in fast winning the good will and respect of this community, in which he has lately been placed, and with which we hope he will long be identified.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Kirkwood of this town, and her sons A. J. Kirkwood, Chicago, and P. B. Kirkwood, Negaunee, Lake Superior, leave for Europe by the *City of Rome* on the 17th of May from New York. They will be absent about three months.—Mr. D. Holmes, an old resident and merchant, of Ingersoll, we are sorry to say is now very ill and in a very precarious state at Barrie.—J. L. Grant, of Liverpool, is in town on business in connection with his large interests here.—D. McMillan, M. P. for East Middlesex, was in town yesterday.—Albert A. Allen left on Tuesday for Sarnia, where he is going into the fishery business on Lake Huron, four miles above Point Edward. Mr. Allen was very successful here when he carried on the business of teaming, but expects a "bigger thing" in his new avocation.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hunter leave on Monday next for Denver, Colorado, where they intend to make their home in future.—Rev. W. H. Shaw was in town on Tuesday.—John Coldridge leaves for Battleford on Monday, 12th May, to look after his timber interests. He will be absent all summer.—The Rev. John Reades was out yesterday for the first time in seven weeks. We hope to learn of his rapid recovery of sound health.

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

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

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

National Pills are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use. 95t.

C. V. R. EXTENSION.

Probable Route from Ingersoll to Detroit.

Mr. Lumsden, engineer of the Ontario & Quebec and C. V. R. Railways, has arrived in London, and will oversee the work of surveying the C. V. R. extension to Detroit, towards which 90,000 ties and other supplies have already been purchased. Two surveying parties began operations to-day, one beginning at Ingersoll and working in a westerly direction to London, and the other beginning at Chatham, and following the route outlined easterly from that town to London. In addition to the line about to be surveyed from Ingersoll, a second route will be staked out from a point at or near Putnamville, and the data of both of these will be submitted to the Directors for decision. Entering London West, the route will be in a line directly west through the Stiles, Peters and Smith farms, and thence to Hyde Park, following as nearly as possible the original line of the old Great Western survey in 1880, upon which a large amount of money was expended. After leaving Hyde Park and proceeding westerly through the southerly portions of the townships of London and Lobo, to a point in the township of Caradoc, about four miles south of Strathroy, where it diverges slightly, the line takes an almost direct westerly course through the townships of Ekfrid and Mosa (running about three miles north of Glencoe and Newbury), and touch at Lewisville, in the township of Chatham. The new line will enter Chatham North, traversing the townships of East and West Tilbury, avoiding the marshes, and thence through Rochester, Maidstone, East and West Sandwich to Windsor, entering at the southerly portion of that town. The connection on the American side will be with the Wabash system.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Adjourned Meeting of Vestry.

The adjourned vestry meeting was held on Monday.

The resignation of M. Walsh as people's churchwarden was received and accepted. Mr. C. W. Ferguson was appointed the people's churchwarden for the ensuing year.

On motion the Report of the Parsonage Committee was adopted with slight amendment. The Report read as follows:

To the Vestry of St. James' Church, Ingersoll.

We the Committee appointed to devise ways and means for the payment of the debt of the Parsonage beg to report as follows:—

That proper lists be prepared and each member of the congregation or head of a family be induced to agree to give certain sums per week, according to the ability of such person, payable either weekly or monthly at the option of the subscriber.

That these subscriptions be applied only to the payment of the debt now owing on the parsonage and that all future interest be paid out of the current receipts of the church.

That the liability incurred by subscribers shall not extend beyond four (4) years and shall cease as soon as the debt is paid within that period.

Under the scheme above proposed it is expected one thousand dollars ($1000) per year can be raised.

Finally we beg to suggest that the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. Jas. Chapman, Sr., and William Underwood, be added to this Committee, and that this Committee so constitute, solicit and obtain the subscriptions from the congregation and arrange for the collection and application of money subscribed, with power to fill vacancies should any of the Committee move away or refuse or become unable to act.

All of which your Committee respectfully submit.

THOS. WELLS, Chairman.
C. W. FERGUSON, Secr'y.

Dated this 25th day of April, A. D. 1884.

Moved by James F. McDonald, seconded by F. Symons, and resolved, that the Committee appointed by this Vestry to derive a plan for the payment of the debt on the Rectory be continued in the service for which it was appointed, and with full authority to add subscriptions, collect moneys, to hold the same when collected, and to apply them from time to time in payment of the debt for which they are contributed as, may appear to the Committee to be wise and judicious.

On motion the churchwardens were authorized to make such expenditure from the church funds as they shall deem necessary as occasion may require, for the decent burial of destitute deceased church members and that this be extended to meet the case of the late Mr. Wallace.

The meeting adjourned.

FILLING THE TANKS.—The "steamer" was out on Monday night filling the tanks.

THE Hon. J. B. Finch will deliver his lecture on temperance in the King-street Methodist Church, on Wednesday evening next. Tickets 20 cents.

TEACHERS SALARIES.—At the regular meeting of the High and Public School Trustees, on Tuesday evening, the salaries of the teachers were increased 20 per cent.

FIRE.—On Friday morning last Mr. Wm. Watterworth's residence caught fire from sparks out of the chimney falling on the roof, doing some damage to the cornice and deck roof. Mr. Watterworth's loss is fully covered by insurance.

B. C. CHURCH.—The usual preaching service will be held in this church on Sabbath afternoon next. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. R. B. Rowe, will give the last of the course of lectures which have been given on Bible History, to be illustrated by seven new diagrams.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.—A large meeting of the Caledonians took place at J. C. Hegler's office on Tuesday evening, and a good deal of business was transacted in the way of preparations for a grand day on the 24th of May. A number of new features will appear in the programme. The concert committee have engaged Miss Robinson, of New York, a bright particular star in the firmament of song.

DEATH OF MRS. M. A. GILBERT.—Her many friends will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, wife of the manager of the Imperial Bank, St. Thomas, which took place about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Deceased had been ill for nearly a year, consequently her demise was not unexpected. Mrs. Gilbert was formerly Miss Jane Choate, of "Beechwood," West Oxford, and was married in 1876. She leaves four young children.

SPECTACLES.—From the time of Roger Bacon spectacles have been known to be of inestimable benefit to the old and those of weak eyes. The history of spectacles is interesting to the curiously inclined. Great improvements have been made in recent times. The best spectacles now made are those of Laurance of Old London, recommended by the most eminent oculists in the world. From an adv. elsewhere it will be seen that D. Secord, druggist, is sole agent for Laurance's goods here.

TREE PLANTING.—We have on several occasions drawn attention to the Ontario Tree Planting Act. The present is a good time to do so again. Under it the council of any municipality are authorized to pay out of the municipal funds a bonus not exceeding twenty-five cents for every tree planted within their jurisdiction on any highway or boundary line or farm. The Legislature voted $50,000 for this purpose called the Ontario Tree Planting Fund. The kinds of trees are specified in the Act, and they must be planted at least 30 feet apart. They are: Ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, elm, hickory, oak pine, sassafras, spruce, walnut or whitewood.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH.—The Church in Ingersoll formerly known as Erskine Church, was reopened on Sunday as St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Knox Church, Toronto, assisted by the pastor, Rev. P. R. Roos, preached excellent and impressive discourses to large congregations, besides teaching a Bible class in the afternoon composed of several hundred. The collections were exceedingly liberal. The Rev. Mr. Parsons in the morning preached from Ephesians 2: 20-21; in the afternoon he gave an instructive lecture on the Sunday School. He based his evening remarks upon the inspiration of God's word, delivering a very interesting discourse. The choir, under the able supervision of Mr. Dunnet, made the singing particularly interesting.

THE ODDFELLOWS' CONCERT.—The concert given by the Oddfellows of Ingersoll on the 65th anniversary of the Order in America proved a most entertaining one, reflecting the highest praise on the fraternity. The hall was filled and the different performances were most heartily received. Mrs. McCullough (nee Miss Maggie Barr,) of Hamilton, who has previously appeared before Ingersoll audiences, sustained her reputation, her singing being received with delight. Miss Malcolmson, of Toronto, sang very sweetly, and was heartily applauded. Mr. Jas. Johnson of Hamilton, formerly of this town, sang with his old time vigor and received hearty *encores*. The singing of Mr. Skinner of London, also elicited loud applause. Those who took part from Ingersoll were: Miss Doty, Mrs. Chapman, Miss E. Poole, and Mr. J. Telfer. Mrs. J. A. McInnes performed the duties of accompanist in a highly creditable manner. Postmaster Gibson occupied the chair.

$50.000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

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

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

The sittings of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice commenced at Woodstock on the 17th inst., before the Hon. the Chancellor. The docket was exceptionally large, there being eighteen cases set down for hearing, besides a remanet from the last court. The Toronto bar was represented by Messrs. Moss, Q.C., Cassels, Q.C. and Blackstock.

The first case on the list was that of Cowan vs. Vroom, but on its being called and no one appearing for either plaintiff or defendant it was struck out.

Gunn *vs.* Burgess—Was an action brought by William Gunn, who claimed to be the owner of a half interest in the mare "Simcon," against S. G. Burgess, of Woodstock. It appeared that the mare had been the property of John Garthwaite, late of East Oxford, and on his leaving the province she was sold among his other effects by the Sheriff, and purchased by Mr. Burgess. The plaintiff, however, claimed that he had purchased a half interest in the mare from Garthwaite, and produced a receipt signed by him for the purchase money, and the plaintiff having notified Mr. Burgess of his claim, before the sale to him, obtained a judgment for the value of his half interest with costs. Moss, Q.C., and S. G. McKay, for plaintiff; Cassels, Q.C. and Fletcher, for defendant.

Wills vs. Carrall—The plaintiff was a farm laborer employed by H. J. Carrall, late of West Zorra, and brought this action to recover the amount of wages due him. The plaintiff alleged a specific agreement with Carrall that he should be paid $15 per month; but the defendant having proved a *quantum meruit*, and that his claim had already been satisfied the action was dismissed with costs. Fletcher & Finkle, for plf.; Finkle & McKay, for dft.

Treffry vs. Baybrook—Was for specific performance of a contract for the purchase of lands in South Norwich. The defence was that the agreement was not in writing and was consequently void under the Statute of Frands. Council for defence, however, applied for and obtained an order to amend their defence, and the case will be tried in London this week. Blackstock, for plf.; Duncan, for def.

Snyder vs. Tremaine—Was settled out of court.

Imperial Bank vs. Leonard—An action brought by the Imperial Bank, Ingersoll, to act aside a chattel mortgage made by one Bailey, a carriage maker in that town, to his sister-in-law, Kate Leonard, the defendant, upon the ground that the same was a fraudulent preference of a creditor. It was shown in evidence that Bailey was in insolvent circumstances when the mortgage was given and that the goods mentioned therein were not at the time on the premises stated in the mortgage. Judgment for plf. with costs. Moss, Q.C., and Wells, for plf.; Cassels, Q.C., for dft.

Vroman vs. Vroman *et al*—The plaintiff is the owner of a life lease granted by defendant Vroman, upon lands in East Oxford. In October, 1883, the defendant Piper recorded a judgment against his co-defendant Vroman for $4,380, and the plaintiff now claims that his life lease should have priority over the judgment of Piper. Judgment declaring that the life lease has priority over the judgment of defendant Piper, and against defendant Vroman for $3691, the amount of rent unpaid. Cassels, Q.C., for Ball, Q.C., for plf.; Fletcher & Finkle, for def.

Ford vs. Workman *et al*.—The plaintiff is the assignee of a patent for a machine for shaping pump tubes, known as Ford's Pump Tube Jointer, and alleges that the defendants, who are pump makers in Plattsville, have infringed his patent by using one of the machines without authority. The defendants proved, however, that they had obtained permission to use the machine from the original patentee, and the action was dismissed with costs on this ground.

Sackrider vs. Sackrider—The plaintiff and defendant are brothers, both residing in North Norwich, and have been since 1879 farming in partnership. The plaintiff now asks for a dissolution, owing to the miscontduct and fraud of his brother, the defendant claims that no partnership has ever existed and that the property alleged to belong to the partnership is his own. A reference was ordered to the Master at Woodstock, to take the accounts and dissolve the partnership. Ball & Ball, for plf.; Fletcher & Finkle, dft.

Sackrider vs. Sackrider—Was a cross action between the same parties, and involving the same matter as the previous suit. A like order was made in this case. Fletcher & Finkle, for plf.; Ball & Ball, for def.

Sackrider vs. Sackrider—Brought by the wife of John Sackrider against her husband for alimony. It was proved by the defence that before the separation of the plaintiff and defendant, which took place in August, 1883, the plaintiff had executed a deed of separation, by which she was allowed by her husband $1,000, payable $100 per annum. The plaintiff claimed that she did not understand its effect. The court, however, thought otherwise, and the action was dismissed with costs.

Fish vs. Fletcher—Stands over till next court.

Wilson vs. Muir—The plaintiff is a farmer in East Zorra, and having become involved applied in February last to the defendant for a loan of money to assist him in his difficulties. An arrangement was made between them whereby the plaintiff assigned all his goods to Muir, who was to sell the same, buy up the executions against the plaintiff, and pay off a chattel mortgage on the goods, and after retaining 15 per cent. commission and expenses, pay over the balance to plaintiff. The mortgagee of the chattels refusing to allow the goods to be sold unless he was first allowed the amount of his claim it became impossible to carry out this arrangement, and the plaintiff then executed a bill of sale to defendant of all the chattels in question. This instrument was absolute in form, but the plaintiff claimed that it was only made in order to further the carrying out of the first agreement. Judgment for plaintiff, and directing an account to be taken by the Master to ascertain the amount due the plaintiff under the first agreement. Blackstock & Fletcher for plf.; Cassels, Q.C., and Ball, Q.C., for dft.

Whitelaw vs. Mabee—Was an action under the mechanics' lien act, the plf. obtaining judgment directing a reference to the Master to find out the subsequent holders of liens and add them as parties to the action and fix the amounts. Moss, Q.C., for plf.; Cassels, Q.C., for def.

Bennett vs Story—Stands over to amend pleadings.

Barwick vs. Cameron—Settled out of court.

McMichael vs. Sage—This action was tried in 1883, resulting in a verdict for plaintiffs, but since that judgment a will made by Anna Burtch, under whom the plff. claims, has been found, bequeathing all the property in question to the Baptist church. The plf. claimed, as heiress of Anna Burtch, and the defendant as executors of her husband. The new will of course defeats the plaintiff's claim, and as the principal witness for the defence has become insane, it was arranged that both parties should waive all claims to the property and vest it in the Baptist church. The action was accordingly dismissed without costs.

Hunter vs. Ferris—Was settled out of court, as was also Cameron vs. Wills.—*Sentinel*.

Inspector Hodgson's Report on the Ingersoll High School.

ACCOMMODATION.

Good. It is desirable that the whole building should be devoted to High School purposes as considerable confusion is caused by presence of public school class.

EQUIPMENT.

Chemical apparatus satisfactory, maps fair, globes wanting. Reference library in course of being formed.

ORGANIZATION.

Good.

STANDING OF DEPARTMENTS.

Proficiency indicated thus:
Mathematics, I. (excellent).
English Department; (excellent).
Classics, II. (good).
Modern Languages, (good).

REMARKS.

The school is in a thorough efficient state. The teachers (particularly the Principal) are skillful. I think the attention of the trustees should be called to the fact that the present work of distributing the Legislative grant renders it possible for them by a comparatively small additional expenditure to pay the teachers more adequate salaries.

Literary Notes.

The contents of the May number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly are, as usual, extremely varied. Among the notable articles are: "Russia's Latest Annexation—Merv"; "The Origin of New York Churches"; "The Adventures of Bold Alonzo de Oqeda"; "Morocco and the Moors," etc. Lady Blanche Murphy, Etta W. Pierce, Garry Moss, Fanny Driscoll, Annie Thomas and others, contribute serials, short stories, adventures, etc. The miscellany is large, most interesting and instructive. There are 138 quarto pages, more than 100 illustrations, and a colored plate frontispiece, "By the Soft Sea Waves." 25 cents a copy, $2 50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

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

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

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

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 88

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER IV.

Another prominent point of excellence in the Bible is its high and beautiful morality. There is not a single evil in existence, gigantic nor diminutive, the Bible does not condemn by words stated or implied, while every possible good is countenanced or enforced. By the scriptures we are urged to love our neighbours as ourselves, and as far as possible to do good unto all men. Though the Bible recognizes the possibility of the best of mankind going astray, yet it enforces in the most uncompromising manner that every man, though he be a David or a Peter, must sincerely repent, ere he can again be restored in the favor of God. The best of men may be weary in well doing, yet the promises of the Bible blessedly lessens the burdens of life and brightens the prospect of the toiler by pointing to a future reward. In a tone of striking majesty it saith, "Be not weary in well doing, in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not." We cannot find a single circumstance or relation in life, which the untarnished morality of the Bible does not seek to bless, with its benign influence. Husbands are to love their wives, and the wife is to reverence her husband. Parents are not to provoke their children to wrath, but to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Children are taught to honor their parents and to care for them in the time of infirmity. Families are requested to dwell together in peace and unity, and to assist each other to general improvement. Masters are required to be just to their servants, while the servant is enjoined to be faithful in the service of his master. Magistrates are entreated to be a terror to evil doers, and to be a praise to all law abiding citizens. The wealthy are told to use their talent for the common good by abounding in every good work, while the working classes have in the beautiful life of the "carpenter's son," a right royal example of the dignity of labor. The man who earns his bread honorably by the sweat of his brow is in as good a position to be a gentleman of the first order as any other man. Pastors are to use their gifts to the utmost, and to make the conversion of mankind their highest aim. Are we sick, are we forsaken, are we bereft of a friend, or are we brought to the verge of the tomb—the place appointed for all the living. There is in the Bible a sovereign balm for every wound, a cordial for every fear. How unique and yet how comprehensive. Where can we find morality equal to this? *Nowhere!* Moreover, the precepts of the Bible are taught in a manner untouched by anything else. There are figures of speech in great variety mingled with considerations the most comprehensible. Appeals are made to the best feelings of our nature which seek to charm and captivate the soul. The noblest incentives conceivable are brought into play to lead the Bible reader into the way of all truth. We can read of Divine regard, amazing love, matchless grace, infinite wisdom, unconquerable sympathy, and abundant mercy, etc. These are but a few the many motive powers of the book of God. The Bible is its best commentary, its own best explanation. The bruised reed does not explain the sturdy oak, nor can the faintest star explain the magnificence of the firmament. Let the Bible be studied, and its beauties will be seen, and its blessings realized.

The success of the Union referred to was as follows:—The attendance at public worship dropped off perceptibly, in fact was not so large as that of Knox Church alone before the Union, and the receipts into the treasury were not latterly sufficient to pay the current expenses.

The small minority alluded to filled the body of old Knox Church last Sunday at the morning service, every pew being occupied, and the attendance during the evening was better than I have often seen it during the last six months.

I make these explanations, not from any ill-will towards those who have gone over to Erskine Church, whom I take this opportunity of wishing every manner of success, but from the fact that there is plenty of room for two Presbyterian Churches in town, and that late events will waken up both congregations to more active work in the cause of Christianity; but I could not allow such misrepresentations to go unanswered.

"ONE OF THE SMALL MINORITY."

Ingersoll, April 29, 1884.

Beachville.

Mrs. C. Martin has gone on a visit to her friends in Brantford.

Mrs. H. W. Willis is spending a few weeks in Cayuga.

Will Fisher has arrived from Dakota to see his friends in B.

Fishing has to some extent taken the place of marbles with the small street boy.

John Phalen has got to work again after a few months idleness caused by the accident to his eye.

Mr. Hyland, of Woodstock College, succeeds Mr. Chamberlain as pastor of the Baptist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy preached an able and eloquent discourse from the pulpit of the C. M. Church on Sunday evening of last week.

The friends of Mrs. F. A. Brink will be pleased to learn that she is slowly improving after her severe illness of ten weeks, and is now able to take a short drive on fine days.

The depression in trade throughout the country does not seem to extend to the lime interest of Beachville, as business has been exceedingly brisk so far this season, and dealers have all they can do to supply the demand.

Our genial friend, Andrew Beath, has taken his departure from our village for Mt. Elgin, where he has secured a situation. He will be much missed, particularly by the Literary Society, of which he was an active member. That success may attend him is the wish of his many friends.

Quite a number of changes have taken place in the village lately. Mr. Cole has removed to town, Wm. Wallace across the river to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Rice, and A. Fisher to the one vacated by Mr. Cole. Next comes the post-office which will be removed this week.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

ZOPESA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll, 77

Thamesford.

A good many of the farmers are through seeding, they say the ground never worked better.

Mr. Cawthrop has closed the mill for building and repairing and putting in the rollers for grinding.

The last week being very fine, building operations have got a fine start on Allen St. The double dwelling house and Foresters Hall, being built by Mr. Fillmore, is progressing rapidly, also the new meat market, by Mr. Lefaive, is fast being completed.

The past week was noted for its changes in the moving line, G. W. McCarty has gone to Michigan, D. McDermid returned to the hotel, Mr. Vallence took the house vacated by Mr. McDermid, and the Rev. H. J. Fair removed to Mr. Cogswell's house.

It is with deep regret we have to chronicle the death and burial of Miss Jane Humphrey, aged 25 years. The friends have the heart-felt sympathy of the community. Mrs. Richard Moulton also died very suddenly last week and was buried in Ingersoll. She leaves a husband and a large family of small children. Much sympathy is felt for the family.

Salford.

THE CHRONICLE is always welcome.

Fishing is all the rage in our usually lively village.

Our teacher, Mr. Copeland, has a very large school at present.

Our old friend, John Pile, visited us this week.

It is the intention of the young men to organize a base ball club soon.

The Baptist charge is still vacant. An excellent sermon was preached last Sunday evening by Rev. Mr. Willet, Toronto.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy with their spring work. They intend having draining done to a great extent this year.

We can boast of one of the best temperance lodges in the country, every meeting being exceedingly interesting.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Oddfellows entertainment in Ingersoll last Friday evening.

A number of young men from Folden's Corners and vicinity have joined themselves together under the title of "Daniels Band." They had the use of the Methodist Church of this place last Sunday afternoon and evening.

BORN.

WILSON—In Ingersoll, on the 23rd ult., the wife of James J. Wilson, hardware merchant, of a daughter.

POTTS—In Ingersoll, on the 28th ult., the wife of W. Potts, of a son.

REVELL—In North Oxford, on the 29th ult., the wife of Robt. H. Revell, of a daughter.

DIED.

NSELL—In Centreville, on the 20th ult., Maggie Franklin, daughter of Jas. H. Snell, aged 5 years and 5 mos.

O'ROURKE—In Ingersoll, on the 25th ult., Mary Ann, daughter of Patrick O'Rourke, aged 1 year and 1 month.

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$ 95	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat	95	to	1 05
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats "	37	to	38
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	60	to	64
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	60
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	10	to	12
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	12 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 00
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 00
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool "	0 18	to	0 20
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, new process, Spring 100 lbs.	0 00	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 60
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 10	to	2 85
Oatmeal "	0 00	to	3 00
Cornmeal "	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	13 00	to	15 00
Barrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	20	to	22
Butter, rolls, per lb	25	to	26
Cheese,	14	to	16
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	13	to	14
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks,	50	to	60
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

During the past week about three car loads of cheese have been sold at 12½ to 12¾c., last half of April; about two car loads for sale. There has been no pasture as yet, the cold weather keeping the grass back. Warm rains are greatly needed.

Sales in the Brockville district were made during the past few days at 11¾c. to 11¾c., and there will be some offerings in Belleville during the coming week.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

Little Falls, April 28th.—At the market on Tuesday, transactions showed a very wide range in prices. Sales from 7c. to 12¾c.; 327 boxes at 9¾c.; 982 at 10c.; 589 at 11c.; 273 at 11¾c.; 411 at 12c.; 799 on com. Total 4,026.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, April 28.—The transactions on Monday were as follows: Two lots, 51 boxes at 12c.; 35 lots, 2,659 boxes, at 12¼c.; 2 lots, 110 boxes, at 12¾c.; 2 lots, 151 boxes, at 12¾c. Sales 2,371 boxes; commissions 282 boxes; total, 2,653 boxes. Ruling price 12¾c., which is ¾c. below the ruling price of a year ago.

THE LATE CHEESE MARKETS.

Altho' the market was fairly cleaned up last week because buyers were bound to get rid of what goods they had, very few cheese were sold at 13c, and some of that which was bought in the country at 12¾c was disposed of in New York at the same price. This cheese, of course, lost the freight and commission. The weather has been warm and dry for a week past, but grass has made no start yet, and will not until we get a warm rain. Perhaps it is just as well that it should not start too early, as we are very liable to get frosts in early May that would damage everything which had begun to make a growth. Cows are giving quite as much milk as usual, and the make is fully equal to that of a year ago. Cheese has fallen off ¾c, partly in sympathy with the new stock, and partly because there is very little first class cheese of that make in the market to bid on. Thirteen cents has come to be the standard price for new cheese on the 1st of May, as can be seen by referring to former records. The present price, therefore, is up to the average, and is as good as could be expected. Following is our usual table of comparison:

	Rects.	*Exp'ts.*	*Cable.*	*Freight.*	*Price.*
Apr. 29, '82..	10,721	21,103	62s.	10s.	13 c.
Apr. 28, '83..	12,703	11,469	60s.6d.	20s.	13¼c.
Apr. 26, '84..	11,147	11,411	66s.	15s.	13 c.

—Utica Herald.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

On Saturday cheese in Liverpool took a further decline, the price according to Beerbohm going down to 66s. a drop of 5s.6d. per cwt recently. On Tuesday, however, a rise of 1s. was reported. This was a surprise to the trade coming so quickly upon Beerbohm's reported decline of 6d on Saturday, the public cable being quoted at 68s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN by Messrs. William Heapy & Sons.

Liverpool, April 10th, 1884.

Cheese:—The demand continues of a retail character, very few transactions are reported and they have been principally for the finest descriptions at about the same prices as last week. Mediums are freely offered at easier rates. Quotations are: Extra fine white and colored 70s. to 73s.; Summer makes in good condition very scarce, nothing offering, between 60s. and 66s.; Mediums 20s. to 40s.; Skims 10s. to 20s.; New York cable quotes 73s.6d. c.i.f.

WOODSTOCK HORSE SHOW.

The Spring show of entire horses on Wednesday drew out a large crowd of farmers. The class of heavy draught horses was the most fully represented. The following are the winners:

Thoroughbreds, one entry, first prize, John Forbes' "Strachino."

Heavy draught aged, five entries, first, James Dalziel, "Carly

FARM AND DAIRY.

Care of Cows at Calving Time.

In a state of nature cows give milk only for a limited time, and this time has been much extended by man's art. But by forcing nature we have produced an animal which is more liable to disease and accidents,and as a result the care and treatment must be improved in proportion. In nature few if any accidents or diseases are attendant upon parturition. If we have improved upon nature in some respects, we must see to it that we make like improvement in all essential connecting points. Different animals of the same breed give milk for different lengths of time naturally, and just how near to parturition a cow should be milked before drying off is an unsettled question. We keep cows, for profit, and the longer we can induce them, limitedly, to hold out in their milk the better we are satisfied. In order that the cow may give milk, and at the same time support an increasing fœtus, the feed and care must be proportionately generous. My own practice and opinion is that a cow to be profitable should hold out her milk,and be milked to within six weeks, or two months at most, of calving. I have had them give milk to within four weeks without apparent detriment to dam or offspring, and with only ordinary treatment and care. A cow which is kept in good but not high condition will hold out in milk longer than one in poor condition, and will pass parturition with much less risk.

Commencing say six weeks before time for calving a change in feeding should generally be adopted, slight at first and greater at the approach of parturition. It is natural for pregnant animals to become costive as the period of delivery approaches, and the feed should be given with reference to such tendency. The object is to keep the bowels open and in a normal state; this result is attained by feeding a few roots—potatoes are the best, I think—commencing with about one quart per day and gradully increasing to ten, twelve, or even more. Other roots may be substituted, or even a pail of slops—bran, middings or the like, in water, say one to three quarts in a pail of scalding hot water—in the absence of roots. Most of the roots may be omitted if the cow runs in pasture with flush feed, or can have a feed once or twice a day of green,succulent food,like ensilage, if sweet and good. All these are preventives of constipation.

About a week before calving, the cow, if kept up, should have a box stall or pen sufficiently large for convenience, so that she may not be worried by other stock. She should not be disturbed any more than is necessary for feeding and watering; still one should keep an eye over her as the time approaches for her calving. I have never yet seen the necessity for administering any medicine before calving; neither do I believe there is any, where the cow is healthy and properly cared for. The cow should have moderate exercise daily, and should never be worried. If at pasture she will get natural exercise. Her stall should be always dry and kept well cleaned. I do not recommend any interference, or the presence of any individual in her sight at calving, but the herdsman may be in proximity, unseen by the cow, but where he can observe her movements. I consider even this as unnecessary, where previous conditions are normal. Where one foot or leg only appears, and the other is doubled back, often a little assistance by pushing the calf back just at the right time and straightening out the other leg will result in good, and may be done by any one of good judgment. Anything farther than this belongs to the veterinary surgeon.

If the cow is in health, the placenta will come away naturally in the course of a few hours at most. Let the cow get at and lick the calf all she wishes. If the placenta come away immediately, put it out of sight. After the cow has licked the calf, let it suck what it will, and when satisfied strip out any remaining milk and give it to the cow to drink, adding a little (say an equal quantity, if the whole does not make over a pailful,) warm water, stirring in about one quart of rye meal or shorts. Such a mess will be all the medicine necessary in ordinary cases. Let the calf and cow remain together for 24 or 48 hours, giving the cow water slightly warmed. Then they may be separated —the cow put in her stall or to pasture, and the calf put into a small, clean and dry pen. After the calf is 24 or 48 hours old, if the cow's bag is caked or hard, twice a day is sufficient for the calf to suck. When the cow feels inclined to eat, she should be given some sweet fine rowen, or if at grass, may graze as usual. She is better if fed as long as she and the calf are together. Her drink for a few days should be slightly warmed, What she needs is quiet and rest with nourishing food—not stimulating drugs and medicines.

Should the cow's bag be caked or hard, fomenting with warm water and working thoroughly but carefully, by hand, will very likely soon reduce it to normal conditions. Feed the cow generously with good hay or grass, giving nothing of a heating nature like corn or oil meal for two weeks after calving, after which she may be gradually returned to her usual feed with the herd. There is nothing gained by "coddling;" natural food, treatment and conditions are better, while nature restores and asserts itself. If the cow receives the foregoing treatment and care, with no undue exposure to cold and storms, there is no apprehension from future trouble from any natural cause. When the calf is 48 to 72 hours old it may be taught to drink from a pail instead of sucking. Give it say 2 quarts of new, first drawn milk at a feed at first, increasing the quantity as the calf grows. Four quarts a day is sufficient for the first week, fed three times a day, at equal intervals in equal quantities. Let the calf take two of the fingers at first, as it would the natural teat. After feeding once or twice thus, the fingers may be gradually withdrawn while the calf is taking the milk, and the calf soon learns to drink without the fingers. A leather strap or artificial teat fastened to the pail so that the calf will suck in the milk slowly, will be most natural, allowing the saliva to flow and mix with the food to a greater degree.

Setting trouble aside, feeding instead of suckling is the better way, whether the calf is to be raised or fattened for the shambles. After the first week, a little oat or barley meal may be added to the milk, beginning with a tablespoonful at a feed and increasing to a pint a day at the end of six weeks. At the end of two weeks, two parts of skimmed to one of new milk may be fed with the meal instead of all new milk—the quantity being increased as the calf grows older. Judgment may be used here. If too much is given the calf will grow pot-bellied; if not sufficient, the calf will be poor. After the calf is two weeks old, two feeds a day are sufficient, with a little clean water and a whisp of hay or grass within its reach. Hay tea may be substituted for milk, if the calf is raised, mixing a little larger portion of oat, barley or linseed meal than with the milk, gradually increasing its feed as the calf grows. Always give the calf a clean, dry bed and pen, with free air without exposure to storms or the hot sun. The longer you feed the calf on milk, the better the growth, up to six months or more; but usually the calf will gain its livlihood by grazing after reaching the age of 12 or 14 weeks. Water should be supplied, so that they may drink at pleasure; and also, after the calf is two or three weeks old, a lump of chalk and one of rock salt for it to lick. If scours occur, reduce the feed for a time; fasting is better than drugs or medicine.—*W. H. White, in Country Gentleman, Worchester County, Mass.*

About Jerseys.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

"It would be difficult to obtain a correct list," said the Colonel, "but I think it safe to estimate that there are to-day 500 full-blooded Jerseys in Georgia. Of course there are grades innumerable. Georgia, however, is behind Alabama and Mississippi in the Jersey business, and Texas is rapidly pushing forward."

"What is the favorite strain of blood?"

"That also is a difficult question to answer. It is a question of taste. We have here in Georgia representatives of the prominent island favorites, for each of whom much is claimed, and many of their descendants have distinguished themselves in this country."

"What is your plan of general treatment?"

"Well, I divide my herd into three classes. The calves I place in one lot, the yearlings in another, and in the last the cows. The bull also has a range to himself when he is quiet. I do this to protect each class from injuries always liable when different sizes are allowed to run together. The calves are taken from their mothers on the second day and taught to drink the milk when carried to them. They soon learn this, and will run to meet the person who feeds them. It is best when the separation is made to place the mother and offspring beyond each other's call. These young calves I turn into my lawn, where they are directly under the household supervision. To me they are ornamental as so many deer would be. The yearlings have in their lot a shelter opening toward the south and floored with leaves and straw. The cows are also provided with shelter under the barn, three sides of which are enclosed. The question of shelter I consider very important. It can do no good to leave young calves exposed to the weather, and exposure will reduce the cow's yield sometimes from one-third to one-half in a day. The shelter I think should always be so arranged as to permit them to sleep in the open air when they desire it. They will always seek shelter whenever the weather becomes unpleasant. I feed my cattle on peas, oats, clover and bran, cutting the peavines with the peas upon them and the oats when in the dough state. I find these the best articles of food to produce a free flow of rich milk. I am not an advocate of utilizing the heifers at a very early age. It makes smaller cows. A Jersey heifer ought to be at least 24 months old before calving. This is, I know, in opposition to custom and perhaps nature, but my belief is the small size of the Jersey cow is as much attributable to too early breeding as to too close in-breeding.

Selecting Breeders from the Spring Litter of Pigs.

The most promising selections for show purposes will not, as a matter of course, be the best pig to set apart to be used as a breeder. Natural tendency to fatten and fatness in the fully developed state, are necessary in the show-pig; but pretty much all high-bred swine, as bred in these days, have as strong a tendency to obesity as it is safe to encourage in breeding animals, if we expect to count eight or ten pigs in a litter, pretty much all having a good lease of life from the start. The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, yet as a rule it is not wise to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and, as stated, there are hardly any pigs in these days that do not inherit ample fattening proclivities, so that we can quite safely forego a little of the fat that we may secure in the prospective breeder roominess and tendency to growth. All litters, no matter how well bred, show variations at weaning time, and appearances indicate that we can know the best pig for future almost from the start. These appearances, however, are often deceptive, as we find a few months later, the the best pig at weaning time may not do as well as expected during the next following three or four months; hence it is best to notice the development, eventually choosing those having size and with greater width, depth and length, combined with the finest points. The practice which many have of discarding the old sow and filling up from the young litters is very unwise providing the dams are of equal merit and breeding with the pigs. If, however, a young sow be kept till she is a year old, well fed in the meantime, before being bred, she will bring as strong and growthy pigs as the older sow. The notion that a sow should be bred early that she may become a good suckler, is erroneous. Maturity in growth of the whole body is quite necessary to the development of the milk glands, and so we have proved to our satisfaction by sufficient tests. The well nourished sow, dropping her first litter at one year to sixteen months,will be as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows, and is quite as likely to have an ample supply of milk.

Keep These Things in Mind.

The profits on a farm may be increased and work carried on in a manner infinitely more satisfactory if the following rules are observed;

Make it an invariable rule for yourself and every one around you to keep everything in its place.

If you see anything that is not in its proper place, stop at once and put it right.

When you see anything that should be done, do it at once; otherwise it will be forgotten or neglected.

When you begin a job, finish it without leaving it.

Want of care causes more damage than want of knowledge.

Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

Waste nothing. Waste is the mother of want.

Never leave tools or implements exposed to the weather.

Never put away tools or implements out of repair.

Never put away hoes, spades, plows, etc., before cleaning them.

No one but the owner has a right to lend.

Treat horses, cows and all animals gently.

Return borrowed articles as soon as possible, and in good order.

Never smoke in or around the barns or stables

If you use lanterns, trim and fill them by daylight.

Have the carriages and robes well cleaned and dusted before using them.

☞ Keep this in mind. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10 cents, at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Our best doing is our best enjoyment.

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 95t.

Something Useful.

The following simple method of finding the number of tons of hay in a mow will be especially useful at this season when the farmer wants to determine as nearly as possible the amount of provinder he has for the winter. Multiply the length in yards by the length in yards, and divide the product by fifteen; the quotient will be the number of tons. Example—How many tons of well settled hay in a mow 10 yards long by 6 wide, and 8 equals 480 which divided by 15 equals 32 tons.

Rearing Heifer Calves.

The rearing of heifer calves should not be lost sight of in this month; they should be carefully selected from the very best cows in the herd, for none other will pay for the raising. By giving them a little extra attention for the first month, they will gain such a status as to eat a liberal allowance of chopped oats and roots, with a bite of hay, and will be, by the time the grass grows, strong enough to do with chop and grass, with water frequently and with out milk at all, and at the same time, be in much finer shape than those which have been fed a liberal allowance of sour milk twice a day only, which latter mentioned practice of feeding, we all know, is responsible for the pot-bellied thin-hipped, short, little calves we so often see, instead of the straight, even, round ribbed and square-buttocked ones.

Salt for Asparagus.

The Germantown Telegraph has no doubt of the value of salt applied to asparagus beds in the spring, when the plants are about making their appearance. By a regular annual dose of salt, nearly covering the ground, we have known the beds to continue to afford an undiminished supply for 30 years. The fact that the quantity of salt applied at one dressing kills every green thing growing in the bed, while the asparagus thrives with it, shows how kindly and naturally it takes to the salt, asparagus being a marine plant. Besides, if the salt was of no more service than to destroy all the weeds and other foreign plants appearing in the bed, it would be worth all that it cost, as it is a difficult matter to remove weeds from among the asparagus shoots without damaging the the young plants and some of the shallower crowns, unless by the hands, a most labourious task.

The Langshan Fowl.

The Poultry Review says: Since the introduction of Langshans into England by Major Croad, in 1862, they have met with a great deal of opposition. They, unfortunately for their general popularity, greatly resemble Black Cochins, and the suspicion was strong that the birds represented as a new variety from the north of China were but poor Black Cochins. Those who have given Langshans a fair trial speak very highly of them. They are credited with being good layers, giving eggs freely in winter; good setters and mothers, and their flesh as being white, tender and juicy. They are very active for such a large fowl, foraging with great freedom. The eggs usually hatch well, and the chickens are easily reared. They are less subject to roup than other varieties. Their plumage is intense in its gloss and richness; on the whole, they are a real good variety, and will make their way well to the front.

Notes.

Practical farmers are well aware that there is a difference in the value of different varieties of corn for fodder. The Southern or Western corn will grow the greatest weight of food, but in quality some of the sweet varieties will quite make up for their smaller size. Some farmers find even so dwarf a variety as Early Minnesota profitable for feeding. Its small sweet stalks and abundant ears of corn are very nutritious, and are greedily eaten green or dried.

A flock of sheep will work up a more valuable pile of manure from the same food than from any other stock. In winter their tread is not so heavy as to prevent light fermentation of the manure pile, which is thus fitted for immediate service. In Summer they deposit their droppings more evenly than any other grazing animal during the day time, and at night will select some dry, poor knoll to enrich. The Spanish proverb is true which says: "The foot of the sheep is golden."

Let it ever be borne in mind that the most valuable part of manure is that which is very soluble, and unless it is retained by some absorbent or kept from the drenching rains, it will be quickly out of reach. Manure is a manufactured product, and the success of all farm operations in the older States depends upon the quantity and quality of this product. Other things being equal, the farmer who comes out in the Spring with the largest amount of the best quality of manure, will be the one who finds farming pays the best.

If you wish to fatten "spring chickens" quickly for market when they are about two months old confine them in coops and feed chiefly with moist food. A fowl allowed its liberty has a better flavor than one confined and fed up in a coop, but it does not put on flesh so quickly nor yet get so thoroughly plump and tempting-looking when dressed ready for market, therefore, it is better that those chickens fattened for sale should be kept in coops and fed up, while those for home use should be allowed their liberty until they were really wanted by the cook.

James Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy Cure and found that I had not to go to New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana or Texas to find living witnesses of its value, so have plenty of persons right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fever and Indigestion as I think any one could be. I have taken three bottles and am nearly well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say that I am better than I ever ever expected to be. Free trial bottles at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.

Weighed in the balance, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Ailments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided.

Begin; to begin is half the work.

G. Bottle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

Be sober, and live long.

The "*constantly tired-out*" feeling so often experienced is the result of impoverished blood, and consequent enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion of the food, and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities. The system being thus invigorated, the feeling rapidly changes to a grateful sense of strength and energy.

Plant a few trees each year.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretful ness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints and Recipes.

HOUSE-CLEANING

Ere long we shall be plunged into the miseries of house-cleaning, and it is well to prepare for this on rainy, cold days while it yet seems a privilege to remain near the kitchen range. To a home-loving woman, the cheerful atmosphere of a bright, tidy, kitchen, is enough to dispel the depression of any stormy weather. I offer you a few good recipes, and think that a person who has once taken the pains to weigh ingredients, must be satisfied that it pays better than the ordinary inaccurate measuring by cups etc. etc. Cakes prepared as follows will keep for weeks, if placed in tin pails or in a cake box (no napkin about them) for cloth gives a stale taste to any baked food. It is well to have a good supply in store for the spring campaign, moving time or house-cleaning only.

RUSKS.

Six pounds flour, one-and-one-fourth pound of sugar, 14 eggs, one-half pint of yeast, or one cake of compressed yeast, one pound of butter, and a little salt, sufficient warm milk to make it of the consistency of bread. Knead twice, cut with biscuit cutter, raise again 15 minutes and bake in a quick oven.

SPONGE CAKE.

The weight of six eggs in sugar (granulated or pulverized, not coffee sugar,) and the weight of four eggs in flour. Beat the six eggs separately, add the flour gradually, beating only enough to mix, flavor and bake it in deep pans. No baking powder is used.

CRINGLES.

Beat well the yelks and whites of two eggs, and mix with four ounces of butter. Just warm, and with this knead one pound of flour, and four ounces of sugar to a paste. Roll out, cut into thick biscuit, and bake.

CHEESE CAKE

Seven ounces of sugar, four ounces of butter, seven ounces of flour, four eggs, or seven ounces which is four of average size, Beat butter and sugar together,eggs separately, add them and then the flour. Bake in deep pan 40 minutes.

CRACKER PUDDING

This may be kept frozen until used. Six crackers rolled very fine, two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, nutmeg, two cup of raisins, two cups sugar, two quarts of milk. Bake slowly. When done, cover with jelly, and frost. The above cakes and puddings will not seem stale if kept some time.

Salt for the Throat.

For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years we have been subject to a dry hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourself but to our friends and those with whom we are bought into buisness contact.

Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a-day, morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in about half a tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal time. The result was that during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry hacking cough had entirely disappeared.

We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat. Many persons who have not tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant but after a few days' use no person who loved a nice clean mouth and a firstrate sharpener of the appetite, will abandon it.

Alcohol.

The habitual use of an excessive quantity of alcohol and its results was the subject of an investigation conducted by a committee of the Harveian Society in England named after the immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. The committee obtained 10,000 records of death from all causes in London, England. Of this number, alcohol accelerated death is 1,005 and causes it in 397 cases. The committee came to the concusion that the mortality among intemperate persons showed a fourfold increase in deaths from disease of the spleen and pancreas, including the liver, a twofold increase in deaths from kidney disease, an increase under pneumonia and pluerisy, under disease of the central nervous system and under disease attributed to atrophy and debility. Intemperate people did not seem to die of consumption in the same large proportion, or at the same early age as the temperate. Neither did they die as soon of heart disease, bronchitis, emphysema.

A Wonderful Worker.

Ten years ago, Bishop Willberforce recorded in his diary a conversation with Mr. Gladstone then as now Prime Minister; "Gladstone much talking how little real good work any Premier had done after sixty; Peel; Palmerston his work really done before; Duke of Wellington added nothing to his reputation after. I told him Dr. Clarke thought it would be physically worse for him to retire. He replied that Dr. Clarke does not know how completely I should employ myself." At seventy-three, Mr. Gladstone is still Premier and is doing excellent work. What Cecil said of Sir Walter Raleigh is true of Mr. Gladstone; "He can toil terribly." One of his maxims seems to have been, "There is no way of making heroism easy. Labor, iron labor, is the only way."

Nature has given him a sound mind in a sound body. His character was marked by simplicity, but the variety and extent of his labors are great. He can fell a tree of maple girth and walk a dozen miles with ease. He amuses himself with translating from English into elegant Latin, or from Latin and Greek into elegant English. One day he addresses twenty-five thousand persons in a three-hours' speech; the next he delivers an oration from the Chair of a University. He deals with a tariff and the tax-list writes essays and rules the State.

Yet he is one of the most accessible of men. He has something to say to every body, and listens with respect to any one who talks to him. When at home, he visites his tenants and takes an interest in the village literary society. There is no village library in Hawarden, where Mr. Gladstone resides, but his own library of ten thousand volumes is open to borrowers.

Perhaps the following sketch taken from the English magazine, of the way Mr. Gladstone spends Sunday may explain his good health and capacity for hard work.

But, no doubt, the most singular scene in the Hawarden church, beheld usually when the Premier is in residence in the castle, is to see him sitting in the plain uncushioned pew, near the lectern and opposite the pulpit.

It must be admitted that the spectacle of the Prime Minister of a great nation taking part, week after week, in the simple service of an obscure village church, is a sight the world has seldom if ever seen.

Seated near the reading-desk, at the time and place indicated, he quietly rises and goes through his part of the service, reading the lessons from the desk.

Then he resumes his seat, and, while joining heartily in the other parts of the service, usually listens to the sermon with his head thrown back and closed eyes. Then the service closes, and the Premier throws a coat over his shoulders without putting his arms into it; he is only on his way to the rectory.

We have heard that both Mr. and Mrs Gladstone attribute much of his health to the fact that he will have his Sabbath to himself and to his family, undisturbed by any agitation of business, the care of State, or even the recreations of literature and scholastic study.

It is impossible to restrain a sense of admiration for his profound public regard for the day of rest. Whether in London or at Hawarden, he puts us in mind of his great predecessor in the statemanship of England, Cecil Lord Burleigh, who when he arrived at Theobald on Saturday evening, would throw off his cloak or chain of office, and exclaim,—

"Lie there and rest, my good Lord Treasurer!"

Get Out Your Dictionaries.

At a recent church entertainment in Chicago, all who desired an opportunity to show the correctness of their pronunciation by their skill in reading the sentences given below, which had been arranged for the occasion. Twenty-six persons of correct speech and pronunciation successfully took each a long breath and began, and when the ordeal was finished 26 smiling faces betokened the conclusion of each individual that he or she was triumphant, but that 26 others had been guilty of blunders.

The master of ceremonies changed the facial expressions of all the participants by the quiet announcement that not a single one had pronounced all the words correctly. The smallest number of blunders in any instance was four, and ranged up to fourteen. The following is the exercise:

The cement failed to cement the apparatus, but the damage is still reparable.

The allopathist in full dress, riding in his carriage, was awarded a precedence over the hydropathist, who, dressed in a blue blouse was compelled to walk.

The truths of science, like all other truths, are indisputable.

The youth of the village proposed to to get up an excursion to the woods, and then go into camp, with one of their number as commandant.

The contestants showed their usual combativeness, engaged in unseemly altercations.

The literati seems to be long lived, and to enjoy themselves the live-long day, but have no sympathy with the blustering brave who is continually calling out bravo.

It was a scene worth being seen, to see the boys catching fish with their seine.

A laundry has been started by a man of cleanly habits who may be expected to do cleanly whatever he does. It is strange he should permit his family to live in squalor.

Some who think themselves orthoepists deem it obligatory on them to indulge in labored pronounciation.

This statement of the equation won't satisfy the conditions.

Miscellaneous Items.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the deceased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 98t.

Underdrain.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

Keeping accounts.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be employed to correct irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the digestive organs and the appetite, and cleanse, build up, and strengthen the system.

Give stock salt regularly.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

Weeds are robbers.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: "George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

Stick to your business.

Holloway's Pills.—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

No man can farm by proxy.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Have a home.

NINE PHYSICIANS OUTDONE.

Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she has suffered with consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hopes of ever recovering. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal card and satisfy yourselves. Call at Gayfer's drug store and get a Free Trial Bottle. 98t.

Firm the seed-bed.

If you want fast colors and brilliant shades use the popular Star Dyes.

Rotate a variety of crops.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that every body speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Keep agricultural books and papers.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of good required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul and Co., make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co.'s own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made. 76y.

Calling cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the Chronicle office.

The indulgent father spares the rod and lets his son go fishing.

—"Why! What's the matter?" Lady—(With face enveloped in roll of hot cloths)—"Oh! I'm crazy with that Neuralgia that continually troubles me." —"Well, how foolish! Why don't you go to Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store, and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? It cured me in less than one minute. I always keep a bottle in the house It only costs 25 cents." 99i

Keep manure near the surfaces.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS

As numerous testimonials will show, there is no more reliable cure for deafness than Hagyard's Yellow Oil It is also the best remedy for ear ache, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, and for pains and lameness generally. Used externally and internally. 99i

Keep sheep dry underfoot.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Actions, looks and words, form the steps by which we may spell character.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dispepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

We cannot right every wrong, but we can, indeed, wrong every right.

STRANGE PEOPLE.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diphteria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 75vy

Vulgarity, pure and simple, is pretending to be what you are not.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

There are two periods in the life of every female when the system undergoes great changes. First, the change from childhood to womanhood; next, that of womanhood to old age. These are the critical changes of life, and the system should be nourished and regulated by that matchless tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. It is invaluable in all diseases peculiar to females. 99i

On the day of victory no weariness is felt.

Theft is no less theft because it is counterbalanced by political usage.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is plesant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Keep your character on your forehead; your life in your heart.

THE SECRET OUT

The secret of beauty has been at last revealed. Without good health, pure blood, and a fair clear skin none can possess good looks. What is more repulsive than pimples, blotches, and a sallow or pasty complexion? Burdock Block Bitters reveal the fact that all can gain pure blood and freedom from the repulsive diseases of the skin that result from impurities.

He that would not when he might shall not when he would.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Scrofula is so called from the Latin *scrofa*, a pig, from the supposition that the disease came from eating swine's flesh. It is often inherited from parents, and leeds to abscesses, ulcerous sores, debility, king's evil, and consumption. The case of the Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, who suffered 23 years from scrofulous abscesses, is one of the most remarkable on record. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after the best medical skill had failed. 99i

A virtuous life with a happy conscience is a grand success.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS

There are many frauds perpetrated in medicine, and many advertised remedies worse than useless. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It remains as ever the best internal and external medicine for all pain, soreness and injuries with which human flesh is afflicted. 99i

Discouragement is not a fruit of humility, but of pride.

THE EFFECTS OF WHISKEY

The effects of whiskey are always evil, and those who feed upon alcoholic stimulants, vainly endeavoring to cure coughs and consumption, but nurse a viper. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a remedy that is always reliable for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, and never does harm to any one. 99i

If you wish to reach the highest begin at the lowest.

The reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

When the judgement is weak the prejudice is strong.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Scandal will rub out like dirt when it is dry.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased condition of the skin. 95t

Truth may be defeated, but never conquered.

Men of Extraordinary Nerve and Firmness of Purpose.

Amongst men who have forced their way to fame and fortune, we may name, as an example to all, worthy of imitation, the famous and justly celebrated Thomas Holloway, better known throughout the "wide, wide world" for his Pills and Ointment. Of these medicines it is not our purpose to speak—we are not writing puff, but solid plain facts, to show what can be done by great strength of mind; and that what one man has done another may do, provided that he has the ability and determination to use it with all his soul!

We read of the Great Napoleon, whose ambition was to conquer the world, but Holloway has done something else, for, instead of shedding oceans of human blood, he has cured his thousands, and spread great joy among the poor sons and daughters of affliction by his wonderful medicines; and, although he does not pretend to "raise the dead," yet he has given strength to the halt and soundness to the lame; and if he has not "opened the eyes of the blind," he has soothed the pain-worn, and comforted those on the brink of the grave; and in the four quarters of the globe his preparations have found their way—not by the force of the sword, not with the aid of legions, but have been silently borne on the bosom of old ocean in our huge merchant ships to every corner of the civilized world where suffering man is to be found.

But to do all this gigantic work, to accomplish so wondrous a deed, required much thought and much energy, for without these combined, this mighty work could not have been accomplished. And thus he did it. There is a wise saying, "Don't spare printer's ink" and Holloway spared neither "printer's ink" nor vast piles of the precious metal, gold. He advertises in all the languages spoken among civilized nations—and whether you go into France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland — nay, we might say all the kingdoms of the world—and in a thousand tongues they talk of "Holloway's Pills"—in a thousand languages they utter "Holloway's Ointment." We are filled with boundless wonder and astonishment that one man, one mind, one head, could plan and devise all this; and we say that, if one man has really done so, there must be some wonderful curative properties about his Pills and Ointment.—*Poet Closes Historical Notices.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

Catarrh.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price, - $1.00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

FRIEND OF ALL. NEVER DESPAIR.

Holloway's Pills!

This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are w

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, 1y mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $6; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

Time.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 5 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

THOS. WELLS.
P. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

OFFICE—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Brown's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Badden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1503v-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. E. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house." Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586v y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

FOR INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MERRITT, Q. C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO. MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 36. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1600.

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds about $6,500,000. Annual Income about $1,200,000.

By Insuring NOW, or before the 26th May next, a Share in

Two Years' Profits

WILL BE SECURED AT

NEXT DIVISION IN 1885,

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595r-m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent.. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587v-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians.

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you:

Mandrake or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

Garden Seeds!

FRESH AND RELIABLE AT

D SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595

Daly House Livery,

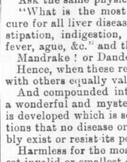
J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. ember 22, 1881.

GOD.

[The following sublime ode to the Deity is from the Russian anthology, and was written by the celebrated Derzhaven. This poem is said to have been translated into Japanese, by order of the emperor, and is hung up, embroidered in gold, in the temple of Jeddo. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the imperial palace at Pekin. It was translated into English as follows, by Dr. Bowring, and is said to have lost much of its beauty by translation. It is a noble composition.]

O Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all devastating flight,
Thou only God! There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! mighty one!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore,
Who fill'st existence with thyself alone—
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—now and evermore.

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sand or the sun's rays—but God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure—none can count
Up to Thy mysteries; Reason's brightest spark
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain may try
To trace Thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Though from primeval nothingness did'st call
First, chaos—then existence—Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation—all
Sprang forth from Thee—light, glory, harmony,
Sole origin—all life, all beauty Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shall be! Glorious! Great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasured Universe surround
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end has bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee;
And as the spangles in the sunny rays,
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of fire?
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Suns lighting systems with their glorious beams?
But Thou to these are as the moon to night!

Yet, as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost;
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee,
And what am I, then? Heaven's unnumbered host
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against Thy greatness, is a cypher brought
Against Infinity. What am I, then? Nought!

Nought!—but effluence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds hath reached my bosom, too;
Yes, in my spirit dost Thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeams in a drop of dew.
Nought! but I live, and on Hope's pinions fly
Eager towards Thy presence; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high
Even to the throne of Thy divinity.
I am, O God! and surely Thou must be!

Thou art: directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then, to Thee!
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by Thy hand;
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spiritual land.

The chain of being is complete in me:
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning and am dust!
A monarch, and a slave—a worm, a God!
Whence came I here? and how so marvellously
Constructed and conceived? unknown! this clod
Lives surely through some higher energy,
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes, Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me. Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their plentitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even to its source—to Thee—its author there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee;
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And waft its homage to Thy throne,
God! thus above my lowly thoughts can soar.
Thus seek Thy presence—being wise and good
'Midst Thy vast works admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Claire was in high spirits; her laugh had a ring as clear as the weather. Mrs. Diggs shivered under the protective wraps of the sleigh. "My circulation was never meant for this sort of thing," she said, at length. "We've gone far enough, haven't we, Claire? It's nearly dark, too?"

This was a most glaring fallacy, coined by the desperation of poor Mrs. Diggs' discomfort. But the chilly light was growing a blue gloom above the massed housetops when the two ladies found themselves at Claire's door.

It had been arranged that they should dine quietly together that evening. Hollister would not be at home, and Claire, for a wonder, would. Mrs. Diggs had been complaining, of late, that she never had the meaning of privacy with her friend. Claire had agreed, three days ago, to disappoint for one night all who were seeking her society. "We shall have a cosey dinner," she had said, "of just you and me. We will chat of everything—past, present and future."

Mrs. Diggs recalled that word "cosey" as she entered Claire's proud dining-room, with its lofty arched ceiling, where little stars of gold gleamed from dark interspaces between massive rafters of walnut. She crouched on a soft rug beside the deep, large fireplace, in which great logs were blazing. And while she basked in the pleasant glow, her eye wandered about the grave grandeurs of the noble room, scanning its dusky traits of wainscot, tapestry, tropic plants or costly pictures: for all was in sombre shadow except the reddened hearth and the small central table, on whose white cloth two great clusters of wax-lights had been set, stealing their colors from a group of flowers, and its clean sparkle from the glass and silver. The whole table was like a spot of light amid the stately dimness.

"Really, very splendid, indeed, Claire," said Mrs. Diggs, in a sort of ruminative ellipsis, letting her eye presently rest on the tips of her own upheld fingers, which the firelight had turned into that milky pink that we often see flow through opals. "But I really think I liked the little basement house better, take it all in all."

"Did you?" murmured Claire, who was standing near her, enjoying the warmth, but not bathing in it like her half-frozen friend. "I didn't."

A very impressive butler soon glided into the room, and told Madame in French that she was served. Mrs. Diggs scrambled to her feet; the majesty of the butler had something to do with her speed in performing this act, though hunger was perhaps concerned in it.

"That dreadful sleigh-ride has left me my appetite," she said, while seating herself opposite Claire, "so I see it has not quite killed me."

"I think you will survive it," said Claire, with one of her little musical laughs.

There was not much talk between the two friends while dinner lasted, and what there was took a desultory and aimless turn. The butler waited faultlessly; there were eight courses; Claire had said that it would be a very plain dinner, and Mrs. Diggs secretly smiled as she remembered the words. The cooking was perfect; it had all of what the *gourmets* would call Parisian sentiment, though no undue richness. Claire ate sparingly, yet with apparent relish. She drank a little champagne, which she had poured into a goblet and mixed with water. There were other wines, but she touched none of them. Mrs. Diggs did, however, sipping three or four, until she lost her chalky wanness of tint and almost got a touch of actual color.

"I never take but one wine, as a rule," she said, "and that's claret. But the sleigh-ride chilled me to the bone. I begin to feel quite warm and comfortable, now. Do you always take champagne, Claire?"

"Always. But only a little. It's companionable to touch your lips to, now and then, when you sit through these very long dinners. I suppose the dulness of certain society originally drove me to it. But I am very careful.'

'What an air she said that with!' thought Mrs. Diggs. "And one year ago, at Coney Island, she was unknown, unnoticed."

The whole repast was exquisite. While it lasted, Claire never once spoke to the butler. He needed no orders; everything was done as well and as silently as it could be done. In his way he was an irreproachable artist, like the invisible *chef* below stairs, who had evoked this blameless dinner from the chaos of the uncooked.

Just at the end of dessert, Claire said to her guest: "Shall you take coffee?"

"Oh, dear, no," replied Mrs. Diggs; "I don't even dare. I'm nervous enough as it is."

But Claire had coffee, black as ink, and served to her in a tiny cup as thin as a rose leaf. Presently the two friends became aware that they were alone. The butler had gone without seeming to go. Like a mysterious *au revoir* he had left behind him two crystal finger bowls, with a thin slice of lemon floating in each. Claire had finished her coffee. She rose and leaned toward the flowers in the centre of the table. As her fingers played among them they seemed to break, almost of their own accord, into two separate bunches. She went around to Mrs. Diggs and gave her one of these, retaining the other. Presently each had made for herself an impromptu *corsage*. Mrs. Diggs had not spoken for several minutes; she had indeed been abnormally quiet ever since the butler's departure. The calm, graceful splendor of it all had awed her. It had such a finish, such a choiceness, such gentle dignity of execution.

"Shall we sit near the fire?" asked Claire, as together they moved from the table. "Or would you prefer one of the drawing rooms?"

"The fire is so lovely," said Mrs. Diggs. "Let's sit here." She dropped into a chair as she spoke. Claire also seated herself not far from the fire, though a little distance away from her friend.

Suddenly the flood-gates of Mrs. Diggs's enthusiasm burst open. She had considerable silence to make up for. "Oh, Claire," she exclaimed, "it's just perfect! I don't see how you do it! I don't see where on earth you got the experience from! If I had seven times your money I couldn't begin to have my household machinery move in this delightful, well-oiled way. My servants would steal, and *chef* would get drunk—my magnificence would all go awry! I'm sure it would!"

Claire laughed. "I'm very composed about it all," she said. "I keep quite cool. Mr. Hollister, too. There's a great deal in that. I don't mean management, so much as the superintendence of others' management. I'm a sort of born overseer."

"You're a born leader." Mrs. Diggs was looking at her very attentively now. "And how capably you are leading! How you carry the point, Claire! I observe you, and absolutely marvel! I can't realize that you are really and truly my Coney Island Claire, don't you know? You've shot up so. You're so mighty. It's like a dream."

"It's a very pleasant dream."

She said this archly and mirthfully. But Mrs. Diggs on a sudden became solemn.

"Claire," she went on, "you remember what I told you in our little confab the other day, at the Launderdales' reception? It's true my dear. You're like a person at a gambling table, who begins by playing for pastime, and ends by playing for greed. You know I dote on you, and you know I never choose my words when I'm in downright earnest. You're love for pomp and luxury, my dear, is becoming a vice. Yes, an actual vice. You don't take your triumphs moderately, as you do your champagne and water. You drink deep of them, and let them fly to your head. Oh, I can see it well enough. It's a trouble for you. I tremble, Claire, because"...

"Well? Because?"

She put these questions with a smile, as Mrs. Diggs paused. But it was a smile of the lips only.

"Oh, because affairs might change in a day, almost an hour. You know what vast yields your husband constantly runs. You know what might happen."

Claire rose at this. Her repose was gone; her piquant excitibility had seemed abruptly to return. She did not appear in the least angry. Mrs. Diggs would have liked it better if she had shown a wrathful sign or two.

"Don't let us talk of those grim matters, please," she said. She came over and sat by Mrs. Diggs, and then, taking both the latter's hands, sank down on her knees. Her face was lit with a charming yet restless cheerfulness. "Dear friend, you spoke a minute ago of my triumphs. Do you know, I've never secured just what I wanted till to-day? You thought I had, but you were wrong. Shall I tell you why?" Mrs. Diggs was inwardly thinking, as one ill-favored but generous woman will sometimes think of another, how purely enchanting was her manner, and how richly she deserved to win the social distinction she had attained.

"I suppose you mean, Claire, that Hollister to-day completed the last thousand of his fourth or fifth million, eh?"

"Oh, not at all. I don't mean anything of the sort. I don't know anything about Herbert's affairs, nowadays. He keeps them all to himself."

"Well, then, what is it?"

"You'll laugh when you hear. You recollect the great ladies' luncheon that I am to give next Friday?"

"Of course I do. I'm going to honor it."

"And so are two others. Mrs. Van Horn and Mrs. Ridgeway Lee. They never honored anything of mine until now. Poor Mrs. Arcularius yielded and bowed before me, long, long ago. My old school enemy, Ada Gerrard, more freckled, more arrogant, more stupid than ever, is one of my most willing allies. I have conquered them all, but I could not conquer those two women. They stood aloof, and their standing aloof was a perpetual distress."

"Claire, Claire," exclaimed Mrs. Diggs, "you make me wonder at you! What was the hostility of these two women, whether open or repressed? You had all the others to pay you court. Why should you have cared? They are powerful, but their power could not keep you from asserting and maintaining yours. I repeat, why should you care?"

"I did care. But it is all over now." She rose to her feet, with a little laugh as she said these words. "They're coming to my luncheon. They have both accepted. They have acknowledged me. I have forced them to do so."

She uttered that last sentence with a mock fierceness that ended in laughter. But she could not hide from her friend the intense seriousness from which these expressions had sprung.

Before Mrs. Diggs could answer, a servant entered the room by one of the draped doorways leading into the *salons* beyond. He was not the butler, who had so admirably served them at dinner, but a footman, charged with other special offices. He handed Claire a card, which she read and tossed aside. The next moment she dismissed him by a slight motion of the hand.

"Let me see that card," said Mrs. Diggs. "Has any one called whom I know?"

Claire was looking straight into the tumbled, lurid logs of the hearth.

"Yes, you know him, of course," she said. "It was only Stuart Goldwin. I am not at home to-night. Not to any one except you, I mean. I gave orders."

A silence ensued. Mrs. Diggs presently made one of her plunges. "Claire, they say that Goldwin is madly in love with you."

She gave a sharp turn of the neck, fixing her eyes on her friend's face. "That is all they say, I hope. They can't say—well, you understand what they can not say."

"That you care for him? Well, no, . . . You have been very discreet. You have arranged wonderfully. Very few women could have done it with the same nicety."

Claire threw back her head, with a haughty, fleeting smile. "Any woman could have done it who felt safe—perfectly safe, as I feel."

"You mean that this grand Goldwin, who sways the stock-market, can't quicken your pulse by one degree."

She looked steadily at Mrs. Diggs. "I did not say that I meant that. But I do, if you choose to ask me point blank. We're very good friends. He amuses me. I fancy that I amuse him. If I do more he doesn't tell me so. He understands what would happen if he did."

She was staring at the fire again. Its lustres played upon the silken folds of her dress, and made the gold glimmers part and fade in her clustering hair. Mrs. Diggs was becoming in her chair; she was leaning sideways, with both black eyes riveted on Claire's half-averted face.

"Claire," she said, "I'm so awfully glad to hear you say that. It makes me like you better, if such a thing were possible. Upon my word, to be frank, in the most friendly way, I did think there was a little danger, don't you know, of . . . Well, you've settled all doubts, of course. But then, my dear, you never were enormously fond of Hollister. You let him adore you, don't you know? Oh, I've seen it all. There's no use in getting angry."

"I'm not angry," said Claire. She was again looking full at her friend. She had put one dainty-booted foot upon the low gilt trellis which rose between the rug and the hearthstone. "We seem to drift upon very unpleasant subjects this evening," she continued. "I am afraid our little intimate reunion is not going to be a success."

"You are angry!" exclaimed Mrs. Diggs, reproachfully. "You've changed, Claire. You're not the same to me as you were before you became a great lady. Now, don't deny it. You feel your oats, as my dear Manhattan would say. You keep me at a distance. You"—

Here Mrs. Diggs paused, for the same footman who had before appeared now made a second entrance. This time he handed Claire a note. "There is no answer, madame," he said in French, and at once softly vanished.

"Pardon me," said Claire, as she tore open the envelope. Mrs. Diggs watched her while she read the contents of the note. Her perusal took some time. She read the three written pages once, twice, thrice. Her face had grown very grave in the meanwhile.

Suddenly she crumpled the note in one hand, and threw it into the fire. Her eyes flashed and her lip quivered as she did so.

"For Heaven's sake, Claire," appealed her friend, "what is the matter? I suppose Cornelia or Sylvia Lee sends a regret for luncheon. You are so foolish to mind what they do! You recollect what I used to tell you about Cornelia. But why should you mind her airs and caprices now? You are utterly above her—or rather, you have shown her that two can reign in the same kingdom. You could cut her dead with perfect impunity. That's a good deal to say, don't you know, but you positively could!"

"No, no," said Claire, with a clouded face and a little wave of the hand, "it has nothing to do with either of those women. It is" . . . here she paused, and her breath came quick. "It is from Beverley Thurston."

"Beverley!" exclaimed Mrs. Diggs. "Why, he's in Europe!"

"He got back yesterday. He has learned about me. I suppose his sister has told him. And he writes to me in a tone of impertinence. Yes, it's nothing else. He writes to me as if I were some sinful creature. He presumes to be sorry for me. He says he will pay me a visit if I can spare him an hour from the giddy life I am leading. I don't remember the exact words he uses; it is not so much what he writes as what he seems to write. The whole note breathes of patronage and commiseration. To me!—think of it! What right has he? What right did I ever give him?"

Mrs. Diggs started up from her chair. "Why, my dear Claire," she said, "you are greatly excited!"

"I am miserable!" said Claire. She almost staggered toward Mrs. Diggs, and flung both arms about her friend's neck. "I am miserable—miserable!" she went on, with a sudden paroxysm of tears. She leaned her proud young head on Mrs. Diggs' broad shoulder, beginning to sob quite wildly. "Do I deserve reproaches? Have I been so wrong? What evil have I done? Let my conscience trouble me if it will, but he is not my conscience. How dare he reproach me?"

A violent seizure of sobs made Claire incapable of further speech. Mrs. Diggs let the clinging arms clasp her. She did not know what to answer; she scarcely knew what to think. She only felt, at that unexpected moment, that she loved Claire very much, and would always stay her staunch friend, no matter what bitter ill might overtake her.

CHAPTER XVII.

As Claire was descending into the lower hall, at about four o'clock the next afternoon, she saw her husband enter the house with his latch-key. She quickened her step a little, and met him at the landing of the stairs. They had not seen each other for twenty-four hours; she had breakfasted in her room that morning, as was of late almost habitual with her, and by the time that she had left it he had been driven away in his brougham. On the previous night he had reached home long after she had retired to bed. All this was no new thing. Its first and second occurrence had shocked them both, as an unforeseen result of their altered existence. But repetition had set it securely among the commonplaces. They accepted it, now, with a matter-of-course placidity.

"I was going to the Vanvelsors' reception," Claire said. "Did you think of dropping in?"

"No," answered Hollister. He had taken her hand, and was holding it while he spoke. The next moment he kissed her cheek, and soon let his eye wander over the complex tastefulness of her attire. He then drew her arm within his own and led her toward the near drawing-room, whose threshold they crossed. Except his recorded monosyllable, he had said nothing for an appreciable time, and Claire, regarding his face with a sidelong glance, had already detected there marked signs of worriment.

"No," he presently continued, taking a seat on one of the rich-clad sofas, and gently forcing her to sit beside him. "I had no idea of going there. I don't feel like anything gay, Claire. Things are doing horribly on the Street. There's a dreadful squall. I hope it will be only a squall, and soon blow over." He then named a certain stock in which he had very comprehensive interests. "It has dropped in the most furious fashion," he proceeded. "Claire, I've lost seventy thousand dollars to-day, if I've lost a penny."

He talked more technically of his ill-luck after that, and told her what he believed to be the reason of the adverse change. She listened with great attention. She knew so much of Wall Street matters that she scarcely missed a point in all that he explained.

"So Goldwin is on the other side," she said, when he had finished.

"Yes, Goldwin is safe. But you can't tell what to-morrow will bring. No one is really safe. Prices are flying about. It's a shocking state of affairs."

"There is nothing for you to do just now, is there?" Claire asked, after a little pause.

"Oh, no; I may get a few telegrams later. But nothing serious will happen till to-morrow."

She laid her hand on his arm. She was more alarmed and perplexed than she chose to show. "Then come with me to the reception," she said; "you might as well, Herbert. It is better than to brood over the state of matters down there."

He shook his head negatively. "I should make a very bad guest," he replied. "Go yourself, Claire. But remember one thing." He was looking at her very fixedly; his frank blue eyes were full of a soft yet assertive pain. "Our life may alter suddenly for the worse. We may have to give up all this." He waved one hand here and there, as though generalizing the whole luxurious encompassment. "There is no telling what may happen. I never felt the insecurity of my career as I feel it now. Do you know, Claire, that a few more such days as this may ruin me?"

"Ruin you?" she repeated.

She was pale as those words left her lips. Hollister had proposed to her a terrible possibility.

"Yes, Claire, I mean it. Of course I am looking at the worst that might happen. But I want to prepare you."

She rose, keeping her eyes on his. "I don't know what I should do," she said, "if I lost what I have now. I have grown used to it, Herbert. I won't let myself think that it might pass away—that I should be left without all these good and precious things."

As she spoke the last words he rose also, and caught both her hands, looking eagerly into her face.

"Claire," he exclaimed, "you must think of losing it all! You must try to reconcile yourself with the idea! If you don't, the ordeal will be all the harder when it comes."

"When it comes?" she again repeated.

"Yes—you see just how I stand. You have grasped the whole wretched situation. Of course there's a chance that I'll right myself, but" . . .

"I'll take that chance," she broke in, quite forcibly withdrawing her hands. "So will you, Herbert. I prefer to look at it this way. We will both take the chance."

Hollister's face was full of reproach.

"Claire!" he exclaimed. "I see that you love this new life with a positive passion!"

"I love it very much," she answered. "I love it so much that I should suffer fearfully if I were turned adrift from it . . . Come, we will both go to the Vanvelsors' reception."

"No," replied Hollister. He walked away from her. By her lack of sympathy she had dealt him a cruel sting.

"Very well," responded Claire, as she watched his receding figure. "I am going."

His back was turned to her, but he suddenly veered round, facing her, and saying, with a bitter sharpness: "Go, if you please! Go, and leave me to my misery! If you cared for me in the right manner, you would not want to go. You would want to stay with me, and forget, for a while at least, the gay crowds that admire and court you!"

These words were utterly unexpected. He had never before alluded to her lack of fondness. She was embarrassed, ashamed. For a moment she could not speak. Then she simulated an affronted demeanor; it seemed her sole refuge. "I—I care for you as much as I have always cared," she said. "No more and no less."

She moved toward the door at once, after thus speaking. She wondered if he would seek to detain her. He did not. . . . She entered the coupe very soon afterward. During the drive to Mrs. Vanvelsor's reception she had a keen remembrance of just how Hollister had looked when her final gaze had dwelt upon him. She knew that she had stung at last into life the perception of how much he had been giving and how little he had received. Her conscience sternly smote her; she was more than once on the verge of ordering that the vehicle should be driven home again. But in her then mood any attempt at amendment seemed wildly futile.

What could she say to her husband? That she deplored his possible ruin? Yes; but not that such regret sprang from the sweet sources of a wifely, unselfish love. She could not regard the possibility of being flung down from her present high place with any unselfish feeling. Mrs. Diggs had touched the living and sensitive truth last night; her thirst for luxury had grown a vice. Soft raiment, obsequious attendance, a place of supreme social distinction, all these had become vitally, imperiously needful to her happiness.

It was not the sort of happiness which she believed high or fine. She could most clearly conceive of another, less fervid, less material, less intoxicating, fraught with a spiritual incentive and an intellectual meaning. But it was too late to dream of that now. She had taken the bent; she must have power or nothing. She regarded the idea of being obscure and with straitened funds as a calamity simply horrible.

Hollister must think her cruel as death; that was inevitable. She did not blame him for blaming her. She blamed herself for having married him with love less quality. Her reproachful words haunted her—but what could she do? He wanted genuine tenderness, sympathy, fortifying cheer. But he wanted these from an impulse of which her heart had always been incapable. Fate was avenging itself upon her. She had tampered with holy things.

Her marriage oath had been a mockery. Could she go back and tell him this? Could she go back and lie to him feign before him? No; best that she should not go back at all.

The reception was a great crush. Men they seemed to make way for her with a sort of obeisance. No one jostled against her; they all appeared to give her a little elbow-room in the throng, as they either bowed or stared. She was secretly agonized. She smiled and spoke as effectively as usual; she held her court among them all, as of late she had invariably held it. But her heart was sick; she was pierced by a portentous dread, and she was pierced with that self-contempt whose length of thrust is measured by a consciousness of how far the being we might have become surpasses the being that we are.

While she stood the centre of a small, courtly group, a gentleman softly pushed his way into her notice and held out his hand. She took the hand, and looked well into the face of him who had extended it. The new-comer was Beverley Thurston. As Cla

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

SIR Charles Tupper has retired from the Ministry, from Parliament, and betaken himself to the office of High Commissioner to England.

MONTREAL *Witness*:—General Luard's Valedictory is to the point—terse, frank, soldier-like. He is very discriminating in his thanks, which he confines to those officers and men, of whom there are many, who have striven to improve the appearance and discipline of the force.

IT is about time to frame laws which will lay on professed dynamiters the onus of dynamite crimes. If a company of innocent passengers are suddenly sent into eternity, it would be no injustice and would do the world no harm if a number of those who accept the responsibility of the act should be hanged for it.

THE determination of the British Cabinet to send an expedition to the relief of Berber will probably lead to an attempt to rescue Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. Sheney, which is reported captured by the Arab insurgents, and its garrison and a large number of its inhabitants massacred, is the principle station on the Nile between Khartoum and Berber; and it will probably have to be recaptured in order to allow of the escape of Geo. Gordon and the garrison of Khartoum.

A Bill to provide for the closing of public houses in England on Sunday was "talked out" in the British Parliament the other night. The opponents of the measure were apparently afraid to let it come to a vote. Only in the English portions of Great Britain is the public sale of liquor on Sunday now countenanced. The Forbes Mackenzie Act, which prevents Scottish liquor-dealers from opening their places between 11 o'clock on Saturday night and 7 on Monday morning, has been enforced for thirty years. More recently, Sunday closing was made law in Wales, and a year or two ago the Irish Sunday Closing Act was passed.

THE British House of Lords has, by a majority of 46 to 38 defeated a motion affirming that it would benefit residents in cities to have museums opened to the public on Sundays. Art galleries are opened in Manchester on Sunday, as the Chief Constable of that city asserted that the new order of things has resulted in a decrease of crime, Lord Thurlow, who moved the motion, quoted that functionary in support of the scheme. It is quite probable that the Chief Constable is correct. In the British cities the public houses are opened for traffic,, except during the hours when the service in the churches is held, and it may be that a diversion of the people's attention from liquor drinking and its attendant amusements to pretty pictures and curiosities from the ends of the earth has made them better behaved. It is odd to find noble Lords who would look on the closing of saloons on Sunday as confiscation strenuously opposing what appears to be at least a lesser evil, and which might be expected to curtail the drinking bouts of the all numerous class who find in the public house their chief Sunday resort,

ONE of the odd things about the jury system is that whereas it requires a grand jury composed of twenty-four persons to say whether there is or is not sufficient evidence on which to send an accused person to trial, a petit jury of only twelve persons is required to try the person so sent. Another odd thing is that the grand jury is always composed of a better class of jurors than those who compose the petit jury. The opinion is strengthening that a public prosecutor, versed in law and understanding how to weigh evidence, would be better able after hearing the evidence on both sides, to say whether an accused person should or should not be sent for trial, than a grand jury, which hears only the evidence on one side and knows nothing about either the law or the value of evidence. The best proof that a public prosecuter could do the work satisfactorily is to be found in the fact that the system has been in vogue for many years in Scotland, where they are probably fewer failures of justice than in any other country, and in the further fact that police magistrates have been entrusted with much more important functions.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Toronto *Morning News* has of late been making spasmodic attacks upon immigrants, and throwing the blame of all the crime and lawlessness perpetrated on this continent on their shoulders. It may be that the editor does this to curry the favour of native mechanics, knowing that they are opposed to everything which tends to increase the number of labourers; otherwise, he shows woeful ignorance of the class of people who come into this country as immigrants. If he would go through the county of Oxford, and our population is not more foreign than that of the rest of Canada, he would find at least ten out of each twelve wealthy, respected farmers, men who came into this county as immigrants. Among the wealthiest and most successful of our business men there is also a large element of immigrants. A large number of the most distinguished members of the Legislature and the Bar, both in this country and the United States, are taken from the same class; and yet these are the people from whom the *News* thinks and openly preaches, the country has much to fear, because they have not been accustomed to free institutions and cannot be safely entrusted with the liberty which our people enjoy. In the face of this statement the *News* of yesterday exhorts the German residents of Toronto to use their influence to induce Germans to settle there, giving as its reasons for so doing, that the progress which the United States has made is mainly due to its German population. Everyone knows that there is less liberty in the institutions of Germany than in those of any other country which sends settlers to America. How can these statements be reconciled? Experience and statistics prove that too much liberty is the great cause of crime. More crimes are committed in the United States yearly than in any other civilized country. There is a large class there who prefer living by their sharpness and villainy rather than by manual labor, which they very complacently leave for the immigrants to perform.

The Stratford Outrage.

Stratford, May 5.—On Saturday last a man named Wm. Henry, a dealer in old iron and rags, and his teamster, George Scott, were arrested by the police charged with breaking into the office of the Stratford *Times* and destroying the type. To-day they were remanded till Wednesday next. The case has been very cleverly worked up by the detectives, and it is expected further arrests will be made.

FINNIAN HADDIE delivered fresh at Bock's fruit store. 80

NEWS ITEMS,

Scott Act Associations have been formed in counties Simcoe and Bruce.

Four thousand dollars have been raised to fight the Scott Act in St. Thomas.

The population of St. Thomas has increased 648 during the past year.

Oxford University Convocation has decided to admit women to honour examinations.

The trial of Wrightman and Graham, the alleged Middlemiss murderers, has been fixed for Thursday.

The Arab Journal, El Bayon, affirms that El Mahdi demands £500,000 ransom for Gen. Gordon, the sum to be paid to him within three months.

The population of the town of Galt according to the assessor's returns, is now 5,550—an increase of 323 on the year. The assessment is $1,373,815—increase $94,840.

Tuesday forenoon a man was found dead at the foot of Nepean Point, Ottawa River. It is supposed that he must have been intoxicated and fallen over the precipice.

Albert Dieterle, of Philadelphia, boss butcher, has been arrested, charged with murdering his employee Frederick Stahl, whose body was found in the river horribly mutilated.

Hammet Black, of St. Louis, colored, was shot and killed by a mob in Calloway Saturday night. The mob mistook him for his brother, who had slandered a number of white women.

Francis Murphey receives $25 per day for his services in the temperance field. Ten years ago he was telling the story of his life to free houses, glad to get his board and $25 a month.

Gorst and Raikes, Conservative members of the Commons, have joined Churchill in withdrawing from the Conservative union. Their aim is to form a new party, with a Conservative-Democratic programme.

Wolsely advises that Gen. Graham be placed in command at the autumn expedition to Khartoum, if an English force is is sent. The War Office plan is that 5,000 troops start from Assiout for Khartoum about the end of July.

Rev. Arthur Sloan, of the Episcopal Church, Stratford, Conn, recently performed a number of faith cures. Sunday the minister was called before the Bishop and vestrymen of his church to explain his acts. Result unknown.

A special received Tuesday afternoon from Richmond, Mo., the home of the Ford brothers, the slayers of Jesse James says that Charley Ford suicided there by shooting himself. He has been in ill health, but no other cause for the act is known.

Messrs. Demmick, of New York; Sutherland, of Woodstock; A. McInnes, of Hamilton, and B. B. Osler, of Toronto, have applied for letters patent of incorporation as the Bankers & Merchants Telegraph Company of Canada, with a capital of $20,000.

The Parkhill *Gazette* said that the Rev. Father Connelly had caused the death of a doctor, who was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, by preventing his marriage with a Protestant. Father Connelly has sued the *Gazette* for libel in consequence.

A Catholic missionary, recently from the Soudan, writes to the Politix Correspondence that everyone in that region is impressed with the conviction that Khartoum and Berber are lost, and unless the British post a strong force to hold Assouan all Egypt will eventually succumb to the Mahdi.

Miss Delia Enright, telegraph operator in the Produce Exchange at Toledo, was shot and severely, but not fatally wounded by the wife of J. H. Wright, insurance agent. The affair grew out of trouble in the family of Wright, in which Miss Enright is involved. She claims she was an innocent party.

The sales of the Canadian Pacific lands last month reached some 60,000 acres. On Monday morning 1,000 acres were sold. There is considerable stir in this department. The average price was $3.50 per acre. The purchasers were chiefly Canadians and Englishmen. A number of people from Holland also purchased extensively.

Ontario's Health.

The weekly bulletin published by the Provincial Board of Health for the week ending April 26th contains the following information: Amongst fevers, intermittent has made a decided advance, amounting to over 7 per cent. of the total diseases. The same advance at this period of the year was noted last year. Enteric, though retaining a low degree of prevalence, persists in its prevalence amongst the twenty most prevalent diseases, a condition varying from that of last year in same week. The contagious zymotics still maintain an unusually low degree of prevalence for the season of the year, mumps, whooping cough and diphtheria being the only cases appearing in the twenty most prevalent diseases.

Colossal Criminal Case.

Naples, April 22.—The most colossal criminal trial of modern times was to have begun last Monday at Catania, in Sicily. No less than 300 prisoners were to be put on trial on charges of being members of the Maffia Secret Society, which has long been the most dangerous of the secret orders of the Irridentist nature and is supposed to combine brigandage with anarchism. Since the arrest of the prisoners an unexpected host of victims, to the number of 1,500, have sent in their names to the prosecuting officers and offered to appear as witnesses. Many of the prisoners are wealthy and influential, and a small army of 112 lawyers have been engaged for their defence. The result of these extensive preparations is that the Government has no public building big enough for the trials, and has been obliged to postpone them until June. The proceedings will then take place in the Benedictine Church, as the court-house is entirely too small, and the city gaol is being enlarged by the building of a new wing to accommodate the unusual number of prisoners.

Emigrant Sleeping Cars.

The Ontario and Quebec railway have just had built by James Crossen of Cobourg twenty magnificent emigrant sleeping cars, the first ever manufactured in the province. Five of them are now in Toronto. These are to run between Port Arthur and the west, the remainder from Ottawa along the line. They are similar to first class cars on the outside with the improved trucks, having 40 inch Krupp steel wheels, each car being fifty feet in length. They will seat and accommodate fifty-six persons besides the upper frames. They were designed by Mr. Van Horne, general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway. The ceiling and sides are composed of alternate strips of white wood and cherry, the paneling is of ash. Ventilation of the cars has been well attended to, being furnished with double windows. They will be heated by two improved heaters with hot air pipes extending along each side. The stoves are constructed to accommodate passengers with hot water.

The Pope Against Free Masonary.

(N. Y. sun.)

We publish this morning a translation of the full text of the Papal encyclical against Free Masonry.

The Pope assails that secret order, it will be seen as an essentially unchristian organization, and as a nursery of materialism and of hostility to the church. He treats it as an enemy with which religion can make no terms, and against which the Church must war with all the weapons at its command.

Free Masonary, says Pope Leo aims at the ruin of "the throne, the altar, and public welfare." "It seeks to overthrow all the religious and social order introduced by Christianity," he says further "and to build up a new order based on the laws of naturalism." And with Free Masonry he includes all similar secret organizations.

Accordingly, he warns Catholics against some such orders, and exhorts Bishops and priests to do whatever may be in their power to uproot them and their principles. Some of the individual members of those societies may be blameless, so far as responsibility for the general tone and acts of the orders are concerned, but he urges all such to fly from the contaminating influences about them.

Indeed, the Pope charges against Free Masonry that it has bred and fostered the worst social ills and the most deadly religious heresy and infidelity from which the modern world suffers.

FATE OF THE FLORIDA.

A State Line Steamship Wrecked at Sea—A Number of Canadians on Board.

New York, May 3.—Austin Baldwin & Co., agents of the State Line of steamships, this morning received a dispatch from Glasgow, as follows:

"The steamer Devon from New York to Bristol picked up, April 27, two lifeboats of the State of Florida without occupants or gear. A sailing vessel bound west signaled to the City of Rome, April 23, latitude 46, longitude 42, she had the shipwrecked crew of the State Line steamer on board.

The City of Rome arrived at Liverpool April 27 from New York. The State of Florida was 4,000 tons, was built at Glasgow in 1879.

THE SIGNALS.

London, May 3.—The City of Rome makes the following statements in regard to the signals of the sailing vessel spoke April 23. The first signal was 'shipwrecked crew.' Then followed two other signals. The first was supposed to be the "State," and presumed to refer to the State of Florida.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Daniel Connor, Mrs. Lizzie Connor, Mrs. Jane Ingram and infant, J. Bennett, Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, David Strothers, all of London, Ont.; Henry Wood, Mrs. E. Wood, Miss Lillian W. Wood, M. E. Wood, Miss May Shackleton, of Wellington, O, Walter. King and Jos. Craham, of Canada; Jas. Cruikshank of Braddock, Pa.; Andrew Turus, Abraham Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Thomas Taylor jr., Miss Anna Taylor, Miss Amy Taylor, and Miss Ada Taylor, of Chicago; Geo. Eddington, A. Bethune, of Toronto; Mr. Fennell of Listowell, Ont.; Mrs. Elizabeth Colbach and infant, of Philadelphia; Mrs. P. Ward, of Cleveland; Mrs. J. W. Shackleton, of Chatham, Ont.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

C. G. Makre, Edward Benston, Jonathan Benston, Alice Bourne, Wm. D. Brown, Mrs. W. D. Brown and infant, Mary Burns, Frances Canning, L. Chuckats Mrs. A. Dick, William Dick, Hugh Donnelly, Joseph Forman, Wm. Gilchrist, James Grant, Josiah Hale, W. Hale, Bernard Henrickson, John Hughes, John Hutchinson, Samuel Laverty, B. Johnson, Martin Jones, Miss Lizzie Leonard, Fanny McAlpin, Susan McDermoot, John Moore, Hugh Morgan, Edmund McDonnell, Jas. Patience, Chas. Peterson, Allen Rogers, Pete. Ronneng, Mrs. Jane Scott, E. J. Slegiem, Martha Shannon, Mary Shannon, Edward Stewart, Mrs. Ellen Stewart, Miss Ellen Stewart, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, Robert Stewart, jr., Wm. Stewart Elizabeth Tumelby, Kate Tumelby, F. Watson, Benj. Wedlake.

THE LOST FLORIDA

was a steamer of 4,400 tons burthen, built at Glasgow in 1879 was 327 feet long, 38 foot beam, 23 feet depth of hold, and bark rigged.

Sunk in Mid-Ocean.

Out of 167 Persons on Board Only 44 Rescued.

Father Point, Que., May 7.—The steamship *Titania*, from Glasgow, passed inward this morning. She has 24 of the crew of the steamship of State of Florida, the said steamer having gone to the bottom through a collision with a bark in mid-ocean. Out of 167 persons only 44 were saved, and of the bark's crew only the captain and two men. One hundred and twenty-three persons went down with the steamer and twelve with the bark, making the total loss of life 135.

THE DYNAMITERS.

The Plotters in Court—Dynamite Scare in London.

London, May 4.—The proprietor of a ship tavern in the vicinity of the Strand seized the effects of an absconding lodger and discovered a box containing twelve pounds of dynamite cartridges and gun cotton. The lodger is well known. The police are pursuing him.

DALY, EGAN AND MCDONNELL ARRAIGNED.

Birmingham, May 4.—Daly, Egan and McDonnell were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday charged with treason and felony. Daly asked why he was brought to Birmingham to be tried again after committal Thursday to await the Chester Assizes. The Prosecutor replied that after the charge was prepared against him at Liverpool enough evidence had been brought to light to justify his removal to Birmingham on graver charges.

WELL GUARDED.

The prisoners were closely guarded. Detectives surrounded them in the court-room and others were posted outside. They seemed to keenly feel their position, especially Egan, who listened to the evidence with close attention.

THE EVIDENCE.

It appeared from the evidence that prior to the recent meetings in Birmingham Town Hall addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain, letters were received by the authorities containing threats that dynamite bombs would be thrown under the speakers' platform. Special precautions were taken to guard against this. Daly was arrested shortly before the Birmingham election campaign of Randolph Churchill and Col. Burnaby. It is believed the bombs found in his possession were intended to be exploded among the campaign gatherings.

Evidence was adduced showing that the prisoners had been in correspondence with each other for several years. Also that Daly and Egan often travelled together with Daly's brother Edmund; Egan knew Daly as McDonald during his early career.

The correspondent of Egan with J. Desmond and James Barnett, of London, John Morgan, of Kidderminster, and J. Stanton, of Walsall, was placed in evidence.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

London, May 4.—The police attach little importance to the dynamite discovered at the Ship Tavern. The cartridges were such as are used in toy pistols.

A LYING WITNESS

Ennis May 4.—Patrick Slattery has made deposition that at the instigation of a Police Sergeant he subpoened witnesses to swear falsely against the brothers Delahunty, sentenced at Cork in 1883 to life servitude. He declares the Delahuntys are innocent.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, April, 28, 1884.

The 'booms' have been so badly mixed up by recent events that the friends and workers of the various candidates here at the Capitol are now fully on the *qui vive*. They begin to talk more freely, and there is no dearth of presidential speculation and prognostigation at the Capitol and about town. The result of the New York Republican convention is the subject of much discussion. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made by ambitious newspaper men to interview Mr. Arthur upon the subject. But he will not 'talk politics,' though it is said that those who possess his confidence have no difficulty in obtaining a perfect understanding of his views in regard to all political topics of the day. The President intends making a run over to his own state this week for a stay of several days, and it is hinted that the trip is not without significance. The Blaine men still keep up courage and enthusiasm. The historian himself has paused long enough in his work on the second volume to note, in conversation with his friends, as an interesting fact in recent political history, that although he is not a candidate, his friends came within a few votes of capturing the convention in President Arthur's own State last week. 'I am not a candidate,' he says 'I have not lifted a finger toward my nomination. I do not intend to do anything in Maine or anywhere else toward that end. I am busy with my book. But if any of the candidates should succeed in capturing a single district delegate in Maine—a single one—I would absolutely forbid the use of my name in the Chicago Convention.' It is reported that there is a coldness between General Logan and Secretary Lincoln, which may further complicate the respective booms. As the story goes, President Garfield first offered the war department to Gen. Logan, who declined, and named Mr. Lincoln for the position, with the understanding that Lincoln should not put his finger in the presidential pie, thereby injuring Logan's chances. This compact, as far as Illinois was concerned, was complied with by Lincoln. Gen. Logan's strength in the state was not divided. But the Senator thinks that the spirit, if not the letter, of the compact was violated by Mr. Lincoln and his friends working a Lincoln boom in the other states. Declinations from Democratic leaders are following each other so closely, that in such dearth of available candidates affectionate remainder has been made of the Hon. James W. Denver, of Virginia, Ohio, and Colorado. His boom is much talked of at the Capitol, and no less a statesman than Hon. Mr. Belford endorses him as a 'broad guage western man,' who so gained the respect of Colorado people that they named the chief city after him, and, as Mr. Belford takes care to add, it is a beautiful city, too.

In social circles here, the wives of the prominent presidential candidates are discussed from a feminine point of view. It is amusing, if not instructive, to hear the expressions of opinion. As a matter of fact there is a good deal in the question of the social qualifications of the women who do or do not aspire to be mistress of the White House. Some of those who are fitted for the duties are not strong enough physically to meet the demands of the public. They possess the tact and gracious kindness, in fact everything but health and robust strength. Among this number are Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln and Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley, two who would probably shrink from the ordeal. Neither aspires to be 'the first lady of the land,' but both possess a strong degree of will power which would enable them to conscientiously perform every duty in the White House. Mrs. Logan has tact, ability, and health, and would be a popular mistress of the Presidential Mansion. As a woman, she possesses much the same magnetism and tact and memory of people and names that Mr. Blaine has as a man. 'What a popular administration we should have if he could be Mr. President and she could be Mrs. President' comes from the women's point of view. Mrs. Blaine is cold-mannered and stately. She has a fine presence, and is thoroughly liked by her friends. But she would not be a popular mistress of the White House, and the people could not get very near her. Her entertainments would be faultless; but thoroughly American as she is, and scorning all pretense, she is nevertheless exclusive. She cannot help it. She is natural and too honest to be politic or other than what she is. She lacks tact; and tact in the White House is worth more than talent, and will accomplish more, whether the work to be done is social or political.

Dorsey of Star Route fame will begin to unfold his budget of scenations before the Springer investigating committee tomorrow. His testimony will be very interesting if he tells what he promises to tell.—LENOX.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1585-481

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE MUSTARD

MANUFACTURED BY MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

M. R. & Co.'s works are in the centre of the seed growing district, giving them the choice of the market for the best seed. This, with other advantages, enables them to say that for purity, strength and flavour, their Mustard cannot be surpassed by any maker in the United Kingdom.

Ask your Grocer for D. S. F., or No. 1 Genuine.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

TO DAIRYMEN.

Every Cheese Maker —AND— DAIRY FARMER SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR The Chronicle and Dairyman.

SIX MONTHS FOR 75 CENTS, SUBSCRIBE NOW.

April 24, 1884. 1598

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE Greatest Variety Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an Administration Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, dated the 21st day of April, A.D. 1884, in a certain action,

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Brown, deceased; The Molsons Bank et als vs. Brown et als,

The Creditors of JESSE BROWN, late of the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, deceased, who died on or about the 7th day of January, A.D. 1884, are ordered to send by post prepaid to

M. WALSH, ESQUIRE,

at the Town of Ingersoll, Solicitor for the Administrator, on or before the 17th day of May, A.D. 1884, their names, surnames, and addresses, and the amount of their claim and the security, (if any) held by them, or they will be peremptorily debarred from taking advantage of the said Order. All Creditors having security, to produce said security before me at my office, in the Town of Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1884, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1884.

(Signed) H. B. BEARD, Master at Woodstock.

WOOD FOR SALE.

Good Dry Stove Wood $1.50 PER CORD.

Green and Dry Rough Stove Wood $1.25 PER CORD.

Yard one house West of John Knight, Carnegie's.

E. CUTHBERT.

Ingersoll, March 6th 1591b-m

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, Paints, Oils GLASS, ETC.

Thames St, - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88

325 Acres. | Fonthill Nurseries. | 325 Acres.

The largest in the Dominion.

SALESMEN WANTED

To begin work at once on Fall Sales.

Steady employment at fixed salaries to all willing to work. MEN AND WOMEN can have pleasant WORK THE YEAR ROUND.

Good agents are earning from $10 to $75 per month and expenses.

Terms and outfit free. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

1590i-m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY.

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

THE "Little Wonder." Re-Opening!

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

For pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

Hearn & Co

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Millinery, Mantles, Gents' Furnishings, ETC., ETC.

FULL LINES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Do not fail to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere, We will not be undersold.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, May 8, 1884. 1593

I. COYNE

Directs the special attention of Housekeepers to his immense stock of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

Just received direct from the manufacturers in Scotland,

All Wool & Union Carpets

In the newest designs. Also direct from the manufacturers a large stock of the

Celebrated English Oil Cloths and Linoleums

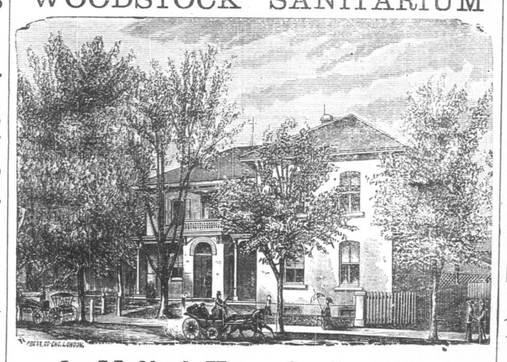
In all prices and qualities, and in widths from half yard wide to four yards wide

All in want of Carpets, Lace Curtains & House Furnishings, will find the most complete stock in Ingersoll, at

I. COYNE'S.

Ingersoll, April 10, 1884. 1595

WOODSTOCK SANITARIUM



Or Medical Home for Invalids.

A full system of Turkish, Electric Vapour and other Baths. Electricty applied in its various forms. Inhalations and Antiseptic Air for Lung Troubles. The Baths have been fitted with the latest improvements, including an Electric Bath of twelve currants.

A Nurse from one of the best English Infirmaries and an Experienced Man to take charge of the Bath have been secured.

The Baths and Electricity are the best treatment in the world for Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

For information and circulars, address

L. H. SWAN, M. D., Woodstock, Proprietor.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

HOUSE CLEANING.

NEW TO REPLACE THE OLD.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Have just received a large shipment of
New Tapestry Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
New All-wool Carpets,
New Union Carpets,
New Hemp Carpets.
Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains,
Door Mats, Etc., Etc.

The Cheapest and best place for families to get the choicest goods.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, May 1st, 1884. 1599

ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN LADIES KID GLOVES AT I. COYNE'S.

Just received a special Bargain in Ladies' two Button Josephine Kids, regular price $1.25, which I. COYNE is selling at the ridiculous price of 60 cents per pair, less than half price. Whole stock of 2, 4 & 6 Button Coloured Kid Gloves selling at big reductions.

Ladies' don't miss the bargains at I. Coyne's Great Kid Glove Sale.

Ingersoll, April 24th, 1884 1598

A CHANGE!

Having sold my business to MR. G. B. FOTHERINGHAM, I would beg to thank the public for their liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successor.

P. W. CAMPBELL.

In reference to the above, I would beg to state that I have a full stock of Office Supplies, School Books, Musical Instruments, Croquet Sets, &c.

PICTURE FRAMING.

In all its branches, Promptly and Properly executed at

G. B. FOTHERINGHAM,

Campbell's Old Stand, Christopher's Block, Thames-St.

April 17th, 1884. 1597

B. LAURANCE'S 63 Hatton Garden, Lond'n —AND— 246 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL SPECTACLES

Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

DR. PHELAN, Kingston writes— They supply to those with every derangement of vision, a long felt want.
DR. HAMNET HILL, Ottawa writes— That he testifies to the optical skill of Mr. B. Laurance.
DR. RAND, Chief Supt. Edu., N.B. writes— Ten years suffered with pain in the eyes, glasses entirely relieved them.
DR. J. W. MACDONALD, V. P. Med. Asso., Can. writes— I have had many opportunities of judging of their excellent qualities.
DR. JENNINGS, V. P. Med. Asso., Can. writes— I will recommend them to my patients,
DR. MARSDEN, Pres. Coll. Phy's and Surg., P.Q. writes— Recommending him as a skilful, experienced and reliable practical optician.
DR. SLAYTER, Pres. Med. Coun., N.S. writes— Thoroughly well posted in your profession.
DR. SEWELL, Dean Med. Fac. Laval writes— I recommend you as a skilful optician worthy of patronage
DR. H. C. HERBERT, F.R.C.S. Chief of H. M. Med. Staff writes— Where Lenses are required, consult Mr. Laurance.
DR. TOBIN, F.R.C.S., Halifax writes— Found them well cut and thoroughly serviceable articles.
DR. ALMOND, SENATOR writes— I was enabled to read by lamp light with comfort, a thing I had not done for some months previous.
DR. G. STERLING RYERSON Toronto writes— I believe you to be a thoroughly practical optician.
DR. C. E. MARTIN, Toronto writes— Better satisfaction than any I have tried hitherto.
DR. SULLIVAN, President Med. Asso., Canada writes— I have pleasure in strongly recommending him as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

D. SECORD,

Chemist, Sole Agent for Ingersoll. 1150

NELLES & STEVENS ARE SELLING Six Pounds Tea for One Dollar.

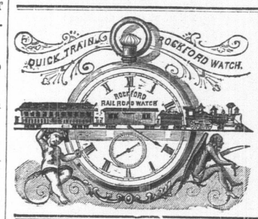
14 lbs. Bright Sugar, $1.

TRY OUR 50 CENT TEA.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, March 27th, 1884.

QUICK TRAINS ROCKFORD WATCH.



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO., H. P. Holland, Sec

Sign of the "WHITE MORTAR."

J. W. BROWETT,

Dispensing Chemist!

FRESH GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure)

FRESH SEEDS. No old stock from any previous year, and all from Most Reliable seed growers. By the bushel, pound, ounce and package. A large stock of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist, Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary,

Montreal, December, 1883. 1583r-m

RENEW. RENEW.

Subscribers (old and new) are requested to look at the date on their address labels, and if the time for which their subscriptions have been paid has expired, they will kindly forward the cash for renewing. Our terms are $1.50 per year in advance; $2.50 if not paid in advance. Pay up now and secure the paper for $1.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Ingersoll Cheese Market—R. A. Woodcock.
Strayed Pig—S. Elliott.
Excursion—G.T.Ry.
Strayed—Wm. Holtby.
Golden Coin Tobacco.
Meeting—R. Grigg.
Card—W. R. Burke.
Caledonian Games—Wm. Ewart.
Special—Miss Jones.
Medical—Davis, Lawrence & Co.
Dry Goods—D. White & Co.
Dry Goods—Hearn & Co.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

Trout fishing is popular.

THE Salvation Army organ says Owen Sound is the devil's Canadian headquarters.

THE Credit Valley R.R. from the 1st of May will be known as the Canadian Pacific R. R.

MISS Alice Jones has opened a dress and mantle making room over Thornton's store. Entrance, stairway between Henderson's and Boles'.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The ladies of the Oxford Street B. C. Church purpose giving an entertainment on Monday evening, 26th inst. Particulars in another issue.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Telfer and Lofrey, of the Merchants' Bank, Galt, have lately left that institution to enter the service of the new Bank of London, the former in the London, and the latter in the Ingersoll office.

DIED.—The funeral of Wm. N. Henderson, of Adelaide township, took place at the Catholic Church on Monday. A large concourse of friends congregated at the G. T. station on arrival of London train. Mr. Henderson was fourth son of the late James Henderson.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. — The High School will give an entertainment in the Town Hall on Friday evening, May 16th. Proceeds to establish a library in connection with the High School here. All are invited. Admission 25 cents. For further particulars see small bills.

LONDON papers announce that Tuesday, the 17th June, has been selected this year as the opening day for the camp. It will be noticed the date is much earlier than usual, and consequently the camp will be in full swing before Dominion Day, so that the customary review on that day will not be one of the attractions this year.

THE following appeared in the "Bric-a-Brac" column of the *Globe* of the 3rd inst.: "A woman in Maine has formed 530 intelligible words from the letters of the familiar word 'incomprehensibility.'" A little girl in Ingersoll, under twelve years of age, having noticed the item, has, out of the same "incomprehensibility," formed 1,060 intelligible words.

R. C. CHURCH.—The ceremonies at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday last were very impressive. Bishop Walsh of London officiated, aided by Father Molphy and two other priests. The masses were beautifully rendered by the choir. The Bishop preached a very eloquent sermon in the evening. Services were also held in the Church on Monday and Tuesday.

BASE BALL.—A match game took place on the Park on Tuesday afternoon between the "Beavers" under the captaincy of Robert Downing, and the "Lions" captained by Arthur Lee. The "Lions" were badly vanquished by the "Beavers," the latter club winning by 21 runs in five innings. The "Beavers" are prepared to down any club of their size and weight in this or any other burgh.

GRAND CONCERT—A musical and literary entertainment will be given in the Baptist Church here on Tuesday evening, May 13. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Thos. Foster, B.A., Woodstock, Mr. Jos. Gibson and Rev. H. C. Speller. Excellent readings and music. A very enjoyable time may be expected, as the committee who have the matter in hand have spared no trouble to make this the best of the season. Tickets 25 cents. See programmes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.—There is not in Canada to be found more artistic work than that turned out by our new townsmen, Messrs. Brouse & Rawe. These gentlemen turn out work that is unsurpassed in any city in this country, and having the best appliances they cannot fail to give satisfaction. They have secured the right to finish photos in the French Enamel, which is something new and beautiful, and should be seen by everyone. There are only two galleries in Canada possessing this right. These enterprising gentlemen will be found one door south of THE CHRONICLE Office—Wright's old stand.

THE CREDIT VALLEY EXTENSION. — The survey of the route of the proposed extension of the Credit Valley railway to Detroit is almost completed, but there appears to be an uncertainty whether the road will be built. The President of the Canadian Pacific says that the Credit Valley will not be built to Detroit unless the Wabash secures an independent line of its own into Chicago. There would be no use building to Detroit otherwise, as the Credit Valley has just as good a connection at St. Thomas as it could secure at Detroit under the present arrangements. What is wanted is advantageous connection for through Western business. That the Wabash could afford with its own through line, but cannot so long as it is at the mercy of the Baltimore & Ohio.

WEATHER SIGNALS. — The Government weather bureau at Toronto has about perfected arrangements for indicating the weather probabilities to the farming community by means of the express trains on the various railways. Signals of different shapes to indicate the weather that may be expected for the ensuing 24 hours will be carried on day trains leaving Toronto, and will be conspicuous enough to be seen at a considerable distance. The system has been in vogue on a number of American railways for a year or two, and has proved very valuable. The signals will be based on the same information as supplied to the daily press, which, however, does not generally reach the parties most interested till too late to be of use. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MONTHLY MEMORIAL.—In the church of the Sacred Heart, on the 2nd inst., a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Molphy, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. W. Hackett, who was taken away from our midst one month ago, and who always gave a living and pious example to her respected family and the Catholic congregation of Ingersoll. On this occasion the music was grand and solemn, Rev. Father Bayard, of Sarnia, formerly the pastor here, assisted the choir and inspired all with his familiar voice and sweet tones. Mrs. G. W. Watson as at the funeral service, by request, took charge of the organ again, managing the choir and organ with her supreme skill and artistic execution as ever, ably assisted by Rev. Father Brady, Woodstock who sung base, Miss Doty, Ingersoll, Miss Keating and her choir of the church.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES. — The Orillia *Packet* says:—Nearly two years ago the Rev. Mr. Grant left Ingersoll and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregation of this town, in order that the two Presbyterian congregations of Ingersoll might unite, if so disposed. One of these congregations, we believe, was anxious for union, while there were a few in the congregation of which Mr. Grant was pastor who were unwilling to make the experiment. Believing that a union was utterly impracticable and that even if it were formed it would not last, Mr. Grant, not desiring to take any part in the negotiations, left the town. Some time afterwards a so called union was formed, and lasted a few months. Last Sabbath the congregations split again, and worshipped in both churches. There has, we understand, been a good deal of feeling, and a law suit is spoken of, about the church property.

CALEDONIAN CONCERT.—Regarding Mrs. Jessie Robertson, who has been engaged to sing at the Caledonian Concert, 26th May, the Kingston *Whig* says:—The star of the evening, Mrs. Robertson, of New York, fulfilled her promise to sing at the concert, though at great personal inconvenience. "Within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town" made a very favorable impression, and in complying with a recall she sang "Comin' Thro' the Rye" tenderly, pathetically, affectingly, and a perfect storm of applause followed her retirement. In the second part she gave "Auld Robin Gray" with marked finish and expression, and her popularity was wonderfully increased when she expressed, in a musical way, her love for the "Auld Scotch Sangs," the mention of which raised the enthusiasm of the audience to what one termed an explosive point. Perhaps her best contribution was "Auld Edinburgh Cries," composed for and dedicated to her. In this piece the shading was particularly noticed.

THE 24TH.—The Foresters of this town intend going to Brantford on Queen's birthday, (24th,) at which place there is to be a grand demonstration.

THE Police Magistrate has been kept quite busy of late. Several persons are anxiously awaiting his decision, particularly those whose pockets are likely to be made lighter by his magisterial edict.

A story is circulating of a boy who being asked by a schoolfellow to give him the core of the apple he was eating, promptly replied, "There ain't going to be no core." There's the making of a politician in that boy.

THE Canadian Pacific R. R. Co.'s new and magnificent steamer Algoma, will leave Owen Sound at 4 p. m. on 10th May, for Port Arthur, there connecting with the Canadian Pacific R. R. for Winnipeg and Northwest Territories. This heralds the opening of navigation.

CIRCULARS have been issued to the officers and employes of different systems, notifying them that on and after to-day the Ontario & Quebec Railway, with leased lines,—Credit Valley and Toronto, Grey & Bruce—will be operated as the Ontario division of the C. P. R., Mr. W. Whyte being General Superintendent.

TREE PLANTING.—The St. Marys *Argus* says:—For years the Council of this town has given 37½ cents for every tree planted, and as the result of this public spirited policy, the town has become a perfect arbour, almost every street being lined with beech, maple, chestnut, and other handsome trees, which are very attractive to visitors and are the pride and glory of the denizens.

THE destruction of shade trees, caused by the practice of using them as posts for tying horses to calls for interference on the part of the police. Several valuable young trees have been destroyed in various parts of the town by this careless habit of people who have occasion to tie up their teams, and it is time the law was enforced upon a few of these parties as a warning to other offenders.

THE editor of Harper's Magazine gives in the May issue his idea of an ideal newspaper. He says it pleases 'son and daughter as well as father and mother;' it is filled with 'airy and general gossip without pander, and touches 'all events of the day as the talk of the average household touches them, but governed and restrained by a skill which will permit no mischief.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND SEA SHORE EXCURSION.—The noted excursion so successfully inaugurated by Mr. Brearley, of the Detroit *Evening News* several years since and which were carried over the picturesque Grand Trunk road, will be continued the present season under the direct management of that road. The excursions will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Robinson, the general agent for the road at Detroit.

A serviceable limp to storekeepers is given by the Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in an advertisement just published. Those who sell Paris Green, London Purple, or "other arsenical insecticides," are required thereafter to label the packages with the name and address of the seller, and to keep a record of their sale. This under a penalty of $20 for the first offence and $50 and costs for subsequent offences. Pharmacy Act 1883, Sec. 24.

A DOCTOR COMMITTED.—The preliminary examination of Dr. James B. Whitley, of Goderich, and Dr. Thomas Reeve, of Clinton, charged with a misdemeanor in connection with the performance of their sending a small-pox subject, John Little, on a Grand Trunk car to London from Goderich, resulted in the acquittal of Dr. Reeve on the ground that he had erroneously diagnosed the case as one of chicken-pox. Dr. Whiteley, however, was committed for trial.

SWINDLING FARMERS. — Reports come from three or four different sections of the Province within the past week to the effect that farmers have been victimized by agents for hay forks. It is the old story over again of signing agreements that turned out to be notes. Those who allow themselves to be gulled in this way by unscrupulous and glib-tongued agents deserve but little sympathy, and reflect on the well known intelligence, as a rule, of the farming community.

A NATIONAL ARBOUR DAY. — The interest manifested in tree-planting this season is as surprising as it is gratifying. It is rapidly becoming general. It has been suggested that another be added to our holidays by having an Arbour Day for the whole country to be specially set apart for tree planting. The Inspector of Schools for Wentworth has granted a holiday to all the schools in his county when the children are to turn out and (assisted and directed we suppose) ornament their school grounds with trees.

HOUSEHOLD PESTS.—The following hints are given for getting rid of household pests: Rats are said to have such a dislike to potash that if it is powdered and scattered round their haunts they will leave them. A piece of rag well soaked in a strong solution of cayenne is a capital thing to put into rat or mice holes, as they will not attempt to eat it. A plug of wood covered with a piece of flannel so prepared may be used to fill up the holes. Cockroaches and ants have a similar dislike to cayenne, and a little strewed about a cellar will keep it clear of them.

MCMASTER HALL.—The closing of McMaster Hall, Toronto, took place on Tuesday. Principal Wolverton, Prof. Farmer and Trustee D. W. Karn from Woodstock College were present. McMaster Hall is now an established success, and is doing a great work for the Baptist Church. At this closing meeting, the following ministers who were graduates of the theological department of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, were admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the Toronto Baptist College:—Rev. John Harden Best, Chatham; Rev. C. W. Haycock, Lakeport, Cal.; Rev. Ebenezer Hooper, Kingston; Rev. John Wm. Clarke, Ingersoll.

THE USE OF BICYCLES.—A correspondent wishes to know whether it is true that in some cities in the province a by-law has been passed preventing the use of bicycles on the street. In every court and judical department where the question has risen it has been decided, without exception, that the bicycle is a vehicle, and as such has equal rights with other vehicles to the use of the streets and highways without discriminating restrictions, and subject to the same rules and laws which govern other carriages. Therefore it would be useless for any city to pass such a law, as such a measure would be unconstitutional without a doubt, and not in accordance with good law and common sense.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS.—A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder*, after long experimenting to discover an effectual remedy for the destruction of cabbage worms and yet not poisonous to human beings, says that a solution of common alum made by dissolving a pound in three gallons of water will auswer the purpose. His method was to dissolve the alum in a small quantity of warm water and then add sufficient water to make the three gallons. When cold put it into a common watering pot and sprinkle the cabbage and cauliflower plants, keeping it up as long as any of the insects are about, from the time the white butterfly began to lay her eggs. He also used this solution on currant bushes with equal results, and commends it for washing the trunks of young fruit trees, being a cheap, effectual and non-poisonous insecticide, acting instantaneously on the worm or caterpillar by means of its astringency and so contracting their tissues that they cannot breathe.

ENLIST THE RISING GENERATION.—The New York Sun in a recent issue says: To-day is "Planting Day" in New Jersey, and everybody in that State is encouraged to set out trees. The school children get a holiday and brief season of respite from the birch, a fact which will not make them any less likely to take an interest in the observance in the day. "Planting Day" and the "Arbor Days," which are appointed in various States, ought to have at least the effect of teaching the generation the importance of preserving the forests, provided this generation leaves any to preserve. At anyrate, the custom of planting trees is a good one for any State to encourage in all ways, and one day in the year is not too much to set apart for the purpose. The immediate success of this movement in favor of tree-planting depends to a great extent on the interest created in the minds of the young people and children. Cultivation of a love of the beautiful in nature should be a part of the education of every child at home and school. Thoroughly enlist the co-operation of the children in this matter and the success is ensured.

THE CAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF FISH IN THE RIVER HERE.—The St. Mary's *Journal* says the reason the fish are not plentiful in the upper branches of the Thames is that the dam at Cashmere prevents it. The facts appear to be that an extensive fishery is carried on at that place for the Detroit, London, and other markets. True there is a fish-way at the dam, and matters seem all right to the Inspector whenever he presents himself, such visits being generally anticipated. But no sooner is the back of that worthy officer turned than illegal practices are recommenced. The fish are collected under an "apron" at the dam, and taken out by the barrelful. Another device is to "shingle" the river; that is throw across it a line to which a number of shingles are fastened, which, as they sway to and fro in the stream, keep the fish back by frightening them. When a multitude are thus collected in the water it is easy to haul in a barrelful at a time. All of which is very good for the Cashmereites, but bad for those who live higher up the stream and who care for fishing as a means either of food or pastime. The only way to stop the practices complained of would be to appoint a local sub-inspector on the spot, who would see the laws properly carried out.

Town Council.

The regular meeting of the above was held on Monday evening last.

Members present: His Worship the Mayor in the chair, Messrs. Seldon, Matheson, McInnes, Buchanan, Gibson, O'Connor, Nelles, Watterworth, Richardson, Horsman, Walley and Waterhouse.

Accounts were read from Ingersoll Gas Light Co., $80.26; J. Russell & Co., $18.20; A. Magill, $17.80.

Report of Jas. Murdoch, stall rent, $4.

The Railway Committee reported as follows:

They would recommend that the debenture stock and accrued interest held by this corporation against the C.V.R. be advertised for sale, and that a notice of said sale be inserted in the Toronto *Mail* and *Globe* and the Montreal *Gazette*, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for four weeks, and that the Clerk be instructed to send to each of the above mentioned papers a copy of advertisement properly prepared for insertion. Respectfully submitted.

JOS. GIBSON, Chairman.

A copy of the Public Health Act of 1884, requiring the establishment of a local board of health in town was read.

Letter from F. W. Merchant asking for free use of Town Hall on the 16th inst., for use of High School, which was on motion granted.

Petition from James Lynch and thirty one others, requesting a sidewalk for Queen street, which was referred to the Board of Works for their report thereon.

On motion it was resolved to refund the amount paid for use of Town Hall by Mechanics' Institute in February last, $10.

On motion it was resolved that Messrs. Buchanan, McInnes, Horsman, Matheson, and O'Connor, be the Court of Revision for this year, and that the Court shall be held on the 29th inst. at 7.30 p.m.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Railway Committee, and after considerable discussion rose and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The Board of Works reported as follows: We have scraped the following streets, viz., King street from Thompson's Hotel to Stewart's shop, Thames street from the Imperial Bank to the iron bridge, and Oxford street from Frezell's hotel to Liven's shop, at cost a of $66. Your Committee have engaged Mr. John Goble to take charge of the work of repairing sidewalks at $1.75 per day. He has been over the town and estimated that it will take about 37,000 feet of plank to repair the different streets where the sidewalks are now. Your Committee would recommend that the tender of G. W. Watson be accepted if the quality of lumber is satisfactory, also the tender of Wilson & Robertson for nails be accepted.

On motion it was resolved to suspend Rule 37 for the evening.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Board of Works, which was adopted.

On motion A. Magill's account, $39, was ordered to be paid.

At this stage a motion was put to adjourn, which was lost.

On motion it was resolved that Mr. Watterworth have leave to bring in a By-law appointing a Local Board of Health, which was read a first and second time in Council.

Council then moved into Committee of the Whole on By-law, and after discussion rose and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

On motion it was resolved to adjourn until Friday evening next at 8 o'clock.

New Insurance Company.

On Thursday afternoon last a meeting for the purpose of forming a Mutual Farmers Fire Insurance Co., was held in Robt, Murray's office at Embro. Alex. McCorquodale was appointed chairman and Robt. Murray Sec. Insurance to the amount of $119,600 has been subscribed. On motion it was resolved that the name of the company be the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and that the head quarters be at Embro, in the County of Oxford.

On motion Mr. Robt. Murray was appointed *ad interim* Secretary.

On motion Messrs. D. R. Ross and Capt. Gordon were appointed scrutineers.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.: Messrs. Matthew Day, of North Oxford; Philip McDonald, Chas. Kittmer, of East Nissouri; James Munro, Alex. McCorquodale, Donald Murray, of West Zorra.

On motion Messrs. Jno. Blair and E. L. Sutherland, were appointed auditors of the Company's accounts.

The meeting then adjourned. After which a Director's meeting was held for the purpose of electing officers, &c. which resulted as follows: President, Alex. McCorquodale; Vice-Pres., Philip McDonald, Sec.-Treas., Robt. Murray; Agents, D. R. Calder & Robt. Murray.

INGERSOLL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Honor Roll for April, 1884.

MR. DEACON'S ROOM.

1	Carrie Bourn	4	Bertha Deacon
2	Georgina Crawford	5	Bertha Douglas
3	John Stuart	6	Willie McDermott

MISS HUDSON'S ROOM.

1	Annie Stickwood	4	Eva Boles
2	John Barr	5	Flo Bailey
3	John Smith	6	Wesley Husband

MISS POOLE'S ROOM.

1	Lulu Menhennick	4	Mary Porteous
2	Herbert Ellis	5	Maggie Scofield
3	Ida Foster	6	Jessie Winter

MISS GRAHAM'S ROOM.

1	Aggie McLaghlin	4	Beauchamp Stiff
2	Thos. Gibson	5	Willie Size
3	Elwin Mabee	6	Edith Geddes

MISS DYKE'S ROOM.

1	Veronia Sutherland	4	Jessie Downing
2	Eva Hirst	5	Lovinia Knox
3	Lizzie Downing	6	Jennie Sutherland

MISS BAXTER'S ROOM.

1	Robert Henderson	4	Thos. Robins
2	John McDermott	5	Ethel Robins
3	Mary Robins	6	Ettie Dunn

MISS DINGMAN'S ROOM.

1	Frank Marsden	4	Katie Porteous
2	Harry Ward	5	Francis Anderson
3	Fred Little	6	Herbert Noxon

MISS CLEMENT'S ROOM.

2	Fred Ward	4	Roddie Ross
3	Willie Watson	5	Lena Conner
3	Rahl Rufus	6	Roy Ingleshy

MISS STIMSON'S ROOM.

1	Temple Blackwood	4	Delia Toull
2	Frank Dennis	5	Bella Berry
3	Elsie Munro	6	Minnie Moore

MISS MCNEILL'S ROOM.

1	Rosa Dominey	4	Mary Tinney
2	Louie Hepson	5	Frank May
3	Taddy Galliford	6	Mamie Hill

MISS BARR'S ROOM.

1	Barbara McKay	4	Gertie McDonald
2	Jessie O'Neill	5	Thos. DeWolfe
3	Percy Coyne	6	Maud Case

MISS A. DYKE'S ROOM.

1	Fannie Marriott	4	Bertha Cronk
2	Eddie Ward	5	Annie Bowman
3	Willie Campbell	6	Ernest Jenkinson

Literary Notes.

A series of especially valuable articles on educational sujects will begin in the June CENTURY with a discussion by President Eliot, of Harvard, of "What is a Liberal Education?" The July number of THE CENTURY will have an exhaustive paper by ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, on the much-mooted subject of "Honorary Degrees." Other articles will follow these on the study of Greek, on Co-education, and on "The Collegiate Study of Women." This last paper is by Mr. Arthur Gilman, of Cambridge, the manager of the Harvard Annex of women.

Washington Gladden will contribute an article to the June CENTURY on the "Use and Abuse of Parties." Dr. Gladden holds that parties are necessary to all constitutional governments being based on the progressive and conservative tendencies of human nature. While claiming that the "dearth of principles and the strife for patronage are characteristic facts of our recent political life," he comes to the conclusion that—at least outside the cities—more of good can be accomplished by joining one party or another, working earnestly for its success, and bolting bad nominations.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 26th and May 3rd contains Anthony Trollope, *Westminster*; Christopher North, *National Review*; Machiavelli, *Fortnight*; King John of Abyssinia, *Nineteenth Century*; An Ancient Manuscript, *Contemporary*; A Pilgrimage to Selborne, *Longmans*; Temples and Worshippers in Japan, and Preachers and Worshippers of the Past, *Temple Bar*; The Wells of the *St. James Gazette*; Indians of Guiana, *Athenæum*; The Italian in Life and on the Stage, *All the Year Round*; With instalments of "Beauty and the Beast" "The Baby's Grandmother," and "A Renegade," and poetry.

West Zorra.

Examination report for month of April, of S. S. No. 1, West Zorra. Names of those who obtained over 50 per cent. of work. 4th class—Lila Elliott, 67 per cent.; Robt. Walker, 64; Violetta Harris 58. Sr. 3rd—Maggie Walker, 80; Fred Thornton, 68; Maud Walker, 50. Jr. 3rd—John Tomlinson, 66. 2nd.—Willie Dodge, 75; Stella Walker, 64; Lizzie Sutherland, 54. PHILA E. CODY, teacher.

CHEAP excursion to Detroit by Canadian Pacific R. R., on 14th inst.—Fare two dollars and return. Good the following day.

FOR Coughs and Colds, use Allen's Lung Balsam. Relief is warranted or money refunded. See adv.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER V.

In our last paper we wrote of the morality and precepts of the Bible; let us here say that those inherent powers tend to the noblest object. What is that object? Answer —To make men happy and useful, "wise unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ." A saved man ought always, but *sometimes must*, be a happy and useful man. What scheme outside of the Divine purpose can accomplish this, and in fact, what aim that ever originated in the mind of any philosopher was ever so fully met? From the time of Thales, 590 years before Christ, to the days of Cicero, which were about 60 years before Christ, there were numberless aims and efforts to make mankind better by codes of morals intended to regenerate the word. But what of them? Where are they? Those systems, like their founders, have crumbled with age and fallen by the hand of time. The wisest sayings of Socrates of Greece, and of Confucius of China, could not produce a beginning in comparison with the noble aim of the Bible of God. What multitudes have been freed from the bondage of sin and made wise unto salvation, who before were ignorant of such a thing as the power and comfort of Divine grace, and multitudes yet unborn shall still increase the witnesses in fulfilment of the noble aim of Bible truth. The object of a Divine revelation necessarily associated with the gift of the Saviour of men, is the only efficient panacea for the world's woe, and the main spring of that happiness which alone is real and abiding. Permanent happiness cannot come from any other source. Many, very many, have tried other sources, but have signally failed. The monarch, the hero, the statesman, the orator, the poet, the wit and humorist, the artist, the man of fashion and of wealth, have all tried to find happiness without obedience to Bible precept, but all have failed. Take a few leading examples: Frederick the Great, of Prussia, the founder of that nation's prestige, and power above every other Prussian ancestor, almost always in the field of conflict, yet continually carrying in his pocket a viol of poison to take his own life, should he be taken a prisoner by an enemy. He drew nigh to the future, ripe with age and as miserable as could be. The good old Dr. Zimmerman pays him a kind visit to tell him of a speedy dissolution. "Thank you Dr." said he, "but when you do not see me, remember what a miserable man you saw when you beheld the last hours of Frederick the Great." Napoleon Bonaparte found no satisfaction that was lasting from the victories of Austerlity, or Jena, and we are sure the result of Waterloo, which made him a royal prisoner for life, brought him no happiness. These are his own words spoken at St. Helena, and the reader may find them in La Casa's Journal: "I am now a prisoner, having no satisfaction from all my conquests, having no satisfaction from the priests who incensed me into the belief that their reign is not of this world, and yet they lay hands on everything they can get, having no satisfaction from the Pope who is the head of that religion from heaven, while he thinks most of this world, etc." The fallen Napoleon continued his comments, after reading from the first chapter of Mathew, continued as far as Christ's sermon on the mount, "the expressed himself struck with the highest admiration at the purity, the sublimity and the beautiful morality the New Testament contained." William Pitt the younger, who by great brilliancy of genius and powers of oratory, became Prime Minister of England at 24 years of age; at the early age of 47 he died, seemingly with broken heartedness, exclaiming, "I fear I have neglected too much in life to rise to make it available on a death bed." George Brummell, of English history, at the age of 21 succeeded to property valued at thirty thousand pounds sterling. The tailors of the English Metropolis soon learned to regulate the fashions of the day by his decision and taste. In fact, just what Watt was to the scientific world, Brummell was to the fashionable world. One invented the steam engine, the other invented starched neckcloths. Brummell declared advisedly, and soberly, that a young man *ought* to make eight hundred pounds ($4,000) do for clothes in one year! This was his idea of happiness. But was he happy? Nay. Let your eye, gentle reader, turn from this gentleman in St. James' Street, in London, Eng., across the Channel many years after. He is that old man with rags and tottering steps walking so feebly along the streets, surrounded by children who jeer and mock him as he goes? Who? Geo. Brummell the man of fashion seeking happiness, until then, but never finding it, "the mighty one fallen." Fallen from his high estate, his life larrely a waste of precious opportunities. Ah! with what noble dignity the Bible refers to such a case by saying, "Use this world not as abusing it, for the fashion of this world passeth away." Here is one more example: William Beckford of the last century was a resident of the West of England. At ten years of age his father died, leaving to his son, property in the West Indies amounting to $500,000 per year. During his minority he was placed under guardianship, and so carefully had his guardians watched over his estate, that at 21 years of age young Beckford was worth in hard cash *one million pounds sterling*. He resolved to find happiness in worldly pleasure. The kitchen in which his dinner was prepared is thus described by his biographer: "A stream of water flowed through it, from which were formed reservoirs containing every kind of river fish; on one side were heaped up loads of game and venison; on the other vegetables and fruit in endless abundance and variety; beyond a long line of stoves extended a row of ovens, and close to them hillocks of finest flour, rocks of sugar, jars of the purest oil, and pastry in various abundance, etc. This circumstance must strikingly remind the reader of another circumstance of which is said, "There was a certain rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day," etc. This wonderful manner of living did not satisfy Beckford. He then lived a life of ease on his father's mansion, which, by the way, had cost two hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds sterling to build, and ordering it to be pulled to the ground, he built on its foundation the then wonder of the West of England, Fonthill Abbey." A wall nearly 20 miles in circumference surrounded this mansion where Beckford dwelt in stately grandeur. Majesty itself was desirous of visiting this wonderful domain, but was denied admittance. But the time came when a great depreciation of his foreign property took place, when the famous mansion with its costly furniture, with gold and silver vases, were scattered by the hammer of an auctioneer. All this did not because it could not produce happiness. On the other hand, dark may be the cottage, scanty the meal, broken the vessels and tattered may be the garments of the poor, yet if they love and obey the truths of the Bible underneath the roughest exterior, there flows the royal blood of a son of God and an heir of heaven.

Mount Elgin.

Madame Huntley has secured license and is opened out in full blast once more.

Elisha McConnel has been lying seriously ill for some weeks, and we regret to learn his physician has given up all hopes of his recovery.

We extend the hand of friendship to Andrew Beath of Beachville, who has accepted the position made vacant by the departure of Mr. Maxwell.

Our genial friend J. Miller, senior member of the firm of J. & R. Miller, was home from the Welland Canal last week. He expects to complete their contract there in about four weeks.

Mr. Patrick Duffey died suddenly last Saturday morning after only a few days illness. He was one of the pioneers of this section and will be greatly missed by his numerous friends and neighbours.

The services of the Rev. Willet, of Toronto, has been secured by the Baptist denomination of this place and Salford. The reverend gentleman comes highly recommended and undoubtedly will be acceptably received.

Our butcher, Wm. O'Connor, drives too fractious a horse for his own good. It ran away twice last week, destroying his buggy the first time, and scattering his meat and waggon along the high way the second. Less speed more haste William.

Rev. J. T. Davis, of the M. E. Church, entered on his duties as pastor of this circuit last Sabbath. We were pleased to see that the choir had reorganized and were in their seats to assist in the services. Good singing adds materialy to the effect of the sermon.

Wm. Bolton while trying to throw off a belt with his foot, got caught, but fortunately was thrown clear of the pulley the first revolution, thereby escaping serious injury. As it was he was knocked senseless and his foot and ankle severely injured, which will lay him up for a week or two.

We have to regret the departure of our esteemed friend John Maxwell, clerk and operator for J. & R. Miller. His health failing, his physician advised trying Kansas and Colorado air, in hopes it might do for him what medical skill failed in doing. He left last week for Kansas City thence to Denver. That he may recover his usual health and vigor is the wish of his many friends in this locality.

Mt. Elgin Oddfellows held their anniversary services Sabbath afternoon, and although the weather was decidedly against travelling there was a fair congregation, and amongst the brethren we noticed a goodly number from Norwich and Salford (among the latter being our old friend Roy.) The Rev. J. Ferguson preached a very practical sermon and one that was appreciated by all present.

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

ANN M'CABE.

The Adjourned Inquest.

The adjourned inquest in the matter of Ann McCabe, of London South, was held on Monday night. Mr. Chas. Hutchinson represented the Crown, and Mr. Moorehead, of Mr. E. Meredith's office, the prisoner Geo. McCabe.

Mr. B. C. McCann testified to drawing up wills respectively for Geo. and Ann McCabe.

Peter Gordon, a hostler, testified to Mrs. McCabe being always active and cheerful, and fully competent to attend to the duties of the hotel and house; on the night in question he was awakened by McCabe, who told him to go for Mrs. McMillan, as Mrs. McCabe was very bad; Mrs. McCabe was shaking and quivering, and she told Mr. McMillan to hold her tight; while the spasms were on her, she appeared as if she were in the agony of death; "I think there were three or four spasms; I helped to keep her arms down; her face had a blueish look; she died in one of the fits; I was present when she died; when McCabe first called me he didn't tell me to go for a doctor; I didn't offer to go for a doctor; McCabe never said anything to me about Mrs. McCabe threatening to drown herself; he never told me to fill up an old well or tank with earth, so as to prevent Mrs. McCabe from drowning herself; McCabe never told me that his wife and tried to poison himself; I had no idea she would take her life, on the contrary, she had quite a cheerful disposition; I did not see her drinking anything after supper."

To Mr. Moorehouse—McCabe never quarreled with Mrs. McCabe; he was a good-humored man, but she seemed to be quarreling with him; Mrs. McCabe said herself that McCabe was a good natured man, that she couldn't make him angry.

To Mr. Hutchinson—Never heard of any strychnine in the house; never heard of Mrs. McCabe having poisoned any cats or dogs.

To Mr. Meredith—I think McCabe told me his wife would go crazy unless she stopped drinking.

Detective Schram—McCabe said when arrested, he was as innocent as I was; after the funeral I had a chance to speak with him for a short time; McCabe asked me what the doctors thought; I answered I didn't know; he said, "Well, if she was poisoned she must have poisoned herself." I said, "What makes you think she poisoned herself?" He said, "She threatened to take her life on three or four occasions."

He said once she had attempted to take her life by drowning; I asked him how she had tried to drown herself, and he replied that he had found her in the cellar attempting to pull off the boards and get into the well, and that he went up and fetched her away and brought her upstairs, and that he had ordered his man to pump out the water and fill up the well; then he said when she found she couldn't drown herself that she had threatened to take her life by poison; I asked him what he found in the house, and he said yes, and I asked him how he knew she had poison in the house; he said because she had poisoned three cats and a dog; Jarvis was present at pretty near all the conversation, and I think either Jarvis or McCabe told me where he got the poison, and he said her former husband had got it from Drs. Fraser and Stevenson, and he said poor Stevenson was dead now; he said he thought he could show me where one of the bodies of the cats had been thrown.

Coroner Smith then adjourned the inquest till Monday evening next.

West Oxford.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult, Mr. Wm. Rivers's house, on the 5th con. of West Oxford, was discovered to be in flames, and owing to the high wind which prevailed at the time was burned to the ground. Excepting some articles of household furniture everything was lost. The wind blew from the opposite direction Mr. Rivers states that it would have been impossible to have saved the barns and stables. Great credit is due to Mrs. Rivers for her presence of mind, and also to the neighbours for saving what they did. The loss is about fifteen hundred dollars, partly covered by insurance.

Salford.

A number of our citizens attended the Oddfellows anniversary at Mt. Elgin on Sunday.

"Daniel's Band," organized by Rev. Mr. Hunt, held their meeting here on Sunday in the Methodist Church.

Mr. Thomas Newton is building a commodious barn on the 1st con.

Mr. Robt Mitchell has lost three valuable cows this spring.

We understand the Ingersoll and Pt. Burwell gravel road is to be gravelled and repaired from Mt. Elgin to Ingersoll during this year.

Avon.

Rev. Mr. Grillin moves to Springfield this week.

The farmers generally are through with their seeding. The rain on Sunday is making things grow finely.

Fred Row received first prize on his imported stallion at Aylmer, and diploma for having the best horse on the ground. The horse is a fine one, and considered by good horsemen the best in this locality.

W. H. Johnson came near having a runaway last week, while coming from Ingersoll. About a mile west of Ingersoll, on the Hamilton road, the hind axle of his waggon broke, frightening the horses and throwing Mr. Johnson out on the road, bruising him considerably but not seriously. His mother was with him when the accident occurred and jumped out, which gave her a severe shaking up.

County and Vicinity.

The population of Woodstock has increased 100 during the past year.

The football match at Woodstock Saturday between the home team and St. Thomas Collegiate Institute Club was won by Woodstock easily.

C. L. Zehr, the East Zorra cattle dealer, has succeeded in effecting a settlement with his numerous creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, to be paid within a short time.

We hear from Innerkip that there have been a number of cases of black diptheria in that neighborhood. This is the most malignant type of this dreaded disease, In addition to the fact that it usually proves fatal in a very brief space of time, it is very contagious. It has already carried off a number of youthful victims.

Canadian vs. American Justice.

Detroit Free Press.

Short shrift was given Phipps, the wife murderer, across the river. Canadian justice, in less than two days, tried, convicted and sentenced him to death. If physician has given up all hopes of his recovery.

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The services of the Rev.

FARM AND DAIRY.

Value of a Pure-bred Bull.

Will it pay a farmer to keep a pure-bred stock? asks a stock man in the *Rural New-Yorker*. The reply to this depends upon a very simple question, viz., are pure-bred animals better than good grades and are not high and well-bred grades quite as productive as pure-bred ones, figuring from a strict money point of view? A pure-bred cow is too costly to be kept merely for the sake of her milk and butter. A pure-bred bull is worth more than any cow in the ratio of his increase of stock. And it is a well-known fact that a very large proportion of the grade cows that have been sired by good pure-bred bulls are equally valuable for a dairyman, and the grade Shorthorn and other steers are as good beeves as the pure-bred animals. This is a matter of experience. Then, what can a few associated farmers afford to pay for an excellent thorough-bred bull for the improvement of their herds? This is bringing the question down to a practical business point.

A good Shorthorn or Devon bull will sire fifty calves a year for ten years. A common scrub steer four years old will make 1,000 pounds, live weight, worth three cents a pound, or $30. A half-bred Shorthorn or Devon grade steer, three years old, will make 1,400 pounds or $70. It costs something less for one year's less feeding and herding, say $5. The difference in value, then, is $45; and multiplying the annual produce of 50 by $45 we get $2,240 as the yearly gain, or $22,500 in ten years. If the stockman is satisfied with 50 per cent. on his investment, he can afford to give exactly $3,750 for a bull. The sum produces $1,875 every year, or $18,750 in ten years, and this, with the price of the bull, makes the total sum mentioned. The owner can very well afford to bury the profitable animal at the end of his term and put a marble monument over him, or stuff his hide and mount it in a glass case and sacrifice the actual value of his carcass.

This is no fancy figuring; on the contrary, we have given the scrub more weight, as a four-year old, than he is entitled to, for few of them will draw over 900, and we have also allowed him the same market price as the grade, and he is not entitled to this by one-half or three-quarters of a cent; there is a greater difference even than this in our stock pen prices here at this time.

The Rearing of Calves.

There is no question that the rearing of calves requires more skill and attention than at any after period of the life of the animal. To make good oxen or cows, they must be more liberally dealt with than was customary in bygone times. It is a notable fact that there is a far greater mortality among calves in the early weeks and months of their life than afterwards. Of course the natural food of the young animal is milk, and the earliest milk of the dam is the first which is served up as being required by the calf, owing to the purgative character of that liquid. This is the uniform practice where the plan of hand-feeding from the pail is followed. When the calf is fed by suckling the mother, which is the natural process, it receives the first milk of the dam as a legitmate consequence; but that does not generally comport with the usual arrangements of the English farm, and perhaps nine-tenths of the breeders and rearers of cattle feed their calves by the pail.

The diseases to which calves are liable are various, and diarrhœa is but too common a complaint. A change of diet does good in these attacks, with a dose of half an allowance of food and a greater amount of warmth. It is due to the food and feeding, and seldom troubles the calf that suckles the dam. Dyspepsia in calves is not uncommon, and the symptoms are various—loss of appetite, hide-bound, and pain and pressure at the right of the belly, are all indications of the complaint; but, unless the stomach is diseased, it is devoid of danger. The hoove is pretty common and not frequently fatal. Typhoid fever is a form of attack to which calves are subject, and often an unaccountable mortality appears among calves rather diversified in character, which bears more or less of the foregoing symptoms.

Calf-rearing is the most important part of stock-farming, and may be pronounced the chief spoke in the wheel of the pastoral and arable farmer. February and March are the most advantageous months of the year for rearing calves. They are ready for taking a bite of grass when May and June come, and when the weather is warm. They stand the colds of the ensuing winter better than summer calves, especially in cases where good housing cannot be commanded. It is plain, too, that cows timed to calve in spring are in full milk when the grass is at its best. By these arrangements the object of breeding, which is to secure the largest returns in the shortest time from the consumption of a given amount of food, is most likely to be attained. Some farmers prefer purchasing their summer and winter stock, but taking one year with another, those who rear their cattle follow a more certain plan, and their stock are not so liable to be caught with infectious diseases. There is another consideration of some weight, namely, that store stock have been selling for some time at a higher proportionate value than fat animals.

Breeders on good farms put their heifers to the bull at about 15 or 16 months old, and thus they drop their first calf when two years old; but in ill-circumstanced districts as to climate and soil it is the practice to let them stand till a more advanced age. In most parts of Wales and in the dairy districts of the West of Scotland, the young stock intended for the dairy are sparingly fed, and to bring them in as breeders at the early age mentioned would impair their growth and value materially. The dam at two years would rear her own calf; but a three-year-old cow would do something more. —*Breeders Journal for April.*

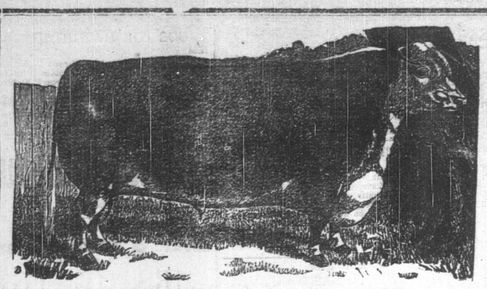
The fattening qualities of corn as compared with oats, is shown by the greater amount of oil it contains, being nearly double that of oats. Thetefore, if used as food for working horses, it should be given in these proportions. Equal quantities of corn and oats should not be ground together. Such a thing is dangerous. Oats should be given whole, unless necessary to bruise them for a special reason. Corn ground with the cob adds to its bulk, and does away with some objections to its use. Hay fed with the grain, helps the digestion of the latter, We should prefer not to moisten the grain—particularly if the animal is a greedy feeder. Bran mashes should be given at least once a week in place of grain, or better still, carrots twice a week.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

NINE PHYSICIANS OUTDONE.

Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she has suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hopes of ever recovering. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal card and satisfy yourselves. Call at Gayfer's drug store and get a Free Trial Bottle. 98t.

Never walk fifteen miles before breakfast.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased condition of the skin. 95t



Hereford Bull "Success," owned by T. L. Miller Co., Beecher, Ill., by "Banquo" 4, 3667, out of "Dolly Varden" 5.

We present our readers with a cut of the Hereford Bull "Success." He was imported from England by T. L. Miller in 1873, and has been in service in their herd from that time to the present, and is now as vigorous as at two years old. He has been a noted show bull, from a yearling down to 1879, and is yet a very fine specimen of the breed. We present this cut to our readers because the Hereford breed of cattle have become so popular in the States as well as in Canada. They seem, at the present time, to have the lead of all other beef breeds, considered in the prices they bring and their general adoption throughout the country.

The Herefords first became noted in 1775 and took a very leading position among the beef breeds of England from that time on. At the inauguration of the first fat stock show in London under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, a Hereford took the champion prize for best beast in the show, and it is said that they continued to hold that position for twenty years. They had taken as many premiums before that society as all other beef breeds combined up to 1851, and have always commanded a leading position in the London market for their quality of meat, and do to this day.

The reported sales in England during the month of March show a very large advance in prices there, both for exportation to America and for the formation of new herds in England. Several Canadian buyers are now in England buying the foundation beasts for herds in Ontario. These will be noticed in due time. The Wyoming Hereford Association brought over some 250 head in February which are now in Baltimore, Maryland, and will be released from quarantine early this month. This Association have now a herd of nearly 500 near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

We trust that our Canadian stock breeders may find all the satisfaction that they expect from the importations now being made or to be made shortly.

Swollen Tongue in a Cow.

Inflammation of the tongue is a very troublesome disorder. It causes swelling of the organ and difficulty of eating. It may be due to one of several causes, such as injury by thorns in the hay or sharp decayed teeth or by poisoning by absorption of matter from the decayed teeth or diseased jaw. It has also been found to occur from a special blood-poison which may be communicated from one animal to another by infection from the saliva of a diseased animal. The treatment is to give a dose of epsom salts, 16 to 24 ounces, in some linseed tea. Follow this by one ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda daily. Wash the mouth frequently with a solution of borax or vinegar and water, with honey added. Poultice under the jaw every day, with linseed meal. The feed should be chiefly liquid, as oat-meal and linseed well boiled, the rest soft, as bran mash. The hyposulphite may be given in the drink. It would be well that the other cows should be kept from contagion by isolating the sick one and using a special pail for feeding her. If the skin of the tongue sloughs off in places, these raw parts should be washed with a solution of one dram of permanganate of potash in a pint of water.

Notes.

The Japanese farmer cultivates all crops with a large chisel.

Vermont shotes have wintered well on ensilage with some grain in their rations.

Unless sheep are kept in a uniformly thrifty condition "jointed wool" is the result.

The average farm hands in England do not receive more than $3.50 per week, with cottage and small garden free.

Merino sheep, 205 in all, from Vermont and Michigan, recently destroyed by the Australian Government at Sydney, were valued at $10, 000. They were suffering from scab.

There are 11,169,700 horses in United States, also 13,501,000 milch cows, 29,046,000 oxen and other cattle, 50,626,000 sheep and 44,200-800 swine.

There is surely nowhere in this country this season any excuse for using small, scabby or otherwise imperfect potatoes for seed. It is safer even in years of scarcity to plant only smooth, ripe and well-shaped potatoes. The plant is in the nature of a cutting, and the product of tubers is strongly influenced by the character of the potatoes from which the eyes are taken.

Says B. G. Buell: "Sheep clover and plaster have done much to make Michigan celebrated as a wheat growing State. However, in those counties where the greatest number of sheep are kept, there is the greatest average production of wheat per acre. By a persistent course of seeding to clover and pasturage by sheep, I think the land is inproved faster than by the rest and nonstock system; and besides, there is a profit all the time accumulating from the sheep, an advantage the others do not have.

The old rule was that a heifer with her first calf could be reckoned half a cow. They will generally be better than this if well fed and cared for. If the family from which the heifer springs has been a good milking strain, they can usually be bought of native breeds for much less than they are worth. They will more than pay their way, and yearly increase in value until they are six years old, when they are in their prime.

Much that we read in agricultural papers about the advantage of old pastures comes to us from England, where they have successfully practised the plan of keeping land unplowed for nearly or quite 100 years. In this country, except on river bottoms annually overflowed, we have little or no old grass land. Somehow, when the grass is at its best, or at least as soon as it begins to fall, the average farmer bethinks himself how valuable the sod would be to plow under for manure.

A row of fine trees along the road-side forms an attraction to any farm; but it is not always desirable in every view. If the trees are close to the side of a field their roots will exhaust the soil for a rod or more inside the fence, and this to farmers who pride themselves on having crops even over the whole field makes the trees almost as much of a nuisance as they would be if not beautiful. It is the water that these trees take up that makes the crops poor under them, so that even heavy manuring does not entirely remove the difficulty.

That sheep will improve the fertility of your soil may be very easily demonstrated by yarding them a few nights in Spring or Summer on the thin and poorer spots, or on knolls that may be found in most of your pastures, those places where the grass grows weakly and where sorrel grows. Sow clover, timothy or blue-grass thickly, and then by a light portable fence confine your flock of sheep for a few nights on these places, and you will soon realize that by a little attention, and not very much labor, your soil will be improved in fertility, and and that your sheep, with a liberal use of clover and grass-seed and plaster, may be made the best and the cheapest fertilizing agents you can employ, particularly on fields most remote from your barns.

On level lands it is best to spread manure in the fields as fast as made in late Fall and during the Winter.

Prof. Brown of the Ontario model farm says: "An average cow for dairy purposes should give twenty pounds of milk per day during 200 days every year; eight pounds of cream from every 100 pounds of milk; forty five pounds of butter from every 100 pounds of cream; and fully ten pounds of cheese from every 100 pounds of milk."

The vegetable matter in all muck has a certain value on sandy or gravelly soils which need more humus to enable them to retain fertility. The farmer who owns a muck bed near a sandy knoll, as many do, can hardly mistake in trying the effect of the muck as a top dressing. Whether it will prove valuable for soil not naturally deficient in vegetable matter, depends on the character and composition of the muck. Some kinds of muck abound in mineral elements, and these are everywhere valuable.

It is very rare in farming that any single experiment can be regarded as conclusive. This is especially true of the cultivation and manuring of crops. Difference in seasons will make one manure more helpful during one season, While something else proves better the next. In the same year there may be wider variations in the fertility of portions of the same field than the experimenter suspects. It requires several years of careful study of a farm, and repeated experiments, to make results all certain.

Inside the poultry house no outside fittings should be permaneut fixtures. —Plenty of dry dust should be supplied, in which the birds may clean themselves. —Amateurs should commence with small flocks.—Meat is an important feed once or twice a week, and often times prevents feather eating.—Poultry yards should be long and narrow so as to facilitate plowing and cultivating at times.—Left to her own pleasure a hen eats a little of everything, hence in a yard a variety of food should be supplied.—Scalded hay, the greener cut the better, chopped fine is an excellent feed in Winter. So also is ensilage.—A successful poultry raiser feeds his nine fowls as follows: In the morning one pint of corn meal and one quart of shorts, seasoned and scalded. In the afternoon one quart of barley.

TROUBLE WITH CALVES.—There has been a good deal of trouble hard to account for in various darts of the country —a sort of epidemic, epizootic rather, of scours. The cows are affected. and so are the calves. The former stand it fairly, but the calves die—some of them. It is probablp on account of the cosmic dust, or the volcanic ashes of Java, or something of that sort. Nobody needs to search for its cause in his own barnyard, unless he does not take much stock in such things. Cows drink manure-water for the salt in it. Will regular salting stop the scours? It will stop their drinking that kind of water, in our experience. "Spring poor" half-nourished cows are very liable to scours, lice, hide-bound and other maladies, besides hollow-horn and wolf-in-the-tail, which are purely imaginary, although half the cows die of one or the other. The milk of a half-nourished cow will either constipate or scour a calf, and often both, but not at the same time. The milk of a cow giving very rich milk will often give the scour to her own calf, if the calf suck. The same milk skimmed, or half skimmed, may suit it very well. A calf early taught to drink is easily managed as to its diet. A little boiled milk thickened with fine wheaten flour added to the ration once a day will usually check the tendency to looseness. Calves should early learn to eat wheat bran, but it should never be given raw—always scalded or cooked, and in their drink. Ginger is a stiumlant to which cows rarely object, and a heaping tablespoonful in a bran mash will tone up a cow's appetite remarkably, and the tendency is to check scouring. Teaspoonful doses are good for weakly calves whose food does not digest well. Finely powdered charcoal is also excellent as an occasional corrective.

☞ A thing of beauty. The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10c. at druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Cremation is one of the burning questions of the age.

CRUELLY MURDERED.

In the Province of Ontario every year thousands are being slowly murdered by taking insuitable, untried nostrums for such complaints as Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Troubles, etc., who might easily regain lost strength and energy by using McGregor's Speedy Cure. To convince Diem that such is the case we will give them a free trial bottle at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store. Price 50c. and $1. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

"I claim that I have the floor," now yells the carpet man.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the deceased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 98t.

It is hard to run a newspaper unless it can stand alone.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

A bent pin on a chair is an indication of an early spring.

TEMPERANCE.

What Alcohol Does.

At one time it was thought that alcohol helped men to perform feats of physical strength: to-day this fallacy has been completely disposed of. Ask our professional athletes what they do when they prepare for some coming contest, and when they are wishing to bring up the body to its utmost physical strength, and they will tell you they carefully exclude alcohol from their diet, and drink chiefly, if not altogether, water or milk. When Tom Sayers prepared for all of his celebrated fights—fond as he was of liquor—and at last it killed him—he carefully abstained. "When I go in for business," said he, "water, and water only, is my drink." Ask Hanlan what he thinks about alcohol when training for a boat race. And at the present moment, Weston the celebrated English pedestrian, is walking all over the United Kingdom, performing many miles a day of hard walking, and in the evening delivering a temperance lecture. Again, as a medicine, its benefit is now very much questioned. Dr. Gardiner, of Glasgow, after very careful experiments, has proved that, instead of helping in the case of fevers, it is a dangerous and even fatal fluid. When he first watched its effects upon his patients, he found that 36 out of every 100 died—he gradually reduced the doses, and the percentage of deaths, decreased in proportion to the doses, until, at last, he decided to give up its use altogether; and now only 8 or 9 per cent, instead of 36, of his patients die. And thanks to the splendid discoveries of other eminent men of science, the medical faculty are reconsidering their practice, and are using this drug very differently from former days. Further, it is found to be a fruitful cause of disease. Twenty years ago, excepting delirium tremens, what is called "gin drinkers' liver," was considered to be about the only disease caused by alcohol; but now, it has been discovered, that not only this disease, but a number of others, are the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol. Notably, liver disease, paralysis, dyspepsia, heart disease and premature old age; and some eminent physicians do not hesitate to declare that 70 per cent. of all the diseases of Great Britian and Ireland springs from the use of alcoholic beverages. Again, it has been proved that heredity of disease results from its use. Dr. Mason has shown that inebriety in parents is a fruitful source of insanity in children —and out of 116 patients at one time under his charge in the insane asylum 92 were offspring of drunken parents. Is not this a fearful fact, and one pregnant with dire results to the future of our race? Another fallacy that has been disproved is that alcohol keeps out the cold. It is perfectly true that after a dose of alcohol the pulsations of the heart will rapidly increase but in a short time the reaction sets in and the heart beats much feebler than before the dose of alcohol was taken.—*Stephen Caldecott.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Fruit stains can be removed by freezing.

Twenty buttons is the correct length for gloves for full evening dress.

English girls are wearing patent leather shoes, with uppers made of pale yellow kid.

Mildus may be removed by dipping the stained parts into butter milk, and putting them into the sun.

If a little salad oil is mixed with mustard for the table it is greatly improved.

Moth infested articles should be saturated in naptha or benzine. It injures nothing, and kills the destroyer.

It sooths and cools a feverish patient to bathe him with warm water in which a little salaratus has been dissolved.

A good Fever Drink.—Put a large spoonful of black currant jelly into a tumbler, and fill it up with boiling water. When cold, it is ready to drink.

To take the grease out of velvet, pour a little turpentine over the spot, then rub briskly with a piece of dry flannel.

All kinds of glass can be cleaned with tea leaves after they have been used. They take off the dull look, and leave the glass clean and clear.

To restore gilding to picture frames, &c., remove the dust with a soft brush, then wash the gilding in warm water, in which an onion has been boiled; dry quickly with soft rags.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the end of each in old newspaper. This will prove a complete silencer.

Calisthenic exercises are calculated to cure deformities ot the figure, especially of the chest, to invigorate the system, and conduce to elegant deportment and symmetry of form.

The best way of removing the stain of ice cream from a pale-blue silk dress is to saturate it with perfectly pure cold water, and to rub the edges of the mark made by the water with flannel, so that it does not leave a stain.

One of the commonest mistakes made by parents is to ignore the fact that their children are growing up. They remain simply boys and girls to their fathers and mothers, while everybody else see plainly that they are already menaced by the dangers which beset the early maturity of life.

Three Minutes Pudding.—Take one tablespoonful of flour and of sugar, a tablespoonful of baking powder, and one egg. Place the mixture in a small long dripping tin, and bake lightly. When removed from the tin spread either stewed apples or preserved fruit over it, and roll it up like a bolster. It is described as a "three minutes' pudding."

Mince Collops.—Take a pound of good juicy beef, mince the whole very finely, as if for sausages. Brown a piece of butter in a stewpan, then put in the collops. Stir them well, adding a little flour, a little hot water or gravy, and season with a little pepper and salt. An onion may be chopped and put in along with the meat. Slowly simmer for an hour.

Veal Steaks.—Remove all the bits of skin and tallow, take out bone, and treat thoroughly with a beefsteak pounder. When you have sprinkled salt and pepper over them, cut into pieces the size of a large oyster; dip in beaten egg, then in bread or cracker crumbs; fry in lard and butter. After taking out the veal make a gravy of milk, and thicken with flour.

How to Make Potted Meat.—Get two pounds of hough (the middle cut is the best, as there is most meat on it) and two ox feet; wash the feet clean, and boil all together in two quarts of water until the meat quite leaves the bones, then take it out and separate the bone from the meat; cut the meat small, put it back in the pot, pepper and salt to taste, boil slowly for half an hour, then dish.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

The scions of the times—babies.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer.

Unexplored Cities

The English are beginning in vague way to realize the magnitude of India, and to comprehend that it contains some fifty millions more people than all Europe west of the Vistula. Few, however, are quite aware of the number of its cities, or believe that it includes sixty-two with more than 50,000 people, and twenty-two with more than 100,000 namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Benares, Delhi, Patna, Agra, Bangalore, Umritsur, Cawnpore, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Jeypore, Rangoon, Poona, Allahabad, Bareilly, Surat, Howre and Baroda. We give them in order of population, but, properly speaking in the English way of counting, Howra, the Southwark of Calcutta, should be included in the capital which with it contains above 866,000 souls, and is the greatest, as it is by far the wealthiest, city in the empire. Below the limit of 50-000 the towns became much more numerous, and there are hundreds with populations above 20,000. The majority of the latter are quite unknown to Europeans, an active magistrate or two expceted; and, so far as we are aware there is no book in English which gives the slightest account of their organization, or of the life and people in them. Yet many of them have histories of two thousand years, and in all flourish families which think themselves noble, and have long pedigrees and stirring tales to narrate. We hear every now and then much of Indian princes who in India are hardly mentioned, and of "educated natives," a scarcely perceptible class, but of the true "British India" as little is known at home as of the eastern provinces of Peru.—*London Spectator.*

Health Hints.

Never snore.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

Never wear eye-glasses to improve your personal appearance.

National Pills are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use. 95t.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person. But few care to try its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

Never begin a dinner with pie.

The proper channel for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When this outlet is obstructed it may be disencumbered with Northrop & Lyman's Vegitable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

Never sleep in your overshoes.

Mrs. Barnhardt, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satifaciton she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. There are base imitations of this medicine for sale, see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Never sleep on a floor in winter.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

Never ride a thin horse bareback.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

Never carry a barrel of potatoes on your head.

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 95t.

Never put your feet in the fire to warm them.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convlsions, are some of effects of worms in children; destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t.

Never swallow your food before you eat it.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning is the only cure for Toothache, Headache, Earache and Neuralgia. It does not take a day or an hour to do it, but in less than a minute all pain is gone. Thousands have tested its merits within the last year. Fluid Lightning is also a positive cure for Rheumatism. The worst possible cases have been permanently cured in one week. Price 25 cents at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

Never jump out of a window for a short cut.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

Never sleep with your feet higher than your head.

ANOTHER'S GRIEF.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home, are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whopping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest. use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts, Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Never drink more than you can carry comfortably.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

There are two periods in the life of every female when the system undergoes great changes. First, the change from childhood to womanhood; next, that of womanhood to old age. These are the critical changes of life, and the system should be nourished and regulated by that matchless tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. It is invaluable in all diseases peculiar to females. 99i

Never give a tramp your summer clothing in the winter.

THE EFFECTS OF WHISKEY

The effects of whiskey are always evil, and those who feed upon alcoholic stimulants, vainly endeavoring to cure coughs and consumption, but nurse a viper. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a remedy that is always reliable for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, and never does harm to any one. 99i

Never go to sleep at night with all the windows open.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS

There are many frauds perpetrated in medicine, and many advertised remedies worse than useless. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It remains as ever the best internal and external medicine for all pain, soreness and injuries with which human flesh is afflicted. 99i

Never strain your eyes looking for fault in your neighbor.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by D. Secord. 76y.

Never sit by a red-hot stove with a seal-skin cap and ulster on.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Scrofula is so called from the Latin *scrofa*, a pig, from the supposition that the disease came from eating swine's flesh. It is often inherited from parents, and leeds to abscesses, ulcerous sores, debility, king's evil, and consumption. The case of the Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, who suffered 23 years from scrofulous abscesses, is one of the most remarkable on record. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after the best medical skill had failed. 99i

Never thrust your knife more than half-way down your throat.

Never break the ice to take a bath during the winter months.

TO THE LADIES.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of pimples on the face or Bough Skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate, and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25 cents per box at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's drug store.

Never kick an infuriated bull-dog when you have slippers on.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

Never jump out of bed before you hear the first bell.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panaca. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally.

Never let your clothes dry on you when you are caught in the rain.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS

As numerous testimonials will show, there is no more reliable cure for deafness than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is also the best remedy for ear ache, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, and for pains and lameness generally. Used externally and internally. 99i

Never put your head under the grate when you want to blow the fire.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Never have the kerosene can where the cook can have free access to it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Never test the edge of your razor on your thumb-nail, or strap it on the palm of your hand.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Never walk into a parlor at a reception and put your feet on the mantlepiece. It will cause the blood to run to your head.

THE BEST I EVER KNEW OF.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could think of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your SHILOH'S VITILIZER advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by D. Secord 76y

These hints will be found thoroughly trustworthy and reliable. Therefore the invalid would do well to cut them out and paste them on the inside of his or her cranium.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:08 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, any particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.



Holloway's Pills!

This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

Holloway's Ointment

For the cure of BAD-LEGS, Bad Breats, **Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,**

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat. It cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASES, it has never been know to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. 1517t-y

R. No 66.

Endorsed by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs.

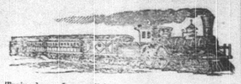
Caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE.

Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ontario, 1578vy

Ontario and Quebec R'y.

Credit Valley Division.



Trains leave Ingersoll in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.50 a.m.	7.32 a.m.
1.10 p.m.	11.25 a.m.
3.39 p.m.	4.42 p.m.
7.59 p.m.	9.03 p.m.

Through Tickets issued to all points in the United States, and Baggage Checked to destination.

The Only Route to Toronto Without Change of Cars.

J. GORDON, Town Agent. F. SYMONS, Agent

Ingersoll, March 1st, 1884. 1591

PATENTS.

INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C.
Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated , in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates,

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH.

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.
OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.
P. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McNaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER.

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.
OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M.B.,

L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND L.R.C.P., London; Aurist and Oculist
Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. B. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames treet, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to he preservation of natural teeth.
Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 834y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.
January 31st, 1884. 1586y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,
OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings of Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 18 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,
W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor,
May 8th, 1884. 1630v-y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER
INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1403

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.
Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arangements can be made.
Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.
Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.
W. M. SMITH, Manager.

DAIRY PRINTING.

Every Description of
PRINTING
Required by Factorymen
Promptly, Neatly and Cheaply Executed. Samples sent free of charge.
THE CHRONICLE & DAIRYMAN,
INGERSOLL, ONT.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 37. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1601.

THE CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds about $6,500,000. Annual Income about $1,200,000.

By Insuring NOW, or before the 26th May next, a Share in
Two Years' Profits
WILL BE SECURED AT
NEXT DIVISION IN 1885,

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,
INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.
April 3rd, 1884. 1595r-m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Com'y
OF ENGLAND.
Head Office for Canada,
217 St. James St., Montreal.

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Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
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CHAPTER I

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.
Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

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IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
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By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
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restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
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Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582r-y

NEGRO LULLABY.

'Go ter sleep, yer wolly-headed coon,
Ur I'll smack yer jaws wid er silver spoon,
De time hab come fur de shuttin' o' yer eye;
Oh yer little black rascal, what's sweeter den er pie!
An' er slunt dem eyes
While I brush erway de flies,
Sleep all night till de breaking o' de day;
Never mine de squawl,
An' er shut up dat hawl,
Fur ter-mor' yer ken sit on de do' step an' play.

De turkey's an' de chicken's hab dun gone to roos'
So hab de gander and de old grey goose;
De hogs gone der bed, an' so hab de sheep,
So shut dem eyes an' go ter sleep.
Quit er hittin' my lips
Wid yer little finger tips,
Fur yer oughter be now in de lan' o' Nod;
Don' yer squeal no mo'
But let me hear yer sno',
An' ter-mor' yer ken tumble o'er de new groun' clod.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

"Let us be candid," said Claire. "Your note was almost a sneer."

He slowly shook his head. "It was a regret."

"You think I might have done greater things."

"I think you might have done better things."

"You admit that I have achieved success?"

"A marvellous success. It shows your extraordinary gifts. The town, in a certain way, is ringing with your name. If an ordinary woman had gained your place she would have found in it a splendid gratification. She would have been amply, perfectly satisfied."

"You mean that I am not satisfied. Pray allow it. Your tones and your look both show it me."

Thurston, smiled, transiently and sadly. "I mean that you are miserable," he said.

Claire bit her lip and slightly drooped her head. "You have no cause to tell me that."

He leaned closer to her. "I do tell you. It is true. I saw it in your face when I first looked at you. There is a change. I can't define it, but it exists. You are more beautiful than when I saw you last. You have an air of ease, dignity and command. But you express a kind of superb weariness, and yet occasional flashes of excitement are in your talk and demeanor. You see, I have watched you from a distance; I have my opinions."

"Yes, you have your opinions," said Claire, lifting her head and directly regarding him. "That is very plain."

"It all makes an exquisite picture," Thurston continued. I have seen the world, as you know. I have seen many beautiful women. Your personality, as I now encounter it, is an absolute astonishment to me. I don't know where, in these few months, you acquired your repose, your serenity, your magnificence, your air. Do you remember what I told you of the restless American type that you represent? I knew you would strive to rise; it was in you; you pushed to the front, as I was sure you would do. But I had no prescience of this mighty accomplishment."

"You are sneering at me, as your note sneered," said Claire, looking at him steadily. "Acknowledge it. I perceive it with great accuracy. I somehow cannot answer you as I would another. You warned me months ago. You knew what I desired, and told me of the danger that lay in my path. I recollect all that you wanted me to try and be. Perhaps I would have tried, under differing conditions."

She paused, and Thurston instantly said, "As my wife you would have tried—and succeeded."

"Perhaps," she answered, very low of tone, but not meeting his look. "But all that is past. Don't pull corpses out of graves."

"My love for you is living," he said to her. There was no touch of passion in his voice; there was only a mournful respect. "I don't think I am wrong to speak of it now. There's a sanctity and chastity about the feeling I bear for you which the fact of your being a wife does not affect. I want to know the man whom you have married; I am curious to meet him and know him well. He has a large publicity, as you are aware. They have heard of him in Europe."

"I understand the question you wish to put yet do not," Claire said, at this point. "You lead up to it very adroitly; I might play the rôle of ignorant innocence, if I chose. But I do not choose. You want to ask me whether I loved the man I married."

Thurston again stroked his mustache for a moment. "Yes," he presently said, "I should like to know that."

A silence now ensued between them. Claire broke it. "He loved me," she said.

"Which means that you did not care for him?"

"Oh, yes, I cared very much. It was no worldly sale of myself. He was not even rich when I married him. He attracted me—in a manner charmed me. I felt that I should never meet another man who would attract and charm me more. Do you understand?"

"Thoroughly. . . . Since then you have met Stuart Goldwin. I know him well. He is a man of exceptional fascination. They tell me that he is your slave."

"Do they?" said Claire, coloring under this rapid attack of candor. "Well, if he is my slave—which I, of course deny—then I am not his. They did not tell you that, I am sure. They did not even hint it."

"No. You have escaped the least breath of scandal."

"Be sure that I have. And I shall continue to escape it. I recollect that you once declared I was cold, and that my coldness would prove a safeguard. 'It is very protective to a woman,' you said."

"Quote me in full or not at all," he corrected, with a grim pleasantry. "I said that it is very protective to a woman—while it lasts."

"True," returned Claire. "And it has lasted. I prophesied that it would last, and I was right. . . . By the way, from whom have you learned all these important items? Perhaps from your sister. She is not my friend."

Thurston started a little. "She is not your enemy?" he said, putting the words as a distinct question.

"I hope not. But I am by no means sure. Thus far she has held herself aloof from me. She has not openly opposed me, but she has behaved with telling reserve. Everybody else has paid me tribute, so to speak. No, I am wrong. There is one other woman—her cousin, Mrs. Lee."

"Of course you know why poor Sylvia would be your foe. She is madly in love with Goldwin; she has been for years. You must have cost her dire pangs."

Claire chose to ignore this last statement. "I think your sister dislikes me from pride," she said. "I mean pride of family." Here she paused for a moment, and seemed almost bashfully reluctant to proceed. But her hesitation had in it a gentle, unassuming modesty; it sprang wholly from unwillingness to touch on a subject which she knew that only the most delicate tact should deal with, if to deal with it at all were not folly and rashness. "Your sister found out," she softly continued, "that you had liked me enough to ask me to be your wife. Heaven knows, Beverley Thurston, that I did not tell her!"

Thurston looked very grave. "I told her," he said. "Or rather, she drew it from me. I was foolish to let her. Cornelia is so clever. . . . Well," he suddenly went on, with an unusual show of animation, "do you mean that she accused you of having rejected me?"

"She did not put it in the form of an accusation. She stated it. Wait; I will tell you more; I will tell you when, where, and how it all happened."

Claire did so. He listened with deep attention. She narrated the whole episode of her well-remembered conversation with his sister in the dining-room at the Coney Island hotel.

"Ah, what a woman that sister of mine is!" he exclaimed in his subdued way, as Claire finished. "I must talk with her. I dine there to-night. I will find out if this knowledge has been at the root of her late behavior."

Claire laid her gloved hand lightly on his sleeve. "I think it best to say nothing. I feel that you are my friend—always my friend. As such you will more discreetly let matters rest where they are."

"Let matters rest where they are?" he repeated.

"Yes." Her face broke into a smile as she spoke the next words. "Mrs. Van Horn—the great Mrs. Van Horn—has withdrawn her disapprobation. The day after to-morrow she and Mrs. Lee lunch with me. It is a ladies' lunch. You have no idea how monstrously important an event her attendance is to be. It is my crowning glory. After that I shall have no more worlds to conquer. She is actually coming; I have it in her own graceful handwriting. Frankly, I am quite serious. If you had followed affairs, if you hadn't been off in Europe for months, you would understand the momentous nature of your sister's acceptance."

Claire rose as she ended her last sentence. The conservatory was quite empty of guests; the waning winter sunlight told of the hour for departure. "It is time to go," she now continued. "Remember, whenever you come to me you will be welcome. I shall be at the opera to-night. Drop into my box if you can get away from your sister's dinner before ten, and feel like hearing some music."

Thurston replied he would certainly do so. But, as it happened, he partially failed to keep his promise. Mrs. Van Horn's dinner was attended by several guests. He wanted to talk with his sister, and it was somewhat late before he found the desired opportunity.

"Did you enjoy it, Beverley?" said his hostess, referring to the dinner. They were in the front drawing-room together. Thurston had seated himself near the fire place, in a big chair of gilded basket-work, with soft plush cushions. He was playing with a small locket at his waistcoat, and his look did not lift itself from the bauble as Mrs. Van Horn spoke. She came near his chair, and stood at his side for a moment. She had been giving her servants a few orders relative to the morrow. She looked very well that evening. The color of her gown was a sort of tea-rose pink, and she wore a collar of large pearls about her throat, and ornaments of pearls in her blonde hair. While her brother was answering, she dropped in a chair quite near his own.

"I thought it about as successful as your dinners always are," he said. "Everything went off to perfection, of course. No, I forget; there was one drawback. A serious one."

"What was it?"

"Sylvia Lee."

"You never could endure Sylvia," said Mrs. Van Horn in her grand, cool, suave way.

"I think her abominable," replied Thurston. "Her affectations irritate and depress me. They appear to grow with age, too. She behaved more like a contortionist than ever, to-night. But it is not only the wretched, sensational bad taste of her poses and costumes. It is a conviction that she is as treacherous as the serpent she resembles. And then her religious attitudinizing . . . has she got over that yet? I suppose not."

Mrs. Van Horn, who would sharply have resented these biting comments if any lip but her brother's had delivered them, now answered with only a faint touch of petulance. "You will never believe any good of Sylvia, so it is useless to say that you are unjust in your opinions. But she is more profoundly absorbed in charities and religious devotions than ever before. If you could see some of the people whom she goes among, and whom she has constantly visiting her in her own house, you would be forced to grant that the shallow hypocrisy with which you charge her is a most sincere and active almsgiving."

"Say, notorious, too. She's a Pharisee to the tips of her fingers. I should like to know of one good deed that she has ever performed in secret. She parades her piety and benevolence just as she does her newest fantasies in dressmaking. She thinks them picturesque. She would rather die than not be picturesque, and I believe that when she does die she will make some *ante-mortem* arrangements about an abnormal coffin. It's a marvel to me that Stuart Goldwin should have put up with her nonsense as long as he did. . . . By the way, how does she stand his desertion?"

"Has he deserted her?"

"Oh, come, now, Cornelia, you know quite well that he has." Thurston was looking directly at his sister for the first time since their interview had begun.

Mrs. Van Horn gave a light, soft laugh.

"You can't disguise from me, Beverley?"

"Of course I do."

"I see that you have picked up some precious bits of gossip since you got back." He was watching her very closely, and perceived, knowing her as scarcely any one else knew her, that a severe annoyance dwelt beneath those last words. She slightly tossed her delicate head. "You are so relentless with poor Sylvia that I naturally don't want to feed the fuel of your disapprobation. Well, then, let me admit that Goldwin is devoted to your former friend."

"Say my present friend, if you please, Cornelia."

He saw a little gleam, like that of lit steel, creep into her pale-blue eyes. "Oh, then you still call her that?"

"Most certainly. Should I withdraw my friendship because she refused to marry me when I was old enough to be her father? On the contrary, I am liberal enough to applaud her good sense."

"Beverley," exclaimed his sister, in tones of harsh disgust, "how can you show so little self-respect?"

He saw that she had grown pale with anger. He set his eyes upon her face with a fresh attentiveness of gaze. He had a distinct object in view, and he was determined, if possible, to reach it. He leaned much closer to her while he said, in slow, deliberate tones:—

"My self-respect, or lack of it, is quite my own affair. Pray understand that. You never forgave Claire Twining for refusing me, Cornelia. You need not attempt to deceive me there. I repeat, you never forgave her. Your pride would not allow you."

Her voice shook as she answered him. She was bitterly distressed and agitated. He had touched an old wound, but one which had not healed. She loved him as she had never loved any other man. He was part of herself; his blood was hers; he belonged to the egotism which was her ruling quality. Her speech now betrayed neither wrath nor disgust; it was full of mournful dismay. The times in her life had been rare when her glacial composure had shown such excessive disturbance.

"I concede, Beverley, that it hurt me very deeply to realize your humiliation. It seemed to me then, as it seems to me now, that a girl of her class should be glad to marry a man of your place and name. What was she? And what were and are you?"

"Pshaw! I was and am an elderly, faded old fellow."

Mrs. Van Horn rose from her chair. She was visibly trembling. "You could have given that adventuress a position far more stable than she now holds, as the wife of a lucky stock-gambler!"

Thurston remained seated. "You call her an adventuress," he said, "and yet you visit her—you put her on a social equality with yourself."

During the vigilant scrutiny with which he accompanied these words, Mrs. Van Horn's brother decided that in all his experience of her he had never seen her show such perturbation as now.

"People acknowledge her," she said, a little hoarsely. "I have never been to her entertainments. I have never accepted her, so to speak. If you inquire, you will find this to be true. It is current talk, my reserve, my disapproval."

He shot his answer with quiet speed, meaning that it should hit and tell. "You are going to the lunch that she gives on Friday. I happen to be certain of this—unless you have had the wanton rudeness to write her that you would go while meaning to remain away." He rose as he spoke the last word. Brother and sister faced each other. There was a tranquil challenge in Thurston's full and steady gaze.

She recoiled a little. "I—well, yes—I did intend to go," she replied, below her breath, and actually stammering.

"What is your reason for going," he questioned, "if you despise and dislike her so?"

She threw back her head; her self-possession had returned, and with it a stately indignation.

"You are violent," she said.

Thurston broke into a hard laugh.

"Yes," he exclaimed, "I am insolent to the great lady because I detect her on the verge of some petty revenge! Oh, I know you too well, my dear sister," he went on, with stern irony. "You can't rebuff me in that way. There is something behind this fine concession. Sylvia Lee and you have been putting your heads together. Your revenge and her jealousy will make a rather dangerous alliance. You are both going to the lunch. You are both employing a new line of tactics. What does it mean? I demand to know. I have a right to know."

He was very impressive, yet his voice was hardly raised above that of ordinary speech. She had always admired his gravity and calm; he had been for years her ideal and model gentleman; she hated excitement of any sort, and to see it in him gave her a positive feeling of awe.

"Beverley," she murmured, half brokenly, "remember that if I had any thought of punishment toward the woman who trifled with you and humbled you, it has been because I am your sister—because I was fond of you—because——"

He interrupted her with a quick, waving gesture of the hand. "You talk insanely," he said. "She neither trifled with me nor humbled me. I was a fool even to tell you how sensibly she acted. What you call your fondness is nothing but your miserable pride. I see clearly that you have some detestable plan. Do you refuse to tell me what it is?—me, who have the right to learn it?"

Every trace of color had left her cheeks, and she was biting her lips. There was very little of the great lady remaining in her mien or visage now.

"You have twice spoken of your right," she faltered. "On what is such a right based? How can you possibly possess it? You are nothing to her. You are neither her husband nor——"

"I am her lover," he broke in. "I am her lover, reverent, devout, loyal, and shall be while we both live! She is the most charming woman I have ever met. I met her too late, or she would be my wife now. It was not her fault that she refused me. She is not a bit to blame. Good Heavens! have I the monstrous arrogance to assume that she should have married an old fossil like myself because I was of a little importance in the world? No, Cornelia, that preposterous assumption belongs to you. It is just like you. And you call it love—sisterly love. I call it the very apex of intolerable pride. But admit for the moment that it is I and not yourself whom you care for. Will you tell me, on that account, what it is you mean or meant to do?"

Before he had finished, Mrs. Van Horn had sunk into a chair and covered her face with both hands. Her sobs presently sounded, violent and rapid. In these brief seconds she was shedding more tears than had left her cold eyes for many years past.

"I mean to do nothing—nothing!" she answered, with a gasp almost like that which leaves us when in straits for breath.

"Do you give me your sacred promise," he said, "that this is true?"

The words appeared to horrify her. She looked at him with streaming eyes, while a positive shudder shook her frame.

"Oh, Beverley, what degradation this seems to me! Degradation of yourself! You may call me as proud as you choose. It is no insult. It is a compliment, even. I am proud of being proud. I had never given up hope that you would marry some woman of birth, good antecedents, your equal in time—young enough, too, to bear you children. I am childless myself—how I would have loved your children! Their own mother would not have loved them more. Every penny of my large fortune should have gone to them. This has been my dream for years past, and now you shatter it by telling me that an upstart, a parvenu, a nobody from nowhere, holds you ensnared beyond escape!"

Thurston was not at all touched. This outburst, so uncharacteristic and so unexpected, did not bear for him a grain of pathos. He saw behind it nothing save an implacable selfishness that chose to misname itself affection. The ambition of Claire saddened him to contemplate; it had so rich a potentiality for its background. He was forever seeing the true and wise woman she might have been. Even the nettles in her soil flourished with a certain beauty of their own, proving its fertile resources if more wholesome growths had taken root there. But in Cornelia Van Horn's nature all was barren and arid. The very genuineness of her present grief was its condemnation. Her tears were as chilly to him as the light of her bravest diamonds; they had so nothing of the same hard sparkle; she wept them only from her brain, as it were; her heart did not know that she was shedding them.

"The bitter epithets which you apply to my ensnarer," he said, with a momentary curve of the lips too austere to be termed a smile, "makes me the more suspicious that you harbor against her designs of practical spite. I want your promise that you will refrain from the least active injury—that you will never use the great social power you possess, either by speech or deed, to her disadvantage. Do you give me this promise, or do you refuse it? If the latter, everything is at an end between us. The monetary trusts you have consigned to me shall be at once transferred to whatever lawyer you may appoint as their recipient, and from to-night henceforward we meet as total strangers."

"A quarrel between me and you, Beverley!" said his sister, trying to choke back her sobs, and rising with a cobweb handkerchief pressed in fluttered alternation in either humid eye. "A family quarrel! And I have been so guarded—so careful that the world should hold us and our name in perfect esteem—Oh, it is horrible!"

"I did not infer that it would be pleasant," he answered. "You yourself have power to avert it or bring it about. All remains with yourself."

"I—I must make you a promise," she retorted, in what would have been, if louder, a peevish wail, "just as though I had really intended some—some gross, revengeful act! You—you are ungentlemanly to impose such a condition! You—you are out of your senses! The creature has bewitched you!"

He saw her eye, tearful though it was, quail before his own narrowed and penetrating look. He felt his suspicion strengthen within him.

"I do impose the condition," he said, perhaps more determinedly than he had yet spoken. "I do exact the promise. Now decide, Cornelia. There is no hard threat on my part, remember. You don't like the idea of an open rupture with me, you don't think it would be respectable; it would make a little mark on your ermine—*a défaut de la cuirasse*, so to speak. But your beloved world would possibly side with you and against me; you would not lose a supporter; you would still remain quite the grand personage you are. Only, I should never darken your door again; that is all. Come, now, be good enough to decide."

She sank into her seat once more; her eyes had drooped themselves; the tears were standing on her pale cheeks. "I did not know you had it in you to be so cruel," she said, uttering the words with apparent difficulty.

"I am afraid I always knew that you had it in you," he returned. "Come, if you please. . . . Your answer."

"You—you mean my promise?"

"Yes. Your faithful and solemn promise. We need not go over its substance again. If you break it after giving it I shall not reproach you; I shall simply act. You understand now; I have told you."

She was silent for some time. She had got her handkerchief so twisted between her fingers that they threatened to tear its frail fabric.

Without raising her eyes, and in a voice that was very sombre but had lost all trace of tremor, she at length murmured:—

"Well, I promise faithfully. I will do nothing—say nothing. My conduct shall be absolutely neutral—null. Are you satisfied?"

"Entirely," he said.

He at once left her. He reached the opera just as it was ending. Claire, in the company of two ladies and two gentlemen, and attended by Goldwin, was leaving her box when he contrived to find her. Hollister had purchased one of the larger proscenium boxes some time ago; he had given a great price for it to an owner who could not resist the princely terms offered.

"You are very late," Claire said, giving him her hand, while Goldwin, standing behind her, dropped a great fur-lined cloak over her shoulders, and hid the rich costliness of her dress, with its laces, flowers, and jewels. "Have you been dining with your sister all this time, or were you busy for the last act, but talking with older friends elsewhere?"

"No," replied Thurston, who had already exchanged a nod of greeting with Goldwin. He lowered his voice, so that Claire alone could hear it. "I arrived but a few moments ago. I have been talking seriously with my sister. You might have visited; there were several receptions that afternoon, at which her presence would have been held important by their respective givers. Even the known jeopardy of her husband's position would have heightened the value of her appearance, adding to her popularity the spice of curiosity as well.

More than once she said to herself: "I will go to one of these places. I will show them how quietly I bear the strain. If by to-morrow no crash has come, they will admire my nerve and courage. For if I once went, they should never discover a trace of worriment or suspense. I think the fact of my being closely watched would even make me talk better and smile brighter. The wear and tear of the whole thing might make me forget a little, too. And I want so to forget, if I can!"

But she did not go. The morning papers lay on a near table. She read every word that they had to tell her of the financial turmoil. Some of the stern figures that they quoted made her heart flutter with afright; some of their ominous and snarling editorials wrought an added discomfort.

It Hollister weathered the storm, she decided, all would remain as it had been before. Or, if not precisely that, the general outward effect would continue much the same. She would shine among her courtiers; she would dazzle and rule. He would feel his wound, now that he knew her indifference, but he would make the engrossing ventures of his business life drown its pain until this had perhaps ceased forever. They would drift further apart than they had ever done in recent months, but to the eye of the world there would be no severance. It was possible that he would vex her with no more reproaches. It was probable that as time passed he would forget that he ever had any reproaches to offer.

While Claire's reflections, nervous and fitful, took by degrees some such shape as this, she found a desperate, yearning pleasure in the hope that she might still drink the *vin capiteux* of success. She a most felt like flinging herself on her knees and praying that the delicious cup might not forever be dashed from her lips. To this stage had her triumphs brought her.

She was the same woman who had made those resolves of abstinence and reformation which her biographer has already chronicled. She was the same woman whose conscience had smitten her with a sense of higher and purer things when the farewell of Thurston warned her by such appalling remonstrance, and when she found herself confronting her father's placid tomb amid the solemnities of Greenwood. And yet how abysmal was the difference between then and now! The chance of radical change in heart, aim and ideal had been given her; but now all thought of such change woke only a wilful, imperious dissent. Her vision turned upon her own soul to-day, and showed its mighty lapse from grace, its supine and and incapable droop. The debasing spell had been woven; what counterspell was potent enough to break it? Occasional flashes of regret and aspiration might well assail her spirit, or of recognition that she had lost a high contentment in gaining a low one. This was natural enough. It has been aptly put into metaphor that the saddest place in Purgatory is that from which the walls of Paradise are visible.

(To be Continued.)

WE DO NOT CLAIM

that Shaker Blood Syrup will cure everything but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depends the vigor and health of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, we are naturely led to the conclusion that a remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as Shaker Blood Syrup undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur without its use; hence the field of its usefulness is quite an extended one, and we are warranted in recommeading it for all derangements of the system which are caused by an unnatural state of the Blood.

Gentlemen—I was a great sufferer from Salt-Rheum on my limbs, for a dozen years previous to the summer of 1876, at which time I was cured by Shaker Blood Syrup. The skin would become dry, chap, crack open, bleed and itch intensely, so that I could not help scratching, neither of course made them worse. At the time I commenced taking Shaker Blood Syrup (in the summer of 1876) they were so bad that they discharged, and I was obliged to keep them bandaged with linen cloths. The skin was drawn so tight by the heat of the disease that if I stooped over they would crack open and actually bring tears to my eyes. The first bottle benefitted me so much that I continued taking it till I was cured. Hoping many others may learn the value of Shaker Blood Syrup, and receive as much benefit as I have, I am,
Very truly yours,
C. A. HOWARD, West 11th St., New York.
J. W. Browett, Agent for Ingersoll. 1c

The hectic flush, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powder will quickly and effectually remove them. 951

She Knew How to Manage Him.

There is a neat story told of a lady whose husband had a very small foot, of which he was extremely proud. She flattered him and encouraged his vanity, so that every time he bought tighter and tighter shoes. It was excruciating pain to go about in them, but he would not confess it. However, when he reached home in the evening his slippers were such a welcome relief that it was a difficult matter to induce him to go out after dinner. From a great club man he became noted for his domestic habits. Madam smiled to herself but said nothing.

Saving the National Game.

First Professional Baseballist—Something has got to be done; the receipts are falling off dreadfully.

Second P. B. B.—Yes, and I think I know the reason.

'You do? Well, out with it, we can't stand this.'

'The reason is that the public have an idea that all games are set up beforehand.'

'Well, what of that? The boys play as well as ever.'

'But don't you see that if the people think the game is set up they won't bet, and consequently they lose interest.'

'I never thought of that; but we can soon change public opinion in that regard.'

'How can we?'

'By telling the boys to get up an excitement at the close of every game.'

'Yes, but how?'

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1884.

ALBERT E. Wrightman has been found not guilty of any connection with the Silcox murder. He was re-arrested on a charge of burglary.

THE Commissioners for enquiring into the conspiracy case, appointed under the Act passed last session, are :—Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, of the Court of Chancery; Judge Scott, of Brampton; and Judge Sonkler, of St. Catharines. The Commission will probably enter upon its work early in July.

THERE was great excitement in Wall street, New York, yesterday. Scenes of the ever to be remembered "Black Friday" re-enacted. Five large brokerage houses and the Metropolitan Bank closed their doors. This was the largest panic since "Black Friday."

NO MORE important Act was passed in the late session of the Ontario Legislature than the one entitled "An Act to make further provisions respecting the public health." It places the health of the Province under a Provincial Board of Health, and establishes in each municipality a local board. Should the council refuse or neglect to appoint a local board, the Provincial Board is empowered to do so. A medical health officer and sanitary inspector may be appointed. To this board all the powers of health officers are given, and upon its members devolve the duty of seeing that the provisions of the Act are carried out. Stringent regulations are made in regard to the isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases, and provision is made for disinfecting the houses, clothing and effects of those who have recovered from such. A form of by-law is appended which is to come into force in every municipality on the 1st of July next.

THE LOST FLORIDA.

RETURN OF THE ONLY CABIN PASSENGER SAVED.

Mr. Bennett of London Tells the Story of His Wonderful Escape.

JAS. R. Bennett, of London, the only cabin passenger saved from the steamship *Florida*, when 135 lives were lost, was interviewed on his return home. He gives the following interesting account of the wreck :—When I found the vessel was sure to go down, and that the boat was in a bad fix, I just took a header the way we used to do at the elm top, and down I went. It was a pretty good height, and I went down quite a bit. When I came bobbing up serenely from below there was a fellow grabbed me, but I shook him off. I only had steam enough for a single passenger, and any extra cargo just then would prove fatal. But, I tell you, when I looked around me, in the dim light, I saw a sight I'll never forget. The poor fellows who couldn't swim were coming up for the first, second, and some for the last time. The moans and groans were fairly heartrending. One face in particular—I fancy I can see it now—a young man—he came right up from under me; his white face rose up to the surface, the eyes starting from their sockets. He gave one gulp, the water poured from his mouth and he sank to rise no more. I thought it best to get away from that spot and just as I turned to go a hand grasped me with

AN IRON GRIP

by the shoulder. It was now, do or die. With one terrific wrench I tore myself from his grasp and shot away, not one moment too soon, as just then down went the steamer, and the suction was so terrific that it drew all near it beneath the briny flood. One of the sailors told me afterwards that he was hanging on to something for all he was worth, but the suction was so strong that it drew his boots off. I now swam for the boat, which I found bottom up. There were five already on it—I made the sixth. We at once arranged to decline three on each side, with one arm over the keel and the other arm around each other's necks. This answered two purposes; one was to keep the boat trim, and the other to keep us from being washed off by the waves.

THE WATER WAS COLD

and the waves had a miserable feeling. First would come a medium wave, taking us up to the knees; then would come a larger one that would take us up to the waist, and—Oh, oh!" here the speaker drew his breath quick and sharp, illustrating the feeling a person experiences getting into cold and deep water. "But, boys, when the big wave came, as come it would once in a while, then there was a struggle, as the water would sweep right up to our chins.

THE POOR FELLOWS INSIDE,

how my heart ached for them. When the boat went over there were seven or eight imprisoned inside, and what little air they had soon became feted and poisonous. Their struggles were something frightful, and the kicking against the inside of that boat are sounds that I will remember to my dying day. Just let one of you kick that table from below," said Mr. Bennet, and one of the gentlemen in the back parlor did as he was told. "Harder than that," said Mr. B., and the table was kicked still louder. "Now, just fancy that sensation under you

FOR WEARY HOURS..

In addition to that the poor fellows prayed. Oh! such prayers. One man even sung a hymn—one evidently that he was taught in his young days by kind ones at home. And, I'm sorry to say, one or more cursed with bitter curses. It was sad, sad, out in the wild and dreary ocean to hear your fellow mortals struggling with one of the most fearful deaths I believe it is possible for a man to die. They knew we were above them, and would cry in most piteous tones : 'Take us out! Oh for the love of the dear Saviour take us out! Why don't they come! Oh, how long are we to suffer this agony!' If I had been inside," continued Mr. Bennet, "I should certainly have dived down and come up on the outside. I would never remain there till I either became insane or was suffocated. In about four hours the sounds began to get

FEEBLER AND FEEBLER,

and at length ceased altogether, all except one man. At 5 o'clock in the morning one of the boats came to our rescue. We had then been holding on to each other and to the boat for over five hours, and, my word, what a relief it was for our aching limbs. When the last man was taken aboard they were going to pull away, when I told them I thought there was one man alive inside of the boat. The hardhearted boatswain exclaimed, 'Pull away, boys; we can't help him,' when up arose

A HEROIC NORWEGIAN,

Henry Anderson by name, and said he would brain the first man that laid hand to an oar, and with one jump he sprang on to the upturned boat. He then took one of the heavy oars, and using it like a battering-ram, he, by dint of crushing blows, stove in a large hole in the bottom of the boat, out of which we dragged

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

He was alive but only delirious and refused to come at first; in fact, he drew back at our approach, but we pulled him out by main strength. We then examined the inside, but found all the rest dead. The story of our 35-hour trip in the boat has already been described.

"Had you any tobacco?" inquired one of the visitors.

"Yes, I had a plug of myrtle navy. It was wet, of course, but we cut it up fine and spread it out to dry. We then discovered a short clay pipe, and one passenger had a few matches. We allowanced each man three puffs an hour, as you are aware we had nothing to eat or drink with us. At the end of the 35 hours—more like 35 years to us—we were at length discovered by the Norwegian bark Theresa.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

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

McCABE COMMITTED.

FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

A Verdict of Murder given by the Coroner's Jury.

Ann McCabe Came to Her Death by Strychnine.

One-Fifth of a Grain Found in the Stomach —Strong Medical Testimony as to Cause of Death—Two Ingersoll Witnesses in the Box.

The McCabe inquest was resumed at London Monday night. George Morehead appeared for the prisoner; Chas. Hutchinson for the crown.

A WET CELLAR.

Thomas McLeod (recalled)—The well in the cellar had been a great trouble to Mrs. McCabe since a short time after Mr. Baldie died, because it overflowed; she had it drained, and often pumped out. I have found the water in the cellar up to my knees.

To Mr. Morehead—Don't know that it overflowed since the drain was constructed; never heard of its being pumped out since on account of overflowing.

To Mr. Hutchinson—Know nothing of the cellar troubling her since the McCabe marriage; heard Mrs. McCabe say the overflow did not trouble her since the drain was dug.

PRISONER'S VISIT TO INGERSOLL.

John J. Hoyt, M.D., of Ingersoll, sworn—Am acquainted with McCabe; know him when he lived in Oxford, about two miles east of Ingersoll; I know Dr. Bowers, who practices in Ingersoll; saw McCabe in Ingersoll within four or five weeks ago; can't fix the date; it was before I heard of Mrs. McCabe's death—perhaps two or three weeks before; I saw him go past my office in the direction of where Dr. Bowers lives; did not see him go into Dr. Bowers' place nor in Dr. Bowers' company.

To the Coroner—I have read the evidence of Mrs. McMillan since coming to the city; thought there was a striking familiarity in the symptoms described by Messrs. McMillan and those caused by strychnine poisoning.

To Mr. Morehead—Would not swear that McCabe's visit to Ingersoll was not six weeks ago; Dr. Bowers lives about 30 yards west of my office; the last I saw of McCabe, he was going towards Dr. Bowers'; he went into a grocery at the corner of King and Mill streets; saw him last three or four doors from Dr. Bowers; did not see him after that; think it was in the afternoon, but can't say what day.

John Byran, sworn—Live in Ingersoll and am acquainted with McCabe; saw him there about two months ago, and some five or six weeks before I heard of Mrs. McCabe's death; saw him standing by Brady's Hotel on Thames street; I said "Hello, Mack, what are you doing here?" he used some rough language and said he had come down to see that Judas, Wells; he asked me to go in and have a drink; he had a letter with him; when I last saw him he was on the same side of the street as Dr. Bowers' and about 100 yards distant; he was going in that direction; do not know where Mr. Wells lives.

A DRINKING SCENE.

Stephen Gareide and Wm. Tait gave evidence as to having been in McCabe's Hotel, buying whiskey and beer, which they drank in a shed between S and 10 o'clock the night prior to the morning on which Mrs. McCabe died. A youth named James Howard was with them. Mrs. McCabe prevented them from borrowing a bottle. She was angry and appeared to have been drinking. Tait, who knew her well, said he never saw her so drunk that she could not attend to business.

STORY OF THE SPITTOON.

Detective Schram (recalled)—Had a conversation with McCabe in his cell in jail on the 6th; the turnkey (Colville) was present and some prisoners; I wanted McCabe to sign an order for payment of her funeral expenses ($7.10); the order was from Jarvis; McCabe said "Will you ask Jarvis if he has washed out those spittoons in the sitting room? he said his wife had vomited into one of the spittoons the night she was taken ill and had wiped her mouth with a shawl; I asked him what time in the evening she was taken sick and he said he could not tell, but thought it was a little before 10 o'clock; I then said, "Well, sign this order now. I don't want to hear any more about that;" after he signed the order I said that I would tell Jarvis about the spittoons; I got the money from Mrs. Kelly; I gave orders to Jarvis to take charge of the spittoons; he said they had not been washed, and were just as they were left.

THE BOTTLE BEHIND THE CLOCK.

Wm. Jarvis, sworn—I have charge of the Dowdrop Inn; Mr. McCabe asked me to take charge the day of the funeral; first became acquainted with Mrs. McCabe the night Mr. Baldie died; she appeared to be a healthy woman; have seen her twice under the influence of liquor; was in the habit of seeing her three or four times a week in passing; have been at the house probably once a week; was not at the house the night of her death; did not hear of it till next day about noon; did not see McCabe till the day of the funeral; I saw her body; as one of the jury I viewed it; had no conversation with McCabe about the death or the cause; when I took charge of the hotel on Sunday evening I found Peter Gordon, the hostler, present; made an examination of the premises with Mr. Schram, who took away some Paris green and some medicine bottles, one of which contained some fluid, afterwards another bottle was found behind the clock in the barroom; it was three parts full of a clear liquid; I gave it to McLeod, who took it away (it was given to detective Schram); the large spittoon at the head of the lounge appeared as if some one had vomited in it; it was half-full; there is some fluid in another spittoon; both spittoons are in the same condition; Schram gave me orders to keep them as they were and I have done so.

To Mr. Morehead—McCabe called me in about 1:30 the day before she died; I asked him how she was as I passed; he said, "Oh, go in and see her"; I went in and asked to borrow a ladder; she was in liquor, staggering; I joked with her about going with Mack to Manitoba; she treated McCabe, the hostler and myself; she was pretty drunk; can't remember that he ever asked me to go in and quiet her; never heard her say anything about a will, nor threaten to commit suicide; never knew her to be despondent; she was always cheerful; the day in question was one of the two occasions on which I saw her drunk; she was able to prepare the dinner.

To Mr. Hutchinson—She talked intelligently enough; the liquor had evidently not gone to her head; they often joked about going to Manitoba.

The Coroner stated that he had not yet received the result of the analysis, but believed it would be on hand to-morrow (Tuesday) night, and he adjourned the inquest accordingly.

NARCOTICO-ACRID POISONING.

Dr. Waugh was sworn and read his statement, showing the result of the post-mortem examination which he made. It contained in detail a discription of the condition of the body and all the organs.

To Mr. Morehead—The bright red color covered only a small proportion of the stomach: it would not be caused by drinking.

To Mr. Hutchinson—One grain of strychnine would cause death; one-tenth of a grain has caused death in a child; it would be difficult to find the quantity, as it might be diffused through the system.

To the Coroner—The length of time between the taking of the poison and death would depend on whether the poison was solid or fluid and whether the stomach contained food or not.

DEATH ATTRIBUTED TO STRYCHNINE.

Dr. Wishart, sworn—Assisted Dr. Waugh in making the post-mortem examination: my written report (put in) corresponds with that of Dr. Waugh in all particulars; I agree with her statement and opinions expressed; after hearing former witnesses, I conclude that death was caused by strychnine; before that, I believed death resulted from the class known as narcotico-acrid poisons, one of which is strychnine.

To Mr. Morehead—One of her kidneys was slightly diseased.

To the Coroner—According to my reading, half a grain of strychnine has caused death in an adult; if given in solution, it will act more quickly than if solid; it dissolves more readily in spirits than in water.

To Mr. Morehead—I agree with Dr. Waugh regarding the effect of liquor; dont believe that intoxicating drink had anything to do with her death; a person may take a large quantity of drink and not effect the organs.

OTHER STRIKING SYMPTOMS.

Dr. Brown sworn—I was present and observed all that was done at the post-mortem; left my written report home; it is very similar to that of Dr. Waugh and Wishart; all the organs were perfectly healthy except the stomach, brain, spinal cord and Goth kidneys; the latter were only slightly affected; all the blood was perfectly fluid; when the skull cap was removed a large quantity of blood flowed from the brain and the spinal cord; the fluidity of the blood is always found in cases of poisoning by strychnine; what also struck me particularly was the great cogestion of the membrane covering brain and spinial cord, produced by spasms of the muscle, such as described in this case; strychnine would produce such spasms; a very small portion of the stomach was congested; the examination was most complete and careful; I watched the examination on behalf of the prisoner; there was not the slightest trace of injury to the organs from intoxicating liquor; examined the liver particularly and found it as healthy a one as I ever saw; she appeared to be a woman in perfect health; the slight adhesion found in the kidney was probably due to age; I came to the conclusion that the cause of death was a violent one and that it did not proceed from natural causes; thought the unnatural cause was strychnine.

To Mr. Moorehead—It is remarkable that the organs of women are less affected by liquor than those of men; it is remarkably rare to hear of a woman having delirium tremens; the appearance of the stomach was caused by the poison, not by drink; deceased could not have been a confirmed drunkard; people who eat well are not so liable to injury from drink; I know a man in this city who is saved in that very way.

THE ANALYSIS DISCLOSES STRYCHNINE.

The Coroner then read the following letter from Dr. Ellis, public analyst, Toronto :

Sir,—I have examined the stomach of the late Anna McCabe, brought me by Mr. Schram, and found it to contain about one fifth part of a grain of Strychnine.

The Coroner also read a note from Dr. Ellis, in which he stated that other parts of the stomach remained to be examined, but enough has been done for the purposes of the inquest; the balance of the analysis could be completed for the trial in case the prisoner was committed.

The Crown Attorney stated that he had telegraphed to Toronto to have the analysis completed at once.

In addressing the jury, the Coroner stated that the evidence disclosed beyond a doubt the cause of death. There had been nothing adduced showing any tendency on the part of deceased to suicide, and therefore the question for them to consider was, who had given her the poison.

THE VERDICT—WILFUL MURDER.

In about a quarter of an hour the following verdict was returned :

"The jury in this case, after having carefully weighed the evidence, are unanimously of the opinion that the deceased, Ann McCabe, came to her death by the administration of strychnine, the same having been administered by her husband, George McCabe, and therefore find the said George McCabe did on the 25th day of April, 1884, at the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought kill and murder the said Ann McCabe."

Prisoner was then committed for trial and the case is to be brought before the grand jury at the present assizes.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, May 5, 1884.

The House has been talking tariff all this week, with the rusult that new recruits have been enrolled under the Morrison banner. Among the converts were Mr. Hill, of Ohio, Mr. Geo. D. Wise, of Virginia, and Mr. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, all of whom voted against the consideration of the bill. Compromise talk has of course been very rife in the lobbies, though it was less fruitful of success than the debate in the chamber of the House. The passage of the bill by the House seems very probable, though Mr. Randall says that he has forty seven democrats who will 'stand staunch and true against the 'Morrison iniquity,' and that they will strike out the enacting clause. It is generally understood that Mr. McKinley will make the motion to strike out the enacting clause to-morrow, but the feeling prevails at the Capitol that this move will certainly fail, and that the only hope of the opponents of the will is to amend it unmercifully. The reformers are working quietly and appear to be gaining ground. Some of Mr. Randall's friends say that the bill will doubtless pass if the five republicans who voted for its consideration support the bill. The outside influence brought to bear on many of the republicans is strong, and it said that national banks are working on the republicans to get them to pass the Morrison bill.

The probability of the Morrison bill passing the House invests it with some interest in the Senate. Its chances in the latter body are occasionally discussed among Senators. The prevailing impression seems to be that neither the Morrison bill, nor any other interfering with the tariff, could go through the Senate at the present session, but there are Senators who contend that such a measure would pass. Senator Van Wyck believes that if the House sends over a tariff reduction bill it will receive the approval of the Senate.

Mr. Eaton, who once attempted rather unsuccessfully to distinguish himself by 'jumping on to Blaine,' in the Senate, did some big jumping on his party during the tariff debate, for the amusement of the over-bored galleries, and to the intense satisfaction of the opponents of the bill. Assuming that his forty years of democracy justified him, as he said, in 'some plain talking,' he proceeded to haul the tariff reformers over the coals and to read them a lecture in a strain of caustic rebuke. Mr. Eaton or 'Oldbill-eaton,' as his friends delight to call him, is a hard-hitter, and when his blood is up doesn't care much whom he hits. Of all things he prides himself on his democracy which is of the most orthodox, Jacksonian Jeffersonian sort; and to be called a 'barnacle,' as he was recently, and to have a hint dropped that funerals in certain eastern states were essential to democratic success was rather more than the old gentleman could stand. So he hit back yesterday, and he gave some blows that brought blood. The Morrison bill he stigmatized as not 'a step in the right direction,' but 'a crab step,' and 'the staggering of a political inebriate.' It merely 'cut the tail off a misbegotten republican bantling that its parents were ashamed of,' and might have been drawn by any car driver who knew enough to use his car-hook. I'll have none of it,' he exclaimed 'and the country won't.'

The statute of Chief Justice Marshall has been set at the west front of the Capitol, and will be unveiled next Saturday with appropriate ceremonies. The statute is of classic size, and represents the Chief Justice in a sitting posture, enveloped in his robes of office, his hand outstretched, as if he was delivering an opinion. The front of the base bears the inscription John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Erected by the members of the bar and Congress.' Two sides are adorned with classic figures in Trucian drapery is bas-relief. On one side is Minerva dictating the Constitution to Young America; on the other, Victory is leading Young America to Swear Fidelity to the Union. On the fourth side is simply a wreath. The programme on Saturday will be impressive. It begins with music by the Marine Band, followed with the opening address and unveiling by Chief Justice Waite, oration by Hon. William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, and the benediction, with appropriate music between the several ceremonies.

The work of laying stone on the Washington Monument progresses rapidly. A two-foot course will be laid each day during favourable weather. Stone is prepared to raise the structure to a height of 470 feet. The monument will be dedicated on the 22 of next February when there will be a grand procession, and oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and a salute of 100 guns.—LENOX.

Population of St. Marys' 3,192.

Arkona has a population of 607.

Ridgetown has a population of 1,506.

The population of Windsor is 7,046.

St. Thomas' population is 10,811. an increase of 648.

General Graham will command the Khartoum relief expedition.

There is several cases of smallpox at Millbank, near Stratford, Ont.

It is reported that General Gordon has made an unsuccessful attempt to leave Khartoum.

The German Emperor has consented to the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Ministry.

A swarm of locusts nine miles wide has settled on Texmalca, Texas, destroying all herbage.

The Middlesex Grand Jury have returned a true bill in the case of Dr. Whitely, of Goderich, who forwarded the smallpox patient to London per Grand Trunk Railway.

DYNAMITERS IN CANADA.

Something More Serious Than a Mere Scare.

A Scheme to Kill the Governor-General.

Evidence of an Organized Plan to Blow Up the Parliament Buildings.

Toronto, May 13th.—Information has been obtained from a reliable source that something more was intended than a mere scare in dynamite cartridges being placed under the Parliament buildings. Ever since the threatened attempt to blow up Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the Dominion and Provincial authorities have had fuller information of the actions of supposed dynamiters than the public are aware of, several discoveries of dynamite having been recently made in different parts of Canada which have been kept secret.

The operations of dynamiters in Canada have, it is alleged, been carried on under instructions from

HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

In January last a vote of $2,500 was made from the "Emergency Fund" to carry on the work in Canada. Three men, Nesbitt, O'Hare and Mullane, undertook to expend this sum in the destruction of public buildings in this country.

O'Hare and Mullane spent a good deal of their time in Toronto, and were believed to be

HERE LAST WEEK.

At all events they were here when the dynamite was discovered in the Parliament Buildings, as they were seen next day at the Humber. There is no doubt they

PLACED DYNAMITE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

with the intention of blowing them up, but why they did it so carelessly is open to conjecture. Other circumstances in corroboration of the above can be cited.

Two dynamiters took a couple of airguns to Ottawa about the beginning of April last year to

KILL THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

and a man named O'Brien who was working on the Ottawa & Occidental Railway under the name of O'Neil, was to use a dynamite dart. O'Brien applied for a situation at Rideau Hall, but in the meantime the plot was discovered. O'Brien escaped but his baggage was seized at his boarding-house. This was the cause of the special guards being placed around Redeau Hall at that time. Dynamitists also intended to

THROW VITRIOL IN THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S FACE

when she was in Toronto last September, but got no opportunity. She was warned, and when she visited Montreal shortly afterwards she wore a thick veil. There is no devilish act that members of this brotherhood would not do. It is opposed not only to the English Government but to all European Government. Its members are to be found in every European country, and branches exist, in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal.

The petiton against Mr. George Guillet, M. P. for West Northumberland, has been dismissed.

A large body of Italian labourers on the Canada Pacific are on strike, and serious trouble is feared.

The captain of a Norwegian barque just arrived at Montreal reports the loss of a schooner with twelve of her crew on the coast of Newfoundland.

The special Grand Jury appointed to consider crimes in connection with the Cincinnati riot has returned 54 indictments covering twelve grades of crime.

Dundas lost population during the past year to the extent of 347 souls.

No more free passages to British emigrants will be given by the Government of Queensland, Australia.

An arrangement have been entered into between the C. P. R. authorities and heavy property holders at Fort William by which the terminus of the line is to be removed from Port Authur to Fort William.

FOR pure and unadulterated honey, in comb and extract, go to R. Vance's. 86

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

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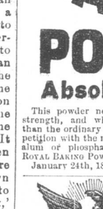
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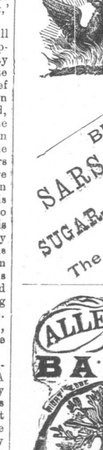


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January 24th, 1884. 1555-481





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It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Ladies' and Children's

HOSIERY!

In immense variety at I. Coyne's. A complete stock of Hose in all sizes and prices, ranging from 8 cents per pair up to $1.50 per pair. Several special Job lines offered much under regular prices.

The very latest New York Styles in

HATS,

Just in, now on exhibition at I. Coyne's Millinery Emporium.

Ladies see I. COYN'S magnificent display in Trimmed Millinery.

In Mantle Silks And Mantle Materials

In the latest Paris Styles, I. COYNE shows a superb stock. Our Mantles are all cut by our first-class Cutter and fit every time. Ladies order your Mantles at I. COYNE'S and you are sure of getting a perfect fit.

I. COYNE keeps an immense stock of CARPETS this season. Good all wool Carpets from 75 cents up. Good Tapestry Carpets from 40 cents up. Hemps from 12½ cts up.

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



YORKSHIRE MUSTARD

MANUFACTURED BY

MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO.,

SELBY, ENGLAND.

M. R. & Co.'s works are in the centre of the seed-growing district, giving them the choice of the market for the best seed. This, with other advantages, enables them to say that for purity, strength and flavour, their Mustard cannot be surpassed by any maker in the United Kingdom.

Ask your Grocer for D. S. F., or No. 1 Genuine.

STRAYED.

Strayed, about the 20th April, from the premises, of the undersigned, Lot 22, on the River Road, North Oxford, a CHESTNUT MARE, with white spot in face, and lame in front feet. Any one giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM HOLTBY, Ingersoll.

May 8th, 1884. 1600c

AUCTION SALE —OF— VALUABLE Farm —AND— Town Property

Pursuant to an order in the matter of the estate of Jesse Brown, Molsons *et als* vs. Brown *et als*, dated the 21st day of April, A.D. 1884, there will be sold with the approbation of H. B. Beard, Esq., Q.C., Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Woodstock, by

JAS. BRADY, Esq., Auctioneer, AT THE MARKET SQUARE,

In the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford,

Saturday, May 17th,

At the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands and premises, together or separately :—

1.—That certain parcel of land and premises situate in the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, being composed of part of Lot Number Twelve, in the broken front concession of the Township of West Oxford, and known as part of Lot Number twelve on the East side of Thames Street, and North of King Street, commencing at the Southwest angle of Lot Number 12, thence Northerly following the Easterly limit of Thames Street 24 feet, thence Easterly parallel with side line of said Lot Number 12, 2 chains and 39 links; thence Southerly parallel with Thames Street, 24 feet, then Westerly on the course of and parallel to the side line of Lot 12, 2 chains and 30 links to the place of begining. Also Town Lot number eleven on the East side of Thames-St. and North of King Street, in the said Town of Ingersoll, containg by admeasurement one-fifth of an acre, more or less, reserving thereout twenty-one feet frontage on Thames Street off the South end of said Lot as mentioned in No. 9006, of registered conveyances of the County of Oxford, sold to one Putnam; also that parcel of land in rear of the lots above mentioned, containing by admeasurement, nine thousand eight hundred and seventeen square feet, commencing on the North side of Charles in rear of Lot number ten, fronting on Thames Street; thence along the rear of lots numbers ten and eleven, Northerly one chain and seventy-five links, to lands formerly owned by one Rumsey; thence at right angles in an Easterly direction eighty-five feet, then Southerly at right angles to the North side of Charles Street, then Westerly along the North side of Charles Street eighty-five feet to the place of begining. Also that parcel of land in said Town of Ingersoll, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty square feet, commencing where a post has been planted one hundred and twenty-one feet, South of St Andrews Street, and one hundred and forty-at feet East of Thames Street; thence Southerly at right angles with St. Andrews Street, twenty four feet; thence Easterly at right angles forty feet in a line with the side line dividing Lots eleven and twelve East of Thames Street; thence Northerly at right angles twenty-four feet, thence Westerly parallel with St. Andrews-St., forty feet to the place of begining. On which land and premises there is a large and commodious brick, three storey Hotel, known as the ROYAL HOTEL, with a large hall in rear.

2.—That certain parcel of land and premises situate in the the Township of North Oxford in the County of Oxford, being composed of the West-half of Lot number five in the first concession of North Oxford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres more or less. This will be sold subject three mortgages, one for $2,000, also covering parcel 3, bearing interest at 7 per cent., expires 16th Jan. 1886, and the second for $550, interest at 7 per cent., expires 19th Sept. 1886; third, $1000, interest 7 per cent., expires Jan. 7, 1886; amount due on first to date of sale, proportionate part of $2127.24; on second $575.47; and on third $1060.00.

3.—That certain parcel of land and premises, situate in the Township of East Nissouri, in the County of Oxford, being composed of the South half of the West half of Lot number one, in the thirteenth Concession of East Nissouri, containing by admeasurement fifty acres more or less, this will be sold subject to two mortgages, one for $300, interest at eight per cent., expires Jan. 6th, 1886, amount due to date of sale, $835.92, and secondly the above mentioned mortgage for $2,000, which covers both parcels 2 and 3. Also subject to the right of a former tenant to take off fall wheat now in the ground, and subject to the right of one John H. Brown, to take of his flax crop up to 1st October, A. D. 1884. Possession other than aforesaid to be given on payment of one quarter of purchase money and full possession to be given 1st October, A.D. 1884

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid to be fixed by the said Master.

TERMS OF SALE.

One quarter purchase money payable on day of sale, the remainder of purchase money within thirty days without interest. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Dated this 29th day of April, A. D., 1884.

For further particulars apply to M. Walsh, Esq., Ingersoll; Ashton Fletcher, Esq., Woodstock; the Auctioneer, and to the undersigned,

J. C. HEGLER, Vendors Solicitor. H. B. BEARD, Master at Woodstock.

Ingersoll, May 1st, 1884. 1600

Electro Plate GOODS —AT— R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

GALA DAY IN INGERSOLL.

Grand CELEBRATION

—Under the auspices of—

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY,

IN VICTORIA PARK, ON

Monday, May 26th,

A large amount of Cash Prizes will be given.

NISSOURI vs. DORCHESTER,

Great trial of strength in a

TUG OF WAR

Between picked men from Nissouri and Dorchester, for a purse of $40.00.

LACROSSE MATCH

At 10.30 between a team from London, and the Dufferins of Ingersoll.

Music by the 22nd Batt. Band, and Caledonian Pipers.

Highlanders, Pipers, Dancers and Athletes from all parts of the Dominion.

Some of the greatest dancers in the United States and Canada will be present, and give exhibitions of Highland Dancing.

A procession will be formed on the market square, at 12.30 o'clock sharp, and proceed to the park, where the games will take place.

Thousands of visitors are expected from London, Toronto, Hamilton and other places.

See Posters and Programmes for particulars and prize list.

JUDGES—A. G. Hodge, Toronto; J. B. McIntyre St. Catharines; Ien McKenzie, Hamilton.

IN THE EVENING A

Grand Scotch Concert!

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

At which the following well-known and celebrated vocalists will take part, all of whom have been secured at great expense ;

MISS JESSIE ROBERTSON, of New York, Queen of Scottish, English and Irish songs.

MISS RYCKMAN, Hamilton's charming soprano.

JAMES JOHNSTON, of Hamilton, a favorite in Ingersoll.

FRED W. WODELL, the great Baritone singer of Hamilton.

Masters McCrimmon, of Lucknow, the Misses Cruickshanks, of London, and others, will delight the audience with their Highland songs and dances.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission to Park 10 cents. Carriages 25 cents.

Admission to Hall 50 cents.

Reserved seats 75 cents. Reserved seat tickets can be secured at Richardson's Jewelery Store from Wednesday, 21st May, until noon of the day of the games.

WM. EWART, Chief. C. R. PATIENCE, Secretary.

J. S. SMITH, Treas.

May 7th, 1884. 1600

Woodstock SEED WAREHOUSE.

CHOICE

Vegetable Seeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds & Bulbs,

Seed Grain, Clovers and Grasses, Seed Potatoes, Dried Flowers and Grasses, Fertilizers, Oil Cake, Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers.

Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Plows.

Packets of Choice Flower Seeds 25 cts per dozen.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN PIKE,

Seedsman, Woodstock, Ont.

March 6th, 1884. 1501cm

SHIRTS, SHIRTS,

Fine Dress and French Cambric Shirts made to measure.

We employ a first-class cutter and and have all shirts made on the premises, and can guarantee all our work to give satisfaction. Samples of Cambrics and instructions for self measurement sent free on application.

W. E. TURNER, 174 Dundas-St., London.

May 1, 1884. 1600e-m

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.

Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.

Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.

A choice collections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.

Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.

Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.

Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.

May 1st, 1884. 1599f

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the Loudon Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an Administration Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, dated the 21st day of April, A.D. 1884, in a certain action,

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Brown, deceased; The Molsons Bank et als vs. Brown et als,

The Creditors of JESSE BROWN, late of the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, deceased, who died on or about the 7th day of January, A.D. 1884, are ordered to send by post prepaid to

M. WALSH, ESQUIRE,

at the Town of Ingersoll, Solicitor for the Administrator, on or before the 17th day of May, A.D. 1884, their names, surnames, and addresses, and the amount of their claim and the security, (if any) held by them, or they will be peremptorily debarred from taking advantage of the said Order. All Creditors having security, to produce said security before me at my office, in the Town of Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1884, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated the 23th day of April, 1884.

(Signed) H. B. BEARD, Master at Woodst

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

School Books—G. B. Fotheringham.
Court of Revision—A. Hillsdon.
Lost—This Office.
Court of Revision—R. A. Woodcock.
Court of Revision—Chas. Mason.
Proclamation—A. S. Hardy.
Tenders—A. Matheson.
Auction Sale—Jas. Brady.
Hotel to Rent—John Boles.
Lost—The Post Office.
Wanted—The Chronicle Office.
Special—Woodstock A. A. Assn.
For Sale—R. B. Rowe.
Bargains in Dry Goods—I. Coyne.
Hosiery, etc.—I. Coyne.
Street Watering—Angus Matheson.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

REMEMBER the High School entertainment in the Town Hall, to morrow (Friday) night.

LICENSES.—A motion in the Council to refund the $30 extra for tavern licenses was lost by a vote of 6 to 7.

MARRIED.—Geo. Beck, the popular fruiterer and confectioner, has taken unto himself a wife. We wish him joy.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Mark Grandy was thrown from a buggy while driving to his home in Brownsville from Ingersoll the other evening.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Robt. Robinson, late of Ingersoll, who left here only a few weeks ago in robust health, has died suddenly in Chicago, of an apoplectic fit.

INGERSOLL gives cash prizes at the celebration on the 26th. Woodstock's offers of brass jewellery, pipes, hats, etc., will send the crowd to Ingersoll.

THOSE desirous of purchasing a good residence and nicely situated lot in this town cannot do better than look at the Oxford-st. B. C. Church property, which is now advertised for sale.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A Board of Health for this town was appointed at the last meeting of the Council. See Council report for their names. Now that the appointment has been made we hope to see good results.

BASE BALL.—A game of base ball was played in Victoria Park on Saturday afternoon between the High School club and the Pickwicks of this town, and resulted in a victory for the former. Mr. O. E. Robinson, acted as umpire.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The W. C. T. U. of this town have succeeded in securing the services for one evening, of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, a woman of the highest culture and scholarly attainments. She comes highly recommended.

EXCURSION.—The Ancient Order of Foresters of London have made arrangements for an excursion to Brantford from London and intermediate points on Saturday, May 24th. Train leaves Ingersoll at 8.45 a.m., returning will leave Brantford at 9 p.m. Fare $1.

THE TOWN HALL.—The kalsomining and frescoing of the Town Hall, is about completed, and will result in a great improvement in the inside appearance of that structure. Mr. Redman is the artist, and the work is certainly a credit to his taste and ability.

GREATEST TREAT OF THE SEASON.—Miss Churchill, the Famous Boston Reader, will give a series of reading, May 20th. Miss Churchill comes recommended by the Poet Longfellow and a host of others. Keep yourselves disengaged. Particulars next week.

CROPS IN KANSAS.—I. M. Elliott, of Springhill, Johnson County, Kansas, in renewing his subscription for another year, says:—"The spring here has been very wet. Corn not all planted yet; wheat and grass looks excellent; fruit will be immense, all kinds, except peaches."

KNOX CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Hallam, has consented to preach again in Knox Church, next Sabbath (May 18th) morning and evening. We feel sure that all who heard him last Sabbath, will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him again and will bring their friends with them.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The pupils of the Ingersoll High School will give an entertainment in the Town Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening. Proceeds to establish a library in connection with the High School here. Admission 25 cents. The entertainment will consist of a debate, music, recitations, tableaux, etc.

ACCIDENT.—One day last week while repairing a tank at the Noxon Co's works, Louis Fisher, who was working on a scaffold some twenty feet from the floor, felt the scaffolding giving way beneath him and jumped to save himself, alighting on a scantling breaking the small bones above the ankle of the left foot, making a very painful wound.

FAREWELL TEA.—In a few weeks the Oxford Street B. C. Church will be closed, and before so doing the members are arranging to hold a farewell tea which will take place on Monday evening, 26th May. A fine spread will be made in the church and served from six o'clock until a late hour. A good programme of addresses and music will be submitted, and a good time spent generally. Tickets are placed at 25 cents. Keep in mind the date, 26th May.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.—The only material change in the curriculum for the present year is the introduction of reading and writing. To encourage the study of music a paper will be given on the subject and the marks taken added to the aggregate. Those holding third-class certificates and trying for a renewal will be awarded by the Inspector, marks (not to exceed 100) for efficiency in teaching to be added as a bonus to their total marks taken at the non-professional examination. Candidates will have to pay a fee of $1 and $2, if they desire to try second and third class examination. Blank forms of applications may be had from the Inspector, which must be filled up and sent in by the 17th of June.

BAPTIST CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT. — As usual with the Baptist congregation, their entertainment on Tuesday evening was a complete success. The pieces rendered by their own choir were ably executed. The solo by Miss Clouse was very finely rendered. The readings of Mr. T. Meshennick and Miss H. Dyke were exceedingly good and warmly applauded. Mr. Gibson made some very appropriate remarks *anent* the article in Saturday's *Globe*, "Causes of Insanity." Rev. Mr. Trotter, who has always been a favorite with the Ingersoll people, spoke very liberally and intelligently on the vagaries of the Salvation Army. The chairman, Rev. Mr. Speller, was as usual very happy in his introductions of those who took part in the programme.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION. — The fourth quarterly meeting of the B. C. Church of this town held its sessions a few days ago. There was a deficiency on the year's account which the stewards promptly provided for. Twelve persons had been received into society during the year, while the present membership is 71. Fearing the changes of the future through Methodist union, yet hoping withal, the Board unanimously passed the following resolution as a token of esteem and good will: Moved by Bro. Wills, seconded by Bro. Rose, and resolved, "That this Quarterly Board take this opportunity of placing on record an expression of approction of the services of our pastor, the Rev. R. B. Rowe, during the past year. His labors among us have been with untiring zeal and energy. His faithful devotion to his duty and calling being the more marked owing to various uncontrollable circumstances arising of a discouraging and disheartening nature. Despite these drawbacks apparent to all, we feel strongly in this expression of our admiration of his fidelity and ability. We respectfully urge that the coming stationing bodies will so arrange that he remain with us again for the coming year, if the new order of things will so permit. We further request that our representative will use his utmost endeavour to secure the desire of this request."

PRESBYTERY OF PARIS.—The Presbytery of Paris met in Knox Church here, on Tuesday last, when a report was read by Rev. W. T. McMullen, convenor of the committee appointed to meet with the minority in Knox Church which had declined to go into the United Church. The report was to the effect that the minority still refused to go into the united Church, asked the Presbytery to organize them as a separate congregation, and entitled to the property and furnishings of Knox Church building the same as if the late union had not taken place, and that the Presbytery procure for them a supply of Gospel ordinances. Messrs. Hewitt and Birss were heard as representing the minority at present worshiping in Knox Church, and Messrs. Gordon and Merchant on behalf of the congregation now worshiping in the building formerly known as Erskine Church. After a long discussion the following was adopted:—That the Presbytery agree to grant the minority petition for organization under the name and title of "Knox Church, Ingersoll," under condition that the said church shall assume the entire amount of the debt on Knox Church before the union, and that a commission be appointed to discern in reference to the debt and any other matters.

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

THE owner of a horse was fined four dollars in Clinton because the animal had been permitted to nip the bark off a shade tree.

AT the next meeting of the Ontario Legislature it is said the Minister of Education will so modify the regulations that the election for municipal councils and school trustees will be held on the same day.

G. W. R. CHANGE OF TIME.—A new time table will come into operation on the Great Western Division G.T.R. on Monday morning, May 19th. Besides a few minor changes in time, three important ones have been ordered.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The wires leading into the telephone office at Woodstock were struck by lightning during the storm Friday morning, and the building was considerably burned before the fire was extinguished.

So unprecedentedly mean, drizzly, damp and altogether unlively a spell of May weather as the one we have had with us for some days would make the fortune of any weather crank, did he but happen to prophesy it.

PROUD DAN SCOTT.—The following birth is from the Glasgow (Scotland) *Evening Times*:—

SCOTT.—At 7 Burnside-street, on Sunday morning, the wife of Dan Scott was safely delivered of triplets, two boys and one girl—all doing well—this making seven of a family in 4 years and 7 months, having given birth twice to twins. August 23, 1879, twins; October 21, 1883, twins; March 29 1884, triplets. Other papers please copy.

GOOD MOVE.—The fruit store keepers of Toronto have been instrumental in getting the Aldermen to place a license fee on every vehicle used for the peddling of fruits. Some of the Aldermen were in favor of taxing the peddlars also. The argument used by the store keepers is that while they have to pay high rents and heavy taxes, the peddlars escape almost scot free, and are thus enabled to undersell them.

THE COMING CAMP.—It is said the military will go into camp at Carling's farm, London, on the 17th of June. The 17th is earlier than the camp has been formed heretofore, but it is done with the view of having only one Sunday in camp and to make it more convenient for farmers. By a new order which has been issued no company will receive pay unless it has the full complement of 32 men and at least two officers.

ARBOR DAY.—Thursday last was Tilsonburg's first Arbor Day, and was a grand success, judging from the manner in which other towns have kept the day, at any rate. Considerably over three hundred maple and walnut trees were planted. The Council took the best means for having the tree planting part carried out. They employed men for two days before to select trees for the citizens to plant, and in this way the people were saved the trouble of going to the woods. Rows and double rows of neatly planted trees can be seen on almost every street.—*Liberal.*

THE WEATHER.—The weather is raw and cold just now, but according to a usually well informed meteorologist, after the 15th inst. we may look for an unusual rapid rise of temperature, culminating, before May 27-29, 1880, when the mercury went up among the nineties in Ontario, 96 at Philadelphia and Washington and even to 100 degrees in North Carolina. The termal conditions now prevailing over the country generally are highly favorable to all growing crops, if the fall of rain is followed by anything like a reasonable degree of heat.

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS.—Any girl, by baths and wholesome food, and by breathing pure air, can render her complexion clear and soft. With care her hair, teeth and nails can be daintily kept. Her clothes, however cheap, can be fresh and becoming in color. She can train her mind, even if of ordinary capacity, to be alert and earnest. And if she adds to these a sincere, kindly, sunny temper she will win friends and love as surely as if all the fairies had brought her gifts at her birth. It is of no use for a girl whose person is soiled and untidy, and whose temper is selfish and irritable at home, to hope to cheat anybody by putting on fine clothes and a smile for company. The thick muddy skin and sour expression will betray her.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—A writer in Harper's Weekly thus lays down a plan of ventilation which he claims will materially alleviate the distress caused by summer heat. The plan is so simple that many are in a position to profit by its application if it possesses any efficacy, and we have no reason to doubt that it does. The night air is generally from five to twenty degrees cooler than that of the day. His plan is to store up this cooler air of the night for utilization during the day, in cases where space will permit of it. The plan is simply this: Open the windows during the night, and cool down those apartments not being used to the temperature of night air. At sunrise close all the southern windows and protect them with shades. "Leave windows on the opposite side sufficiently open from above for ventilation, and keep the doors shut. In this way you shut in the cool night air and if you shut in enough of it you can keep your house cool all day. Ordinarily the temperature can be reduced 15° by following out this plan.

THE HON. JOHN B. FINCH'S LECTURE.—The final lecture of the "Star Lecture Course," under the able management of Dr. Yeomans, of St. Catharines, and arranged for by the ladies of W. C. T. U. of this town, was delivered Wednesday evening of last week, in the C. M. Church, by the Hon. John B. Finch, Nebraska, U.S. The expectations raised by the highly commendatory notices which had preceeded Mr. Finch were more than gratified by the eloquent and convincing lecture by which his intelligent and appreciated audience were most pleasing and pitifully entertained. Those who were, through the inclemency of the weather or from other causes, hindred from attending, missed not only a rich treat but a life long benefit. The lecturer is not only a gastleman and a scholar, but a profound reasoner, and his keen and telling logic was most effectively brought to bear upon the absurdity and enormous wickedness of the system of licensing the sale of alcoholic poisons. It may safely be said that it will be a long time before the people of Ingersoll and the surrounding country, will be favored with another such opportunity as they had last night, an opportunity which was enjoyed to the full by those who were so happy as not to miss it.—COM.

THE B. C. CHURCH.—The sixth and last of a series of lectures on Bible history was given by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Rowe, in the above church, Oxford street, last Sabbath evening. Considering the fact that the evening congregations have been broken by by the pastor supplying other pulpits, a good congregation assembled to hear the last of the series. About 50 diagrams of colored linen have been used descriptive of the whole country from the city of the Pharoahs to Mount Zion, and also of the tabernacle of the Jews with the golden vessels of the Sanctuary. These lectures have proved very interesting and particularly instructive, showing that much labor and time must have been devoted to their preparation. We are sorry to find and to state that the country part of the work having been cut off, and the negotiations for the transfer of the property to the M. E. Church having fallen through, that it now is concluded by necessity to close the church at the expiration of the present month. Some of the friends have offered to more than double their subscriptions if it could be kept open, but the total amount would not be sufficient to keep an independent church in connection with the Methodist body. The property is now for sale. The church and congregation have worked together, with one exception, most harmoniously and have done their best to secure the services of the Rev. Mr. Rowe again next year, as far as their power can do, as seen by a resolution in another column. The short time Mr. Rowe has been in town he has made many friends and we wish him success in the future, wherever that future may be.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN WOODSTOCK.—The town of Woodstock has this year set a good example to all lovers of legitimate amateur athletic games. All the clubs in the town have been formed into one central organization, called "The Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association," which—without destroying the separate existence of the several clubs—will control all the sports of the town. This new association begins its career with splendid prospects. All the citizens seem to be taking it up as a town affair, and the membership will be fully 500. The executive officers of the Association are Capt. F. W. Macqueen, of the 22nd Oxford Rifles, Andrew Pattullo, of the *Sentinel Review*, E. W. Nesbitt, and Geo. Middleton, who are working energetically to secure success. They have leased new grounds for games, on which they have expended between four and five hundred dollars. An asphalte bicycle track—quarter mile long, twelve feet wide, and twenty at the start—has been laid down, and the grounds levelled and thoroughly prepared for all kinds of games. These grounds will be formally opened by a grand athletic tournament on the Queen's Birthday, to be celebrated Monday, May 26th, when—we are informed, about $500 worth of gold and silver medals, cups and other handsome prizes will be awarded. The programme is a very elaborate and attractive one, consisting of baseball and lacrosse matches, tug-of war, foot races, bicycle races, etc., etc., to conclude with a grand concert in the evening, at which Miss Nora Clench, the celebrated violinist, and Miss Reidy, the popular vocalist, will appear. Excursion rates will be given on the railways. We have no doubt that the 26th will be one of the "biggest days" ever seen in the county town of Oxford. *Ade.*

OYSTERS, oranges, lemons. Oranges 25 cents per dozen. Oysters direct from the beds, guaranteed fresh, at Beck's. 80.

Town Council.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment on Friday evening, His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Watterworth, Nelles, Seldon, Matheson, Horsman, Richardson, O'Connor, McInnes, Walley, Waterhouse, Buchanan.

Petition read from Hearn & Co. and 105 others, praying that Thames and King sts. be watered.

Account read from R. A. Woodcock, postage, $6.69, which was ordered to be paid.

Report of Fire, Water and Gas Committee read recommending payment of several accounts. Report adopted.

The Report of the Finance Committee read, recommending the payment of the following accounts: John Boles, clothes for Flood, $20; R. Frezell, meals, $5.58. The Clerk was instructed to notify the Police Constable of the resolution respecting the price to be paid for meals passed at the meeting of 7th April.

On motion it was resolved, That the Fire, Water, and Gas Committee take charge of watering King and Thames streets for the present year.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on By-Law 179, appointing a local Board of Health. The following were appointed: Messrs. John McKellar, J. J. Hoyt, M.D., D. S. Burdick, George Foster, James Crotty, J. Arthur Williams, M.D., Wm. Tripp, and C. W. Fergusson.

On motion the salary of the Constable, $25, for April, was ordered to be paid.

The sum of $50 was placed to the credit of the Market and Printing Committee, and $200 to the credit of the Board of Works.

A resolution was presented from the N. & W. Oxford Agricultural Society objecting to some of the clauses in the draft of agreement proposed:

1st. That the clause requiring the society to hold a fall show each and every year be struck out.

2nd. And the party of the first part to the said agreement do further agree to build a suitable refreshment booth in keeping with the other buildings on the said park in time for the fall exhibition.

The above was referred to the special committee for their report at the next meeting.

On motion the name of John Dougherty was substituted for John E. Holden as pound keeper for 2nd Ward.

The Clerk was instructed to purchase 300 tags in order to comply with the dog By-law.

On motion leave was given to bring in a By-law to amend By-law No. 178, referring to Billiards.

Moved by Mr. McInnes, seconded by Mr. Richardson, That the mover have leave to bring in a By-law to amend the By-law regulating the issue of tavern and shop licenses. Lost. Yeas, 6; Nays, 7.

Yeas—Seldon, Horsman, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan, Matheson.

Nays—Watterworth, Gibson, Walley, Waterhouse, Nelles, O'Connor, Noxon.

The Council adjourned.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER VI.

In our last paper it was shown that solid happiness cannot be found by resting on earthly things. Let us enquire a moment. Why is this? We answer because everything is governed by its own respective law. An intellectual problem could not be solved by physical appliance. A spiritual problem cannot be solved by physical law. But each and every problem in the vast universe may be solved by its own respective law. Take the petal of a rose, or a leaf of the tree, apply to it the microscope, it would make the leaf appear as broad acres, with its insects like small cattle finding shelter under its downy branches. Now apply the same instrument to that faith spoken of in the scripture as compared to a grain of mustard seed. Will that instrument enlarge the faith? Or apply the telescope towards the stars. With axis and lenses fixed properly you can tell the size, color and velocity of the distant worlds, by drawing them nearer by scientific appliances. But apply the same instrument towards the cross of calvary, will that bring nearer to view the Saviour as "mighty to save?" Of course not. *They do not simply because they cannot.* In like manner, every immortal spirit longs for happiness and satisfaction, and one might as well expect to fill an empty stomach with an intellectual treat, or *vice versa* as expect to satisfy the cravings of our spiritual nature by any earthly thing, only the Christ of the Bible is the "bread of life." He alone can satisfy. No wonder then that men of fashion and pleasure find, despite all effort, only an aching void the world can never fill. The astronomer by the telescope looks into the great book of scientific truth, and so the believer by the eye of faith looks into the Bible as a mine of truths, so noble and so pure, that every point of discovery is a gem of infinite worth. It is an infinite storehouse, an inexhaustible treasury, of all things needful to our mental and spiritual nature, for time and for eternity. The only true factor which can make us wise unto salvation, making us happy and useful to the end, and beyond this life for evermore.

ONE OBJECTION

raised against the Bible in its claim to pre-eminence above all other books is this: "It has no higher origin than Jewish intellect, and it can only rank as a book of Jewish history in common with all other histories, by different people, of their several and respective nations." Of course it can be seen at a glance that such a conclusion at once robs the Bible of its primary value and of its rightful claim. Our satisfaction on this point is this: though the Bible came *through* the Jews, it is not *of* the Jews. There is a clear distinction and difference between being the *origin* of a thing and the *medium*. The Jews were but a circumstantial medium in the hand of God, as any other might have been, were they like ourselves unmastered, unacquainted with the plans and purposes of God. Hence while it may easily be granted that the mechanical part of the Bible began with the Jews, the spirit and origin of it came from God. Take an illustration. A little while since we had occasion to visit a salt spring in the West. As the water was pumped up it looked as clear as crystal, and it was a wonder why so much salt could be contained therein. In our curiosity we tasted a little of the flowing stream, and we needed no further argument to prove to our entire satisfaction that the source, the origin, as the cause of its saltness was "pretty well salted down." Now it is so in reference to books and their contents, as seasoned by the proclivities of their authors. We have read the history of Oliver Cromwell, as seen from the royalist stand point, and we have found "The Lord High Protector" pictured in strong colors as a monster of vain ambition and as a hypocrite of the basest sort. We have also read his life from the whig stand point, and have found him pictured as a saint of the most high in the strongest terms, and with some of the finest periods of eloquence possible. Both pictures could not be correct. Each strongly savored of the proclivity of its source. And it might be said just here that a man will not drink at the stream of English history very long, as transmitted to posterity by Macaulay, before tasting the salt of Episcopalianism, and his utter lack of sympathy with all the principles of nonconformity. Referring to the struggles of the Puritans, Macaulay says, "At this time Puritans turned Atheists and Atheists turned Puritans," etc. Pretty strong! A little seasoning is good in most preparations, but that slice of history served out to the world was, to say the least of it, pretty strongly salted. What then is the inferential proof in connection with these things? Just this. If the Bible had no higher origin than Jewish intellect, or the capabilities of the Jewish nation, it would rise to its level and stop there. No stream, according to the science of hydraulics, can rise above the level of its source. Therefore had the Bible found its source only in Jewish capacity, it could not possibly have risen above their highest point of education intellectually, nor above their highest point of morals spiritually. Put that down! But as it is, the Bible is imbued with the dignity and divinity of its author, so much so, that it rises immeasurably above the intellectual possibility of the most learned Jew, and the most devoted Rabbi. Our conclusion for this paper is as follows: It is a physical law, though it might imply a physical impossibility that should any material planet wander from its orbit it could never find a resting place through all the voids of space, but by coming back again to the orbit from which it wandered, and in which God placed it. In like manner, the restless mind of immortal man can find no rest, but by moving in the orbit of obedience to God's law, man's first estate; and amid all worldly philosophies, true wisdom is from above—from the mind of that God who is infinitely wise, high over all and blessed for evermore.

Personal.

REV. FATHER BOUBAT is spending a few days in town.

E. CASSWELL returned from England on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Simister returned last week from an extended visit to England.

T. Winders, of Selby, Eng., is in town. He will remain throughout the cheese season.

Mr. Riley, cheese buyer of Woodstock, sensibly recognizing the fitness of things, will make Ingersoll his headquarters this season.

Mrs. Kirkwood with her two sons left for the old country on Monday.

J. A. Willamett, who has filled the position of general agent in this place and Woodstock for the past three years for the Singer Machine Co., has accepted a position in Little Rock, Arkansas, as stenographer.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN INGERSOLL.

A GRAND CELEBRATION

Tug of War—Lacrosse Match—Scottish Games—Highland Dancing—Athletic Sports—Music by 22nd Battalion Band and the Pipers—Scottish Concert in the Evening

Arrangements have been made for a colossal celebration in Ingersoll, the 26th May. The principle feature will be an athletic contest conducted on such a scale hitherto unapproached in this vicinity. Energetic men have taken the arrangements for the demonstration in hand, and from the success which has attended the Caledonian Society in the past, we may confidently promise that the coming one will be no exception, but if possible the best yet.

Visitors from the country who may wish to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day in a pleasant way can rely on seeing a good day's sport in Ingersoll on Monday, the 26th, the day set apart as the holiday.

Following is a summary of the events of the day:—Nissouri vs. Dorchester, great trial of strength in a Tug of War, between picked men, for a purse of $40. Lacrosse match at 10.30 between a team from London, and the Dufferins of Ingersoll. Music by the 22nd Batt. Band and Caledonian Pipers. Highlanders, Pipers, Dancers and Atheletes from all parts of the Dominion. Some of the greatest dancers in the United States and Canada will be present, and give exhibitions of Highland Dancing.

In the evening a Scotch Concert will be held in the Town Hall, at which the following well-known and celebrated vocalists will take part, all of whom have been secured at great expense: Mrs. Jessie Robertson, of New York, Queen of Scottish, English and Irish songs; Miss Ryckman, Hamilton's charming soprano; Mr. James Johnston, of Hamilton, a favorite in Ingersoll; Mr. F. W. Wodell, the great Baritone singer of Hamilton; Masters McCrimmon, of Lucknow; the Misses Cruickshanks, of London, and others, will delight the audience with their Highland songs and dances.

Admission to Park 10 cents. Carriage 25 cents. Admission to Hall 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Reserved seats tickets can be had at Richardson's Jewelery Store from Wednesday, 21st May, until noon of the day of the games.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The Skeleton of a Human Being Unearthed. Was it a Murder?

On Tuesday afternoon while Samuel Wright, who is working the Angus McKay farm on shares, was ploughing the field just south of the latter's residence, in Ingersoll, the plough came in contact with a harsh substance which on examination proved to be a human skull. Upon a search being instituted the remainder of the skeleton was discovered. The skull is perfect, even to the teeth, one of the front ones being filled with gold, the remainder of the frame is in small portions. The bones were found just beneath the surface and must have lain there for thirty years or more. The field in which the discovery was made has never before been ploughed, having been used since it was cleared as a pasture.

In connection with this remarkable find it may be mentioned that some thirty-six years ago a cyclone swept over this part of the country, directly through this field, then a forest, uprooting trees, overturning fences and doing other damage. It is supposed by some that the remains may be those of some one who was killed and covered over at that time. It is hardly probable that if it was a case of murder the body would have been buried so near the surface, although in the hurry this might have been done.

Literary Notes.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—The brilliant June number closes the fifteenth volume, and the claim of this periodical to public appreciation must, we think, be universally recognized. It is admirably conducted by its talented and popular editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., who has in this number two most interesting articles, "The Resurrection" and "Hard on Others," and a sermon "The Sword Sheathed in Flowers." There are articles (most of them beautifully illustrated) by Rev. Geo. T. Rider, Alvan S. Southworth, G. A. Davis, Alfreton Hervey, J. Alex. Haldane, etc., etc. The serial and short stories, sketches, etc., afford pleasant and edifying reading.

A unique contribution to the history of the war in Egypt in 1882 will appear in the June Century. It is the diary of a young daughter of Gen. Stone, Chief of the Khedive's staff (who himself contributes an introductory note, in which he sharply criticises the British for the precipitancy of the bombardment of Alexondria). The family of Gen. Stone were in Cairo during the bombardment, and were in constant danger of massacre by the Arabs, from which the tact and courage of Mrs Stone alone delivered them, her husband being on duty at Alexandria.

West Oxford.

Mr. B. Galloway, wife of Dr. Galloway, Denver, Colorado, and Miss Kittie Bowker, of Coldwater, Mich., have lately been visiting their relations in West Oxford. They left here for Coldwater, Mich., last Friday, where Mrs. G. intends visiting for a short time and then return to her home in Denver.

The following is the standing of the S. S. No. 2, for the month of April:

Fourth class sr.—Bertha Walker, Goldie Mayberry, and Frank Sage.

Fourth class jr.—Lucy Wilkinson, Alida Sage and Ellsworth Sage.

Third class—Florence Walker, Anna May Sage and Emerson Wilkinson.

Second class—Willie Peck, Herbert Barrett and Willie Hammond.

First class sr.—Edith Wilkinson, Walter Clark and Ella Sibben.

First class jr.—Willie Walker, Rubie Mayberry and Annie Peck.

Mt. Elgin.

J. & R. Miller are making heavy shipments of timber for Liverpool market this week.

Mt. Elgin Lodge I.O.O.F. propose giving one of their quarterly free entertainments the latter part of this month. A treat may be expected as the boys propose making this one of the best of them.

On Monday afternoon our usually quiet village was aroused by cries of fire, and on investigation it was found that the barn belonging to Western Stevens, situated across the road from the mill, was in flames and had made such progress that it was impossible to save the building. Fortunately the wind was favourable to enable the surrounding buildings to be saved, thus preventing what might have been the destruction of the greater part of our village. Cause of fire was the children playing with matches.

East Nissouri.

On Monday last Mr. Thos. Alderson, of the 11th con., raised a fine new barn, which when completed will be the finest in that section. The Tracey Bro's did the framing, which reflects great credit on their skill as workmen in this line. Mr. E. Day, of Ingersoll, and Mr. A. Thornton, of London, were chosen as captains, and proceeded to choose sides, when about half the men had been chosen, Mr. Thornton said he would go no farther as Mr. Day had the best men. Mr. Cade and Mr. Weston were then chosen. Mr. Cade's side being victorious, having their side up some ten minutes before Mr. Weston's. After the work was finished they repaired to the house and partook of an excellent supper, after which a tug-of-war and numerous other sports were indulged in. All went home highly pleased with the day's work and sport.

Putnam.

Miss Minnie Barr, of Tilbury, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. David Palmer has rented Mr. Sifton's farm near the village for 5 years.

Mr. Richard Dundass has moved to the brick house on the Sifton farm.

Mr. Thomas Dundass lives in the house which Mr. Atkinson vacated.

There have been several changes in the station agents here lately. Mr. Lockhart has the station now.

This is the season in which the followers of Isaac Walton doth persecute the finny tribe.

Mr. Matthew Rath is building an addition to his house and also giving the front part a coat of paint. When his improvements are completed, he will have about the handsomest house in the village.

A prominent citizen of our village who determined no longer to endure the miseries of a bachelors paradise has, according to dame gossip, accomplished the desire of his heart by finding a partner to share the ups and downs of life.

Miss Annie Barr, of Tilbury, but formerly of this village, is spending a few weeks among her friends here. She filled her old place as orgsnist in the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon with her usual grace. Her familiar face was a pleasant reminder of old times.

ELK HORN EXHUMED.—As Messrs. J. Orser and E. Lewis, of Harrietsville, were prospecting for fish at the lake situated about two miles from there, they exhumed an elk horn three feet ten inches in length to the skull, and three feet seven inches in width. Net weight, thirty pounds.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

Kintore.

Grain is growing rapidly.

Mr. Wm. McLeod left for Minnesota last Monday.

Most of the farmers are through seeding.

Wm. Hughes sold his prize roadster for the handsome sum of $150.

The cheese factory started last week and is doing a good business.

Parasols and sun hats made their first appearance last week.

Where are you going to spend the 24th of May is the question of the day.

Messrs. J. Alderson and Wm. Towle have completed their new building.

The forest trees are resuming their summer wrappers.

"An Ambitious Woman" is welcomed very much by all.

Mr. Barton sold his fine dapple gray last week for the sum of $180.

Master Jimmy Hughes has been ill for some time, but is able to be around again.

The rain of the last few days has refreshed everything up. The farmers say that good times are in store for them again.

Miss Jennie A. Towle of Kintore has just finished a knitted quilt having 350 pieces in it. Who can beat this.

Mr. R. Potter is making considerable arrangements to beautify the front of his place.

Mrs. B. Youngs returned from Crediton last week and gives a very favorable account of that place.

Mrs. James Vansickle is very ill, but we are pleased to state that hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Wm. Hughes will leave for Dakota next week, to take up his abode on the distant prairie. We wish you a long and a happy life Bill.

Salford.

The roads are in a very bad condition around here.

Mr. Thos. Newton's raising will be on Thursday.

Quite a few of the farmers are putting up barbed-wire fences.

Mr. Jas. Dunphy arrived home from Dakota last week. He will return soon.

The young people of the Methodist church intend having a festival soon.

Mrs. Will Green, of Michigan, is visiting her Salford friends.

Rev. D. Hunt is attending district meeting at Woodstock this week.

Rev. T. A. Moore was suddenly called home on Monday last, his sister being very ill.

Fall wheat is looking very bad in this vicinity, and a large acreage will be plowed under unless it improves soon.

The April cheese has all been shipped from the local factories at a high figure, and farmers are in good spirits over the prospects for the season.

The lodge will meet on Monday evening instead of Tuesday as formerly. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—C. T., Newton; W. V. T., Mrs. Lawrence; W. S., W. J. Elliott; W. M., O. Foster; W. F. S., R. Hunter; P. W. C. T., J. Lowis; I. G., Miss E. Hunt; O. G., G. Hesketh; W. D. V. T., Miss Mayberry; W. A. F. S., Miss S. Foster; R H. S., Mrs. Hoagg; L. H. S., Miss Welt; W. A. S., Miss D. Foster; Organist, J. Mayberry; Chaplain, W. Newton.

The following is the report of our village school for the month of April. Names appear in order of merit:—4th class—Hettie Dunphy, Willie Poole, Henry Lints, Eugene Lawrence, S. Ranney, Annie Stockdale. 3rd class, sr.—Florence McKeand, Mary Wilson, Millie Smith, Maggie Naylor, Geo. Harris, Jos. Dickout. 3rd class jr.—Alice Stockdale, Lizzie McKeand, Andy Dunphy, Bertha Stockdale, C. Jolliffe, Bertie Allen. 2nd class—Edith Harris, Chas. Clark, Chas. Mitchell, Ella Gregg, Lulu Green, Chas. Kennedy. 1st class, sr.—Maud Smith, Ethel Foster, Bertie Mayberry, Adam McKeand, Bertie Dunphy. 1st class, jr.—Nellie Piper, R. Dutton, F. Dutton, Eddie Poole. Class A—Jno. Allen, Ada Jolliffe, J. Schweier, Annie Mayberry, Clara Harris, Ethel Gregg.

BORN.

YOUNG.—In Centreville, on the 12th inst., the wife of Jas. Young, of a daughter.

DAVIDSON.—In Ingersoll, on the 12th inst., the wife of D. Davidson, confectioner, of a son.

SMITH.—In Ingersoll, on the 13th inst., the wife of A. Smith, Toronto, dentist, of a son.

MARRIED.

BECK—DEVLIN.—At St. Mark's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. W. Hoyles Clark, of Christ Church, Bolton, Geo. Beck, of Ingersoll, merchant, to Miss S. Devlin, of Bolton.

DIED.

WHALEY.—In St. Marys, on the 13th inst., Samuel Whaley, late of the Township of North Oxford.

SHERLOCK.—In London, on the 6th inst., Armintа, wife of E. O. Sherlock, aged 32 years 7 months and 2 days.

MOORE.—In Acton, on Monday, 12th inst., Julia A., beloved daughter of Mrs. Edward Moore, and sister of Rev. T. A. Moore, of Salford, aged 16 years, 1 month and 13 days.

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$ 95	to	1 12
Red Fall Wheat	95	to	1 12
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 14
Barley	50	to	74
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats "	38	to	40
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	60	to	64
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	60
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	0 00
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	10	to	12
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	9 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 08	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, new process, Spring, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2 10	to	2 25
Oatmeal	0 00	to	0 00
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	15 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	20	to	22
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	25
Cheese,	11½	to	12
Stilton Cheese	15	to	18
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per doz'n	13	to	14
Geese,	45	to	60
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks,	60	to	70
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

On Tuesday the first meeting of the tenth year of the Ingersoll

FARM AND DAIRY.

Feeding and Fattening Systematically.

Systems of feeding must, of course, vary greatly with the locality; the variety of foods used will be governed by quality and price; those costing least money, if of equal value, will have the preference. One proposition should commend itself to everybody in all localities alike—never to allow an animal to get poor in Winter or Summer, and especially is this important if it is designed for fattening. It seems too plain to be doubted that just in proportion to the loss of flesh in Winter, will the animal be reduced in value; it must be brought back to a thriving condition equal to that before shrinking before any profit can be made.

How many farmers act upon this self-evident truth, even in the great grain-producing regions of the United States? Those who do are mostly those who make stock their primary industry. It should commend itself equally to those who make the selling of grain their principal means of profit; these of all farmers, should have a surplus of grain. There can be but one reason why so many of this class starve their stock in Winter—they do not reflect that a certain portion of food given goes to supply the daily animal waste, and they "cannot afford" to take journals devoted to their interests, from which they might learn.

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The stock breeder and feeder is more a reader of papers devoted to his calling, and also a reader of books upon live stock. He is not afraid they will conflict with what his father knew "about farming." He rather hopes they will; what his father knew has been pretty well drilled into him, and he wants to know something more.

Forty years ago it was the almost universal practice to allow all, except fattening stock, to shift for themselves in Winter with a little hay and an occasional nubbin. There was more reason for it then than now, when cheap transportation carries feed (grain, mill stuff, bran etc.) a thousand miles at a slight advance upon its cost where grown. Thus the East has profited by the settlement of the West owing to the cheap freight. Many Eastern farmers have, indeed, been obliged to change or at least to modify their cultivated crops; but not to the lessening of their profits. When the value of the manure is considered, there is money in feeding in the East. There cattle and sheep bring more per pound than stock shipped from the West. The lower freightage on stock, and the manure have been held by intelligent feeders to compensate for the increased cost of feeding.

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The general farmer cannot too soon learn from the best stock feeders, if he will not from first-class agricultural journals, lessons in the *science*—yes, *science*—of feeding. The feeder who never lets his stock fall off in condition always has something fat to sell. He buys cattle raised by the men who do not believe in books, or papers, or, at least who will not profit by their teachings. These cattle, thin in flesh, but with frames capable of being filled up with good meat, he buys at two or three cents less per pound than if they were fat. For instance, he buys a steer weighing 1,000 pound at the Chicago stock yard for four cents a pound, $40. He puts on 300 pounds of flesh, largely fat, and sells the same steer for six or seven cents per pound, or $78 to $91. He has not only increased the price by what he put on, but has enhanced the price of the original carcass by two or three cents per pound. Facts are none the less valuable because they happen to be written facts. On the other hand, there is great danger in the opposite extreme, stock taken from a fresh pasture or from the straw-yard cannot eat and digest so perfectly as to assimilate all the value of large rations of grain; they must be accustomed to the change gradually, and their stomachs must be kept extended by some coarse feed. The feeders who has learned his business understands this. The man who doesn't, and "who doesn't take much stock in book larnin' anyway," if he ever gets the idea that there is money in good feeding, generally rushes off in this extreme, stuffs his stock to repletion, causing indigestion, scours, or some other trouble. Oh, yes, he learns a lesson; and too often becomes fixed in the belief that there is no money in "fattening on grain." "Hain't he tried it." Yes! but if he had read more, he would have known better how to feed and would have made money.

Fancy Cheese Making.

The following is the pith of an essay on "Fancy Cheese Making," written by T. D. Curtis of Syracuse, N. Y.: "Pure, whole milk from healthy cows in sweet pastures, or fed duly balanced rations in stalls, is requisite. The more directly it goes to the vat the better. If kept over night reduce the milk to 65°. An agitation to keep the cream from rising is desirable. Mix night's and morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is to be incorporated, warm it and pass it through a wire strainer. Heat the milk slowly to 84° or 86°. Add your colouring matter and rennet enough to begin coagulation in ten or twenty minutes, as desired. Cut the curd as soon as it can be done without waste, as fine as beech nuts. Slowly raise the temperature, gently stirring it the while, to 98°. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon as there is the least sign of acid, or before. Get sufficient rennet action to expel the whey before the acid developes. This prevents the phosphate from washing out, and insures a digestible cheese when properly cured. If you cheddar and grind, or not, thoroughly stir and air the curd, to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above 80°, and place in an even-tempered curing room at 65° to 70°. Avoid direct draughts of air and carefully turn and rub the cheese which will be prime.

No Cabbage for Milch Cows.

After reading Mr. Ferris's excellent prize essay on butter-making in the Rural of March 20, I must disagree with him on one point, as the result of some experiment of mine. He intimates that cabbage is good food for milch cows. As the odor of the food consumed by a milch cow sensibly affects her milk, I would entirely exclude cabbages and turnips from her bill-of-fare. Butter salted with half an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, and made from cream gathered before it has become sour, from the milk of cows fed on cabbages, would not meet with ready sale either in town or city markets, according to my experience. I would churn the cream when slightly sour, and use more salt.

Are you troubled with Salt Rheum, Rough Hands, or Old Sores of any kind that cannot be healed? Even though it be of years standing, McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure it. Beyond the shadow of a doubt it is the best healing preparation ever known. Boils, Festerings, Frost Bites, Burns, or any Skin Trouble, are alike cured by it. Sold at 25 cents by Gayfer and Knoeshaw druggists.

The indulgent father spares the rod and lets his son go fishing.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. 1t.

Improvement of the Dairy.

J. N. Muncey, of the Iowa Agricultural College says:—The successful dairyman is a man of business habits. He is able by books and figures to show, at least approximately, the profits of keeping cows. He is enabled by milk and butter records to know the most profitable cows in his possession. His education taught that farming, like other occupations, needs a system of book-keeping. Keeping detailed records of any work is comparatively simple, but the habit of doing it is not acquired in a single day.

In the improvement of a herd of native or pure-bred dairy cattle, it is important:

1. That milk-records be kept. This is not expensive and unpractical as is frequently urged. A daily milk-record is unnecessary. If the daily yield of each cow is recorded once each week, you have figures sufficient to enable you to calculate very approximately the annual yield. Are not such facts worth more than the time required to obtain them? From such records you can accurately determine the best and poorest cows. This work is practical, because it enables you to sell according to the relative value of the cows.

2. That a butter and cheese record be kept. The value of this record depends largely on the dairyman's knowledge of cream-raising, churning and weighing. With the majority of farmers such a record could not be satisfactorily kept, because of the lack of appliances.

3. That in breeding, those animals be selected which have most prominently developed the points of good milkers. Did you ever see a cow having a large head, thick heavy neck, heavy shoulders, thick horns, coarse hair, and narrow hind-quarters that was a good milker?

There is science in selecting cows from which to breed. I dare say in your herd all the points of good milch cows are prominent, though not in the same cow. Your success in breeding depends largely on your good judgment in selecting those cows having the most good points.

4. That the foundation of a dairy begins with pure bred stock. A pure bred bull of some dairy breed should be selected. If you are the owner of a pure bred cow inclined to lay on flesh, it will not pay to purchase a pure bred bull of a dairy breed and begin cross-breeding. This system of improvement would be too expensive for any farmer to follow.

It may generally be regarded in breeding that the male animal transmits his qualities of skin, back, loins and hind quarters, and that the female transmits her qualities of the head, fore quarters and nervous system. This does not, however, always prove true, no more than the law that "like begets like." It is better, however, to breed with these general principles clearly understood, than to breed by any indefinite and narrow system made up of your own limited experience.

It is very important to select males and females that combine to the greatest extent that system of form so desirable in milch cows. The great mistake made by many dairymen is in the selection of inferior male animals. The same farmer that pays $15 to $25 for the service of a pure-bred Clydesdale or Norman stallion, refuses often to pay $5 for the service of a pure-bred and choice bull. He somehow sees the importance of raising good colts, but underestimates the importance of raising good calves.

On many questions concerning the care of a dairy herd, breeders disagree. This is not surprising, for the science of breeding has not yet reached perfection.

The practice of allowing the bull to run with the herd is still held by good breeders of pure-bred stock to be the most satisfactory and profitable. It is true as many cows cannot be served by a male in this way, but the certainty of getting cows with calf is worth considerable. On the contrary the *Prejudice* engendered by the system of separating the male from the herd has often been due to improper care of the male animal, resulting often from overfeeding. During summer a bull should have no extra allowance of food aside from good pasture.

The practice of breeding heifers so that their first calf would be dropped at about 20 to 22 months, is also a subject on which breeders disagree. It is evident that early breeding diminishes the size of the dam and produce, but the uncertainty of the fertility of older animals has forced some breeders to adopt early breeding, and increase as much as possible, the size of the dam by liberal feeding. When the science of breeding is not convincing, we must be guarded by the doctrine of probabilities.

Saving Seed.

There are many varieties of seed that with a little pains, the farmer would find he can save more economically than he can purchase, and having the advantage of knowing that his seed is genuine, fresh and reliable. Every farmer is aware, of course, that some seed is more difficult to clean and save than others, and that a number of plants do not mature their seed in one season, but that the plants must be wintered over and allowed to grow another season to properly mature. One advantage with this class of seeds is, you are better able to judge what plants are best to mature for seed. Lettuce, radishes, mustard, spinach, tomatoes, melons, squashes, and cucumbers all mature seeds the first year. A selection of the plant must be made before it is fully matured. I find it a good plan to select some of the earliest plants, considerable more than I expect to save the seed from, and either mark them by sticking down an ear stalk or transplanting to a place by themselves, and then before the seed matures destroy those that do not come up to what I expected.

One fault with many who save garden seed is, they are to willing to save the leavings; the bed of lettuce is picked over and used, and what is left is allowed to go to seed. Peas and beans are picked over, until those that are missed in picking get too ripe and are finally gathered for seed. No wonder in a short time the seed runs out and the crop fails to come up to your expectations. The best, and only the best, must be saved for seed, and these should be early as well as prolific.

With peas and beans, my plan is to save as many rows as I think will furnish me with what I need and then select the earliest and best of these; and the same with lettuce, radishes and spinach—select a number of plants and from the best of these select what I want for seed. These are nearly all easily cleaned and packed. I always wait until the larger per cent of the seed is ripe and then cut off the tops and let dry a day or two. I believe it to be the best policy to dry these in the shade, then lay the tops on a clean sheet and thresh out the seed; they can be very easily cleaned by holding up and letting run down upon a sheet; the winds will blow out the larger per cent of trash. If melons, squashes, etc., are wanted for seed, they should not be planted close together, as they will mix. If you do not intend saving seed from them, it does not so much matter. In raising cucumbers I always allow one or two vines to mature seed, while the rest are carefully picked clean. With tomatoes, the earliest, largest, and smoothest should be reserved for seed. Both of these plants should be allowed to lie a few days after picking before cleaning. Washing is the quickest way of cleaning pulpy seeds of all kinds.

In selecting plants, such as cabbage, salsify, parsnips, carrots, beets and turnips, the largest, smoothest and most solid should be saved and stored in a safe place where they will keep in the very best possible condition. They should be set out in the Spring, where they will yield up a stock that will mature seed. Only a few need be saved; three or four of either kind, if we except turnips, will furnish you with all you need for your own use.

Many of these seeds are sold at a high price. They can be raised with very little trouble, and the majority are easily cleaned. Be sure they are perfectly dry before storing away, for unless care is taken to have this well done there is considerable risk of loss, as they are easily damaged. They should also be stored where mice can not reach them, as these pests seem to have a special liking for garden seeds.

In making selections of varieties, you should have both early and late, so that you can keep up a succession as long as possible. In some cases one variety only is necessary, while with others three or four will be found profitable; of course these must be kept separate. If you mix them do it when you come to sow, so then you can tell better in what proportion you want them, Label them as fast as you store them away, and you will save much time and trouble in finding what you want next Spring.—*N. J. Shepherd, Miller County, Mo., in Prairie Farmer.*

Notes.

England has one head of cattle to every fifty-two acres, Ireland one to each four acres, and the island of Jersey twice as many cattle as acres.

A Vermont dairyman says a young calf should be fed three times a day. Overfeeding at long intervals, and especially with cold food, kills a good many valuable calves.

The milk of the Devon cow is considered by scientific men to be the best for family use, because the cream rises more slowly than on the Jersey or Guernsey milk, and it is richer than Durham.

In turning cows to pasture in the spring they are very sure to eat too much of the young grass and bring on the scours. This can be guarded against by putting the cows up at night and letting them stand to hay.

While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

Probably the largest yield of milk from any known cow, is from the Holstein cow; Echo, which has given 20,389¼ pounds in 307 days, and her owner expects she will give 23,475 pounds for the full year. Last year she gave over 18,000 pounds.

The mule is a valuable farm animal, and there is a certain profit in rearing them. The mare to be used in breeding should be large, so as to give greater size to the progeny. A team of heavy mules will outlast two teams of horses, besides being less liable to accident and disease.

Wherever it is found by experiment that the commercial fertilizer helps the crop they should be used to the limit that they are found profitable. Only part of their benefit is given to the first crop and if this pays the expense, as it often will, the surplus is so much accumulated capital to be drawn upon in future years. With some kind of crops extra heavy manuring is the only means of securing paying crops.

An exchange ventures the following good advice: "Better to borrow money with which to purchase cows and young thrifty calves, than to go in debt for machinery that is not absolutely indispensible. The first will continue to appreciate in value, while the latter will continue to depreciate. The first will pay the principal and the interest. The latter will lose a part of the cost annually."

When a cow loses one of her teats it does not follow that her actual value is impaired, except as it may make milking more difficult. After the milk veins have become accustomed to the change, all the milk secreted will go to three teats as well as to four. Losing a teat is an indication that a cow is or has been a great milker, and may, therefore, be worth more than one that has never had any such difficulty.

Where stones are plentiful it is a common practice to pile them up in large heaps, usually over a large rock, stump or some other supposed to be permanent obstacle to good farming. In course of years these heaps increase in size until they become disagreeable eyesores and very expensive to remove. There is really nowhere in or around a tilled field that a stone heap can be made with a certainty that it will not soon become a nuisance.

At this season the farmer whose land is either naturally or artificially well drained is able to begin plowing, while his neighbor on undrained land is obliged to keep men and team in unprofitable idleness or engaged in work that is of comparatively little importance. The time thus gained by the former is kept through the season, so that on drained land the farmer may always be ahead of his work, do it at less expense and grow better crops besides.

There is one point about feeding ensilage that every one seems to be agreeing about, and that is, feeding it to dry, pregnant cows. It seems to put the bowels in good condition and relieve them of the feverish condition that dry or concentrated food encourages, and which is fatal at calving time with heavy milkers. If ensilage will keep up this good reputation it will be of much service, even if it should prove to be not so beneficial when fed to cows in milk. Then, again, it will probably be good for young stock and bulls when fed with reasonable ration of hay.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74ey

Sweet are the uses of adversity, but most people prefer sugar.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal.

"I claim that I have the floor," now yells the carpet man,

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal.'

It is hard to run a newspaper unless it can stand alone,

TEMPERANCE.

What Alcohol Does.

Thus far, the subject of temperance has been treated negatively, rather than otherwise, or in reference to the relations of intemperance to the ill health, or as the prominent causes of most of the diseases of all communities. If true, therefore, the most of the ills of mortal life are attributable to drunkenness for the reason that such physical sins are productive of material sufferings, in the line of penalties, the converse must be true, that temperance must be promotive of the highest degree of health. It is reasonable to assert, therefore, that temperance used in the broadest signification—implies a proper use of all allowable articles—abstemiousness—and the utter disuse of all objectionable articles, a course which legitimately must result in the highest physical development. This is what we may regard as health ease, and the natural condition of the human frame, as it would have aside from the entrance of sin into the world. In the natural condition, it would demand more effort to become a drunkard, enduring its penalties, than to be temperate, and happy; more effort and toil to be a glutton, intemperate in the use of foods, than to be abstemious and healthy. It follows, therefore, that we are as certainly the architects of our physical, as of our mental and moral states, the highest degree of attainment in all being secured by obedience to the laws relating to the three natures, these laws being of divine orgin, all, alike obligatory. In accordance with those principles, other things being equal, the temperate and abstemious must be the healthiest, the most vigorous, the most enduring, attaining the greatest longevity, and the men of the broadest thought and purest principles. These are but the legitimate sequences, for, to be temperate and abstemious, is to obey God's law! an epitome of this whole subject, written by an able teacher, in a new school books is as follows:

1. Alcohol is a stimulant and a narcotic.
2. Alcohol interferes with appetite for food.
3. Digestion is delayed and made imperfect by alcohol.
4. Diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion is caused by alcohol.
5. Alcohol unduly hastens the circulation of the blood, and causes congestion of the blood-vessels.
6. Alcohol increases the work of the heart, and thereby exhausts its power.
7. Alcohol softens the muscular fibers of the heart, and weakens it by changing the fibers into fat.
8. Alcohol relaxes the small arteries and unfits them for their work.
9. Alcohol weakens the plasma of the blood, and overcomes its nourishing properties.
10. The corpuscles of the blood are contracted by alcohol, their size and form are changed, and their capacity to supply oxygen, and remove carbonic acid is diminished.
11. Alcohol interferes with the burning of waste matter in the capillaries, and thus poisons the blood, and and prevents it from feeding the body.
12. Alcohol congests the blood-vessels of the brain, and causes apoplexy.
13. The substance of the brain is hardened by alcohol, and its thought-producing power injured.
14. Alcohol collects in the brain, and causes paralysis and death.
15. Alcohol effects the size, shape, and color of the cells of the brain, and produces insanity.
16. Alcohol absorbs water from the nerves, and paralyzes their action.
17. Alcohol, by its effects on the nerves, interfers with and weakens muscular movements.
18. Alcohol diminishes the heat of the body, and makes it sensitive to severe cold. It is not a protection against cold.
19. Alcohol affects injuriously men of all the different temperaments.
20. Alcohol intoxicates.
21. Alcohol causes delirium-tremens, and leads to other forms of insanity.
22. Alcohol tends to injure the moral sense, and leads to crime.
23. Appetite for alcoholic liquors may be inherited.

Wife—What's the matter now, John? Husband—Oh, that neuralgia and toothache nearly kills me.

Wife—Why don't you go to Gayfer and Knesshaw's drug store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? You know it cures all such things as Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Earache, Sore Throat, etc. It gives instant relief.

Dynamite shell makers must fill-a-buster.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases. 1t.

The frogs' spring concerts are now in full blast.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

A bent pin on a chair is an indication of an early spring.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual.

The farmers' business will only be sow sow next month.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it.

Where there's a will there's a way—to break it.

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never seriously claimed your attention. *Think of it now!* If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

The truly valiant dare everything but doing any other body an injury.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

Don't open your purse too hastily or too wide, or your mouth either.

A complete revolution in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is caused by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, or great blood purifier, a medicine specially adapted to renew healthful activity in that organ and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a free secretion of bile, mark the radical change which it produces.

It requires no small degree of art to know how to conceal it.

The reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than illnature.

National Pills are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, liver and bowels, removing all obstructions. 1t.

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend.

For Bronchitis and Asthma, try Allen's Lung Balsam; the best cough prescription known. See adv.

Insure your property in some good company.

The great permanency of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing, and healthful.

The most profitable acres are the deepest, not the broadest.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some Plain Receipts.

The following receipts were given by Miss Maria Parloa in one of her lectures.

CUP CAKE.—Five cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter and one of cream, five eggs, one teaspoonful of soda; season to taste.

COOKIES.—Take one heaping cup of sugar, twelve tablespoonfuls of melted butter, six tablespoonfuls of hot water and one teaspoonful of soda. Mix quickly, with flour enough to roll; roll thin, and bake in a quick oven on well greased tins; keep in a stone jar.

RICE WAFFLES.—One quart of flour; half a teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of sugar; two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder; one large tablespoonful of butter; two eggs; one and a half pints of milk; one cupful of hot boiled rice. Sift the flour, salt, sugar and baking-powder well together; rub the butter into the flour, beat the eggs well, separately, and add the stiff whites last of all.

BUNS.—Two quarts of warm water, two pounds of sugar, one and a half pounds of butter, two ounces of allspice, six eggs beaten by themselves, one pint of yeast. Put the flour, yeast and water together about as thick as pudding, set it by the fire, let it rise to a sponge, and mix the sugar and butter together. Then beat the whole together after rising and knead in flour enough but not very stiff; make the buns small and brush them over with egg just as you put them into the oven.

PUT AU FEU.—Take a good-sized beefbone with plenty of meat on it, extract the marrow and place it in a pot on the back of the range, covering the beef with three or more quarts of cold water; cover tightly and allow to simmer all day long. The next day, before heating, remove the grease from the top and add a large onion which has which has been stuck full of cloves and roasted in the oven till of a rich brown color; then add any other vegetables which one might fancy. Just before serving, burn a little brown sugar and stir through it. This gives a peculiar flavor and rich color to the soup.

LOAF CAKE.—Two quarts of sugar, seven cupfuls of butter, six quarts of sifted flour, six pounds of fruit, one pint of wine, one pint of yeast, eight nutmegs, mace, twelve eggs, one quart of milk. It should be made at such an hour (being governed by the weather) as will give it time to get perfectly light by evening. It should stand about six hours in Summer and eight in Winter. Put in half the butter and eggs, and the milk, flavor and yeast, and beat thoroughly. In the evening add the remainder of the butter, rubbing it with the sugar, the rest of the eggs and the spice. Let the cake rise again until morning; then add the fruit. Put in deep pans, let rise about half an hour. Bake from two to three hours in a slow oven.

Ventilation.

It is true that a cold draught is dangerous. Dr. Angus Smith, the great English authority on air, says, "It slays like a sword." But impure air is no better, and if one causes pneumonia, the other creates consumption. Bringing air through the furnace flues is all very well, provided it is taken from a pure source of supply. But if, as in most cases, the cold air box of the furnace ends over a damp, dirty area adjoining one of our unswept and filthy streets, the supply is far from wholesome. Dr. Loomis and other specialists long since pointed out the bad effects of New York dust upon the human lungs, yet the dusty air from our streets is sucked into 10,000 furnace cold-air boxes, and is the chief lung food of our population. Because this air has been warmed it does not follow that it is wholesome.

It is perfectly easy to prevent a draught by raising the sash a few inches and placing a narrow board in the space below, so that the cold air will enter between the upper and lower sash and be deflected toward the ceiling without causing any annoyance to persons in the room. There are a number of patented devices for the same purpose, but the arrangement here described can be adopted by any one at the cost of a few cents. The chief difficulty about ventilating most dwelling houses is that there are not sufficient means of carrying off the foul and heated air. If provision is supplied for doing this, them plenty of fresh air will leak in through the window casings and cracks, as most of our houses are not tightly built. Great benefit may be obtained from open fire-places, which, to the æsthetes are coming largely into use. All fire-boards should be abolished.

The art of ventilation has been called one of the lost arts, if, indeed, it ever was an entirely developed art. In our modern houses and flats, with their masses of upholstering and decoration to obstruct the sunlight and prevent free circulation of air, and with the many sources of impurity, such as cooking, washing and plumbing appliances, and still more the gaslights and steam heating apparatus, the necessity for attention to ventilation becomes daily apparent. The almost universal prevalence of catarrh, and the worn out, wearied look of Americans, which Herbert Spencer noted, may be justly charged to the bad ventilation of our houses, and it is time our people should take hold of the matter promptly.

NINE PHYSICIANS OUTDONE.

Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she has suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hopes of ever recovering. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal card and satisfy yourselves. Call at Gayfer's drug store and get a Free Trial Bottle. 98t.

Neither be a chronic lender nor a borrower.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Sell when your produce is ready for market.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

Have the least possible fencing, but always substantial.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be imperfect or seriously disordered without the effects of such derangement becoming visible on the countenance. These Pills at once remove the disorder and its unpleasant consequences. They stimulate the digestive and assimilative functions, and consequently promote that great blessing—a good appetite. Holloway's Pills most satisfactorily remove all deranged or diseased action of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of the malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the melancholy and jaundiced dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

The doctor will ride on if he sees you have a good garden.

By land or at sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, every where, alike convenient, efficacious, and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, listulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

Quality is as important as quantity.

Fever, colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of effects of worms in children: destroy the worms with D. Low's Worm Syrup. 95t

Miscellaneous Items.

Underdrain.

☞Get the Best Dyes. The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed fast and beautiful. Only 10c. a package at druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Consult experienced, successful farmers.

A WIDE RANGE OF USEFULNESS.

The great household remedy so popular with the people—Hagyard's Yellow Oil—is alike valuable for external and internal use, curing rheumatism, colds, sore throat, croup, frost bites, burns, bruises, and all lameness and soreness of the flesh. 1c

Keep accounts.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Keep a diary.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

Some of the most painful sufferings that afflict mortals occur from rheumatism. Either the acute or chronic form may be eradicated from the blood by an early use of the grand purifying system renovator, Burdock Blood Bitters. 1c

Paint will cost less than new boards and beams.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Feed the soil with the food it needs.

A BAD INFIRMITY.

The loss of the sense of hearing is both annoying and dangerous. Those suffering from deafness should try Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions. This invaluable household remedy cured John Clark, of Millbridge, Ontario, restoring his hearing in one week. 1c

Keep everything in its place.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The individual who places trust in many of the claims of advertised remedies is often sadly disappointed, but the array of facts regarding the honest virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters are indisputable. It positively cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Investigate the proofs and testimonials. 1c

Don't sign a paper for a stranger.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Plant a few trees each year.

SPRING CLEANING.

Every good housewife will renovate the entire house at least every Spring and Fall. Our systems often need renovating also, and there is nothing better to make pure blood and cleanse and regulate all the secretions than Burdock Blood Bitters, preventing diseases incidential to the season's changes. 1c

Keep sheep dry underfoot.

Keep agricultural books and papers.

A RELIABLE WITNESS.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, having seen its effects in his own case, a severe inflammation of the lungs and distressing cough, was quickly and perfectly cured, which had resisted other treatment. 1c

Keep manure near the surface.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST, Sign of White Mortar, THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

ATKINSON'S Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth

Sold in every Town and City of Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575

ADVERTISERS

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J. C. HOUGH, Advertising Agent, HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

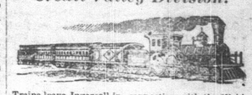
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Jannet and Her Minister.

When Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity he came down to Scotland on a missionary tour, and while there he announced his determination to preach from a well-known elevated spot on Cathkin Braes above Rutherglen. There a great multitude attended to hear the far-famed speaker. After the service was over, and the people returning home, the parish doctor, in the way of his own duties, happened to fall in with a well-known old woman—a farmer's wife—when the following conversation ensued: 'Weel, Jannet,' said the doctor, 'were ye hearing that great man, Whitfield?' 'Weel I wat I was, doctor,' said Jannet; 'but ye ha'e named him richtly, for he is truly a great man.' 'And what,' says the doctor, 'was the subject o' his discourse?' 'Well,' replied Jannet, 'he spak' strangly against the Jews, for their cruelty in crucifying our Saviour.' 'And what did you think yourself o' that subject he so warmly discussed?' asked the doctor. 'Weel, doctor,' said Jannet, 'the cruelty he spak' about happened so long ago, and so far awa', I wad fain hope it's naething mair than a pack o' big lees.' 'Weel,' said the doctor, 'I see, Jannet, there is still a gude grun' o' solid worth about your heart, although your logic could hardly stan' the wrangling o' the poopits.'

Ontario and Quebec R'y.

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Trains leave Ingersoll in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.50 a.m.	7.32 a.m.
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The Only Route to Toronto Without Change of Cars.

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Ingersoll, March 1st, 1884. 1591



Holloway's Pills!

This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

*Its Searching and Healing Properties are known thro

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

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Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

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Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¼ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks.	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

H. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

THOS. WELLS. P. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at right per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M.B.,

L.R.C.P. & L.M., C.P.S., Ont. L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Brovett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Budden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1593v-y

DR. McKAY,

L.R.C.P. & L.M., EDINBURGH. Graduate for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND, L.R.C.P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

M. E. McCAUSLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC. Formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Army and Navy. Coroner for the County of Oxford. Office—Thames street, opposite the Royal Hotel Buildings, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the Thompson house." Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586v

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM, P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1600v-y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD. INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER. WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Custom ers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

DAIRY PRINTING.

Every Description of

PRINTING

Required by Factorymen

Promptly, Neatly and Cheaply Executed. Samples sent free of charge.

THE CHRONICLE & DAIRYMAN, INGERSOLL, ONT.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 38. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1602.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds about $6,500,000. Annual Income about $1,200,000.

By Insuring NOW, or before the 26th May next, a Share in

Two Years' Profits

WILL BE SECURED AT

NEXT DIVISION IN 1885,

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT, INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595r-m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE Life Assurance Com'y OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada, 217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559v-y

London Loan Company, LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1557v-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, quieting the child, sublime refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!"

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaint, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women grown nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisonin, indigestion, and in fact almost all dyspepsia, diseases of frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, a few of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

GAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Louis, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ex. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."

Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."

Geo. H. Horn, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."

Ethridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."

Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, late La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

THE FIRST SORROW.

Beautiful boy so still to-night;
Little pale face 'twas once so bright;
Weary mother with tearful eye,
Patiently hoping he will not die.
Oh, there is no grief so deep and clear,
None springs from the heart like a mother's tear.

Why wilt thou leave the bright green earth?
When the sunshine and roses are bursting forth,
When joy and plenty are on the wing,
Away to welcome the beautiful Spring,
And clouds of light from the crystal shore
Are gliding in at the window and door?

Why wilt thy go my own sweet child?
Is the world too cruel, too sin-defiled?
Canst thou not venture thy spotless soul
Where waves of the deepest color roll?
Nor dare to launch thy little boat,
Sweet boy, on the waters unbound afloat?

Ah! I have watched thee with jealous care,
And watted thy name on the wings of prayer.
Have listened thy tones with earnest joy,
And caressed thy form, my angel boy.
Heaven wills it, I rise this test above,
With the faith and trust of a mother's love.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

[The following poem is justly considered a poetical gem of the highest order. The original was found in an Irish MS. in Trinity College, Dublin. There is reason to think that the poem was written by one of those primitive Christian bards in the reign of Diarmid, about the year 554, and was sung and chanted at the last grand assembly of kings, chieftains, and bards, held in the famous halls of Tara. The translation is by Mr. Donovan.]

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah made:
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days' long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear, or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

By four o'clock Hollister had not returned. But Mrs. Diggs had made her appearance instead, and Claire welcomed it as a happy relief from the torment of her own thoughts. "My dear," said this lady, "there has been nothing so dreadful in Wall street since the crisis of the famed Black Friday. My poor Manhattan came home at three o'clock utterly jaded out. I made him go to bed. He could scarcely speak to me. I asked him about your husband's affairs, but he gave me only mumbling answers; excitement had put him into a kind of stupor, don't you know?"

"Yes," assented Claire, understanding the nature of the collapse perfectly. "So he told you nothing of Herbert's affairs? Nothing whatever?"

"Nothing that I could really make out. I should be in a wild state, and have a feeling about the soles of my feet as if I were already going barefoot, don't you know, if I hadn't long ago insisted upon Manhattan's putting a large and comfortable sum safely away in my name."

Claire thought of the house that had been assigned to her, of her jewels, of her costly apparel. But to remember these only aggravated her distress. What a meagre wreck they would leave from the largess of her past prosperity!

"Well, I wouldn't be awfully worried, if I were you," continued Mrs. Diggs. "If will be should come, your husband some...re to save something handdo. Some great speculators always up after the thousands always turn. Perhaps he form has blown over. ...granier things begin again, and do ..." That is ...e ever before."

Claire with a bitter consolation," said "I know it is for the who have been tossing, Claire, dear, to my dimes. I may hundreds things, but I won't. I say horrid retribution for your extra talk of all that. But I so detest faces, and *avais bien dit* style of rebuke. ...ous l' your faults, of course. But have always my sweet, beautiful Claire're heart will ache for you if ...y thing frightful should happen. ...say it to your face, dear, ...I would say it behind your back, ...that you are the one woman of all others whom money perfectly adorns. ...You spent it like a queen, and you ...ked like a queen while you spent it. You remember how I used to gush over Cornelia Van Horn's grand manner? It could never hold a candle to yours. I'm afraid I abused you like a regular pickpocket the other night. Oh, yes, I pitched into you just as hard as I could. But at the same time I was thinking how well you carried your worldliness—what a kind of *beau role* you made of it, don't you know? And whatever should come, Claire, always recollect that I'll stick to you, my dear, through thick and thin!"

The vernacular turn taken by Mrs. Diggs during this eager outburst gave it a spontaneity and naturalness that more than once brought the mist to Claire's eyes. She felt the true ring of friendly sympathy in every word that was spoken; the touches of slang pleased her; they were like the angularities of the lady's physical shape, severe and yet not ungraceful. She was sorry when her visitor rose to go, and had a sense of dreary loneliness after she had departed.

It would soon be the hour for dinner. But she could not dine. She knew that the decorous butler who waited on her would perceive her efforts to choke down the proffered food. Perhaps he would tingle with secret dread regarding his next wages. He read the newspapers, of course; everybody read them nowadays; and her husband's impending ruin had been their chief and hideous topic.

As the chill winter light in the room turned blue before it wholly died, she sat and thought of how many people would be glad to hear the very worst. They seemed to her a pittiless legion. Then, as she thought of how many would be sorry, three names rose uppermost in her mind: Mrs. Diggs, Thurston, and Stuart Goldwin. Yes, Goldwin surely would have no exultant feeling. He was full of arts and falsities, but he could not fail to regret any calamity that brought with it her own sharp discomfiture.

"He has lately been Herbert's rival in finance," she told her own thoughts. "Circumstance has in a manner pitted them against each other. Herbert rose so quickly. They have not been enemies, but they have stood on opposite sides in not a few matters of speculation. Still, I am sure he will indeed be downfall, if it really comes. He will do so for my sake, if for no other reason. I should have questioned him more closely last night at the opera. I am sure he wanted me to speak with more freedom of the threatening disaster. I should have asked him"——

And then Claire's distressed ruminations were cut short by the quiet entrance of her husband. The door of the chamber had been ajar. Hollister simply pushed it a little further open and crossed the threshold.

The dusk had begun, but it was still far from making his face in any way obscure to her. As she looked at it, while slowly rising from her chair, she saw that it had never, to her knowledge, been so wan and worn as now. He paused before her, and at once spoke.

"Have you heard?" he said.

She felt herself grow cold. "What?" she asked.

"I'm cleaned out. Everything has gone. I though you might have seen the evening papers. They are full of it. Of course they don't know the real truth. Some of them say that I have five millions hidden away." He laughed here, and the laugh was bleak though low. "But I tell you the plain truth, Claire—there's nothing left? The truth is best; don't you think so?"

He was steadily watching her as he thus spoke, and the detected irony of his words pierced her like a knife. A wistful distress was in the frank blue of his eyes; they seemed to reflect from her own spirit the wrong that she had done him.

"Yes, Herbert," she answered, still keeping her seat, "I think that the truth is always best."

A great sigh left his lips. He put both hands behind him, and began slowly pacing the floor, with lowered head. While thus engaged, he went on speaking.

"I can't think how I ever shot up as I did. I never was a very bright fellow at Dartmouth. I always had pluck enough, but I never showed any very great nerve. Wall Street brought out a new set of faculties, somehow. And then everybody liked me; I was popular; that had a great deal to do with it. I suppose—that and a wonderful run of luck at the start. And then there was one thing more—one very important thing, too. I see now what a tremendous incentive it really was. I mean your wish to rise and rule people. If it hadn't been for that, I'd have let many a big chance slip."

He paused now, standing close beside his wife's chair. "I was always weak where you were concerned," he said, regarding her, very intently, and with a cloud on his usually clear brow that bespoke suffering rather than sternness. "You know that, Claire. I yielded always; I let you wind me round your finger—was so fond of the thing, you had said, Herbert, do this or that fully, I'd have done it, and it wouldn't have seemed half so much a folly because of your loved command. Is not this true?"

He came still closer to her after he had uttered the last sentence. He was so close that his person grazed her dress.

Claire was very pale, and her eyes were shining. "It is perfectly true," she answered him.

Hollister's tones instantly changed. They were broken, hoarse, and of fervid melancholy. "Perfectly true. Yes, you admit it. You know that I am right. I gave you everything—love, interest, energy, respect, obedience. And what did you give me? Your marriage vows. Claire!—were those falsehoods? Speak and tell me! I never thought so till yesterday. Good God, woman! I never thought about it at all. You were my wife; you were my Claire. You were stronger in nature than I, and I loved your strength. I loved to have you lead, and to follow where you led. But your love—oh, I counted on that as securely as we count on the sun in heaven. And yesterday the truth burst on me! It wasn't that you cared for. It was the high place I could put you in, the dresses and diamonds I could buy for you, the——"

He said only broke off. A great excitement was now on his visage, his voice, his whole manner. Whether from pain or wrath, it seemed to her that his eyes had taken a much darker tint, and that an unwonted spark, chill and keen, lit them.

"If it all *is* true," he went on, speaking much more slowly, and like a man who locutions had without openly showing it, "then I thank God no child has been born of you and me!"

She sat quite still. She was utterly conscience-stricken. From all the facile vocabulary of feminine self-excuse her bewildered and shamed soul could shape no sentence either of propitiation or denial. At such a time she felt the infamy, even the farce of lying to him. And how could she respond with any sufficiency, any gleam of comforting assurance, unless she did lie?

"You say that I led you into this disaster, Herbert," she presently responded, with an effort, and more than a successful one, to steady her voice. "I don't deny it, but at the same time remember that my forethought provided for us both in a case of just the present sort. I have the other house, you know. Its sale will bring us something. And then there are my jewels—and"—

His eyes flashed and his lip curled. "You talk in that business-like style," she cried, "when I am asking you if you ever really loved me! Is your evasion answer, Claire? Were your marriage-falsehoods?"

wit, and grasped her wrist, though not shook once. She rose, unsteadily, and

"Oh, grasp off.

saw you, Herbert," she said. "I never of what this before! Let us think lost." do in case all is really

He withdrew. Oh, yes, a hollow laugh on her, breaking into dilated, accusing stared at her with

"You don't dare it, as I read it yesterday me. But I read can we do? Ah, you . . . What to live on a thousand t the woman You want fine things to a year. You want your jewels, t and eat. them, for you couldn't get can't sell them now." He kept silence, thout mem, and then hurried with g... toward the door, again pausing steps of madness, that was born of possessed him and visibly showed sway. "Get some one else to put back into luxury," he went on, lifting hand toward his throat, as though make the words less husky that were leaping from his lips. "Get Goldwin to do it. Yes, Goldwin. You're only to and he'll kneel to you—as I knelt. Perhaps he's got from you what I never could get. You know what I mean—I've told you."

He passed at once from the room, flinging the door shut behind him. The room was in dimness by this time. Claire almost staggered to a lounge, and sank within it. His wild insult had dizzied her.

He had not meant a word of it. He was tortured by the thought that she had never cared for him. He had used the first fierce reproach that his sorrow and exasperation could hit upon. He went to his own apartments, dressed, and then left the house. He forgot that he had not dined, but remembered only that there might be some sort of forlorn financial hope discovered by a certain assemblage of men less deeply involved than himself, yet all sufferers in a similar way, which would take place that evening at a popular hotel not far distant. All recollection of having suggested an infidelity to Claire quite escaped from his perturbed and over-wrought brain. The piercing realization that she had never loved him still continued its torment. But he failed to recall that the desperate sarcasm of his mood had ever hurled at her the name of Goldwin.

A knock at the door of the darkened room waked Claire from a kind of stupor. The knock came from her maid, and it acted with decisive arousing force. Lights were soon lit, and dinner, that evening, was ordered to become a canceled ceremony.

"You may bring me some *bouillon*, Marie," Claire directed. "That, and nothing else."

She drank the beverage when it was brought, and changed her dress. The glass showed her a pale but tranquil face.

"I would have clung to him if he would have let me," incessantly passed through her thoughts. "But now he tells me that another can give me the luxury that I have lost. He is right. Goldwin will come this evening; I am sure of it."

Goldwin did come, and she received him with a mien of ice. Underneath her coldness, there was fire enough, but she kept its heat well hidden.

"I came to talk intimately with you," he at length said, "and you treat me as if we had met once, somewhere, for about ten minutes."

The smouldering force of Claire's inward excitement started into flame at these words. "I know with what intimate feelings you came," she replied, meeting his soft glance with one of cold opposition. "You want to tell me that you can set Herbert right with his creditors."

"Yes," he answered, slowly, averting his eyes, "I did have that desire. Is there anything wrong about it?"

"Yes. You should not have come to me. You should have gone to him."

"Why?" he asked.

"Why?" repeated Claire, breaking into a sharp laugh. A moment later she tossed her head with a careless disdain. "I'm not going to tell you why. You know well enough. See Herbert. Ask him if he will let you help him."

"You are very much excited."

"I have good reason to be."

"You mean this dreadful change in your husband's affairs?"

"Yes, I mean that, and I mean more. You must ask question me."

"Very well, I won't."

But he soon did, breaking the silence that ensued between them with gently harmonious voice, and fixing on Claire's half-averted face a look that seemed to brim with sympathy.

"Would Hollister take my help if I offered it? Does he not dislike me? I believe so—I am nearly sure so. You tap the floor with your foot. You are remarkable, and I understand your misery. So am I miserable—on your account. I know all the ins and outs of your distress . . . ah, do not fancy that I fail to do so. He has said hard things—undeserved things. He has perhaps mixed my name with his . . . what shall I call them? . . . reproaches, impertinences? You have had a quarrel—a quarrel that has been wholly on his side. He accused you of not caring enough for him. It may be that he has accused you of not caring at all. Of course he has dilated on your love for the pomp and glitter of things. As if he himself did not love them! As if he himself has not given all of us proof that he loved them very much! Well; let that pass. You are to renounce everything. You are to dine on humble fare, dress in plain clothes, sink into obscurity. This is what he demands. Or, if it is not demanded, it is implied. And for what reason? Because he still sees you are beautiful, attractive, one woman in ten thousand, and that having gambled away every other pleasure in life he can still retain you."

Claire rose from the sofa on which they were both seated. She did not look at Goldwin while she answered him. Her voice was so low that he just caught her words and no more."

"To what does all this tend? Tell me. Tell me at once."

Goldwin in turn slowly rose while he responded: "I will tell you, if you will tell me whether you love your husband well enough to share poverty with him after he has insulted you."

"I did not say that he had insulted me."

"Tell me at once."

"I infer it. Am I right or wrong?"

Still not looking at him, she made an impatient gesture with both hands.

"Answering you are right. What then?"

He did not reply for several minutes. He was stroking his amber mustache with one white, well-shaped hand; his eyes were now turned from hers, hers from him.

"I shall go abroad in a short time. I shall go in less than a fortnight," he said.

It was a most audacious thing to say, and he knew it thoroughly. It was the bold stroke that must either annul his hopes completely, or feed them with a fresh life.

Claire seemed to answer him only with the edges of her lips.

"How does that concern me?"

"In no way. I did not say it did. But you might choose to sail a week or two later. Alone, of course. It would be Paris, with me. You have told me that you wanted very much to see Paris."

She turned and faced him then, more agitated than angry.

"You speak of my husband having insulted me. What are you doing now?"

"I am trying to save you."

"Good heavens! from what!"

"From him. Listen. I do not mean for you to go directly to Paris. You would travel. But at a certain date I could meet you there. I could meet you with—well, with a document of importance."

"Explain. I don't understand you at all."

"Suppose I put the case in certain legal hands here. Suppose they worked it up with skill and shrewdness. Suppose they gained it. Suppose they secured a divorce between you and him on —grounds. . . ."

"Well. What grounds?"

"Of infidelity. You know the life he has lived. Or rather, you don't know. He has been so gay, so prominent, of late, that almost any well-feed lawyer could—"

"Claire interrupted him there. "Leave me at once," she said pointing toward the door. "Leave me. I order you to do it!",

He obeyed her, but stopped when he had nearly reached the threshold.

"As my wife," he said, "you would reign more proudly than you have ever reigned yet. The moment you were free I would be so glad to make you —you the loveliest woman I ever ..., and the most finely, strictly ... me," she repeated; but he ... from the room before her words ... in the direction whence ... her, and then, ... straight ahead as ... she dropped ... hands and ... there, star- ... th tight- ... med

CHAPTER XX.

She heard Hollister re-enter the house that night at a very late hour, and pass to his own apartments. It was only after dawn that she obtained a little restless and broken sleep.

By nine o'clock she rang for her coffee, and then, after forcing herself to swallow it, began to dress, with her maid's assistance. Marie was a perfect servant. As she performed with capable exactitude one after another careful duty, the ease and charm of being thus waited upon appealed to Claire with an ironical emphasis. The very softness and tasteful make of her garments took a new and dreary meaning.

She had forgotten for weeks the dainty details of her late life, its elegance of tone, smoothness of movement, nicety of balance. These features had grown customary and inconspicuous, as cambric will in time grow familiar to the skin that has brushed against coarser textures. But now the light, so to speak, had altered; it was cloudy and stormful; it brought out in vivid relief what before had been clad with the pleasant haze of habit. The very carpet beneath Claire's tread took a reminding softness; the numberless attractions and comforts of her chamber thrust forward special claims to her heed; even the elaborate or simple utensils of her dressing-table had each its distinct note of souvenir. She must so soon lose so much of it all!

As if by some involuntary process, memory slipped images and pictures before her mental vision; she had noted them in the still, dark hours of the previous night, and they remained unbanished now by the glow of the wintry morning. She saw herself a child, cowed and satirized by her coarse and domineering mother; she witnessed the episode of her gentle father's firm and protective revolt; she lived again through the prosperous rise of the family fortunes; she watched herself brave and quell the insolence of Ada Gerrard, and slowly but surely gain rank and recognition among those adverse and disdainful schoolfellows; she endured anew the chagrin of subsequent decadence—the commonness and disrelish of her public school career, the disappointment and monotony of her Jersey City experience, and then, lastly, laborious and deathly tedium of Greenpoint.

Here the strange panorama would cease; the magic-lantern of reminiscence had no more lenses in its shadowy repository; the actual took the place of dream, and startled her by an aspect more unreal than though wrought merely of recollection.

Had these recent weeks all been true? Had she climbed so high in fact and not in fancy? Was the throne from which fate now gave harsh threat of pushing her a throne not built of air, but material, tangible, solid?

The strangeness of her own history affected her in a purely objective way. She seemed to stand apart from it and regard it as though it were some lapse of singular country for which she had gained the sight-seer's best vantage-point. Its activities were so sheer, its valleys were so abrupt, it took such headlong plunges and made such unexpected ascents.

The discreet and sedulous Marie divined little of what engrossed her mistress's mind, and withdrew in her wonted humility of courtesy when Claire, no longer needing her service, at last dismissed her.

But before doing so, Claire took pains to learn that Hollister had not yet descended for his breakfast, which of late he had usually eaten alone in the great dining-room. She soon passed into her adjacent boudoir, where fresh treasures and mementoes addressed her through a silent prophecy of coming loss.

Here was a writing table, well supplied with various kinds of note-paper, all bearing her initials in differing interwisted devices. Not long ago she had questioned her husband on the subject of the Hollister crest; she would have been glad enough to receive from him some clue that might lead to its discovery; but he expressed frank and entire ignorance regarding any such heraldic symbol.

Claire took a sheet of note-paper, and in a hand that was just unsteady enough to show her how strong an inward excitement was making stealthily attack upon her nervous power, began a brief note to Stuart Goldwin. When finished, the note (which bore no ceremonious prefix whatever, and was unmarked by any date) ran as follows:—

"The words which you chose to address to me last night have permanently ended our acquaintance. As a gentleman to a gentlewoman, you were impolite. As a man to a woman, you were far worse. I desire that you will not answer these few lines, and that when we meet again, if such a meeting should ever occur, you will expect from me no more sign of recognition than that which I would accord to any one who had given me an unpardonable insult.

"C. H."

Claire sealed and directed the note. She did not send it, however. After its completion she went downstairs into the dining-room.

Hollister was seated there, being served with breakfast. He had already found it impossible to eat; he was sipping a second or third cup of strong tea.

When his wife appeared, he slightly started. Claire went to the fire and stood before it, letting its warm glow hold her in thrall for quite a while. Her back was now turned to him; she was waiting for the butler to depart. He presently did so, closing a door behind his exit with just enough accentuation to make the sound convey decisive and final import.

Claire then slowly turned, removing one foot from one of the polished rods that bordered the flame-lit hearthstone. She looked straight at her husband; she did not need to see how pale he was; her first look had told her that. She had chosen to ignore all that he had said last night. It did not cost her much effort to do this; she had too keen a sense of her own wrong toward him not to condone the reckless way in which he had compiled her name with Goldwin's. Besides, had not Goldwin's own words to her, a little later, made that assault seem almost justified? She felt nothing toward him save a great pity. Her pity sprang, too, from remorse. She lacked all tenderness; this, joined with pity, would have meant love. "And I cannot love him!" she had already reflected. "If I only could, it would be so different. But I cannot."

When she spoke, her words were very calm and firm. "I thought you might have something more to tell me," she said. "I came down to see you before you went away, for that reason. You said last night that everything had gone. There will be a day or two left us, I suppose; I mean a day or two of —possession."

He was stirring the tea with his spoon. His eyes were bent on the table as he did so. He spoke without lifting them. "Oh, yes," he answered. "Perhaps four or five days. They will seize the house, after that," he went on, "and all the furniture and valuables. Of course they can't touch what is really yours. I mean your diamonds, your dresses, etc."

A pause followed. "To-day I have a luncheon-party," said Claire.

"Yes—you told me. I remember."

"I hope nothing of—of that sort will happen to-day."

"No." He had taken the spoon from the cup, and was staring down at it, as though he wanted to make sure of some flaw in the metal. His face was not merely pale; it had the worn look of severe anxiety. "You can have your luncheon party with impunity. By the way, our own *chef* gets it up, doesn't he? You didn't have Delmonico or any one else in, did you?"

"No," she answered. "Pierre was left all. He had his full orders several ago."

Hollister smile crossed Hollister's he said. his spoon back into the

Claire moviise his eyes. "Oh,

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

SIR Richard Cartwright addressed a great public meeting in Toronto for two hours Thursday night. The Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, and Mowat also spoke.

AN amendment to exclude Ireland from the operation of the Franchise Bill was defeated Tuesday in the Imperial Parliament by a vote of 332 to 137, Lord Churchill and other Conservatives voting with the Government.

THE *Standard's* dispatch from Cairo states that all officers of the Commissariat have received orders to prepare for an English expedition to Soudan, the first step to be the purchase of 1,200 camels.

AT this time of the year the people want a holiday, a contemporary therefore suggests that in view of the old age of the Queen, the 24th of May might be appointed a national arbour day. There is one very important objection to this day being appointed is its lateness. Dominion arbour day should be a month earlier.

THE New York Legislature has passed a Bill compelling telegraph and telephone companies to place their wires under ground. A great deal of money will have to be expended in putting the wires in suitable subways, but it is believed that the cost of subsequent maintenance will be very materially reduced.

THE Governor-General has informed the various Lieutenant-Governors that the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday on the 28th of June has reference to the official celebration only. Notes coming due on the later day will have to be met then, and courts appointed to sit will sit. The banks will have to keep the 28th of June, and will not have to observe the 24th of May.

THE Toronto *News* says:—The signing of petitions for the reprieve of murderers should stop. If the courts fall into disrepute, as they will if this sort of thing continues, lynching will become almost as common in Ontario as it is in the Southern States. We want no lynch law in this province, but if the feeling becomes widespread that when a murderer goes before the courts the chances are that if he is not acquitted his sentence will be commuted, mobs will take things into their own hands and hang supposed murderers without trial.

THERE is general dissatisfaction throughout the country at the Queen's action in postponing the date of the celebration from the 24th of May to the 28th of June. Three days afterwards is Dominion Day, and this will of course be observed as a holiday. The two holidays would thus be brought too close together. The better plan (and which will be pretty generally adopted) will be to observe the 24th of May as a holiday in the usual manner and ignore the proclamation fixing the celebration for the 28th of June. The day is celebrated not altogether out of an exuberance of loyalty, and should not be changed.

THE opinion prevails very generally that in the Middlemiss murder case there has been a miscarriage of justice. If Wrightman is innocent of the crime, the question arises, who was it that murdered the feeble old man on that December night? The victim's last words were "Ah, Wrightman did it." Public opinion is almost a unit in its view of this murder. The folly of appointing incompetent men as constables has been fully demonstrated in this case, when through the stupidity of two of them, a murderer was allowed to escape justice.

THE friends of Phipps, the wife murderer, are making an effort to secure a reprieve for him. It should not be granted. The mawkish sympathy for murderers so prevalent in the United States, should never secure a foothold in Canada. The results of recent murder trials in this country are attracting much attention and a feeling of indignation prevails among respectable people. There is a feeling of widespread dissatisfaction and uneasiness abroad, and many people vigorously denounce the jury system, and give voice to the opinion that justice would be much better served by the doing away with it altogether and having crimes tried by a commission of judges.

THE folly of our Government in voting the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., a further grant becomes clearer every day. Even the most blind partisan cannot shut his eyes to the fact that the Conservative party has put a tool into the hands of the company which they are vigorously using to the detriment of the people. Ostensibly the Government gave the company a monopoly in the North-west for twenty years, but virtually the power now placed in their hands gives them a monopoly over the whole Dominion until the people strip them of it by force, for it must come to that sooner or later. For years the people have been granting bonus after bonus to different railway companies, and saddling the municipalities with debt in order to obtain "competition," and now find that they have been acting very like children running after brilliant soap-bubbles. This overgrown modern Goliath has gobbled up the whole, by means of the money granted "to enable them to complete the Railway in a short time." The Credit Valley and the Toronto Grey & Bruce have fallen into their hands, and the Grand Trunk is (hoping, we presume, to get a share in the snug little presents which the Dominion Government occasionally makes the C. P. R.,) are seeking an amalgamation with this Giant of the West, that together, they may fleece the people to their hearts' content. Though the object for which those bonuses were granted was never attained, and the will of the people frustrated, the debt of the municipalities remain, and the money, when paid, will go to enrich those whom the people sought to restrain within the limits of justice. Besides this, through the trickery and cussedness of their representations, the people are further cursed with a tax to enable this monopoly to frustrate their design. The people of Canada have given hundreds of millions to the different railway companies that they might have protection from monopoly, now this Government "of the people, for the people, and by the people," as the political farce now runs, give these same monopolists the power to sweep the whole into their pockets. These companies have not kept faith and the people should not keep faith with them. The object for which the money was granted has been ignored and the debt incurred thereby should be repudiated. We may be legally bound to fulfill our part of the contract, but in justice we are not, and the people should be governed more by the broad principles of justice than by legal quirks and quibbles. What good is political power to the people when any band of swindlers and money-grabbers who have sufficient funds to bribe their servile government into subserviency, can get measures through the House allowing them to make a competency by over-charging the people?

Washington Letter.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, May 12, 1884.

The conventions now in progress here, and those to come, demonstrate the fact that the Capital of the Nation is a favorite city for conventions. The most notable affair of the week was the great congress of doctors numbering twelve hundred and forty from all parts of the Union. They came here for the annual session of the American Medical association, to talk sanitary science, but they have managed to combine much pleasure and business. The doctors have been shown favor by the President, who gave a brilliant reception to them at which there were about three thousand guests. Not only were the entire suite of state apartments on the first floor thrown open and brilliantly lighted, but the private rooms, including the President's own chamber on the second floor, were opened to the visitors and the corridors and executive offices as well. This was an inner glimpse of the White House not to be expected, and it was much appreciated by the visitors. The East Room was as elaborately decorated with tropical plants and cut flowers as on any previous occasion in the season's gayety. Many officials were informally invited to meet the knights of Esculapius. The President was assisted by the members of the Cabinet. In addition to the President's Reception, there have been numerous dinners, suppers, and other entertainments extended them by private individuals, notably the reception by Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter at the Blaine Mansion, and that given by Chief Justice Waite.

I witnessed rather a novel affair in the presentation of the Siamese Embassy to the President. The Embassy consists of his Royal Highness Kron Mun Nares Tarariddi (the envoy) who is half brother to the king of Siam, Major Yrag, Prince Sonapandit, Nai Tuan, Mr. Wyke and Mr. Loftus. They came from the department of State, and were accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen, Counsel Smith, Admiral Rodgers and Lieuts. T. B. M. Mason and T. M. Potts, the naval officers specially designated to look after the distinguished visitors on behalf of the government. The Siamese were in full court dress, a costume far more magnificent than any court dress heretofore seen at the national capital. Prince Nares, who is a very small man, was attired in a tight-fitting coat, with heavy gold embroidery, loose-fitting purple silk knee breeches, white stockings, patent leather slippers with large gold buckles. A light cape hung about his shoulders, composed entirely of gold netting. On his head he wore a black helmet, with gold trimmings. His sword was heavily mounted with gold. The others were similarly attired. The presentation, which was made in the Blue Parlor, was formal, and at one moment promised to be formidable. The brief introductions were made by the mention of names, accompanied with the shaking of hands and very low, ceremonious bows, on the part of the Orientals. Then Prince Nares, the chief ambassador, received from Mr. Wyke a roll of written manuscript tied with gold cord, from which he read his speech. Then the President received a roll, tied with blue ribbon, from the Secretary of State, and adjusting his eye glasses, read his brief reply, with sudden interruptions from the glasses, which would not stay adjusted. Fortunately the Orientals did not take in the ludicrous situation, and the determined frown on the handsome face of the Secretary of State saved the dignity of the occasion, for the other members of the Cabinet, looked "sixty ways for Sunday," rather than at one another, in the fear of betraying their levity at this august period of speech reading. A graceful conversation upon social topics then prevailed, which Secretary Frelinghuysen quickly cut short by closing the performance, and taking the visitors on an excursion to Mount Vernon. The ambassadors have come to America for the purpose of seeing and examining tools, machinery, and firearms.

Washington has been so cool and delightful that preparations for the summer exodus have been slow. It is now expected that Congress will adjourn by the first of July, and many congressional families will remain till that time. It looks as though horizontal reduction" has at least reduced the length of the session by a month or more, and legislatures are rejoicing at the prospect of getting away before the settled hot weather. The cool, spring days are a delight to sight-seeing visitors now crowding the hotels and boarding houses, and the national capital was never more beautiful or more deserving of the praise daily bestowed by enthusiastic tourists.

Mr. Hewitt is now going to try his hand at "tinkering the tariff," having prepared a bill which, he thinks, will cut down the revenues from customs duties about seventy million dollars.—*Lenox.*

GENERAL GRANT lost a fortune through his trustfulness in the speculative abilities of his son and his son's partner Ward. The information that he has been placed on the retired list of the United States army, on full pay, will therefore be welcome news to his many friends. Grant did his country good service at a critical moment when a less energetic general might have pursued tactics that would have disrupted the union, and for this he well deserves the gratitude of the nation, which has taken a very satisfactory shape at a time when misfortune struck him. General Grant's pay will amount to about $17,500 yearly, and his total income from this source and from the interest of the secured fund raised for him some years ago will foot up to $30,000 annually. With this snug sum the General ought to rub along quite comfortably. He has been a good soldier, but a poor business man. If he is wise, he will keep out of speculative ventures in the future.

THE report has been circulated that it is the intention of Mr. Harley, M. P., for South Oxford to resign his seat. In connection with this it has been suggested that the vacancy be offered to the Hon. T. W. Anglin. Now we wish to make a few remarks just here. We don't know whether it is Mr. Harley's intention to retire or not, probably he will inform his constituents through THE CHRONICLE next week. But, in the event of such a step, it may as well be understood now as any other time that South Oxford is quite capable of sending a representative from its own borders, and will not open its arms to receive the Hon. Mr. Anglin or any one else at present without a seat. This the Liberal leaders may feel assured is the sentiment of the party in South Oxford. It is something of a reflection upon a populous constituency when it has to look outside its own borders for a capable representative. As a contemporary remarks: "The only exception, if any, that should be made to the rule of giving local men the preference, is when the outsider for whom the suffrages of the constituency are sought is a man of such marked ability and weight that his conclusion from Parliament might be regarded as a public loss. Then a local man may be asked with propriety to forego his claims, and the constituency appealed to." In the case of Mr. Anglin however, South Oxford does not feel that his exclusion from Parliament would be a public loss. If the Liberal leaders think differently, probably they can find a seat for him elsewhere.

County and Vicinity.

Mr. C. Grambsy, of Orono, has purchased the Burtch Farm in W. Oxford, where he purposes making it his home at no distant date.

We regret to announce the death of Samuel Whaley, which took place at his residence at St. Marys early on Wednesday morning. Mr. Whaley had been confined to his bed for the last six months. He suffered from no particular malady, but a general break up of a once remarkably strong constitution. He was a resident of St. Marys some thirty years ago, but spent most of his life in the township of North Oxford, only going back there to spend the balance of his days. His remains were buried in Ingersoll.

THE OTTERVILLE SENSATION

WAS HE POISONED?

MAN AND WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

"The Old Man's a Nuisance."

The village of Otterville, in this county is at present disturbed by a poisoning case. From what has been learned it appears that among the residents of Oxford for a considerable period was

ONE HENRY VANSICKLE.

He was a man of respectable character, possessing excellent connections, and was seemingly upwards of fifty years of age when death overtook him. Latterly he resided in Woodstock, but last fall he removed to Otterville and engaged in the hotel business. It is stated that he had been for some two or three years a widower, but that about five or six months prior to his death he entered again into a matrimonial alliance, bestowing his heart and hand upon Miss Lester, whose relatives live in the town of Woodstock. The

OBJECT OF HIS CHOICE

was a young woman, who apparently had attained to the age of about thirty, and who is said to be of good manners, graceful appearance and attractive person. In the course of his business Vansickle had occasion for the services of a bartender, and the person who figured in that capacity bore the name of Robert Pearce. He is a young man, possessing a good figure, pleasant manners and rather taking appearance, and according to the testimony of a witness living in the house, and the statements of others, acquired such intimacy with the young wife that they indulged in buggy rides and similar amusements together. All went along merrily enough, however, until the 19th of November, when Vansickle expired in a rather unlooked for manner. At the time some suspicion appears to have been entertained that everything was not exactly right, but nothing further transpired until recently. Then a fresh development took place through a conversation held by a young man named James Donaldson—who had for a short time prior and for some months subsequent to the death of Vansickle been a boarder at the hotel—with Mr. Alexander McFarlane. The result of this conversation was that the young man was induced to make a solemn declaration, after which Nathan Vansickle, of Lynden, a brother of the deceased, proceeded to Woodstock and laid an information before Dr. G. C. Fields, Police Magistrate of that town. Upon the authority of this a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Pearce and the woman, and this was placed in the hands of Constable Tisdale, of Otterville, for execution.

A HONEYMOON STOPPED.

But in the meantime another unexpected circumstance had occurred. It is stated that Pearce had continued his attentions to the widow with such acceptance that on Tuesday last the couple were united in the bonds of wedlock by Rev. W. Williams, and proceeded to Otterville on Wednesday. It is surmised that they were about to depart upon the bridal tour, when on Thursday afternoon about five o'clock the honeymoon was brought to an abrupt termination through the arrest of the swain by Constable Tisdale. On Friday morning Pearce and his newly-made wife were brought to Woodstock for examination before the Magistrate, and after hearing the testimony of James Donaldson the P. M. remanded the two for eight days, pending the production of further evidence.

DONALDSON'S STORY.

The testimony given by Donaldson was of a very important character, and if sustained cannot but involve the prisoners in a very serious charge. He said:—I have lived in Otterville for three years, and am wood-worker in the Otter Sweeper Co.'s works; have known the prisoner Pearce for three years, and Mrs. Pearce for about six or eight months; Henry Vansickle came to Otterville in October last and kept hotel and Pearce was bartender for him; I boarded there and was there for three months after his death; remember 19th of November last—that was the day Vansickle died; he died between 7 and 8 in the evening; when I came home to tea at 6 o'clock I was told by Mrs. Pearce that Vansickle was sick, and had been taken sick about 4 in the afternoon; about 7 o'clock I helped to carry him from his sitting-room to the bed; he was perfectly well when I left at noon; after carrying deceased to bed I went to the station and when I returned at nearly 8 o'clock

HE WAS DEAD;

prisoner Pearce told me he quit attending bar in the morning because he and Vansickle had had a quarrel, but when I returned in the evening he was attending bar again; when I carried deceased to bed he was purplish in the face; his lips were swollen, and his tongue as he could not speak; both prisoners were present at the time; after laying him on the bed he rolled off on the floor, and we lifted him up again, when he made a motion that he wanted a drink; prisoner Pearce went down stairs and returned with a glass of what I thought was whiskey, but the deceased refused to drink it; then Mrs. Pearce went and brought him a glass of water, which he drank; he then made motions to have his legs rubbed, and we took off his socks, when I observed his legs were swelling fast; a few nights before his death deceased and his wife

HAD A SPAT,

and Pearce was present; Pearce said to me, "The old man is a nuisance," and coaxed me to drive to Norwich or Simcoe to buy croton oil to give him so they would get him out of the way; I refused to go and he offered to pay me for my time and trouble; he asked me the next night and I still refused; another night his brother John called me up and treated; Mrs. Pearce called Rob. and wanted him to get the old man a drink; Rob poured him out what I thought was rye into a glass; he then put some mixture into the glass, when his brother told him not to, as he would get himself into trouble; he said he did not care a d——n if he did; he then went up-stairs with it, and when he returned he said he guessed the old man suspected there was something wrong with the liquor as he shook his head after he drank it; the mixture was in a small tumbler and was of a lightish brown colour. I judge there was about three-quarters of an inch of the

MIXTURE IN THE GLASS,

and he put in about a spoonful into the liquor; after his death Vansickle's widow carried on the hotel and Pearce continued to act as bartender; after about two months Mrs. Vansickle left, and a few days later Pearce left; previous to Vansickle's death the persons went driving together and also to parties; on two occasions I know they went away together and were gone for a couple of days at a time; I never told any one these facts until the other day I was talking to Alex. McFarlane and told him about it, when they made me make a declaration before Melvin Durkee.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

It is understood that in the interim an effort will be made to have the remains exhumed and the contents of the stomach submitted to chemical analysis if possible. After his death a *post mortem* was held upon the remains at the solicitation of his relatives, and that the operator returned a verdict of death from natural causes. It is rumored that a statement has been made by a young man living in Otterville to the effect that some stuff which the deceased vomited was thrown out on the street and that a dog which partook of some of it died from the effects.

A TRUE BILL.

Found Against McCabe for Poisoning His Wife.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill against George McCabe, for the murder of his wife Ann McCabe, on the 25th of April last. The prisoner was brought into court and placed in the dock. He was arraigned on the charge and pleaded

NOT GUILTY.

In answer to the inquiry he said he was prepared to go on with his trial.

Mr. Macdougal stated that he was not prepared to go on with the trial at the present Assizes, and asked to have it traversed to the Fall Assizes. Lord——'s request was granted, an application to be taken back to his cells, as he had no bail, which was refused in a case of murder.

Did Wrightman Do It?

It cannot be said that the verdict in the case of the Silcox murder trial has given satisfaction to the public. What is said on all hands is that a miscarriage of justice has taken place. There can be no doubt that the result is disappointing. Not that anyone was eager for the blood of the accused, but it is apparent that the crimes of house-breaking, robbery and manslaughter have been committed, almost in public, and yet one who seems to have been so closely connected with the crimes has been let off scot free. The fact of the matter is, the case was bungled from the first. The untrained constables bungled their part of the business at Mills' tavern, Iona, when Wrightman was arrested. And it was unfortunate that no certified statement was had from Silcox before his death, such as could be used in evidence. He was sensible for two hours after the assault has been made upon him. The last words he spoke were "Ah, Wrightman did it." And no one doubts that the dying man spoke the truth. He had no interest or object in making any statement as he lay sinking into the arms of death that was not true. But as he was not asked (as he should have been) if he made the statement in the belief that he was about to die, the important, the conclusive statement was ruled out of court. He had been robbed, attacked and fatally injured by a man whom he knew right well. And he told Mr. Lucas on what proved to be his death bed "Ah, Wrightman did it." Another bungle that took place was the joint indictment of Graham, (against whom there was no evidence) with Wrightman, to whom the evidence pointed as the guilty man. The effect of this was to lead to the supposition that neither of them was guilty. And the case was not presented to the jury in that forcible way which it merited. It might be all very well for Crown counsel to forbear to press a charge unduly against an accused person. At the same time there is a duty to the public, whose servant he is, which cannot be denied and should not be shirked. We confess to a doubt if the killing of Silcox really amounted to a murder in a moral sense, although it undoubtedly did in a legal one.

If conviction had taken place it is scarcely likely that Wrightman would have been hanged, because it is evident that he did not have the intention of killing Silcox. He did not attack him with a revolver, a dirk or a bludgeon. He merely shied the weights at him which he found lying on the shop counter. It was more an act of devilment than of premeditated murder, even taking this view of the case, still their remains behind the fact that robbery and manslaughter were committed. And against whom does the charge of commission come home so closely as to Wrightman. If he did not penetrate them who did? The last and dying words of the bleeding Silcox were "Ah. Wrightman did it."—*Free Press.*

A BLESSING TO ALL MANKIND.

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are bilious, blood out of order, Liver inactive, or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of John Gayfer. 12t

A HOUSEHOLD PERFUME.—Every family able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasure afforded by a really healthful and delicious perfume, should supply themselves with the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. It is the most delightful and most lasting of all fragrant Water.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

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

SHAKESPEARE says "Doubts are traitors; we oft loose the good we might have by fearing to attempt." Then doubt not "Golden Coin"—it is the best chewing tobacco in Canada. 1600

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1555-48t

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, & NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.* Try it.

As an EXPECTORANT *any form.*

It is harmless to the very each bottle.

It contains Druggists.

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED WEST RIDING MILLS SELBY YORKSHIRE MUSTARD THE STAR TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURED BY MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

M. R. & Co.'s works are in the centre of the seed-growing district, giving them the choice of the market for the best seed. This, with other advantages, enables them to say that for purity, strength and flavour, their Mustard cannot be surpassed by any maker in the United Kingdom.

Ask your Grocer for D. S. F., or No. 1 Genuine.

STRAYED.

Strayed, about the 20th April, from the premises, of the undersigned, Lot 22, on the River Road, North Oxford, A CHESTNUT MARE, with white spot in face, and lame in front feet. Any one giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM HOLTBY, Ingersoll, May 8th, 1884. 1600c

LOST.

In or not far from the Post Office, a lady's dark MORROCO POCKET BOOK, containing Bills, One Sovereign, some silver, receipts, etc. The finder will be rewarded with $10.00, by handing it in at the Post Office.

Ingersoll, May 15, 1884. 1601v

LOST.

On Saturday, somewhere between the Daly House, and A.M. Brock's residence, King Street, A FOLDING DENTEPHONE for the deaf. As it is of no value to any one but the owner, the finder will oblige by leaving it at this OFFICE.

May 15th, 1884. 1601v

Garden Seeds!

FRESH AND RELIABLE AT

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE, THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595

COURT OF REVISION.

Township of West Oxford.

THE FIRST SITTING

—OF THE—

Court of Revision

For the purpose of hearing appeals and revising the Assessment Roll for the Township of West Oxford for the present year, will be held at the Town Hall in the

VILLAGE OF BEACHVILLE,

—ON—

Wednesday, the 28th day of May,

At ten o'clock a.m.

CHAS. MASON, Tp. Clerk.

May 15th, 1884. 1601l

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of

NORTH OXFORD,

Will be held at

THE CLERK'S RESIDE[NCE]

—ON—

Oct. 84.

Monday, M[ay] HILLON, Township Clerk. 1601l

MS. McINTYRE UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. ober 22, 1881.

I. COYNE

—Has just secured a lot of—

All Wool Beize Dress Goods!

IN CHOICE SHADES,

Bought at tremendous job, which he now offers at about

Half Price viz. 15 cents per Yard.

Also a job in NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS, worth 18 cents per yard, which I. Coyne now offers at the ridiculous price of

9-Cents Per Yard-9

Exactly Half Price. Ladies are requested to call early, as above Bargains will soon be picked up.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY!

In immense variety at I. Coyne's. A complete stock of Hose in all sizes and prices, ranging from 8 cents per pair up to $1.50 per pair. Several special Job lines offered much under regular prices.

I. COYNE

Has received direct from Detroit, One Case of Latest New York Styles in LADIES HATS.

All the latest novelties in Millinery now on exhibition at I. Coyne's Millinery Emporium.

GALA DAY IN INGERSOLL.

Grand CELEBRATION

—Under the auspices of—

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY, IN VICTORIA PARK, ON

Monday, May 26th,

A large amount of Cash Prizes will be given.

NISSOURI vs. DORCHESTER,

Great trial of strength in a

TUG OF WAR

Between picked men from Nissouri and Dorchester, for a purse of $40.00.

LACROSSE MATCH

At 10.30 between a team from London, and the Dufferins of Ingersoll.

Music by the 22nd Batt. Band, and Caledonian Pipers.

Highlanders, Pipers, Dancers and Athletes from all parts of the Dominion.

Some of the greatest dancers in the United States and Canada will be present, and give exhibitions of Highland Dancing.

A procession will be formed on the market square, at 12.30 o'clock sharp, and proceed to the park, where the games will take place.

Thousands of visitors are expected from London, Toronto, Hamilton and other places.

See Posters and Programmes for particulars and prize list.

JUDGES—A. G. Hodge, Toronto; J. B. McIntyre St. Catharines; Ien McKenzie, Hamilton.

IN THE EVENING A

Grand Scotch Concert!

Will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

At which the following well-known and celebrated vocalists will take part, all of whom have been secured at great expense;

MRS. JESSIE ROBERTSON, of New York, Queen of Scottish, English and Irish songs.

MISS RYCKMAN, Hamilton's charming soprano.

JAMES JOHNSTON, of Hamilton, a favorite in Ingersoll.

FRED W. WODELL, the great Baritone singer of Hamilton.

Masters McCrimmon, of Lucknow, the Misses Cruickshanks, of London, and others, will delight the audience with their Highland songs and dances.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission to Park 10 cents. Carriages 25 cents.

Admission to Hall 50 cents.

Reserved seats 75 cents. Reserved seat tickets can be secured at Richardson's Jewelery Store from Wednesday, 21st May, until noon of the day of the games.

WM. EWART, Chief. C. R. PATIENCE, Secretary.

J. S. SMITH, Treas.

May 7th, 1884. 1600

Woodstock SEED WAREHOUSE.

CHOICE

Vegetable Seeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds & Bulbs.

Seed Grain, Clovers and Grasses, Seed Potatoes, Dried Flowers and Grasses, Fertilizers, Oil Cake, Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers.

Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Plows.

Packets of Choice Flower Se[eds] 25 cts per dozen. free

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue to all applicants.

JOHN P[ATTISON], Seedsman Woodstock, Ont. 1551em

March 6th, 1884.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.

[Dr]ess and French Cambric Fits made to measure.

[W]e employ a first-class cutter and [al]ways have all shirts made on the premises, and can guarantee all our work to give satisfaction. Samples of Cambrics and instructions for self measurement sent free on application.

W. E. TURNER, 174 Dundas-St., London.

May 1, 1884. 1599c-m

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.

Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.

Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.

A choice collection of Dahlias, ready June 1st.

Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.

Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.

Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.

May 1st, 1884. 1599f

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557e-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4¼ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental grove, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

THE

"Little Wonder."

Re-Opening!

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name.
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1575

NORMAN'S Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

And Headache are immediately relieved and permanently cured by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. They soothe & nourish the system. Guaranteed or Circular and consultation free. A. N. 4 Queen street East, Toronto.

The Chronicle & Dairyman

Published weekly at Ingersoll, is $3 IN CANADA. the BEST PAPER for DAIRY ble reports of the It gives the latest and most factory operations leading dairy markets; rop written reviews of the throughout the country; dairy matters by practical dairymen; articles test and use to dairymen and other matters of province you of the merits of generally. A trial

The Chronicle & Dairyman

Which has parts of the Province. It is therefore generally the advertising medium for those who most do this large and influential class. If you wish to sell which is used by dairymen; if have to rent, sell, or buy a cheese factory; if you a situation as cheese maker, or want to engage, advertise in

The Chronicle & Dairyman

Examine a sample copy, which will be sent free upon receipt of a postal card. Terms; $1.50 per year. Address THE CHRONICLE & DAIRYMAN, INGERSOLL, ONT.

TOWN OF INGERSOLL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT THE

FIRST SITTING

OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

Will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

—ON—

Thursday, May 29th,

1884, at 7.30 p.m.,

TO HEAR ALL COMPLAINTS

AGAINST THE

ASSESSMENT ROLL

OF 1884,

Which can be seen at Clerk's Office.

By Order,

R. A. WOODCOCK, Town Clerk.

Ingersoll, May 15, 1884. 1601l

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1551y

B. LAURANCE'S 63 Hatton Garden, Lond'n SPECTACLES —AND— 246 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S. writes—They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD writes—I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG writes—They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P. writes—For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston writes—Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B. writes—Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I. writes—I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec writes—That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax writes—Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC writes—He is more than satisfied with the selection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior writes—The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO writes—Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G. writes—He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.

The above celebrated English Spectacles and Eyeglasses are now for sale at

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE.

Call, Inspect and be Convinced of their superiority. 1601

CARPETS. CARPETS.

HOUSE CLEANING.

NEW TO REPLACE THE OLD.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

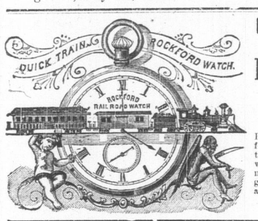
has just received a large shipment of

New Tapestry Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
New All-wool Carpets,
New Union Carpets,
New Hemp Carpets.
Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains,
Door Mats, Etc., Etc.

The Cheapest and best place for families to get the choicest goods.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, May 1st, 1884. 1599



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO., H. P. Holland, Sec

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the White Mortar.

HELLEBORE. PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for curra[nt] worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cts worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves double with nahes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure)

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist, Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

THE CANADI

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Rastus—Nelles & Stevens.
C. P. R.—W. Whyte.
Wanted—D. Secord.
Ice—W. Mills.
White Sewing Machine—Henderson & Henderson.
Hosiery—I. Coyne.
Special—R. Vance.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

B. C. Farewell Tea on Monday.

COURT of Revision for Ingersoll, on Thursday, 29th.

"CHANGE not a clout till May is out," is old but sound advice.

READINGS.—Miss Churchill will give a series of readings on May 30th.

BUSINESS will proceed as usual on Saturday. Monday will be a public holiday.

FOOTBALL.—A football club has been organized by our High School boys.

WE have had plenty of rain for the present, Mr. Weather Clerk. Now for the sunshine.

WHILE Ingersoll is increasing the value of her assessment, Woodstock has lowered hers $162,000.

EXCURSION.—The A. O. of F., of London, have made arrangements for an excursion to Brantford, on Saturday, May 24th.

FARM SOLD.—John Thompson, of this town, has sold his 100 acre farm, 2nd con., Dereham, to John Groves, for $7,000.

OUR STORY.—"I Am Ambitious Woman," now running in THE CHRONICLE, is one of the most popular tales we have published.

ICE.—Walter Mills advertises pure ice from King's pond for sale, delivered to any part of the town. Orders may be left at S. King's shop.

HAY FORK SWINDLERS.—We hear that the hay fork swindlers from the east have been in town. A farmer in East Nissouri is the only victim we have yet heard of

THE DETROIT EXTENSION.—The work of building the C. V. R. extension to Detroit will commence very soon from Ingersoll. Eleven engineers are here now.

THE first open air concert of the season will be given to-morrow (Friday) evening, by the 22nd Band, on their stand at the corner of Thames and Charles streets.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Board of Health should give notice in the papers that all yards, hog pens, closets, cess pools, etc., must be cleaned up by an early date.

A reader takes the bright side and reminds us of the old saying :

"Plenty of rain in May
Plenty of hay."

KNOX CHURCH.—Principal Cavan, of Knox College, Toronto, will occupy the pulpit of Knox Church next Subbath morning. The evening service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Willoughby.

I. B. C.—All members of the Ingersoll Bicycle Club are earnestly requested to meet at the market at 9 o'clock a m. sharp, on Monday May 26th, for a run around town.

THE 24TH.—Quite a number of the Ingersoll Ancient Order of Foresters purpose visiting Brantford on Saturday, at which city there is to be a great Foresters' demonstration.

HIGH OPINION.—Poet W. H. Longfellow speaks thusly: Miss Churchill's conception and rendition of "Hiawatha" teaches us that it is harder to find readers than writers. She is full of the spirit of the song.

VISITORS from the country who may wish to celebrate the Queen's Birthday in a pleasant way can rely on seeing a good day's sport in Ingersoll on Monday, the 26th, the day set apart as the holiday.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—The *Mail* Advertising Agency have issued their first edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory, which is compiled and arranged in a neat and convenient form, and furnishes information of value to all advertisers.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—St. John's Day, 24th June, will be celebrated in Ingersoll by a promenade concert in the Skating Rink, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The band of the 7th Fusileers, London, fifty strong, have been engaged.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the Ingersoll Knights of Labor to attend in a body and take part in the great Semi-Centennial Celebration in Toronto during the first week of July. We have not heard of any other society receiving a like invitation.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered in this church on Sabbath at the morning service. Preparatory services will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p. m., when the Rev. Mungo Fraser, of St. Thomas, will officiate.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played in Victoria Park on Saturday last, between the Landsdowne (High School) Club, captained by H. Sumner, and the Clippers, Wm. McLeod, captain, which resulted in a victory for the Clippers by 12 runs, the score being 15 to 3.

FORGETFUL.—We thought by this time everybody knew that it is an inviolable rule of all respectable newspapers to insert no communication unless accompanied with the name of the writer. "A viewer at a distance" forgets this. If he will give us his name we will publish his communication.

RUNAWAY.—On Friday evening last a team belonging to Mr. Wm. Seldon took fright, while fastened opposite Ellis' hardware store, and made speedy flight around the block, their mad career being stopped by coming in contact with a telegraph post near McMurray's barn. Luckily no particular damage was done.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Councillor Horsman, on the old Hall estate, in the rear of W. Sudworth's residence. The engine was out promptly, but it was found that the hose would not reach the building from the Park, the nearest water avacable. The building was entirely destroyed.

LACROSSE.—The Dufferin Lacrosse Club this season is in a flourishing condition, having over forty members. Although the weather has not been very favourable for practice, still the boys have made good progress. They send a team to Paris to play the Beavers, on Saturday, May 24, and will play a club from London, at Victoria Park, Ingersoll, on Monday next, at 10:30 a. m. The club has adopted a very handsome suit and present a very neat appearance. We wish them success.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,—Some of our correspondents are in the habit of sealing their letters and affixing a one cent stamp. This causes considerable annoyance in the post offices, and necessitates our paying two cents in each case for "additional postage." In one or two cases we have been put to the trouble of remitting the extra postage to the dead letter office and having the copy returned. By simply turning in the edge of the letter and leaving it unsealed, or, if disposed to seal, nipping off the corners of the envelopes, our correspondents can save the postmasters and us this annoyance, provided the envelope contains nothing but matter for publication.

A rather amusing scene occurred during the progress of the sedition case of Faulder vs. Brady at the Middlesex Assizes yesterday at London. The plaintiff, a woman between thirty and forty, refused to answer questions put to her by defendant's counsel, and was told by the judge that if she did not answer the questions he would strike out her evidence and her father would be saddled with the costs. Notwithstanding the entreaties of her solicitor, she persistently refused, saying she was ashamed, whereupon the judge recorded a verdict for defendant, saying he had no sympathy with a woman of 30 or 40 who brought a suit for seduction.

FAREWELL TEA.—Our readers will not forget the Farewell Tea to be given by the adherents of the Oxford-street B. C. Church on Monday evening next, 26th inst. As this will be the last entertainment under B. C. auspices in this town owing to the closing of the church, brought about by the consummation of the Union, it will be an interesting affair, and it is to be hoped that "the little church" will be liberally patronized. Tables will be spread in the church and grounds and tea served from six o'clock up to a late hour. Weather permitting, ladies will have stands for the sale of ice cream, fruit and seasonable delicacies. A programme of addresses by the town ministers, and appropriate music by the choir and others, will be submitted after tea. Tickets placed at the low figure of 25 cents.

PERSONAL.—J. L. Grant left on his return trip to Liverpool on Sunday.—Fredk. D. Canfield, M.D., who has recently returned from a course of hospital practice in New York, has decided to establish himself in the neighbouring city of London. Since Dr. Canfield received his degree, his experience both in this country and the neighbouring States has been large. We bespeak a successful career for him.—James White, son of David White, dry goods merchant, left yesterday for the Rocky Mountains on a surveying trip.—D. A. McMichael, B.A., of Toronto, was in town last week. This gentleman was for some years principal of the Strathroy High School, and, through his untiring efforts and indomitable zeal, made it rank among the highest in the Province. Mr. McMichael was compelled through ill health to retire from school teaching, and is now in commercial life. We are glad to see that he is "looking himself again."

FIZ ! Zip ! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

FRIENDS in the country, bring the family in on Monday next and enjoy the fun.

RINK MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Curling and Skating Rink Co. will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening.

GAS LIGHT CO.—The annual meeting of the Ingersoll Gas Light Co. will be held on Monday afternoon, June 2nd.

SEATS are being taken up lively for the Scotch Concert. Fifty were reserved yesterday before 12 o'clock.

NOT DEAD AFTER ALL.—Robt. Robinson, who was reported to have died in Chicago last week is still in the land of the living. He had a severe fit, and while unconscious was pronounced dead. He recovered in time to save being buried alive.

SILVER CUP.—Mr. H. Richardson, jeweler, has presented the Dufferin Lacrosse Club of this town with a handsome silver cup for competition in long distance throwing, which will be competed for by members of the club on Monday, 26th instant, in Victoria Park at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

THE Council of the township of London offers a bonus of 25 cents per rod to all farmers in the township who will build wire fences on all roads running north and south. Other township councils ought to follow suit, and then heavy snow drifts would be almost unknown.

PROFESSIONAL CHANGE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Fletcher & Finkle, Woodstock, as been dissolved. Mr. Alex. Finkle, who has had an experience of 18 years, will continue the practice of his profession as heretofore. We wish him continued success, as his abilities deserve.

PRESIDENT ELOT, of Harvard, will discuss in the June *Century* the question, "What is a Liberal Education?" Among other things he makes a strong plea for the study of English, and in a historical review of the changes in diversity curricula shows what a hard fight was necessary to procure the introduction of Greek three centuries ago.

THE frontispiece of the June *Century* is an engraving of St. Gaudin's statue of Robert Richard Randall, founder of the home for disabled seamen on Staten Island known as Sailors' Snug Harbor. An accompanying sketch contains many sailors' yarns and anecdotes about the old tars who have found a safe anchorage here.

DISGUSTING BUT TRUE.—The Tilsonburg *Observer* says:—The Salvation Army lasses from Woodstock who are leading the meetings here just now have introduced a new act. It is called "going to glory," and consists in going into alleged trances about twelve o'clock at night and coming out of them any time before daylight.

By a regulation it it enacted that holders of third class teachers' certificates who desire a renewal or extension of such certificates, are required to present themselves at the non-professional examination for third class on July 7th 1884, at the county town, otherwise the Minister will grant no extension unless under special circumstances, and valid then only until next examination.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—At the auction sale of the Jesse Brown estate by James Brady, on the Market Square, on Saturday last, the building known as the Royal Hotel here, was sold to J. B. Capron, of this town, for $1,000. Lot No. 5, 1st con., North Oxford, containing 100 acres, to Thos. McFarlane, for $6,000 ; and Lot 1, 13th con., East Nissouri, containing 50 acres, to Donald Patience, for $4,015.

CURCULIO.—Those who own plum trees should recollect that this is the season when the curculio devotes itself to business. Before the blossom breaks, put a desert spoonful of Paris green in a pailful of water, mix it well, and syringe the tree thoroughly. If a shower of rain follows, syringe the tree again, and keep on doing so after every rain until the young plum is as large as a white bean.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT. — The pupils of the High School gave a most successful entertainment in the Town Hall on Friday evening last. The debate "Resolved that English Intervention in Egypt was Justifiable" was decided by the audience in favor of the negative, which was sustained by Messrs. T. Pearce and Geo. McKay. The affirmative was handled by Messrs. H. Case and E. Lemon.

WOODSTOCK'S POPULATION.—The assessors of Woodstock have completed their work this year and make the total value of real and personal property, and taxable income, $1,067,590 ; population, 6,060. Last year the real and personal property was $1,829,760, and the population 6,020. This shows a large decrease in the assessable value of property and an increase of 70 in the population.

THE HOLIDAY.—The Queen's birthday falls on Saturday this year, but the Council, in order to suit the convenience of the shop keepers, resolved to change the day from Saturday to Monday. The Queen's birthday however is a statutory holiday, and the banks will be closed on that day. Other business will proceed over as usual. The places of business and public schools will be closed on Monday,

A MEDICAL CASE.—Dr. Scott, Ingersoll, attended the family of a farmer named Billington for a long time, and charged $900 for services and medicine. Billington declined to pay more than $540, and the case was taken to London assizes. The evidence was all medical. Several doctors declared the charges were moderate, while other asserted they were excessive. The jury gave a verdict awarding $540 the amount tendered by defendant, plaintiff paying costs.

TO VENDORS OF POISONS.—A serviceable hint to storekeepers is given by the Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in an advertisement just published. Those who sell Paris Green, London Purple, or "other arsenical insecticides," are required hereafter to label the packages with the name and address of the seller and to keep a record of their sale. This under a penalty of $20 for the first offence and $50 and costs for subsequent offences. Pharmacy Act 1884, Sec. 24.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the Institute was held on Wednesday evening, May 14th. The reports of the secretary and the Auditors were presented, showing the Institute to be in debt to a small amount. Officers for the ensuing year were elected : President, F. W. Merchant ; Vice-President, Joseph Gibson ; Treasurer, R. J. Robertson ; Secretary, Wm. Briden. Directors—C. H. Shawson, R. W. Woodroofe, W. Tripp, R. W. Smith, W. B. Nelles, W. K. Sumner, R. H. Young. Auditors—H. Richardson and J. S. Deacon.

VALEDICTORY SERVICES.—By the "Methodist Union" taking legal effect on the first Sabbath in June, and by virtue of a resolution passed at the Woodstock Provisional District Meeting, the last religious services for this individual society will be held in the B. C. Church, Oxford street, next Sabbath afternoon at 2.30 and 7 p.m. The society has concluded to hold a sacramental service after the evening meeting, to which all the members are expected to attend, and who will be pleased with the presence of any members of the sister churches. The evening service will be a special and a very interesting time. On Monday evening there will be a farewell gathering at the church in the form of a public tea, served from 6 p.m. After tea a public platform meeting will be held, when short addresses will be made by Revs. D. Hunt, J. Reynolds, P. R. Ross and others. Mr. Joseph Gibson, chairman. Tickets 25 cents.

AN INTERESTING MATCH.—A match for $200 took place in the presence of some 300 spectators on lot 16, con. 12, Brooke Township, on the 16th of May inst., between M. T. Buchanan's Double Acting Pitching Machine, made in Ingersoll, and Wortman Ward's Machine, made in London. The match arose out af a challenge given by one W. E. Kearney, agent for the Ward machine, and printed in the *Guide-News* of Watford, challenging Mr. Buchanan for a test for the above-named machine. Our townsman with his usual display of pluck accepted the challenge, the money was put up, agreements signed, and judges appointed, namely, Henry, Goff, Reeve of Metcalfe, Jas. Hall, Reeve of Warwick, Mr. E. Sedwick, acting as referee. The London machine being elected to pitch first, went thro' its work in as lively a manner as was possible to be done with the London machine. When the London machine was taken off the track, and the Ingersoll machine put on the same, the latter machine accomplished the same amount of work in *fourteen seconds less than one-third of the time* taken by the London machine. Thus the Buchanan machine was declared the winner by the judges, and awarded the money. M. T. Buchanan, of this town, has thus added another spoke to the wheel of fortune with which he seems to be possessed, as he has been awarded first prize over all competitors at London in the years 1879, 1880, 1882, and was awarded first prize and diploma last Fall in London, beating the same machine that he pitched against last Friday. Although this is the first trial of hay forks that has taken place in Canada, in actual work in a barn, it terminated so much in favour of the Ingersoll machine as to not leave a shadow of doubt in the minds of the public which to buy for handling loose grain and hay. The Buchanan machine was handled by M. T. Buchanan, the manufacturer ; Mr. Simon Demaray, of Adelaide, handling the horse, and the London machine was handled by Mr. R. Johnston, of Watford ; Mr. W. E. Kearney, of same town, handling the horse. Messrs. A. J. McCarthy and John McKeller, of this town, witnessed the match and they describe it as one of the most interesting events ever witnessed by them. These gentlemen are of the opinion that the Buchanan machine could unload nearly four loads in each end of the barn while the London machine would be unloading one load.

BUY your fish poles, hooks and lines at Henderson & Henderson's. 02i

INGERSOLL'S CELEBRATION.

Programme of the Sports on Monday Next.

Following is a summary of the events of Monday next—Nissouri vs. Dorchester, trial of strength in a Tug of War, 10 picked men, for a purse of $40. Lacrosse match at 10.30 between a team of London, and the Dufferins of Ingersoll. Music by the 22nd Batt. Band and Caledonian Pipers. Highlanders, Pipers, Dancers and Athletes from all parts of the Dominion. Some of the greatest dancers in the United States and Canada will be present, and give exhibitions of Highland Dancing.

In the evening a Scotch Concert will be held in the Town Hall, at which the following well-known and celebrated vocalists will take part, all of whom have been secured at great expense : Mrs. Jessie Robertson, of New York, Queen of Scottish, English and Irish songs ; Miss Ryckman, Hamilton's charming soprano ; Mr. James Johnston, a favorite in Ingersoll : Mr. F. W. Wodell, the great Baritone singer of Hamilton, Masters McCimmons, of Lucknow ; the Misses Cruickshanks, of London, and others, will delight the audience with their Highland songs and dances.

Admission to Park 10 cents. Carriages 25 cents. Admission to Hall 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

Town Council.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening last, His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Members present—Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Horsman, Waterhouse, Walley, Nelles, McInnes, Matheson, O'Connor and Richardson.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion the account of G. F. Gurnett, $24.60 was ordered to be paid.

The report of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee was read, stating that they had received four tenders for watering streets, and that they recommend the tender of N. Cove be accepted ; also the offer of Noxon Bros. to supply water. Report adopted.

Report of Committee re N. & W. Oxford Agricultural Society submitted the following recommendation :—That clause in draft of agreement where society failing to hold a fall show each year in succession shall forfeit all rights and privileges to Victoria Park be changed to two years in succession, which was adopted by Council in Committee of the Whole.

On motion the Mayor was authorised to sign the agreement between the Council and Agricultural Society, and attach the corporate seal on behalf of the town, as soon as the amendments agreed to are properly embodied in the agreement.

The Council adjourned.

THE C. M. CHURCH.

Annual District Meeting at Woodstock.

May 15.—At the district meeting of the Methodist Church yesterday a resolution of condolence to Mr. W. W. Ross was passed.

Conversation on the state of the work resulted in a very interesting discussion as to new and old fields of labor.

A interesting talk on the class meeting was considered of great profit to the ministry

The reports from the circuits so far as read were encouraging.

One hundred dollars was granted to Plattsville from the contingent fund.

Rev. D. Hunt was elected to stationing committees.

It was recommended that the funeral expences of Revd. W. W. Ross be paid from the contingent fund.

Revd. F. R. Clark was elected to be Sunday School Committee.

The following resolution was put and carried :—"Whereas, this is the last meeting of the Woodstock District of the Methodist Church of Canada, under the old regime, we desire to record our thankfulness to God for the success achieved up to the present time, and that we also express our esteem for our respected chairman, Rev. Wm. Williams, and hope that he may be long spared to do the Master's work."

The last meeting of the Methodist Church of Canada then closed.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Meeting of the Woodstock District.

The provisional district meeting for the Woodstock district convened in the C. M. Church here at 9 a. m. on Thursday, Rev. W. Williams, chairman ; Rev. J. Laycock, secretary ; Rev. H. Holden, assistant. J. F. Fairchild, R. B. Rowe, J. T. Davis J. R. Clark and H. N. Crawford were appointed to report for the press.

The Union Committee on Readjustment reported, and the report was taken up item by item, resulting in the following recommendation to the annual conference.

Woodstock—Unchanged. Ingersoll—C. H. Church, same ; M. E. Church, same. Sweaburg, Beachville, Zion, Model—One change. Salford, West Oxford, Pipers—One change. Oxford Center, Oriel, Vandecars, Curries—Two men. Springford, Newroad, Newark, Millers, Salem, Zion—Two men. Otterville, Erbtown, Berkton Sunnerville, Norwich, Little Lake, Zion—Two men. Norwich—One change. Eastwood, Bethel, Innerkip, Cathcart, Woodbery Zion—Two men. Strathallan—No change. Richwood—Same. Washington—Same. Plattsville, Bright and Bethel—Two men. Princeton, Etons, Falkland, Bethel, Salem —Two men.

A resolution commending the Scott Act was unanimously passed. Rev. C. R. Morrow was elected on the Stationing Committee.

SOCIAL.—A pleasant social in connection with St. Andrew's Church was held at the residence of James Gordon on Tuesday evening.

DON'T fail to see the "gem of art" at Brouse & Rawe's photograph gallery when you come to town on Monday. Their Fresh Enamelled Pictures cannot be excelled. One door south of CHRONICLE office.

ARBOR DAY.—Stratford's first "Arbor Day," was very successful as far as the tree planting was concerned, about 1,500 trees having been put in at the new park and along the thoroughfares.

AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Directors of the North and West Oxford Ag'l Society was held in the Council Chambers on Friday evening last at 6 o'clock p. m., to confirm the action of the Executive Committee with the Town Council, in the agreement in reference to removal of the Agr'l Buildings, &c., to Victoria Park.

CARNIVAL OF AUTHORS.—Miss F. H. Churchill, of Boston, Mass., the celebrated elocutionist and teacher, will give an evening of readings and recitations in the Town Hall, on Friday, May 30. Tickets 25 cts. Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Miss Churchill is everywhere greeted with a spontaneous enthusiasm such as is rarely elicited. Her audiences have invariably testified to her power and success in the warmest expressions of gratitude and appreciation. Her careful training and thorough mastery of her art win for her the favor and admiration of the most critical and refined, and her sympathy and genius evoke the warmest appreciation from all who hear her.

A BLOW IN WOODSTOCK.—A wind storm passed over the southern part of the town on Thursday evening last, doing about $3,000 worth of damage. The fences, grand stand and judge's stand on the race course were blown down. Chimneys were knocked over. One boy was injured and has since died from his injuries. Several men were laying the asphalt track for the Athletic Association and when they first saw the storm coming, the most prudent of them lay prostrate on the ground, but one not thinking of this, had his coat taken completely off, and the man himself thrown a distance of forty feet. In the woods adjoining the Driving Park, trees two feet in diameter were twisted from their trunks, and nearly everything in the route of the tornado succumbed to the terrific force. The storm took precisely the same course as the cyclone which visited this section about twelve years ago, but was, if anything, more severe.

THE eleven St. Thomas rioters now in Woodstock jail, awaiting trial for the murder of Antonio Malette, are not all Irish emigrants as has been supposed. Andrew O'Brien is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and is an old soldier. He draws a pension of £3 8s 6d per quarter, from the district master of Halifax, and has a wife aud family residing in St. Thomas, where he has lived upwards of two years. Edward McFadden is a Scotchman, born in Glasgow. He served in the Indian war, and retired from H. M. service with honors. Patrick White was born in Pennsylvania. He is a young man, about 23 years of age. He has resided in St. Thomas about two years. Thomas Fahey, is a lad of 14 or 15 years of age, rather intelligent. The other seven are all Irish immigrants, who were sent out here by the British Government, under the superintendence of Col. Gaskill. It is understood the rioters will be tried separately. The council for the defence is empowered, in a case of felony punishable with death, to peremptorily challenge 20 jurors for each man, so that in the event of the whole eleven being tried together, and the prisoners severing in their challenges, he would be allowed under the statute to challenge no less than 220, not to speak of those challenged for cause. The panel, therefore, would require to be almost inexhaustible. For this reason it is conjectured, each man will have a separate trial. They will be tried at St. Thomas.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

Farmers' Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 8th instant that a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. had been organized in the North Riding of this County with headquarters at Embro.

I am pleased to see that farmers are beginning to look into this matter of insurance against loss by fire.

There is a Company now doing business in the townships of East Nissouri and North Oxford, which has been organized about five years, and I was informed by one of the Directors that the expense had amounted to $6.70 on each $1,000 of risks for the five years. I have heard it remarked that this Company has been unusually fortunate, and to show that such is not the case, I will give a few figures from reports of Companies in the State of New York, where some Companies have been doing business on the co-operative plan since 1859. In the annual report of the Sanquoit Valley Farmers' Insurance Association for 1880, we find that the number of policies in force was 286 ; amount of risks, $483,205 ; losses during the year, none ; expenses during the year, $35. Fifth annual report of the Topkins Co. Fire Relief Association for the year ending May 21st, 1881, shows number of policies in force, 520 ; amount of risks, $1,032,011.75; total losses and expenses for year, $226.31 ; cost for year on $1,000, 20c. In a report presented to the New York State Grange at Rochester, Jan. 29th, 1880, we find the following Companies report :

Tompkins County cost	$0.64 on $1000	for 1 year	
Ontario County cost	0 70	"	"
Livingston County	1.60	"	3 years
Seneca County	1.40	"	1 year
Wayne County	0.68	"	"
Chemung, Schuyler & Yates.	1.12	"	"
Chautauqua County	0.21	"	2 years

The report says further : "The report of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Michigan, for the year 1878, shows 47 Companies carrying risks to the amount of $112,662,690, on which the total loss was $139,997.78. Many of these Companies took extra hazardous risks, such as mills and shops, yet their average cost of insurance for the year was $1.22 per $1,000. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., report their average expenses for seventeen years to have been less than 12½ cents per $100 per year. Sixteen Mutual Companies of Ohio report having carried $9,000,000 of risks for the year ending November, 1879, at an average cost of less than 80 cents per $100. Twenty-two others report risks to the amount of $13,500,000, at a cost of 70 cents per $1,000. Nineteen other risks $13,000,000, cost 62 cents per $1,000."

A report was presented to the New York State Grange, Jan. 26th, 1881, in which we find twenty-five Companies report carrying risks to the amount of $20,716,028, at an average cost of less than 6¼ cents per $10a per year. The report concluded by saying, "It must be borne in mind that we now in clude twenty-five Companies, and the cost of organizing and supplies are included in these figures.

We have another report on insurance presented to the N. Y. State Grange, in January, 1882, from a number of Companies in this same is sixty, amount of risks $57,746,230, at a cost of $93,548.89 or $1.62 on each $1,000 for three years. I find in the report of the sixty Companies that the amount of risk carried by each, varies from $91,805 to $7,225,480, and that the cost varies from 25 cents per $1,000 to $6.80 per $1,000, for three years.

Now, Mr. Editor, if figures "don't lie" it is easy to see how the farmers of our County may save a great deal of money, and at the same time have their property insured in the very safest Companies. And I hope some of our leading farmers will take this matter in hand, and I know it will not be difficult to organize a good Company. If the South Riding will not as a whole enter the Association, Dereham and West Oxford might organize for the two Townships.

FARMER.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER VII.

Our paper last week referred to the Jews as the human medium through which the word of God has come to us, as against the notion that the Bible is only a Jewish book and having no higher origin. We will carry this idea forward a little farther before we dismiss it, and adduce two or three more points by way of evidence. Who could be a prouder people than the Jews were ? They even regarded the Gentiles as dogs in comparison with themselves. Now the Bible strongly denounces pride and haughtiness and enforces the grace of humility. The Jews were very intolerant. The Bible teaches forbearance. The Jewish religion was largely exclusive ; Bible religion was spiritual. The Jewish race is very exclusive. The Bible declares mankind to be of one blood, one family, in the bonds of a common brotherhood, and that God is no respecter of persons. It will therefore be seen that the insinuation or statement of the Sceptic, that the Bible is only a book of history in common with others, and is but a book of Jewish origin, is a very branny article and is not marketable in an enlightened age. Many strong minded men have wandered far away in the field of theological speculation, and when they could find no rest for the soles of their feet, they have been glad to come back again to the Bible as the ark of God's covenant. Take a single case for an example. The celebrated Joseph Barker held a long and learned controversy against Messrs. Sweabery, Beachville, Zion, Model—One change. Salford, West Oxford, Pipers—One change. Oxford Center, Oriel, Vandecars, Curries—Two men. Springford, Newroad, Newark, Millers, Salem, Zion—Two men. Otterville, Erbtown, Berkton Sunnerville, Norwich, Little Lake, Zion—Two men. Norwich—One change. Eastwood, Bethel, Innerkip, Cathcart, Woodbery Zion—Two men. Strathallan—No change. Richwood—Same. Washington—Same. Plattsville, Bright and Bethel—Two men. Princeton, Etons, Falkland, Bethel, Salem —

FARM AND DAIRY.

Cows for the Dairy.

Good tools do the best work; and good cows are necessary for success in the dairy. These are indispensable, because it costs no more to feed a cow that will produce 250 or 300 lbs. of butter in a year, than one that yields only 75 or 100 lbs. Good cows are costly no doubt—to buy, but they cost no more to rear than a poor one, and some poor ones will consume more food to merely live, than a good one requires to live and yield butter. It costs a good deal of money for a farmer to provide himself with a stock of good cows, if he has to buy them; simply because the farmer who has reared them is not willing to sell them for the price of poor cows. So that one who desires to have good cows must raise them and so make time answer in place of money. We have previously described some of the leading pure breeds of cattle, but as there are but very few of these comparatively, in existence, dairies cannot be stocked with them unless at a large cost of money, and it is necessary to look to the common native cattle for stock. These cattle are by no means a poor race, because they have sprung from the best stock originally and have been made up of a mixture of various breeds. It is very unfair to despise them because a few of the pure bred cows surpass them in value and product. It would be far better to try to improve these common cows by better breeding and good feeding and so raise them in value. At the present time the native stock produces nearly all the cheese and butter, both in the United States and Canada and if the proper means were taken to improve them there is no doubt they might be doubled in value.

The native stock is made up of a mixture of Ayrshires, Devons, Herefords and Durhams or short horns, which have been brought to this side of the ocean from Great Britain. It is reasonable to suppose that the cattle brought over were the best of their kind as they were for the greater part brought out by persons able to procure the best. But without constant selection of the best for breeding and without the best care and feeding the most valuable and productive stock will retrograde and become poor. It is not so difficult, however, to regain what is lost, when a good character is inheirited, as it is to raise up a race which never were of good character. Time is required as well as a right method, and the better the method the shorter the time will be. There are many instances in which the common stock have been greatly improved in a few generations, and a generation is two years. Ten or twelve years of patient werk may be required to double or treble the value of a herd of native cows, but it will pay to spend even that time, very well, because each generation improved pays its way and helps to make the next step easier. The way to do it is to select the best cows and save their calves. It is important to have these calves sired by as good a bull as can be found, and it is also important that the bulls reared should be from the best cows. There are a great many bulls of pure breeds whose services can be procured, and if farmers would only learn how profitable it would be to pay a liberal sum for the use of such an animal, the greatest difficulty in the way of improving the stock would be removed. But, as a rule, farmers cannot be brought to see this and will refuse to pay $5 or even less for a calf from a Jersey or Ayrshire bull, which might become a valuable cow, worth $25 more than her dam. A cow is worth less or more as her product may be less or more, and a cow that will yield 7 lbs of butter a week ought to be worth more than twice as much as one that yields 3 lbs. because the product is double and the calves of such a cow are more valuable than common ones. If this is true, then the calf would be cheap at the cost of $5 for the service of the sire. And almost in every locality pure bred bulls can be found and their services secured for $5 or less. For the dairy the Ayrshire or the Jersey should be chosen, and for butter alone the Jersey would be preferable, although there are many Ayrshires who equal the Jerseys as butter cows. In selecting a cow from which to rear calves, a well formed animal should be chosen, having a fine neat head, a thin neck, light forequarters, heavy deep hindquarters, a well formed udder, and a soft skin with a yellow colour. Such a cow will usually be a good milker and butter yielder, but if not her calves will probably make good cows and almost certainly if the bull is from a good cow. The rearing of the calf is an important part of the business. It should be well cared for and well fed. Good feeding tends to increase the appetite and the digestion, and a good feeder with a good digestion will turn its food into milk and butter with more profit than a spare feeder. It is a great mistake to grudge food to an animal. The best animals both for the dairy and for beef are good hearty eaters and it is their ability to turn food into useful products which gives them their larger value. And this habit and character are acquired by training from the first, It is here that the feeding comes to the help of the breeding which alone would be useless and is only the means by which the habit of good and profitable feeding is made permanent. Once this character is fixed it is continned by breeding, but unless it is encouraged and supported continually it will be lost again as it has been through scores of years of neglect. And it is thus that cows for the dairy may be produced and reared in course of time, with very little cost indeed.

Noxious Weeds and Diseases Infecting Fruit Trees.

Chap. 37, 47th Victoria, is an Act respecting noxious weeds and diseases affecting fruit trees and was passed last session of the Ontario Legislature. As some of its provisions are important, we give an epitome of them.

It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of any land when and as often as necessary in each and every year as is sufficient to prevent the ripening of the seeds, to cut down or destroy Canada thistles, ox eye daisy, wild oats, rag weeds, and burdock, and all others noxious weeds, growing on his land, to which this Act may be extended by by-law of the municipality, and also to cut out and burn all the black knot found on plum or cherry trees, so often as it shall appear on such trees and cut down and bury any peach, nectarine, or other trees, on his land infected with the disease called the yellows, and to destroy all the fruit of the trees so infected.

The council of any municipality may extend the operation of the Act to any other weed or weeds, or to any other disease to which trees may be subject, and the council shall upon petition of fifty ratepayers appoint an inspector. It shall be the duty of such inspector to give notice to the owner or occupant of any land on which such noxious weeds are growing, requiring him to cut such down within ten days, and it shall be necessary for such inspector to give notice for the first time not later than 10th July in each year. In case a person neglects or refuses to comply with notice, then the inspector shall enter upon land and do what he required by the notice. Provision is however made when noxious weeds are in growing crops.

It shall be the duty of overseers of highways to see that the provisions of the Act are complied with and that the noxious weeds are cut down or destroyed at the proper times on their respective highways, such work to be performed as ordinary statute labour. If the inspector is notified in writing that yellows, or black knot, exist, it shall be the duty of the inspector to investigate into the matter of complaint, and proceed as authorized by the Act.

Any owner or occupant of any land who neglects or refuses to cut down and destroy noxious weeds, or who suffers any black knot, or keeps any peach or other trees infected with the yellows, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20.

Any person who knowingly sells or offers to sell any grass, clover, or other seed grain, in which there is seed of Canada thistles, or other noxious weeds shall for every such offence be fined.

Any person who offers for sale or shipment, or sells or ships, any fruit of trees infected with the yellows, shall be fined.

Every inspector, overseer, of highways, or other officer, who refuses or neglects to discharge the duties imposed on him by this Act, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $20.

The Council of every municipality in Ontario shall require its inspector, overseer of highways, and other officers to faithfully discharge all their duties under this Act.

Notes.

A great many horses can work as well or better without shoes than they can with them. Before shoeing a young horse he should be tested awhile to see if shoeing is necessary. It is never certain that an untried horse will not kick, and, if unshod, his kicking will be much less dangerous to his attendant.

Dr. Lawes truly says: Animals and their products remove very little fertility from the soil; and fortunately as land becomes more impoverished, and population increases, the greater becomes the demand for milk, butter and meat.

Farmers should buy only from well known and respectable dealers, who value their reputation too much to sell grades for thoroughbreds.

A common sized Southdown sheep weighs 100 pounds, and a common cow 800. This makes eight sheep equal to one cow, which agrees very well with our experience in feeding good hay to both. Sheep, however, chew their food fine, digest it more thoroughly, will eat many things which a cow rejects, and can be kept at less expense for the same live weight.

Our farming classes must take a more decided interest in the selection of proper rulers, both in State and nation. Having the numercial power the farmers may dictate the policy of this country through their chosen representatives, yet it seems much easier to neglect this important function of citizenship and then croak and lament over the prevailing extravagance and unequal taxation. The farming classes will never receive respectful hearing, much less favorable legislation, unless they unite in the exercise of their right and prerogative.

Cows that are watered from stagnant ponds or from wells in the barnyard will give milk more or less tainted, and from which it is impossible to make the best butter. So large a part of milk is water, that the drink of the cow is of quite as much importance as her food.

It is a good plan to make a thorough cleaning out of corn cribs and granaries at least once a year, in order to get rid of rats and mice. If every vestige is removed the new crop will suffer much less loss than by usual careless methods. Wheat kept for years in granaries is liable to be infested by the weevil, which is very destructive.

It makes little difference whether clover seed is sown early or late. It will not grow until the temperature of the air is nearly or quite fifty above zero. In wet weather the seed swells a little, then shrinks back under a cold snap, and with very early seeding this process is sometimes repeated several times before growth fairly begins. Delaying clover seeding until the land can be harrowed is as sure a way to insure a catch as we know of, besides helping the Winter grain with which clover seed is commonly sown.

Some poulterers affirm that fowls cannot be fed too much, that liberal feeding is essential to large egg production. It depends somewhat on the way the fowls are fed and the breed. The Asiatic varieties used to be excited to exercise, and unless they get it in securing their food they will become too lazy and fat to lay eggs. The non-sitting varieties can hardly be fed too much for profit, especially if wheat be the staple grain used. No matter how low wheat may go in the market, it is always worth a dollar or more per bushel to feed to laying hens.

There is hardly any point in the management of dairy cows of more importance than that of having them regularly fed. If there is one thing on earth that a cow remembers better than another it is the hour that her feed is due. If she has a good normal appetite she will grow restless and anxious as the hour approaches, and this state of mind is said to be very injurious upon the quality of the milk. If they are loose, under such circumstances, they are certain to begin hooking one another. It is a very bad habit for hands to get into, and keeping regular hours should be impressed upon them. When one man gets behind it is certain to delay every other man on the place where there is customary system in vogue; if the feeding is delayed the milking must be also, and that sets back the hour for setting away the milk and washing the utensils, and so the first delay works mischief all round.

☞The Simple and Perfect Dyes. Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as Diamond Dyes. Far better and cheaper than any other dye. 10c. Druggists sell them. Sample Card for 2c. stamp. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The most profitable acres are the deepest not the broadest.

BALDNESS may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It also restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and radically cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

Have the least possible fencing, but always substantial.

THE Perfume of an Hemisphere.—Thro'out an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is to-day the standard perfume in society.

Sell when your produce is ready for market.

The doctor will ride on if he sees you have a good garden.

To assist nature most effectually in her efforts to throw off or resist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, and digestion. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to.

Paint will cost less than new boards and beams.

PETER Kieffer, Buffalo, says: I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding.

These famous and appetizing dishes were made the subject of a lecture by Miss Parloa. The lady took a sirloin roast, from which she cut the suet, leaving the fat to improve the flavor. She wiped it dry with a towel, and then dredged it on all sides with salt pepper and flour, in the order named. On the bottom of the baking pan she laid a rack to support the meat, explaining that roast meat should never be laid directly upon the pan. The bottom of the pan was lightly covered with flour and salt and pepper, the meat laid on the rack, and set in a very hot oven for a few moments, to brown the flour in the pan, then add enough hot water to cover the bottom. In ten minutes baste the meat with the gravy, dredge with salt, pepper and flour, and repeat this every fifteen minutes turning the meat as it becomes brown. The heat should be very great at first to harden the albumen and thus prevent the escape of the juices of the meat. After it is once crusted, the heat can be diminished. The salt draws out the juices of the meat, but the flour forms a paste which keeps.

With this roast Miss Parloa served a Yorkshire pudding, prepared as follows; Take one pint of milk, two-thirds cupful of flour, three eggs, and a scant teaspoon of salt. Beat the eggs very light, add the salt and milk, pour half a cupful of the mixture on the flour, beat till perfectly smooth then add the remainder. Take up the meat, pour off the gravy and pour in the batter, return the meat and bake forty-five minutes. The pudding is to be served, hot, with the meat.

A Yorkshire pudding may be made with any roast meat except pork, a shoulder or a leg of mutton does very well with it.

Useful Hints.

"Any housekeeper can prove the honesty of her grocer or his butter by melting it. Pure butter melted produces a pure limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Melt oleomargarine and the oil smells like tallow and looks like tallow, and a scum rises to the surface. Butterine is a mixture of dairy butter and fats. Melt that and the butter oil will rise to the top. Pour this off and you will find the fat at the bottom, whitish in color and giving off a disagreeable smell."

Celery seed is a great addition to the filling for stuffed eggs. A little goes a great way, too.

It is said by one who has tried it that if you forget to put dried corn in water to soak all night, steaming it for two hours will soften it much more than boiling for the same length of time, and it will retain its sweetness and distinctive flavor better also.

Last summer's cotton stockings that are streaked or faded can be colored and made to look like new by using some of the patent dyes which come in packages, and which are a boon to the economicel woman who wishes to have her children look neat and fresh.

An appetizing sauce for meat of any kind, or for fish, is made of two tablespoonfuls of grated horse-radish, one of made mustard, half a teaspoonful of salt, the same quantity of sugar with vinegar enough to cover it. The quantity, of course, may be increased, but these proportions should be observed.

Fresh herrings are a popular dish at this time of year with many cooks, but no one has eaten then at their best if they are fried. They should be boiled, and be served with nice sauce, made of melted butter with a little sprinkling of flour, and with parsley or olives chopped and put in. Pour this over the fish.

An excellent meat sauce is made of one pint of vinegar, two spoonfuls of mustard seed, two of horse-radish grated, two small onions cut in fine bits, a teaspoonful of red pepper, and a little salt. Put this in a glass can and set it away for a week or two, and it will be very well prepared for the table. If any scum rises to the top skim it all off before pouring out the sauce.

Very rich fritters are made of one and one-half pints of flour, the yolks of eggs, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder, butter the size of a large hickory nut, suit to taste, with enough milk to make a thick batter; fry in lard that is heated to the boiling point. A rule for plainer ones may be wished for also. Two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. These are nice with maple syrup.

Custard made in this way is delicious for the filling of a layer cake:—Heat a coffee cup of sweet milk in a bright tin basin, beat one egg very light, and beat with it until smooth one heaping teaspoonful of flour, and sugar to suit the taste; when the milk is hot stir the flour, eggs, etc., into it; it will thicken in a very few minutes. Take it from the fire and flavor with lemon; if you choose, blanch some almonds, cut them in three or four pieces and stir into custard.

It is too early to think of putting cotton stockings on the children, and yet it is possible that in many cases this must be done, or new woollen ones must be bought; this you may not care to do, so I will tell you of a way by which the old ones may be repaired. The kness are worn out of course, so cut the worn part off, and piece the stocking up with parts of other worn stockings, or with a strip of stockinette. If you make a fine seam, and sew it carefully so that it is smooth, it will not rub or hurt the tender flesh of the smallest child.

Potatoe rolls for breakfast are make in this way: Boil six good-sized potatoes with their jackets on, take them out with a skimmer, drain them, and squeeze them with a towel to insure their being mealy and dry, then remove the skin, mash them until perfectly free from lumps, add a tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of three eggs, a pint of sweet milk, and a tablespoonful of yeast should be beaten in with them when they are cool enough so that the yeast will not be in danger of being scalded. Beat in just enough flour to make a stiff dough; when this rises make in the shape of small cakes, let them rise the same as biscuit, bake a delicate brown. These are nice for breakfast or supper.

There comes a time in every little girl's life when she is seized with a longing to cook; by all means indulge her. Do not wait until she is a young lady and then send her to a cooking-school to learn how to make a pudding or cake—what she might have learned in the kitchen at home, and been happy in learning. A neighbour of mine who put this theory in practice presented me with a plate of cookies made by her daughter of five; they would have been creditable to a much older cook. The child faithfully and delightedly followed her mother's instructions. If some older member of the family superintends but does not lend a helping hand, a good deal of valuable knowledge will be acquired in this way. Let them begin with something very simple; try, for instance, this rule for crackers:—To three pints of flour put one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in sour milk; melt a teaspoonful of butter, or butter and lard mixed: make the dough very stiff; roll it very thin; bake slowly.

TEMPERANCE.

"Your Health Sir."

BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D. N. Y.

I know several permanent invalids, whose steady decline kept pace with the repetitions of the good wishes of their friends. Like dreams, their benedictions went "by contraries." The way of it was this: One held up a glass appropriately filled, and said, "Your health, sir," and then drank its contents. Of course, the compliments had to be returned. The gentleman had many friends. They had often to be civil, to say, "Your health, sir," in the same way, and the friendship grew warmer and more demonstrative, according to a common law of our nature that feeling is intensified by expression. It certainly is by expression of this kind. It has often gone into complete oblivion of self, even of the presence of others, even of the decencies of life.

For the first sixteen years of my life "moderately" conversant with his benevolent attention. Then I came to be resident in the house of a most hospitable man, all whose guests showed concern about his "health." Without any promise, but on good advice, I left his "health" to take care of itself. There were frequent dinner parties. The lady of the house appreciated my difficulty, and practised a little "pious fraud" for me. I had a jam and water which looked so like the medicines the others took for the host's health as to prevent any conspicuous awkwardness. Ah me! the results to them were not salutary. Then I came under the influence of one of the best Irishmen I ever knew, a man whose visit to America made him known. His portrait looks down on me as I write. Dr. Edgar opposed the drinking of all "intoxicating liquors," in which he did not put wine, though he did not drink it except for "medicinal or sacramental purposes." On this line I moved until I became a minister with a large congregation, including many well-to-do country people. They came into town on market days, had little solid food, were cold or hot as the case might be, and little tired, or had nothing to do, or wanted to be civil, or felt bound to drink something for the benefit of the house where they put up their carts, and so they say "Your health" to one another until they were the worse for it.

To my remonstrances they would reply: "Well, you rich ones can drink wine; we are not rich, and we take what we can buy." Then it was that I came to say: "Well, I don't think there is bad in wine, but I can do without it; and to make my advice to you of more use I'll stop it." On this plan I have gone on for thirty years. No one has said to me. "Your health, sir;" and unlike the friends mentioned in the beginning, I have been for the most part vulgarly well all the time.

A Bold Sheep.

Philadelphia press.

In the center of a rat pit in this city Thursday night stood a stout, short legged sheep, with his neck encircled by a brass collar and his black nose sheathed in a kid muzzle. His name was Brum, and he was there to kill rats on a wager made by his owner and trainer, "Stone" McAlister. Between 50 and 60 spectators were present. Last fall McAlister who is a sporting butcher, found three dead rats in Brum's pen. A day or two later he saw the sheep kill a rat. That act saved Brum from being converted into chops. His owner resolved to train him. Under training Brum improved so rapidly that McAlister made five matches in which the sheep was to kill rats against time. The first match came off last night, McAlister wagering $100 that the sheep would take the lives of 10 rats in 60 minutes. In the betting the odds were against the sheep, and McAlister and two or three of friends made wagers right and left, and at 9 o'clock the 10 rats were emptied out of cages into the pit. The rats scampered about the pit, the referee called time and McAlister let go of Brum and vaulted into the pit, leaving him muzzled. "The muzzle! The muzzle! Take off the muzzle, Stone!" shouted half a dozen men.

"He don't kill 'em with his mouth," replied Mr. McAlister seating himself complacently on the railing of the pit, and adding: "That sheep'll fool you all." So it proved. The sheep, without paying the slightest attention to the crowd, made two leaps to the corner of the pit in which a dozen or more rats huddled. Then raising himself on his hind legs, he brought the carefully sharpened hoofs of his fore feet down like a flash in the pile of rats. This act was repeated five times in almost as many seconds, the dead bodies of eight rats lay on the floor. Racing about Brum gave a shrill blast and darted across the pit to another nest of rats. There he repeated the stamping, and strewed the pit with dead rodents. At the end of nine minutes there were but thirteen rats alive in the pit. These Brum chased with the pretinacity and determination of a bulldog, and killed them one by one. The fortieth rat was slaughtered in exactly 34 minutes from the time Brum was loosed. Several times during the match rats fastened their teeth in the leather muzzle, but the sheep easily shook them off.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning not only cures Toothache instantly, but also Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. Pain of any kind cannot remain one minute where it is applied. When you hear of Fluid Lightning you hear of one of the greatest marvels ever known in the way of a medicine, as it never fails to cure, and not in a week or a day, but the instant it is applied to the affected part. Sold at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's.

Quality is as important as quantity.

FOR Bronchial and Throat Affections, Allen's Lung Balsam is unequalled. See adv.

Neither be a chronic lender nor a borrower.

IF you want fast colors and brilliant shades, use the popular Star Dyes.

Feed the soil with the food it needs.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes:—"A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, "It just seemed to touch the spot affected. About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

Consult experienced, successful farmers, W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

Keep everything in its place.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. — These remedies are unequalled throughout the world for bad legs, wounds, foul sores, and ulcers. Dad according to directions given with them there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Many poor sufferers who have been patients in the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, and have derived little or no benefit from their treatment, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumors, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is nothing that can be used with so much benefit. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dedendent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

It is astonishing how long it takes a hired girl to scrub a front window.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

WASN'T A LIAR.

Why the Squatter Objected to His Name—A Bad Witness.

'What is your name?' asked the United States Attorney of an old squatter who had been summoned before the court as a witness.

'Which name, Squire?'

'Your right name, of course.'

'I ain't got none.'

'What, you don't mean to say that you haven't got a name.'

'Oh, no, sir.'

'This summous says that your name is Ananias Peters. Is that so?'

'Reckin' it is.'

'Thought you didn't have a right name?'

'I ain't.'

'Look here, sir. Don't you trifle with this court. Your prevarication will not be tolerated here. Why did you say that Ananias Peters was not your right name?'

"'Cause it wasn't right to name a boy Ananias, therefore it ain't a right name. The Bible, I b'lieve, sorter called Ananias a liar.'

'Which,' interposed the judge 'make it peculiarly appicable to your case.'

'Look-a-here, jedge, I don't want to progic with you, 'case you've got the upper hand of me, but I don't want you to hit me with the Bible. A man's in a bad enough fix when yer fling the law at him, but when yer fling the law an' gospil both, he ain't got no show.'

'Where do you live?' asked the attorney.

'At home.'

'But where's your home?'

'In the neighborhood o' whar I live.'

The judge turned away to conceal a smile, and the attorney, giving the 'squatter' a look of extreme severity, said: 'Do you know where you are, sir?'

'Yes, sir, I'm here.'

'You won't be here much longer unless you answer my questions.'

'I am answerin' your questions, 'squire. Go on with your rat killin'.'

'Where were you when Mr. Jasen, the defendant, cut timber from the government land?'

'When did he do the cuttin'?'

'That's what I want to find out. I think it was sometime in October.'

'Wal, some time in October I was in one place an' sometimes in another.'

'Did you ever see him cutting government timber?'

'I believe I did.'

'When?'

'Durin' the war when he was in the army?'

'None of your foolishness now. Didn't you come along the road one day in October and talk to the defendant while he was chopping down a tree?'

'No, sir.'

'Remember that you are under oath. So you didn't see him while he was chopping down a tree?'

'Didn't say that, 'squire, fur I did see chopping down a tree?'

'Did you stop and talk to him?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Thought you said you didn't stop and talk to him?'

'Didn't say it.'

'You did.'

'Didn't say it.'

'What did you say?'

'Said I didn't talk to him while he was choppin', fur when I came up an' spoke, he quit choppin'. Ef thar's anything else you wanter know, fire away.'

Miscellaneous Items.

The question of the hour—What time is it.

AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Thercon P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette* writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Gayfer's Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large Size $1. 2t

Look out that your stove-pipe is not 'full' its elbow is often crooked.

Riot, strawberries and carpets should always be put down with alacrity.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

A flash of lightning has some striking characteristics.

Not what it's cracked up to be—An ancient egg.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. 1t.

The war on the nihil—A fight for nothing.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

The coigne of vantage—a $20 gold piece.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases. 1t.

A man in Baltimore sneezed so hard that he dislocated one of his shoulders.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Vennor is at Orchard Beach, a helpless in valid from spinal disease.

National Pills are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, liver and bowels, removing all obstructions. 1t.

The most prominent man in the city is the street sweeper. He fills the public eye.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

The Rev. Mr. Henn is a minister in Georgia. Probably a lay preacher.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

Drink your favorite claret during a calm. 'Any port will do in a storm.'

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, eight feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup, 1t.

Tooters of brass instruments are the banditti of American villages.

A RELIABLE WITNESS.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, having seen its effects in his own case, a severe inflammation of the lungs and distressing cough, was quickly and perfectly cured, which had resisted other treatment. 1c

Wagon tracks are the royal road, for are they not prints of tire?

SPRING CLEANING.

Every good housewife will renovate the entire house at least every Spring and Fall. Our systems often need renovating also, and there is nothing better to make pure blood and cleanse and regulate all the secretions than Burdock Blood Bitters, preventing disease incidential to the season's changes. 1c

Our babies—With all their faults we love them still, not noisy.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

A false profit—Money made by deception.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The individual who places trust in many of the claims of advertised remedies is often sadly disappointed, but the array of facts regarding the honest virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters are indisputable. It is positively cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Investigate the proofs and testimonials. 1c

To speak of a thread of an argument would imply that the whole thing is a 'yarn.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

Some of the most painful sufferings that afflict mortals occur from rheumatism. Either the acute or chronic form may be eradicated from the blood by an early use of the grand purifying system renovator, Burdock Blood Bitters. 1c

Pride is increased by ignorance: those assume the most who know the least.

A WIDE RANGE OF USEFULNESS.

The great household remedy so popular with the people—Hagyard's Yellow Oil—is alike valuable for external and internal use, curing rheumatism, colds, sore throat, croup, frost bites, burns, bruises, and all lameness and soreness of the flesh. 1c

Jack Frost doesn't say anything, but he indulges in freeze peach.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

About the only troubles that come single are fussy old maids.

A BAD INFIRMITY.

The loss of the sense of hearing is both annoying and dangerous. Those suffering from deafness should try Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions. This invaluable household remedy cured John Clark, of Millbridge, Ontario, restoring his hearing in one week. 1c

Insure your property in some good company.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST, Sign of White Mortar, THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

ATKINSON'S Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth

Sold in every Town and City of Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers, cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

☞ Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUCH, Advertising Agent, HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

HORSE BOOK

Send 25 cts to THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, for a sample copy of a new Horse Book. It treats all diseases of the horse, and has a large number of receipts, and is pronounced the best book ever printed for the price. Profusely illustrated, and sells at sight. Agents claim it to be the best selling book they ever canvassed with. Try it. Agents wanted

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

A CURE GUARANTEED

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barreiness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompained with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address. Magic Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt on money, by addressing

J. W. BROWETT, Chemist, 1578v-y Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated , in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box 456. 1560 vy

Electro Plate GOODS —AT— R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

DAKOTA

The CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Railway now has for sale nearly 2,000,000 ACRES of CHOICE FARMING LANDS in the famous Garden Spot of Southern Minnesota and Dakota, at from $2.50 to $5 per acre on TEN YEARS' CREDIT at 6 per cent interest. Over 1,000 improved farms are now in the market. Don't wait, but go at once to the Land Office of the Company in the Garden City and secure a home. Circulars, containing full information, sent free on application to H. SARGENT, Land Com. C. & N. W. Ry Co., Chicago, Ill.

LANDS!

MINNESOTA

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



Trains leave Ingersoll in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.25 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstore, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5: 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 2 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,
BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.
OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.
THOS. WELLS. F. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,
BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.
OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,
F. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.
Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Badden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.
March 20th, 1884. 1503v-y

DR. McKAY,
R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH, L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,
SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.
Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson House," Ingersoll.

W. A. SUDWORTH,
SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,
PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.
January 31st, 1884. 1586y

W. R. BURKE
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,
OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, and have collected by myself during the past 39 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,
W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor.
May 8th, 1884. 1030v-y

JAMES BRADY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
INGERSOLL, ONT.,
is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

EDWARD C. RYOTT,
THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER.
Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.
Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOODSTOCK.
For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.
Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

ImperialBankofCanada
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.
Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.
Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.
D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK
OF CANADA.
CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000
INGERSOLL BRANCH.
THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.
Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.
W. M. SMITH, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS
—AT—
R. W. WOODROOFE'S
JEWELLERY STORE,
Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 39. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1603.

THE CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Funds about $6,500,000. Annual Income about $1,200,000.
By Insuring NOW, or before the 26th May next, a Share in
Two Years' Profits
WILL BE SECURED AT
NEXT DIVISION IN 1885,
H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,
INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.
April 3rd, 1884. 1595r-m

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Com'y
OF ENGLAND.
Head Office for Canada,
217 St. James St., Montreal.
Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.
Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.
Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.
Every desirable Form of Policy Issued
WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER.
Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559r-y

London Loan Company,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.
Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to
M. J. KENT, Manager,
London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587v-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!
Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!"
CHAPTER I
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.
CHAPTER II.
"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.
Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

BANK OF LONDON
IN CANADA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISAAC BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.
INGERSOLL BRANCH.
A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.
C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.
Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1504

KIDNEY-WORT
THE SURE CURE
FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.
PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable."
Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.
IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
It will cleanse the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
2
PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

The "White" is King
OF SEWING MACHINES,
FOR SALE BY
HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
MACHINISTS
AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll.
Dealers in Sewing Machines, and Repairs; Firearms and Ammunition, Fish Poles, Hooks & Lines
Largest & Best Assortment in town.
Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

TRANSCRIPTS FROM NATURE.

THE GIANT BEECH.

A million little beech leaves sway
In the warm wind above me here;
A speckled mavis sings quite near,
The cuckoo calls from far away,
But only beech leaves can I see,
Trembling and tossing carelessly—

A world of green lost in the fair
Surrounding space of azure air.

OLD FISHER BOAT.

Bright as a burnished shield, the sea
In calm, in moveless peace doth sleep,
Only the tide's faint ripples creep
Along the black sands hushfully,
Till now they lap the old worn boat
That nevermore on them will float.

A year ago a wild storm made
The sands a grave where it was laid.

A HERRING SHOAL, WEST HIGHLANDS.

Between dark hills on either side,
The salt sea-loch runs for a mile;
And now, suncharmed to a smile,
Gleams bright its flowing, frothing tide.
But, lo! each wave to silver turns,
In dazzling fire the whole loch burns.

Millions of herring dart and splash,
Each one a living lightning-flash.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

She herself was not aware of the loveless chill that touched every word she had just spoken. There was something absolutely matter-of-fact in her tones; they rang with a kind of commercial loudness. It was almost as though she were proposing a mercantile truce between man and man.

Hollister visibly winced, and slowly rose from the table. Every sentence that she had uttered had fallen into his very soul. His pride was alive, and keenly so. But he was not at all angry; he felt too miserably saddened for that.

"Claire," he said, "we had best not talk of being friends. If I spoke to you harshly last night, I am sorry. I don't quite recollect just what I did say. Of course we must have a serious talk of how we are to live in the future. But not now, if you please—not now. Your luncheon party will go off all properly enough. Things are not so bad as that. I shall be away until evening. Perhaps when I come home again we can have our talk."

Claire looked at him with hard, bright eyes. She assured herself that he had causelessly repulsed her. Even allowing the wrong that she had done him of marrying him without love, why should he now repel, by this self-contained austerity, an advance which, in her egotistic misery, she believed to be a sincere and spontaneous one? She was wholly unaware of her own unfortunate demeanor; it seemed to her that she had done her best; she had tried to conciliate, to appease, to mollify. Was not her note to Holdwin now in the pocket of her gown? Was not that note a defense of Hollister's own honor as of hers? She made the distinctly feminine error, while she rapidly surveyed the present contingency, of taking for granted that her husband possessed some obscure and mesmeric intuition regarding this same unseen piece of writing.

"Oh, very well," she replied, with an actually wounded manner; "you may do just as you please. I might have resented the unjust and horrible thing you said to me last evening, but I did not. I did not because, as I told you, I thought it best for us to be friends once again."

"Friends." He repeated the word with a harsh fragment of laughter. His changed face took another speedy change; it grew sombre and forbidding. "You and I, Claire, can never be friends. While we live together hereafter I'm afraid it must only be as strangers."

"Strangers!" she repeated, haughtily and offendedly.

"Yes! You know why. He walked toward the tapestried door of the dining room, and flung one of its curtains aside, holding it thus while he stood on the threshold and looked back at her. "You yourself make the reason. I'll do all I can. I don't know of any unjust or horrible thing that I said last evening. I only know that you are and have been my wife in name alone."

He had forgotten his speech regarding Goldwin. He had never had any suspicion, however remote, that she had transgressed her wifely vows. He simply felt that she had never loved him, and that she married him for place and promotion in a worldly sense; that, and no more.

The draperies at the door at once shrouded his departing figure. Claire stood quite still, watching the agitated folds settle themselves into rest. "He meant that Goldwin is my lover," she told herself. "What else could he possibly have meant?"

She had sworn half-formed intent of hurrying after him and venting her indignation in no weak terms. Best if she had done so; for he might then have explained away, with surprise and perhaps contrition, the fatal blunder that she had made. But pride soon came, with its vetoing interference. She did not stir until she heard the outer door close after him. Then, knowing that he was gone, she let pride lay its gall on her hurt, and dull her mind to the sense of what wrong she had inflicted on him by the permitted mockery of their marriage.

"He has no reason to judge so vilely of me," sped her thoughts. "His approval of that intimacy was clearly implied, however tacit. What must our lives together now become? He has brought a shameful charge against me; if I loved him I could doubtless pardon him; love will pardon so much. But as it is, there must always remain a breach between us. A continuance of our present brilliant affluence might bridge it over. The distractions and pleasures of wealth, fashion, supremacy, would make it less and less apparent to both; but poverty, and perhaps even hardship as well,—how should these fail to mercilessly widen it?"

Everything looked black, threatening, and miserable to Claire as she began to attire herself for the great lunch. Her maid had just finished dressing her hair, when a note was handed them.

It was from Mrs. Van Horn. Very brief and entirely courteous, it expressed regret that a sudden sick headache would prevent her from numbering herself among Claire's favored guests that morning. "The first token of my altered fortunes," she thought, with a pang that was like a stab. "This woman was the last to come under my ensign; she is the first to desert it."

She recalled Thurston's words to her at the opera on the previous night. Surely there was some grave discrepancy between these and the acts of his sister. As for the headache, that was of course transparent sham. If this lofty lady had wanted to deceive, she might have done so more plausibly. But perhaps she did not care whether or no her excuse looked genuine. Rats leave a falling house. That was all the letter meant. Claire could have thrown it down upon the floor and stamped on it. In reality, she tossed it with seeming unconcern into the fire, and gave a quiet order to Marie which she wished taken directly to the butler, regarding the reduced number of her coming guests.

When Marie re-entered the apartment, she bore a card. It was the card of Thurston. On it were written in pencil these words: "I beg that you will see me for a few moments, if you can possibly manage."

She at once went down and received him. He looked fixedly in her face for a slight while, after they had seated themselves. He knew all that had happened, and he understood just how savage and calamitous must seem to her the blows from which she was now suffering. He read excitement and even despair in every line of her features, though he clearly perceived that both were held under a determined repression.

"She means not to let herself go one inch," he decided. "If she did she would break down altogether. She has wound herself up to a certain pitch. She will keep just this way for hours yet. She will keep so—if nothing strange and unforeseen should happen."

A deep and vital pity pierced him while he watched her. He loved her, and his love made him unreasonably lenient. A sacred sadness invested her, for his eyes, in this hour of her misfortune and overthrow. He forgot how blameworthy she had been, and could remember only that destiny would soon hurl in the dust the crown that she had worn with so much grace and grandeur.

"Did you come to speak of my—my trouble?" she said, her lip quivering for an instand and no more.

"No," he replied. "But since you speak of it, is all chance of recovery gone? May not matters right themselves somehow.

She shook her head in quick negative. "I think not. He has lost everything—or nearly that." She broke into a smile, which had for her companion only the brightness one might see in tears. "I suppose it seems to you like a punishment—a retribution." Her gaze dwelt on him with a mournful kind of pleasantry. It was like the spirit of Comedy slipping her gay mask a little down, and showing beneath it a glimpse of pallor and fatigue.

"But do not let us talk of that. You wanted to talk of something else. What was it? your sister's refusal, at the eleventh hour, to come to my lunch?"

"Has she refused?"

"She has a sick headache," returned Claire, with a bit of joyless laughter—the saddest he had ever heard leave her lips. "I don't doubt our disreputable downfall has given it to her. Don't make excuses for her; she is quite right to have her headache. It's a fastidious perogative, you know. I shan't require a physician's certificate. I only hope that all the others will be cruel in just as civil a manner."

The tragic bitterness of these words, though they were quietly enough uttered, stung Thurston to the quick. When a man loved as he loved, compassion waits the ready vassal of tenderness. He had a momentary feeling of hostility against an elusive, disembodied foe—against circumstance itself, so to speak, for having wrought discord in a life that was meant to hold nothing but melody.

He swiftly decided not to tell the real truth regarding his sister. "I would not concern myself with Cornelia's absence," he said, "Another matter, of much more import, must be brought to your notice. It is then settled that Cornelia remains away. I did not know that she would do so. She made no mention of it during our interview last night."

"Her headache had not arrived. Neither had the morning papers, which said such hard things of my husband."

"As you will. Let all that pass. I wish to speak of a lady who will almost certainly be present at your entertainment to-day. I mean Sylvia Lee. Don't ask me why I warn you against her, for I can't give you any lucid reasons. She intends some mischief. I suspected it last night from something my sister let fall, and I visited Mrs. Lee this morning with a most detective purpose. I gained no clew, and yet my suspicions were by no means lulled. I have never liked Sylvia; we are related, but she has always struck me as an abhorrent kind of creature, bristling with artifice, destitute of nearly all *morale*, capable of the worst cunning, equipped with the most subtle resources of treachery. Be on your guard against her to-day. This sounds mysterious — melodramatic, if you will; but she has some snare laid for you, some petty, but perhaps ugly revenge. You know why I use that last word. She has wanted to marry Goldwin for years. She isn't above the grossest, most unscrupulous hatred. She told me that she didn't believe in your husband's ruin, and that a few more days would see him on his feet again. This makes me all the more convinced that she will not put her little sharpened dagger back into its sheath. She has hatched some sort of horrid plot. Thwart it if you can. I wish I could be here to help you."

Claire had grown very pale, but her eyes sparkled vividly. "I am your debtor for these tidings," she said. She drew a deep breath, and he surmised that under the soft curve of her joined lips she had for a brief moment set her teeth closely together. "I thought the lunch would be a hard ordeal, even as matters stood," she went on, "and that I would need my best nerve and courage to get through it all right, with proper coolness and dignity. But now the task looks far less easy. Still, I shan't flinch. I wish you were to be here; but that is not possible."

Just then a clock on the opposite mantel gave one little silver stroke that told it was half-past twelve. Claire rose as she heard the sound. "I must leave you now," she pursued. "I have only an hour left for my toilette, and I shall need it all." She threw back her head, and a dreary smile gleamed and fled all along her lips. "I mean to meet all these grand ladies without one sign of defeat. I shan't wear my heart on my sleeve. This lunch was to have been my crowning triumph. It proves my funeral feast in its way, but they shan't find me playing chief-mourner. I intend to die game, as the phrase is." She gave a slight shudder, drooping her eyes. "It will be as though I stood in a house whose walls might crumble all about me at any moment—as if I could hear the crack of plaster and the creak of beams. But I shan't run away; I shall stand my ground very firmly, depend on it, until the bitter end. When the crash comes nobody will be buried in the ruins but myself—that is certain, is it not?"

Here her joyless laugh again sounded, and Thurston, swayed by an irresistible mood, caught one of her hands, pressing it hard within his own.

"You shall not be buried in the ruins," he exclaimed. "Take my word for it, you shall not! It will at only be the beginning of a new and better life. You shall have learned a hard, yet salutary lesson—that—and nothing more."

She shook her head, meeting his earnest eyes. "You are my good genius," she said. "It is too bad you have not had more power over me."

"Who is your evil genius?" he asked, with slower tones, while she drew her hand from his.

"Myself," she answered. "I am quite willing to concede it." . . . She appeared to muse for a little while. "I shall have one true friend here to-day," she soon continued. "I mean Mrs. Diggs. She is loyal to me; she would do almost anything I should ask. You don't like her, or so she tells me, but I hope you will like her better than your other cousin, Mrs. Lee."

"I respect her far more. I have never doubted her goodness. But she gives me nerves, as the French say. She is at such a perpetual gallop; if she would only break into a trot, sometimes, it would be like anybody else's walk. . . . You think you can trust her as an ally to-day?"

"Implicitly. She has promised to come early, too—before the others, you know." . . . Claire locked the fingers of both hands together, and held them so that the palms were bent downward. The weary smile again touched her lips and vanished. "What a day it is to be! And what a day it might have been!" She held out her hand to him, after that. Good-by. With all my heart I thank you! You have done all that you could do."

He did not promptly reply. He was thinking whether he had really done all that he could do. . . . And this thought followed him hauntingly as he left Claire to meet whatever catastrophe fate had in store for her.

Mrs. Diggs kept her promise, and was shown into Claire's dressing-room a good quarter of an hour before the other guests were due. The lady started on seeing her friend, whose toilette was now completed, and whose robe, worn for the first time, was of a regal and unique beauty. It was chiefly of white velvet, whose trailing heaviness blent with purple lengths of the same lustreless and sculpturesque fabric. The white prevailed, but the purple was richly manifest. In her hair she wore aigrettes of sapphires and amethysts shaped to resemble pansies, and while the sleeves were cut short enough to show either arm from wrist almost to elbow, and permit of bracelets that were two circles of jewels wrought in semblance of the same flower and with the same blue and lilac gems, her bust and throat were clad in one cloud of rare, filmy laces, from which her delicate head rose with a stately yet aerial grace. Excitement had put rosy tints in either cheek; the jewels that she wore had no sweeter splendor than her eyes, and yet both by color and glow in a certain way aptly matched them. A gear of velvet is dangerous to women in whom exuberance of figure has the least assertive rule. Velvet is the sworn enemy of *embonpoint*. But Claire's figure was of such supple and flexile slenderness that the weight and volume of this apparel made her light step and airy contour win a new charm and a new vivacity.

"It is all perfect—quite perfect," said Mrs. Diggs, after taking a rapid survey of Claire's attire. "But, my dear are you perfectly sure that" . . .

"Sure of what?" Claire asked, as her friend hesitated.

"Well . . . that it is just in good taste, don't you know? I mean, under the circumstances."

"What circumstances?" she exclaimed, putting the question as though she did not wish it answered, and moving a few paces away with an air of great pride. "I intend to fall gloriously. The end has come; the fight is lost; but I shan't make a tame surrender—not I! They shall see me at my best to-day, in looks, in speech, in manner. I'm glad you like my dress; I want it to be something memorable."

"You say that with a kind of bravado, Claire. There's a bitter ring to your mirth. Oh, I'm so sorry for you! That lovely dress hides an aching heart. You will suffer, poor child. This lunch will be a positive torture to you."

A moment after these words were spoken, Claire was close to Mrs. Diggs' side, holding one of her hands with firm pressure.

"You don't know how much of a torture it must be," she said, "and for what reason." She immediately repeated all that Thurston had told her. When she had finished, Mrs. Diggs was in a high state of perturbation.

"I haven't a doubt that Beverley is right!" she exclaimed. "If there was any plot Cornelia Van Horn was in it, too, and her brother has made her throw away her weapons. But Sylvia Lee intends to deal the blow alone . . . What can it be? I'm at my wit's end to guess. There's but one thing to do—keep a continual watch upon her. Claire, can you be, by any chance, in that woman's power?"

"Her power?" faltered Claire. . . . "I hope not," she said. . . . "I *know* not," she said, as the full sense of Mrs. Diggs' question struck her, and using a tone that was one of surprised affront.

"Now, don't be offended, my dear. I merely meant that Sylvia isn't a bit too good to magnify some slight imprudence, or twist and turn it until she had got it dangerously like an actual crime. . . . But *mon dieu, mon Dieu*. After all, Beverley's fears may be groundless. With all my heart I hope they are!"

Not long afterward Claire was receiving her guests. All the great ladies came, except, of course, Mrs. Van Horn. The last arrival was that of Mrs. Lee. She contrived to make her entrance a very conspicuous one. She was dressed with even more fantastic oddity than usual, and she spoke in so shrill and peculiar a voice that she had not been in the drawing-room more than five minutes before marked and universal attention was directed upon her.

"Sylvia is in a very singular state of excitement," Mrs. Diggs murmured to Claire. "I know her well. That slow drawl of hers has entirely gone. She acts to me as if she were on the verge of hysteria. I don't know whether you can see her hand tremble as it snook yours, but I thought that I plainly saw it tremble. Just watch her, now, while she talks with Mrs. Vanvelsor. She has a little crimson dot in each of her cheeks, and she is usually quite pale, you know. There's something in the wind—Beverley was right."

"Her place at the table is rather distant from mine," said Claire, with a scornful, transitory curl of the lip. "So there is no danger of her putting a pinch of arsenic into my wine-glass."

"You are not nervous, then? I am. I don't know just why, but I am."

"Nervous?" Claire softly echoed. "No, not at all, now. I've other more important things to think of. What could she do, after all? Let her attempt any folly; it would only recoil on herself. . . . Ah, my friend, I'm afraid I'm past being injured. This is my *finale*. I want it to prove a grand one."

"It will, Claire. They have all come, as you see. They have met you with perfect cordiality, and you have received them with every bit of your accustomed grace. I dare say that some of them are stunned with amazement; they no doubt expected to find you shivering and colorless."

The repast was magnificent. There were more than thirty ladies present, and these, all brilliantly attired and some of striking personal beauty, made the prodigal array of flowers, the admirable service of many delicious viands, and the soft music pealing from the near hall just loudly enough not to drown conversation while it filled pauses, produce an effect where the most unrestrained hospitality was mingled with a faultless refinement.

Claire's spirit seemed to rise as the decorous yet lavish banquet proceeded. Her laugh now and then rang out clear and sweet, while she addressed this or that lady, at various distances from where she herself sat. Mrs. Diggs, whose place was next her own, observed it all with secret wonder. She alone knew the bleeding pride, the balked aspiration, the thwarted yearning, which this pathetic and fictitious buoyancy hid. It was a defiance, and yet how skilled and radiant a one! Could you blame the woman who knew how to bloom and sparkle like this, for loving the world where such dainty eminence was envied and prized? Was there not a touch of genius in her pitiable yet dauntless masquerade? Who else could have played the same part with the same deft security, and in the very teeth of failure and dethronement?

Claire's gayety and self-possession made more than one of her guests lose faith in the tale of her husband's ruin. They were all women of the world, and they all had the tact and breeding to perceive that their hostess, now if ever, merited their best courtesy. They could all have staid away at the last moment; Mrs. Van Horn held no exclusive claim to the possession of her headache; its right to appropriation belonged elsewhere. But they had not availed themselves of it; they had chosen to sit at Claire's board, to break her delicate bread. Hence they owed her their allegiance to-day, even if to-morrow they should find expediency in its harshness opposite. But it now appeared to them as if she were refuting the wide-spread rumor of her husband's misfortunes; her own equipoise and scintillance bespoke this no less than the irreproachable *chic* of the entertainment to which she had bidden them.

Mrs. Lee was not very far away from Claire, and yet the latter never addressed or seemed to notice her. But Mrs. Diggs noticed her; she indeed maintained a vigilant, though repressed, watchfulness.

"You have quieted her," she found a chance to murmur in Claire's ear, sure that the indefinite nature of the pronoun would not be misunderstood. "She is still looking excited and queer, but she has almost relapsed into silence. Perhaps she really wanted to poison you, and feels hurt at the lost opportunity." Mrs. Diggs had had several sips of good wine, and felt her anxiety lessened; her jocose ebullition was the result of steadied nerves. "I never saw you so *spirituelle*, Claire," she went on. "You have said at least eight delicious things. I have them all mentally booked, my dear. When we are next alone together I will remind you of them."

"Pray don't," Claire answered, putting the words into a still lower aside than her friend's. "I shall have hard enough work to forget, then. I shall want only to forget, too."

She had just finished this faint-spoken sentence when one of the servants handed her a note. As she glanced at its superscription the thought passed through her mind that it might be some dire and alarming message from her husband. But the next instant a flash of recollection assailed her. She remembered the handwriting—or, at least, in this festive and distracting environment, she more than half believed that she did so.

Her hands, while she swiftly tore open the envelope, were dropped upon her lap. She read several lines of a note, and then crushed it, quickly and covertly. As her eyes met those of Mrs. Diggs she had a sense that she was becoming ghastly pale.

"What is it?" whispered her friend.

"Oh, nothing," she afterward remembered saying. The servant was still close at her elbow. She turned her head toward him.

"Let her wait," she said. "Tell her that I will see her quite soon."

The whole affair had been very rapid of occurrence. No one present had given a sign of having observed it.

"If I had only not been so pale," she thought.

The paper was still clutched in her left hand, and she had thrust this halfway beneath the table-cover. With her right hand she began to make a play of eating something from the plate before her, as she addressed the lady on her other side. What she said must have been something very gracious and pleasant, for the lady smiled and answered affably, while the servants glided, the music sounded, the delightful feast progressed. Everything had grown dim and whirling to Claire. And yet she had already realized perfectly that Mrs. Lee was striking her blow. It had come, sudden, cruel, direct. Her blurred mind, her weakened and chilling body, did not leave that one fact any the less clear. She understood just what it was, why it was, and whence it was.

The note had been from her mother. It was half illiterate invective, half threatening rebuke. Its writer waited outside and demanded to see her. "If you don't come," the ill-shaped writing ran, "I will come to you." Claire knew that this thing had been Mrs. Lee's work as well as if a thousand witnesses had averred it. The missive contained no mention of Mrs. Lee, but she nevertheless had her certainty.

"I must go," she told herself. "I must go and meet her. Can I go? Can I walk, feeling as I do? Should I not fall if I tried?"

She always afterward remembered the food that her fork now touched and trifled with. It was a sweetbread croquette, with little black specks of chopped truffle in its creamy yielding oval, and the air that they were playing out in the hall was from a light, valueless opera, then much in vogue. She always afterward remembered that, too. So do slight events often press themselves in upon the dazed and dilated vision of a great distress.

"Can I rise and walk?" she kept thinking. "Should I not fall if I tried?"

(To be Continued.)

The Clinton Outrage.

The young lady who was brutally outraged at Clinton by three young men the other day was Miss Rebecca Bates, instead of Miss. Ball, as at first reported. She is the sister of a prominent citizen of St. Thomas, and is held in high esteem by all that knew her. The account of the outrage shows that a hackman, engaged to drive the young lady to the station purposely missed the train and then, telling her that as he was to blame for not having called for her in time he would drive her to Goderich, persuaded her to go with him. He had arranged with other two villians who followed in another conveyance, and on reaching a quiet place they forcibly took her out of the cab and ravished her. If ever men deserved to be dropped into hell from a hangsman's scaffold, these scoundrels do.

That's Nonsense.

The poet Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth sixty five thousand dollars. That's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth five million dollars. That's Capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "egale bird" and make it worth twenty dollars. That's money.

The mechanic can take the material worth five dollars and make it in to a watch worth one hundred dollars. That's skill.

The merchant can take an article worth twenty-five cents and sell it for a dollar. That's business.

A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for ten dollars, but she prefers one that cost one hundred dollars. That's foolishness.

The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for two dollars. That's labor.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

Are you aware that in your blood the taint of scrofula has a prominent place? This is true of every one. It is liable at any time, on the slightest provocation, to develop itself in some insidious disease. Consumption and many other diseases are outgrowths of this impurity of the blood. Shaker Blood Syrup has a wonderful power over all scrofulous troubles, as the remarkable testimonials we have received unmistakably prove.

We refer by permission to Mrs. P. Elliott, Hanover. Maine, who was cured by Shaker Blood Syrup of 11 Scrofula Sores, the severity of which confined her to the house for two years. Six months, previous to taking Shaker Blood Syrup, she could not get about her room without crutches. Her friend says I did not think it possible for her to live many months, she was reduced to a mere skeleton. Her cure is hardly less than a miracle. There is no doubt that in Shaker Blood Syrup we have the most remarkable medicine that has ever been produced, and a positive cure for Syphilis and Scrofula in their numerous forms. 3i

SPRING CLEANING.

Every good housewife will renovate the entire house at least every Spring and Fall. Our systems often need renovating also, and there is nothing better to make pure blood and cleanse and regulate all the secretions than Burdock Blood Bitters, preventing diseases incidental to the season's changes. 1c

"SPACIALLY JIM."

I was mighty good-lookin' when I was young,
Peert an' black-eyed an' slim,
With fellers a-courtin' me Sunday nights,
'Spacially Jim.

The likeliest one of em all was he,
Chipper, an' han'some, an' trim,
But I tossed up my head an' made fun o' the crowd,
'Spacially Jim!

I said I hadn't no 'pinion o' men,
An' I wouldn't take stock in *him*!
But they kep' up a-comin' in spite o' my talk,
'Spacially Jim!

I got so tired o' havin' 'em roun'
(Spacially Jim!)
I made up my mind I'd settle down
An' take up with him.

So we was married one Sunday in church,
'Twas crowded full to the brim;
It was the only way to get rid of 'em all,
'Spacially Jim.

An Æsthete from Boston Rather Astonishes Bill Jackson, of Texas.

Chicago News.

'Talk about doods,' said a Texas stockman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train last night, but a leetle the doodest dood I ever seen was a feller that cum down from Boston into our kentry a year ago las' September.'

'He didn't stay in Texas long, I guess,' said a little man in a silk hat.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

SIR Richard Cartwright's Toronto speech will be found on our fourth page in condensed form.

HON. O. Mowat and Attorney-General Miller, of Manitoba, sail for England to-day to argue the Boundary Award case.

SIR John McDonald says he prefers Annexation to Independence. Sir Richard Cartwright says he prefers Independence to Annexation.

HON. John Bright is of the opinion that a brighter day is dawning for the working classes of Great Britain. He asserts that the artisans and working classes throughout the country are at this moment better fed and clothed and sheltered than in any former period within our knowledge or recollection.

TWO weeks from next Wednesday the Republican party of the United S[illegible] will meet in Chicago to nominate a Presidental candidate. Blaine, Edmunds and Arthur are the three leading candidates, but there are many dark horses, including Secretary Lincoln.

OUT of 67 assessment insurance societies of Ohio that reported in 1882, to the insurance department of that State, only 37 reported in 1883. The West does not appear to be a very prosperous field for mutual insurance associations.

THE assessment in Ingersoll has been raised considerably over that of last year. There could be no objection to this on the part of the ratepayers if it were possible to increase the value in an equitable manner, for although our taxes will be no less, the rate being lowered will have an influence on persons who contemplate taking up their residence here. The greatest difficulty in the way, however, is in placing the increased value on property in such a manner as to be fair to all. Particularly is it a difficult matter to arrange the tax on income, for while some whose incomes are modest give in the full amount, others whose revenue from different sources runs up in the thousands, pay taxes on far less than their actual income. There are sixty appeals against the Court of Revision, thirty-seven being by one ratepayer.

THE commissariat has always been the weak spot in British military movements. The terrible mismanagement and redtapeism in connection with this department during the Crimean war, when such painful sufferings were endured by the British troops for want of adequate supplies, are recalled by the exposures now made by the investigation into the manner in which the commissariat and transport departments were conducted during the Anglo-Egyptian campaign of '82. The disclosures show not merely a shameful degree of inefficiency but the grossest swindling. All the devices known to army contractors for defrauding the government were put into operation, the hay supplied being not only moldy but loaded with stones to increase its weight. Cattle were allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy by hundreds in order that more might be purchased. Mules were disabled by cruel treatment, stores were thrown overboard from transport vessels, and the service was so bad that detachments of troops were left in a starving condition.

THERE appears to be no reason for doubting that the Ontario Minister of Education will solve the school-book question in a manner which will be satisfactory alike to the great majority of parents and teachers. Mr. Ross is an educationist of mature experience, and he has not gone through and made a study of the different stages of school life without obtaining a pretty correct idea of what their requirements are. He has recently been on a visit to Lindsay, where he had a most cordial reception from the County Victoria Teachers' Association. We learn from the *Post* that there was hearty applause when the Minister informed the convention that in future there will be but one series of school books and that the series is now in course of preparation. There is to be one small simple grammar for public schools. An advanced grammar and an advanced geography will be provided for high schools. These announcements are most gratifying. The fewer and the more simple the books for the junior pupils are the better it will be for them, while at the same time the expense to parents will be reduced.

THE Ontario Bureau of Industries has received reports from over six hundred correspondents, showing that the condition of fall-wheat throughout the province though not uniformly good, is much more satisfactory than in May last year. The most noticeable exceptions to the generally favourable outlook are at the extreme eastern and western ends of the province. The crops in the middle district promise well, and the favourable weather of the month has resulted in a marked improvement throughout. The returns of the acreage under crop are incomplete, but so far as received they indicate a reduction of the area devoted to fall wheat, amounting to about twenty per cent. In portions of the Lake Erie counties the crops suffered somewhat from the intense cold, and considerable areas had to be plowed up or re-sown. Spring frosts and east winds had also an injurious effect, but in the eastern section of this group the farmers are hopeful of an average yield. The crop in the Lake Huron counties also suffered greatly from spring frosts, and not more than half or two-thirds of a full yield is expected. The accounts from the Georgian Bay section are also depressing. The West Midland counties promise a full average crop, excepting in Perth. Reports from the counties bordering on Lake Ontario are highly encouraging, and a yield about the average is looked for, especially in the western portion of this area. The returns from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group show a largely decreased acreage, and vary greatly as to the prospects. Lennox and Addington are the only counties from which the reports are generally favorable. In several others the fall wheat is almost a total failure. The crop in the East Midland counties is not expected to equal the average unless the weather is particularly favorable.

The decreased area devoted to fall wheat is a good sign, indicating a tendency on the part of farmers to devote more attention to other branches instead of staking everything on the success of the wheat crop.

The London *Truth* says that at a royal marriage in England some years ago the bridegroom was a German Prince. Only members of the royal family were present at the ceremony, with a few of the chief officer of the household. When the bridegroom came to repeat the words, "with all my goods I thee endow," an indignant exclamation was heard from the royal circle, "Good God! the very shoes the fellow wears are not paid for!" It was the old Duke of Cambridge who had blurted out this awkward truth in one of his fits of abstraction.

NEWS ITEMS.

The population of Perth is 3,773, an increase of 500 over last year.

The population of Sarnia is 4,318, an increase of 145 over last year.

The population of Listowel is 2,508, with an assessment of $739,135.

Samuel Curr, a Toronto labourer, was stabbed to death during Monday night.

Meat in Hamilton is now dearer than ever before. The best cuts sell at 20 cts. a pound.

An old man named Wm. Maines was killed in a brutal fight near Blyth, Huron county, on Monday.

The Kingston *Whig* intimates that T. J. Herndon, the comic actor, has joined the Salvation Army.

O'Brien, convicted of manslaughter in connection with the St. Thomas riots, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The electric light in Toronto is giving great satisfaction, the streets being brilliantly illuminated.

At Sydney, N. S. W., Hanlan won the sculling match with Laycock by half a length. Hanlan's victory created much enthusiasm.

There is to be horse racing on Sundays in Chicago unless the indignant Sabbatarians can prevent it, as they have set out to do.

Chicago does not stick at a trifle. Not having an Island near the city suitable for a hotel site it is proposed to construct one in Lake Michgan, one mile from shore.

The London Free Library scheme has turned out to be a failure. The City Council has refused to levy a rate for the establishment of the institution.

Mll. Colombier has been sentenced at Paris to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine for her scandalous brochure about Sarah Bernhardt, entitled "Sarah Barnum."

Mrs. Lesley who poisoned her husband was hanged at Lincoln yesterday. She struggled desperately with hangman Binns, and uttered frightful yells. It is said that Binns knocked her down and choked her in the pinioning-room

The Barrie authorities have decided to put an end to the street parades of the Salvation Army unless they are made in silence. The Army defies the town officials, who have written to Mr. Mowat for instructions regarding their powers.

Mr. Brierly, of the St. Thomas *Journal* has been on a visit to Milton, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the success of the Scott Act in Halton. The result of his investigations is that the Journal advises the temperance people in the county of Elgin not to go on with the Scott Act movement.

Mr. Colin Macdougall, barrister of St. Thomas, received an anonymous letter bearing the London postmark this morning, intimating that he would be shot in case he had anything to do with convicting Albert E. Wrightman of the robbery of James Campbell's store in Dunwich. The letter was of a somewhat lengthy character, and was in female handwriting.

Sentimental people of the gushing kind may be to account for it, but it will puzzle the average man to know on what ground of common sense a royal marriage should be made the occasion for a jail delivery We were told that when last this ceremony told place discrimination was exercised in selecting such prisoners as were supposed have been sufficiently punished, or about whose guilt there was a reasonable doubt. What bothers us is why people sufficiently punished, or about whose guilt there was a reasonable doubt, should be under sentence at all.

The races at Toronto on Saturday and Monday were most enjoyable. Those who are at the head of the Ontario Jockey Club are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts to free the pastime of racing from the coarse features which at one time characterized it in many parts of the province. Everything connected with the races appeared to go off smoothly and satisfactorily, and there was not a complaint to be heard. The weather on both days was all that could be desired. Williams captured the Queen's plate; Blanton the cash handicap and Lloyd Daly the trial stakes. Miss Archibald won the woodbine steeple chase the welter cup was taken by the Laird. Modjeska, Bonnie Bird, Marquis, Oakdale, and Defiance were the Winners on the second day.

A DAY'S DROWNINGS.

Three Persons Perish in the Grand River at Galt—Boys Drowned at Durham and Belleville.

Galt, May 26.—Two lamentable accidents occurred on the Grand River here to-day resulting in the drowning of three persons. The first accident occurred some time this morning, and seems to have been caused by two young girls, aged about twelve and nine respectively, getting into a rowboat that was lying partly on the shore and partly in the water. Their movements while playing in the boat caused it to float out into the river, and the elder child, named Mary Morton, becoming frightened jumped and sank immediately, never rising again. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, life being extinct. The other child remained in the boat floating around until rescued.

THE SECOND ACCIDENT

occured about six o'clock this evening. It appears Abner Davidson aged 20, and Minnie Paltridge, about 17, were out together on the river in a row-boat, and while rowing around in the neighborhood of the dam were noticed to reach a point where the current is very strong, caused be the broken dam sluice-gate at the end of the dam. They were drawn through the opening in a moment and dashed into the boiling waters below. The water is about twelve feet deep at this point, very active and the river bed rocky, making it extremely improbable that any human could come through the sluice way alive. The bodies were seen once after passing through the rapids, but sank before anyone could reach them.

BOY LOST AT DURHAM.

DURHAM, May 26.—A sad case of drowning occurred about a mile from town this morning. A young lad about fourteen years of age, named McQuarrie, while assisting in washing sheep, was suddenly dragged into the stream and carried away before assistance whatever could be given. The body has not yet been found.

DROWNING AT BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, May 26.—About eleven o'clock this morning a boy about eight years of age, son of Mr. Gordon Baker, fell into the river from a wall adjoining the upper bridge and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED AT LONGFORD MILLS.

A young man named William Baron, lately out from Kent England, was accidentally drowned out of an canoe, about fifteen feet from shore, in Lake St. John, near Longford mills, Sunday evening. He has been in the employ of the Longford Lumber Company only two weeks. He has in England a mother, brother and three sisters.

A YOUNG WOMAN DROWNED AT DUNNVILLE.

Miss Annie Lynch the daughter of a farmer living about two miles from Dunnville, was drowned, in the Grand River Saturday night. She said she was going down to the bank to fish. Nothing further is known as she was never seen alive afterwards. On it becoming late and she did not return, search was made and her body was found in shallow water, a little place down the river. It is supposed she lost her footing on V. R. Moore's bridge, and fell into the water there.

Poisoned by Eating Chicago Tinned Beef.

The prejudice against American tinned meats has been revived by a sad event which occurred at Scarborough Eng. A large quantity of beef imported in tins from Chicago, and know here as "Chicago brawn," has recently been sold in Scarborough, and to-day several of the persons who had eaten of it were taken ill with symptoms of poisoning. One man has died and three other are reported to be dying. There is intense excitement in the town and the event has caused a sensation in London, and especially in Parliment, where it is likely to have an effect upon the Cattle Disease bill now pending in the House of Commons. An inquest has been begun at Scarborough and a thorough analysis of the suspected meat is in progress.

THE OTTERVILLE SENSATION.

The Case Against Robert Pearce and His Wife Dismissed.

The case against Robt. Pearce and Mrs. Pearce (late Mrs. Vansickle) for Poisoning Harry Vansickle at Otterville, on the 20th of November last, came up in the Police Court, Woodstock, at ten o'clock Saturday morning, before Police Magistrate Field. F. R. Ball, Q. C., was counsel for the Crown, and Ashton Fletcher appeared for the prisoners. The court-room was crowded, and a great deal of interest appeared to be taken in the case by those present. The witnesses examined were Gordan Kelvan, George Mason, Otterville, Mrs. George Mason, Donald Shepherd, Dr. Collvin, Dr. Beard and Mrs. Pearce. Kelvan was staying at Clare's, Otterville, at the time of Vansickle's death, and had seen deceased about five o'clock on the afternoon of his death. His evidence was unimportant. Geo. Mason, brother-in-law of the prisoner Pearce, who, in company with Mrs. Vansickle, Pearce, and Pearce's sister, had gone to Simcoe, Windham Centre, and Delhi, where they had stayed several days before Vansickle's death, was able to recollect very little of what occurred on that trip, and much of the evidence he did give was contradicted by his wife, a sister of Pearce to whom he was not married at that time. Donald Shepherd, who kept a hotel at Delhi at that time, remembered the party coming to his place and taking two bedrooms, remaining over one night. Dr. Collver, of Otterville, testified to having attended Vansickle professionally early in October. He had chronic inflammation of the larynx with ulceration. The disease remained, although the acute attack passed away. Vansicle evidently indulged in drink. When he had the acute attack he was hardly able to articulate. It might be that he died from spasm of the glands at the opening of the larnyx. He had no suspicion of poisoning; he looked like a man who had been asphyated. He said croton oil might produce the spasm, but he did not believe traces could be discovered at this time. Dr. Beard testified that the symptoms as given by Dr. Collver might have terminated his existence. The symptoms described might readily result as Dr. Collver supposed. Mrs. Pearce's evidence was unimportant. Mr. Ball retired for a few minutes with Drs. Beard and Collver, and on returning to the court room stated that he did not feel justified in asking that the case be remanded. He was hardly prepared on the evidence elicited to go to the trouble and expense of a *post-mortem* examination. The Police Magistrate then discharged the prisoners.

SALVATION ARMY SEQUELS.

How their Operations in Other Places are Regarded.

There is a lesson in this failure of the Salvation army to perpetruate a disturbance, which is worthy of notice of authorities of other cities. The capital stock of the band consists in disturbances, and disturbance they must have, by some means, to create the excitement they covet. Under the name of the founder of the Christian religion they enact scenes of boisterous excitement and bring contempt upon all religious motive. The failure of their methods in Rochester should encour[illegible] authorities of other cities threatage the a[illegible] of the army. It ened with the presence of the captain was stated last night that [illegible] would return again soon and "stir them up." It is possible that such may be the case, and if so, the authorities will have only themselves to blame if the disgraceful scenes of the first week shall be reenacted.

From the Chatham Tribune.

Miss Junett of Chatham township was thrown out of her buggy in consequence of the horse running away—owing to the furious pounding of the Salvation Army drums. She is very low. The usefulness of the drum, and the dancing capers of the Army on the streets have long passed, and it is high time that this intolerable and dangerous nuisance should be stopped, or we shall hear of more serious results. There is not the least objection to the Army worshiping in whatever way it has a mind too, but its intolerance of other people's feelings and safety is itself becoming intolerable.

From the St. Thomas Journal.

In this city public opinion has veered around from favorable to unfavorable, not because the Army may not have done good in some direction, but because of the undeniable injury it has wrought among the younger members of the community by lessening in them repsect for religion. The fact is, St. Thomas is not large enough to hold the Salvation Army.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Washington, May 19, 1884.

The pace at which the appropriation measures have gone through the Houses of Congress the past week is in full spirit with the cry now echoed about the Capitol, "Pass the appropriation bills and go home." But the national legislature, as its name implies, is the law-making branch of government, and not merely a board of audit accounts. The salaries of government servants from the President to the scrub-women, the expenses of federal courts, the payments for mail service, the interest on the public debt, the obligations to the pensioners and other wards of the nation;—these must all be met, as a matter of course. It was never intended, however, that Congress should devote itself to settling the compensation of clerks to the exclusion of such questions as the electoral count, the protection of the public domain against incorporated robbery, the postal telegraph, the relief of the Supreme Court, the civilization of the Indian, the creation of a national militia system, the revival of American shipping, the establishment of a court for the adjudication of private claims, and a dozen other measures of equal importance; and it is to be hoped that the inclination towards a "short, business session" will give way before the necessity of important legislation. Adjournment talk in the House now says that early in July will mark the end of the session, but in the Senate the idea is that adjournment will come later. There are now but three appropriation bills left in committee—the tha fortifications, sundry civil, and general deficiency, and Mr. Randall expects to report all these before the end of the month. It is understood that nothing has yet been done on the post office and naval bills in conference, but it is not thought that the deadlock upon these bills will be allowed to prolong the session very much.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was conspicuous upon the floor of the House the day following his nomination by the anti-monopolist's convention. Tilted back in a cane seat chair, and with a red flower in the button-hole of his closely buttoned coat, the ex-Governor chatted glibly of his prospects for the Presidency. He seemed in excellent spirits, and held quite a reception, Speaker Carlisle and Representative Turner, of Georgia, being among those with who he conversed. In response to a query he declared that if he was not nominated by the Democracy at Chicago he would run independently.

The Swaim court of inquiry is one of the most interesting places in town now. The number of spectators and listeners has increased every day. General Pope, in a full uniform, sits at the head of the table, a perfect model of impassive judicial dignity. General Augur, who sits at his right, has a high and handsome head, long white side whiskers, and an aquiline nose. General Sackett is the third member of the Court. Colonel Robert Scott, the judge advocate, covers the bald spot on his capacious head with a black office cap, and regrets each moment the court is in session that smoking is prohibited. The evidence is all in, and on Wednesday next the arguments of counsel will be heard. There is intense interest among Army officers to know what is coming out of it. Everybody thinks it strange that General Swaim should have gone to law about a few hundred dollars with the banker Bateman, who has been his friend, and with whom he had been mixed up in so many transactions. Swaim is said to be worth over $200,000. He owns several farms in Kansas, and is a close and successful business man. The Swaim inquiry has revived talk about the famous Army Poker Club. This was a rather remarkable institution. There were only three Army officers in the club, the other members of it being civilians. They hired a room by the month on New York avenue and the business is said to have been large. The janitor of the club—which, of course, is now defunct—is at present the coachman of Senator Palmer, of Michigan.

Washington is par excellence the 'cyclist's paradise. Its smooth asphalt streets are unsurpassed for bicycling, and its surburban beauties, combined with the attractions of the National Capital, make it an objective point for all wheelmen. The fifth annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen is now in progress here, and it has attracted visitors from nearly every section east of the Mississippi. It is a great bicycling event. The exercises include a parade of about fifteen hundred bicycles, which will go over a route of ten miles through the city and will be reviewed by the President as it passes under the balcony of the Executive Mansion. There will also be a procession at night upon Pennsylvania Avenue, under the reflection of the revolving electric light upon the apex of the Dome of the Capitol.—LENOX.

A Kansas girl was caught in male attire, and, as she refused to pay a fine of $10, a Justice sent her to prison for ten days. As there was no worse intention in her conduct than to play a prank, and the State has no law against what she did, her rich father has sued for damages.

The late Duke of Buccleuch and the Duke of Northumberland once found themselves in a carriage going northward with a commercial traveller. The conversation was general between the three. At Alnwick station the Duke of Northumberland got out, and was borne away in a showy equipage. "That must be a swell," said the commercial traveller. "Do you know who it is?" "The Duke of Northumberland," replied his Grace of Buccleuch. "And they say," exclaimed the traveller, "that our nobility is haughty! Why, he talked to two snobs like you and me as though we had been his pals!"

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder nevervaries. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.
January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



YORKSHIRE MUSTARD

MANUFACTURED BY
MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO.,
SELBY, ENGLAND.

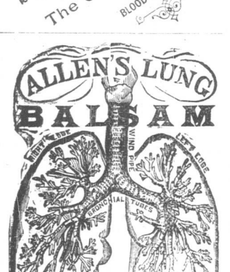
M. R. & Co.'s works are in the centre of the seed-growing district, giving them the choice of the market for the best seed. This, with other advantages, enables them to say that for purity, strength and flavour, their Mustard cannot be surpassed by any maker in the United Kingdom.

Ask your Grocer for D. S. F., or No. 1 Genuine.



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP,
ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.
BY ITS FAITHFUL USE
CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,
When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.
Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND others. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*
For CHILDREN it has no Equal.
Is as Harmless to the Most Delicate Child, as it is Effectual.
Contains no OPIUM in any form.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists.

325 Acres, | Fonthill Nurseries. | 325 Acres.

The largest in the Dominion.

SALESMEN WANTED

To begin work at once on Fall Sales.
Steady employment at fixed salaries to all willing to work. MEN AND WOMEN can have pleasant WORK THE YEAR ROUND.
Good agents are earning from $40 to $75 per month and expenses.
Terms and outfit free. Address
STONE & WELLINGTON,
15961-y Toronto, Ont.

JAS. McINTYRE
UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK.
A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS GROUPS and ROBES on hand.
FURNITURE
All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. 22, 1881.

Canada Pacific Railway.
ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.
Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.35 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.29 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.11 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

An additional train will be run in connection with the
Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,
Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.
W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.
D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

Ingersoll Greenhouse,
THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.
BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR
House & Bedding Plants
CALL AND SEE
MRS. HEATH'S
Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.
Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.
Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.
A choice collections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.
Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.
Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.
Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.
All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.
May 1st, 1884. 1590t

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL
Great Sales of FARM LANDS
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.

LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.

The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.

No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.

Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.

With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding. No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to

James Brady,
Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent,
INGERSOLL.
March 20th 1884.

MACKINTOSH & PETERS,
Land Agents, Etc., 20 Toronto St., Toronto.
1593

NELLES & STEVENS
Have this week opened out a full range of
Crockery & Glassware
Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.
With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries, we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.
An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.
NELLES & STEVENS.
Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1603



H. RICHARDSON
Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.
This is to certify that we have appointed H RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.
ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec

PRINTING!
PRINTING!
PRINTING!
ESTIMATES Cheerfully GIVEN
—FOR—
ANY CLASS OF PRINTING.
The Chronicle Office,
ADVERTISE,
In the most widely read newspaper in this vicinity.
The Ingersoll Chronicle.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at
VANCE'S STORE,
Thames Street.
Ingersoll Jan. 31st, 1884. 1585tf

VANCE'S BAKERY
continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY
Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,
Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.
Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.
A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.
Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.
R. VANCE,
Thames Street.
Bread delivered in town daily.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.
A. H. ELLIS,
IMPORTER OF
SHELF AND HEAVY
HARDWARE,
Paints, Oils
GLASS, ETC.
Thames St., - Ingersoll.
February 14th, 1884. 88

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.
A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.
J. C. HEGLER.
Ingersoll, Nov. 19, 1883. 1557e-m

FOR SALE.
The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS
THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,
With 4¼ or 12¼ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.
For price and terms apply to the undersigned,
JAMES F. McDONALD,
Feb. 14th, 1884. Barrister, Ingersoll. 88

Fruit Store.
WE HAVE THE
Greatest Variety
Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,
TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles.
&c., &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Bananas,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.
Sign of the Big Lamp,
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WM. C. BELL
Having bought the Lumber belonging to the Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER
And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all
Carpenter & Joiner Work
Entrusted to him. He will also
Contract for Buildings!
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making
VENETIAN BLINDS,
Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.
WM. C. BELL.
Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

THE
"Little Wonder."
Re-Opening!
Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.
E. H. HEWITT,
PROPRIETRESS
Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

NORMAN'S
Electric Belt Institution,
(ESTABLISHED 1874),
4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.
Circulars and Consultation FREE.

CONSTIPATION
Is entirely overcome by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. No injury can result, and they are pleasant to wear. Try one and be cured.

The Chronicle & Dairyman
Published weekly at Ingersoll, is by general admission the BEST PAPER for DAIRY NEWS IN CANADA. It gives the latest and most reliable reports of the leading dairy markets; reports of factory operations throughout the country; ably written reviews of the dairy market; discussions on dairy matters by practical dairymen; articles on the best breeds of cattle, and other matters of interest and use to dairymen generally. A trial will convince you of the merits of
The Chronicle & Dairyman
Which has the largest circulation among dairymen generally in all parts of the Province. It is therefore a most desirable advertising medium for those who wish to reach this large and influential class. If you have an article to sell which is used by dairymen; if you want to rent, sell, or buy a cheese factory; if you want a situation as cheese maker, or want to engage one, advertise in
The Chronicle & Dairyman
Examine a sample copy, which will be sent free upon receipt of a postal card. Terms; $1.50 per year. Address
THE CHRONICLE & DAIRYMAN,
INGERSOLL, ONT.

TOWN OF INGERSOLL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
FIRST SITTING
OF THE
COURT OF REVISION
Will be held in the
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
—ON—
Thursday, May 29th,
1884, at 7.30 p.m.,
TO HEAR ALL COMPLAINTS
AGAINST THE
ASSESSMENT ROLL
OF 1884,
Which can be seen at Clerk's Office.
By Order,
R. A. WOODCOCK,
Town Clerk.
Ingersoll, May 15, 1884. 1601

Daly House Livery,
J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.
LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.
Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582y

Hearn & Co
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Millinery, Mantles,
Gents' Furnishings,
ETC., ETC.
FULL LINES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Do not fail to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere, We will not be undersold.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HEARN & CO.
Ingersoll, May 8, 1884. 1599



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.
EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P.	writes—	For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston	writes—	Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B.	writes—	Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I.	writes—	I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec	writes—	That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax	writes—	Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC	writes—	He is more than satisfied with the seclection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior	writes—	The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO	writes—	Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G.	writes—	He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.
The above celebrated English Spectacles and Eyeglasses are now for sale at
D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE.
Call, Inspect and be Convinced of their superiority. 1601

CARPETS, CARPETS,
HOUSE CLEANING,
NEW TO REPLACE THE OLD.
DAVID WHITE & CO.
has just received a large shipment of
New Tapestry Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
New All-wool Carpets,
New Union Carpets,
New Hemp Carpets.
Oil-Cloths, Lace Curtains,
Door Mats, Etc., Etc.
The Cheapest and best place for families to get the choicest goods.
DAVID WHITE & CO.
Ingersoll, May 1st, 1884. 1599

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
LAND REGULATIONS.
The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from
$2.50 PER ACRE.
Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,
THE RESERVED SECTIONS,
Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.
TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.
Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.
Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.
FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, December, 1883. 1585r-m

SECOND NOTICE

Those whose subscriptions to THE CHRONICLE have expired, received notices last week to that effect. We trust they will give the matter their speedy attention, and thus save paying $2.50, which will be the charge unless paid at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Paris Green—D. Secord.
Notice—Jas. White.
Notice—THE CHRONICLE.
Groceries—Nelles & Stevens.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

THIS is a cold wave.

DIVISION Court yesterday.

THE watering cart has appeared at last.

MISS CHURCHILL at the Town Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening.

GREAT damage has been done to the gardens by the heavy frost of last night.

KNOX CHURCH.—The Rev. W. McKibbin of Brockville Presbytery will occupy the pulpit of Knox Church next Sabbath, morning and evening.

THE water for the streets is now forced from one of the tanks of the Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., and is a great improvement on the old plan.

BEYOND a doubt the easiest way of making a garden look bright and gay is with bedding plants, which are now sold so cheaply by florists.

REV. C. R. Morrow has been engaged by the Scott Act convention to organize for the campaign in East Elgin from the 19th to the 26th of May.

BASEBALL.—The Woodstocks were victorious over the Alerts, of London, in the baseball match—the first of the championship league games.

OUR Farm and Dairy, Household and Temperance departments on fourth page will be found as interesting as usual this week. We pride ourselves on their excellence, and endeavour to give the best in each.

GREAT LUCK.—Geo. A. Cook, M.P.P. for South Oxford, is having a great run of luck. First he was elected to parliament, then the Council of Norwich placed a lamp post opposite his residence, and now he has become the father of a daughter.

HANDSOME FOWLS.—Mr. J. T. Malone, of this town, is the proud owner of as handsome and well-bred a black-red game cock as it has been our pleasure to see. He, along with three pullets were sent to Mr. Malone by a friend in Ireland.

LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn tennis is more popular than ever this season. The different clubs have a large list of members who are getting quite enthusiastic over this charming game, and propose to emulate neighboring towns and cities in becoming expert in play.

CARNIVAL OF AUTHORS.—Don't forget to embrace the rare opportunity afforded of hearing Miss F. H. Churchill, of Boston, Mass., the celebrated elocutionist, in the Town Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds devoted to High School Library Fund.

DIED.—Many of our readers, particularly those connected with the Baptist denomination, will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Dr. Fyfe in Woodstock, on Thursday at the age of 69 years. She was the widow of the late Dr. Fyfe, principal of the Canadian Literary Institute.

AN OVERSIGHT.—The St. Thomas *Times* forgets to give us the customary credit for our report of the Ingersoll cheese market. THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN being an authority in this country on dairy matters, the report would be considered more reliable by the *Times'* readers if it had the proper credit.

MEMORIAL SERVICE. — Many of our citizens know that Alexander Gordon who has been a resident of Ingersoll for 35 years and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church here for over 30 years, has passed away. A memorial service will be conducted in St. Andrews Church, by the pastor, Rev. P. R. Ross, next Sabbath evening, at the usual hour.

COMMUNION Services were held in St. Andrews Church on Sabbath last, the pastor, Rev. P. R. Ross, occupying the pulpit at the morning service, and Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., of Knox College, Toronto, in the evening. Preparatory services were held on Friday, Rev. Mungo Fraser of St. Thomas officiating. A thanksgiving service was held on Monday, conducted by Rev. Principal Caven. The church was well filled on each occasion, the services being very impressive.

THE SKUNK OF THE "SENTINEL."—The "cad" who edits the *Sentinel* of Woodstock, true to his instincts, cannot discuss any question without resorting to language unbecoming one in his position. We avoid personalities as far as possible, but on this occasion we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without giving expression to our utter contempt for the impotent malignity of this cur. Our remarks last week on the celebrations in Ingersoll and Woodstock were intended to draw the badger, not the skunk. As it was the latter animal which appeared in reply, THE CHRONICLE declines to enter the pit for a fight with any such malodorous beast. Even if THE CHRONICLE succeeded in crushing the journalistic skunk of the *Sentinel*, this paper would carry away no trophy of victory, but would only bring disgrace on itself by having been contaminated by the stench of the vile thing which had been slain.

PRESENTATION.—A number of young men who were converted last winter at the Zion Methodist Church, on the Salford circuit, have banded themselves together for church work, under the name of "Daniel's Band." The band is in connection with the church, being officered by church members, and working through prayer meetings, and every possible method to induce others to give their hearts to God and unite with the christian church. These young men were mostly converted through the instrumentality of Rev. T. A. Moore, and on Monday evening, after their weekly prayer meeting, they showed their appreciation of his labors by presenting him with several volumes of biographical and theological value. Mr. W. H. Barraclough, Captain of the Band, in a neat speech, said many things of Mr. Moore, referring to his success in church work, his acceptance among the people, and the sorrow of heart that the relations of pastors and people will so soon be broken. Mr. Moore made a suitable reply.

FAREWELL.—The tea meeting held in the B. C. Church on Monday evening was one of the most successful in the history of the little church. The attendance was good and all appeared to put in a real pleasant time. The spread was among the best efforts of the ladies of that congregation, and reflected great credit upon their skill in this direction. Not only were the edibles of the best description, but the supply was so large that there was more than enough left to feed 300 persons. Excellent addresses were given by Rev. Reynolds, Lawrence, Ross, and Rowe. Mr. Joseph Gibson acted as chairman, and appeared to feel quite at home in this position, his address and introductions of the speakers being instructive and in good taste. The Menhennick Bros. contributed some quartets in their usual good style, with Mr. Clouse as accompanyist, and received the hearty thanks and applause of the audience. After votes of thanks to the chairman, speakers, and ladies, the meeting closed with the Benediction. Thus ends the little church, which is now closed by the Methodist Union.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Alex. Prentice has returned from Virginia and intends spending the summer in Ingersoll.—Rev. R. B. Rowe leaves to-day for a trip down east, for the purpose of attending the last conference of the B. C. denomination, which commences its sessions in Bowmanville next week.—Warren Marr is visiting relatives in town. He returns to Chicago next week.—The Rev. Dr. Bucher, Prof. of Exegesis in Auburn Theological Seminary, New York, is expected to visit Ingersoll, and occupy the pulpit of St. Andrews Church some Sabbath early in June. Further notice will be given next week.—John Heapy, of the firm of Wm. Heapy & Sons, our Liverpool correspondents, was in town on Tuesday gathering information in reference to the provision trade.—R. N. Ball, son of our County Attorney, F. R. Ball, Q.C., has been sworn in as a barrister. We wish him a prosperous career.—T. Ballantyne, M.P.P., returned on Tuesday evening from his trans-atlantic trip, in excellent health. We understand Mr. Ballantyne has made several purchases of cattle and sheep from the most noted breeders in England and Scotland.—R. P. Hamilton, of Bothwell, spent a few days with his friends in town this week.

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

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

BUY your fish poles, hooks and lines at Henderson & Henderson's. 02i

INGERSOLL'S CELEBRATION TAKES THE LEAD.

GREAT GATHERING IN VICTORIA PARK.

THOUSANDS VIEW THE CALEDONIAN GAMES.

The Tug of War—Lacrosse Match—Scottish Games—Highland Dancing—Concert in the Evening.

The fourth annual celebration under the auspices of the Ingersoll Caledonian Society took place in our beautiful park on Monday, and proved a great success in every respect. Athletes from distant parts of the country were present and the sports was keenly contested. The Highland costumes of nearly all the contestants and Highland pipers in great numbers added picturesqueness to the scene.

The annual Caledonian sports in Ingersoll are now an established thing. We doubt whether another town in Canada could gather such a crowd as assembled on the grassy slopes of Victoria Park on Monday last. We hope that now the success of their gatherings is assured beyond any fear of the rivalry of neighbouring places, they will be held every year, whether on the Queen's Birthday or on Dominion Day. The Society has every reason to be pleased at the repeated success they have met with, which is due to the earnest systematic work of the members of the Society.

The officers of the Society this year are Wm. Ewart, chief; D. White, chieftain; A. W. Murdoch, first chieftain; Joseph Gibson, second chieftain; Robt. Vance, third chieftain; James Murdoch and John McDonald, honorary chiefs; J. S. Smith, treasurer; C. R. Patience, secretary; Wm. Sutherland, financial secretary; T. H. Webb, John Russell, Geo. White and W. C. Noxon, assistant secretaries; Rev. P. R. Ross, chaplain. Directors—Dr. McKay, Jas. Gordon, Alex. Murdoch, W. Tennant, Angus Matheson, Wm. McBain, Jas. Brady and Angus McLeod; Reception Committee, D. White, John M'Kellar, Jas. McIntyre, Dr. McKay, Jas. Gordon, and G. A. Thompson; Marshals, J. A. McInnes, J. Podmore, and Dr. McKay; Bard, James McIntyre; Standard Bearers, A. McLeod, Ingersoll, and D. McKay, Embro; Piper, Geo. A. Matheson, Hamilton.

During the day music was furnished by the 22nd Battalion Band, and by several Highland pipers who were present in costume. Conspicuous on the grounds was a large delegation representing the London Caledonian Society of London. The following, in attractive Highland dress, were subsequently seen upon the grounds: Maud Cruickshank, Blanche Cruickshank, Maggie Templeton, Bella Gordon, Bertie Bonthorn, Robt. McPherson, John Rattray, Frank Wilson, Roby Burns, Peter Fairgrieve and John Trennan.

ON THE LACROSSE FIELD.

During the forenoon the park was well patronized by the lovers of lacrosse. The first event was a contest for a silver challenge cup, given by H. Richardson, jeweller, for the longest throw made with the lacrosse stick, cup to be held three years in succession before becoming the absolute property of the winner. The best throw was made by C. Cowan, of Ingersoll, 126 yards six inches, the next being by E. Dundas, only seven feet behind. Then followed an exciting game of lacrosse between the Ontarios, of London, and the Dufferins, of Ingersoll. A. Middlemiss acted as umpire for the Dufferins; W. Morey, field captain; umpire for the Ontarios, J. Darch; field captain, J. Robinson. Postmaster Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, officiated as referee. The two teams were made up as follows:

Ontarios.	Positions.	Dufferins.
A. Lashbrook	Goal keeper	J. H. Hegler.
A. Watson	Point	D. Kitchen
F. Lashbrook	Cover point	R. Malone
G. Stinson	Defence field	J. Vance
W. Fysh	"	C. Cowan
J. Hill	"	J. C. Atkinson
W. Moses	Center	E. Dundas
W. Bennett	Home field	J. O. Matheson
G. Watson	"	W. Smith
T. O'Toole	"	W. Booth
Ed. Rogers	Home	F. Smale
J. O'Toole	"	E. Cowan

The game was for the best three out of five. Ingersoll won the first goal in fourteen minutes, E. Dundas making the lucky shot. At the expiration of four minutes after the ball was faced the second time Fred Lashbrook, of the Ontarios, made an easy shot and the second goal was won by the visitors. The Dufferins won the third goal in 24 minutes, and also the fourth after a close and earnest struggle of 50 minutes, E. Smale throwing the ball through one goal and E. Cowan through the latter.

THE AFTERNOON SPORTS.

This part of the programme was managed in a most systematic and successful style by Mr. A. G. Hodge, of Toronto, who attended in Highland costume. Following is the list of prize winners in the various events:—

THE PRIZE LIST.

Putting heavy stone—1st, $5, L. Sinclair, Aberfoyle, 33 ft. 9½ in.; 2nd, $3, J. T. Brown, Guelph, 32 ft. 4½ in.; 3rd, $2, W. Fritz, of Aberfoyle, 33 ft. 5 in.

Vaulting with pole—1st $6, 2nd $4, D. Mackenzie, London, and D. M. Sullivan, Bay City, 8 ft. 8 in. (divided money); 3rd, $2, J. Feightner, Nissouri.

Dancing Highland fling, boys in costume—1st, $6, H. Morrison, Toronto; 2nd, $4, R. McPherson, London; 3rd, $2, John Rattray, London. Judges: Innes Sutherland, Dr. McMichael and John McKay.

Running hop, step and jump—1st, $6, W. Wren, Hamilton, 39 ft. 9 in.; 2nd, $4, D. M. Sullivan, Bay City, 39 ft. 13 in.; 3rd, $2, J. W. Turner, Brantford, 38 ft. 11 in.

Tossing the caber—1st, $5, T. Shield, Hamilton, 33 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, $3, A. Scott, Dundas, 33 ft. 1½ in.; 3rd, $2, Geo. Gordon, Embro, 33 ft.

Running long jump—1st, $6, W. Wren, Hamilton, 19 ft. 7 in.; 2nd, $4, D. Owens, Ingersoll, 19 ft. 5 in.; 3rd, $2, D. M. Sullivan, 19 ft. 3 in.

Best Highland piper—1st, $15, J. Moon, London; 2nd, $10, Geo. Angus, London; 3rd, $5; D. McIntyre, piper Caledonian Society, Brantford.

Running high jump—1st, $6, A. Freeman, Tilsonburg, 5 ft. 3½ in.; 2nd, D. M. Sullivan, Bay City, 5 ft. 3½ in.; 3rd, $2, D. Owens, Ingersoll, 5 ft. 2 in.

Sack race—1st, $5, Beattie; 2nd, $3, D. Bennett, Hamilton; 3rd, $1, Geo. Morris.

100-yard race—1st, $10, D. McDonald, Dunville; 2nd, $6, H. McMullin, St. Thomas; 3rd, $4, A. Lashbrook, London.

Throwing heavy hammer—1st, $5, T. Shields, Hamilton, 85 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, $3, D. McKenzie, London; 75 ft. 1 in.; 3rd, $2, A. Scott, Dundas, 70 ft.

Special Scotch reel—1st, $5, J. Moon, London; 2nd, $3, H. Henderson, Alliston; 3rd, $2, G. A. Matheson, Hamilton.

The obstacle race was the most amusing of the series, the contestants, seven or eight in number, sprawling across a wide rope net work, clambering over a high rope ladder, creeping through barrels and under ropes and wooden bars fastened within a few inches of the ground. The result was as follows: 1st, Robert McGee, Ingersoll; 2nd, W. Honey, St. Thomas; 3rd, G. Marr, Dereham.

Best dressed Highlander—1st, $10, J. Hedridge, Toronto; 2nd, $5, D. Johnston, Toronto; 3rd, $3, Geo. Matheson, Hamilton.

Best dressed boy in costume—1st, $6, Herbert Morrison, Toronto; 2nd, $4, R. McPherson, London; 3rd, $2, Calvin Sinclair, Hamilton.

Sword dance in costume—1st, $15, Geo. Matheson; 2nd, $10, J. Moon; 3rd, $5, D. Johnston, Toronto.

Hitch and kick—1st, $5, D. M. Sullivan, 8 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, $3, J. F. Brown; 3rd, $2, A. Scott.

Mile race—1st, $15, D. Bennett, Hamilton; 2nd, $10, Joe Murdock, Onondaga; 3rd, $5, Alex. Woods, Galt.

Highland fling in costume—1st, Geo. A. Matheson; 2nd, D. Johnston; 3rd, H. Henderson.

THE TUG OF WAR.

The last, and by far the most exciting feature of the afternoon, was the tug of war between picked teams from the townships of Nissouri and Dorchester. The tug was a desperate one, the teams being fairly well balanced, and both doing their best. Nissouri won the first pull, and Dorchester the second and third amid tremendous cheering and applause. The personnel of the teams was as follows:

Dorchester—Capt. Jas. Day, A. Armour, R. Fleming, A. Fleming, T. McMillan, W. Smith, T. Hicks, T. McKenzie, T. Hennessey, E. Mitchell and C. L. Campbell.

Nissouri—John Wood, Capt. Frank Day, John McClure, Hugh Day, John Flynn, John Hughes, John Murray, Joseph Faircloth, Geo. Alderson, Israel Day and Wm. Froel.

The prize was divided between the two teams.

SCOTCH CONCERT.

A grand concert was given in the evening, the Town Hall being filled to the doors. A number of famous vocalists took part, including Mrs. Jessie Robertson, of New York; Prof. Moon and twelve of his pupils from London, and Miss Blanche Cruickshank, of London, also took part, besides all the Highland pipers and dancers who were on the ground during the day. The concert which was a brilliant success in every respect, closed the amusements of the day.

Our local poet, Jas. McIntyre, evolved the following lines on the occasion:

"On grassy amphitheatre
Spectators sat to view the war
Mong bold contestants in the plain
Where each did strive the prize to gain.
When charming little boys and girls,
In Highland dress and waving curls,
From London danced the Highland fling,
The whole mass did their praises sing."

WOODSTOCK'S CELEBRATION.

Large Attendance and Keenly Contested Sports.

One of the best and most successful day's sports ever seen in Woodstock, was held on Monday. Weather was all that could be desired, and by ten o'clock the town was crowded with people. The Bicyck, foot races and base ball and lacrosse matches were contested in the keenest manner. The Woodstocks were victorious over the Alerts, of London, in the base ball match, the first of the championship league games; but the Beavers, after a very hard contest, were defeated by the Brants, of Paris, in the lacrosse match. In both of these matches the public took the greatest interest, and the applause of the crowd spurred the players on to do their best. The liveliest and most intense interest was manifested in the bicycle and foot races, entries for which had been received from the most prominent athletes in Canada. Messrs. Moffat and McWood, from the Argyle Athletic Association of Montreal, arrived early on Sunday morning to engage in all the foot races, besides several others from Hamilton, Goderich, Orilla and other places. To crown the success of the day the concert in the evening drew such a large crowd that the town hall was not spacious enough to hold the crowds that came flocking in. There is no doubt that the wide-spread reputation of Miss Clinch as a violinist and Miss Reidy as a vocalist helped very materially to fill the town hall, while Mr. Jas. Brydon and Mr. J. F. O'Neil, of "The Why Not Club," were great acquisitions.

Queen's Birthday in Tilsonburg.

Saturday, 24th inst., was not observed in Tilsonburg as a holiday, business being transacted as usual; but on Monday, 26th inst., all business was suspended and the citizens generally turned out to enjoy themselves. A large number took advantage of the attractions our sister towns were offering, and journeyed hence in search of pleasure. Ingersoll, especially, received the largest quota, and those who went there report having enjoyed themselves immensely. Those who did not roam to foreign fields for enjoyment clubbed together for amusement and succeeded admirably in putting in what at first betokened a rather quiet day. The Methodist Church had a pic-nic in the woods on the eastern bank of Lake Lisgar, and spent a very pleasurable time. The Band enlivened the proceedings. The Cricket Club turned out in full force, and put in a whole afternoon in the practice of the noble game. Sides were chosen—Messrs. Jackson and Sheppard being the respective captains. The score at the end of the game stood 76 to 52 in favor of Mr. Jackson's side. The irrepressible small boy held high revelry, turned out in full strength, and made the air resound incessantly with all sorts of noises from early morn till midnight. Altogether, the day, although inclined to be somewhat quiet and uneventful, was spent enjoyably by all parties, and was not marked by any of the abuses which generally meet the eye on every hand on occasions like this, and which serve to detract from and rob the day of its otherwise pleasant and agreeable associations.

Board of Health.

A meeting of the Ingersoll Board of Health was held on Saturday last.

Present—Jas. Noxon, D. S. Burdick, Jas. Crotty, Geo. Foster, Dr. Hoyt, John McKellar.

On motion R. A. Woodcock was elected Secretary.

On motion Dr. Williams was recommended to be appointed as Health Officer.

On motion J. B. Capron was recommended as Sanitary Inspector.

The Board then adjourned till the call of the chairman.

THE Woodstock hotel was sold to D. W. Karn for $3,350. It cost $22,000 to build it.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mark Grandy, who was injured about two weeks ago by being thrown from a buggy in which he was coming home from Ingersoll with Dr. Lancaster, died from his injuries on Saturday afternoon. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Delmer, on Tuesday, the 20th. He was over 70 years of age.

HAY FORK SWINDLERS.—The hay fork swindlers have reached this section, and have succeeded in getting a farmer to act as "agent" and also in getting his note for $300. As the hay fork men are swindlers, and having procured Mr. Baxter's name under false colors, he has advertised the note as worthless, as he has received no value for the same.—*Tilsonburg Liberal.*

AMATEUR VS. PROFESSIONAL SPORTS.—The sports in many places this year were not open to professionals but the prizes were given with the laudable desire of encouraging amateur athletics. We think this a good plan and hope next year that our society will offer prize to amateur athletics and thus encourage our young men in money outdoor sports. There should be classes open to amateurs only.

FINE WEATHER—Finer weather was never known than we are having now. The small grain is coming along wonderfully and promise a splendid yield. Corn planting is nearly or quite through with and some of it is already above ground, showing strong and healthy shoots. There was a great fear that the seed would prove to be of poor quality but so far there is no indication that such is the case.

THE CABBAGE FLY.—A good many growers of cabbages and cauliflowers think they would sooner light the cabbage worm than the little fly which destroys the plants when they are first set out. We have proved to our own satisfaction that if the plants be shaded on the south and east side with shingles the fly will never touch them, and they will grow strong and healthy. The shingles should be kept on till the plants have attained a good size.

LACROSSE.—On Saturday last the Dufferins went to Paris, and played a friendly game with the Beavers of that place, which resulted in an easy victory for the Paris club, the latter taking three straight games in about fifty minutes. Our boys speaks in the highest terms of the treatment they received at the hands of the Beavers, who they say are without exception the best lot of fellows it has been their good fortune to meet. They have signified their intention of meeting the Beavers again at no distant date.

THE greatest indignation exists in and about Middlemiss over the miscarriage of justice in the Wrightman case, and threats of lynching Wrightman in the event of his being allowed his liberty are openly made. It is not very probable that the accused will be liberated for many a day to come. After his trial for Campbell robbery and St. Thomas he will be tried for the robbery of the murdered Silcox, the crown counsel at the Middlesex Assizes, Mr. Colin Macdougall of this city, having caused a warrant to be issued for his examination on the minor charge, his acquittal rendering it impossible to try him again for the capital crime.—*St. Thomas Times.*

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The *Sanitary Journal* gives some "Seasonable Hints," which are worthy of attention. In view of the near approach of the bathing season our contemporary advises: "Be not too ready to get into cold water out of doors. Better to bathe at home until the weather and water get decidedly warm. Go not into cold water when overheated, nor when cooling off, nor when cold, nor remain in too long at first. Fatal cramps are caused by such indiscretions. Dry off quickly, and dress as soon as possible, on leaving the water." Referring to the too common habit of leaving off under-flannels on the first warm day, the *Journal* says that indiscretion "has been the prime cause of many a death. Better to be uncomfortably warm than fatally cold. It is a good idea to wear lighter flannels for a few weeks before leaving off altogether, although many do not. They might be left off at night, if so worn, at almost any time."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gaspell. 74v-y

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

Letter from Colorado.

260 LINCOLN AVE.,
Denver, Colo.

DEAR CHRONICLE.—As I promised a good many subscribers to write from this Far West, I will commence by saying I arrived here safe and sound on the 15th inst., after spending two days in Detroit, three in Chicago and one in the greatest railroad centre in the United States, viz.: Kansas City. I travelled by the Great Rock Island Route from Chicago to Kansas City, and in all my experience they have the most perfect road it has ever been my fortune to travel on, good dining cars and attentive and obliging trainmen. From there my route was over the "Sanata Fe," a southern route, and all through the country there is a prospect of an abundant harvest, wheat and grass look particularly good. The season in Colorado is a little more backward than farther South, but more so on account of the immense snows that have been in the mountains this winter, which retard all business as well for a short time. The miners cannot work when the snow is so deep, and it is impossible to get them in their supplies, as they have all to be packed up the mountains by mules. Here in Denver we have lovely weather, warm and pleasant, the thermometer ranges about 75 degrees, and the nights cool, which is the way all summer, never gets above 94 degrees, and you need a heavy blanket for covering every night in the year, of course the reason is the continual snows on the Rockies, which are all along the west side of the city, and on Sunday when we had such pleasant weather here, at a little mountain town, 30 miles distant, over three feet of snow fell. Denver as a business centre is destined to be the largest city between Chicago on the one side and San Francisco on the other, lying as she does at the end of the great plains and the commencement of the mountains, or about midway between the two cities. There is to-day 17 Railway Lines occupying its central depot, and others are being built. In 1882 Colorado produced twenty-seven millions of gold and silver, or one-hundred and seventy millions altogether since mining commenced, and had one-hundred and four million dollars worth of sheep and cattle eating the prairie grass, at no expense, except to herd them as they are out all winter, never get into a barn. In 1880 Denver had a population of 40,000, in 1882, 70,000, or a growth of 75 per cent. in two years, and has increased in the same proportion since, both in population and resources. As Denver is the Capital of the State, we have all the State and public buildings, which, with the churches and schools would put to blush many of the greater and older cities of the east. After I get more settled I will give you another letter, meanwhile I remain,

Yours, R. F. HUNTER.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER VIII.

Another evidence of the value of our Bible is the record it gives of the Saviour of mankind. If any other book could give equal information concerning the "Prince of Life" as the only hope of a fallen world, then the Bible would lose its unapproachable preeminence as the "book of books." But no other record in all the libraries of the world can give the narrative of the predicted and accomplished life of the "altogether lovely." By common consent the best readers always value most highly a *faithful and descriptive* of men who have figured most prominently in the world's history. Even Pliny, and Tacitus, and Celsus, and others of like stripe, could not deny the truthfulness of the new Testament as giving a correct description of the desire of nations, the *one* who filled a gap in history no one else could possibly fill. Not only so, but if the integrity of the Chronicler be unimpeachable, then the best evidence of the genuineness of any record is found when the writer is most intimately connected with the person of whom he writes. Admitting the integrity of Queen Victoria, no one could be more fitted to write the life of her noble consort Prince Albert, than Her Majesty; while at the same time the testimony given concerning that heroic or princely life, beautifully agrees with what is publicly and historically known. In like manner, the spirit of God possessing essential purity, was eminently fitted to make known to us the character and prerogative of Jesus the "ancient of days," and the spirit of truth plainly testified that Jesus dwelt with the Father in glory ineffable before the world's were made. Yea! long before the stars on high circled in their nightly splendour, or any of the charms of nature laughed with beauty and gladness, he lived and reigned with princely majesty and kingly power. Now this Bible testimony of the hidden or pre-existant life of Christ finds its counterpart most ample and complete in what is written by the Apostles, and what is also chronicled in the world's history, whether sacred or secular. Peter said, "We have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known to you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for we were *eye witnesses of His Majesty.*"

THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

is the history of light, fighting against darkness, of truth fighting against error. The divinely inspired record, the Bible has lain under mountains of difficulty and persecution, and for a time, again and again, wrong appeared to triumph over right. But though the enemies of the cross have more than once held high carnival over the bodies of the saints, and over the apparent extinction of truth, yet in every case, as events proved, defeat was more apparent than real, and in the end of every conflict the conquest of Bible truth became the more complete and its divine power the more abundantly manifest.

The high priests Long ago gathered at "a place called Calvary" and there in high glee did they chuckle and laugh with strong congratulations among themselves over a dead Christ on the cross. But their apparent success and victory over Christ only served, in a thousand fold, their amazement, when in a short time after they found an empty tomb. This argument is not an exception to the rule, for "history often repeats itself."

When surely in the light of our relationship and dependence on Christ for both worlds, our appreciation of that blessed book, the Bible, which contains the true record, cannot be over estimated nor over valued. Jesus the Saviour, in coming to visit this world, was the *most illustrious visitor* the world ever had, and we are sure that by the work of Christ in our behalf, He is the world's greatest benefactor. The British slave trade which gave a clean profit to the English Governmont of £256,000 sterling, every year was broken up and every slave was freed by the efforts of Wilberforce, England's best benefactor. But a ruined race depended on the benefaction of Christ Jesus. *What a benefactor!*

As a teacher, Christ eclipsed all competitors, even the wisest of all the wisdom of Greece. What a stir was made in Palestine when Christ began His work! His fame spread through all the land. All men made haste to hear what words of blessing or denunciation might fall from his lips. They marvelled at His wisdom and were dumb stricken at the manifestations of His power. The Eastern world at that time beheld in Christ a dignity, a grandeur, a gracefulness, and a tenderness of which before in all their lives they had no conception. The emissaries of Christ's worst enemies carried back to their employers the report "never man spake like this man." We have had this record of Christ's life and work for more than 18 centuries, and its equal has never yet been known. *It never has been, because it never could be.* We have made a trial of His teachings in our own experience, and observed their influence on men individually and on the destiny of the nations generally, and comparing them with competing and opposing doctrines of every description, an impartial mind must be led to the fullest conviction possible, that there is no wisdom under heaven among men like that which flowed from the Saviour's lips, and there is no such example of moral excellence as that exhibited by Jesus Christ. Then surely the book which tells of such a person by a narrative of unqualified veracity must be a book of great value.

Woodstock District.

The following is a revised report of appointments:—

4. Sweaburg, Beachville, Zion, and Model church, a circuit for one man.

5. Salford, West Oxford, and Pipers Corners—one man.

6. Oxford Centre, Currys, Vandecar, and Oriel, M. E. and C. M. churches—two men.

7. Springford, New Road, Zion, Miller church, Salem and Newark, M. E. and C. M. churches—two men.

8. Dereham, C. M. and B. C., Verschoyle, Ebenezer and Mount Elgin—one man.

9. Otterville, Erbtown and Summerville—one man.

10. Norwich, C. M. and M. E. church one man—to occupy the C. M. parsonage.

11. Booktown, Little Lake, Town line, and Norwich gore—one man—to have the use of the M. E. parsonage at Norwichville.

12. Eastwood, Bethel and Innerkip—one man—the proceeds of the M. E. parsonage at Princeton.

13. Cathcart, M. E. and P. M. churches Zion and Woodberry—one man.

14. Princeton, C. M. and M. E. churches, Etonia, Falklank, Bethel and Salem—two men.

No important change in any other part of the district.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Dereham.

A sad accident occured near Verschoyle, on Saturday, 17th. As Mrs. King, of Michigan, was returning to see her father, the late Mark Grandy, the horses became restive and the hind seat in the democrat in which she was coming from Ingersoll, in company with her brother-in-law, A. D. Deane, not being fastened, fell out, throwing her to the ground and breaking her arm in two places. To add to the trouble her father had expired a few moments before her arrival.

Mr. Alfred A. Little, son of Mr. James Little, of the Township of Dereham, died at Chicago of inflammation on Sunday, 25th inst. He had gone to Chicago to look after some property which he owned there, and was overtaken by this terrible malady which proved fatal. He spent four months with his parents and friends in Dereham during the winter, and had only left about three weeks ago. His brothers, Henry and Charles, went to Chicago, and had his remains brought home and buried in the family burying ground in Dereham. He was 28 years old and a promising young man. Truly life is uncertain and death is sure.

Avon.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds was here last Sabbath.

Crops are looking well. Everything has grown rapidly the past week.

Mr. Toul of Ingersoll preached a very impressive sermon to a large audience.

Mr. Swartwout has been averaging ten cheese per day the past two weeks but expects a much larger make now.

Rev. Wm. Barraclough, of Sweaburg, will occupy the pulpit in this place next Sabbath evening.

Nine bicyclists passed through our village last Sabbath en-route to Woodstock to take part in the race at that place on the 26th inst.

Mrs. E. McDonald of Brigden (daughter of J. McLaughlin of this place) who has been visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity for the past two weeks, returned to her home last Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds will move into the parsonage here this week and expects to able to attend to his pastoral duties in a few weeks. We hope he may soon recover his health.

Beachville.

Mr. C. H. Mason, took the evening train for Winnipeg last Thursday.

Mrs. G. B. Hoyt, of Detroit, is spending a few weeks with her friends here.

Glad to see Mr. Andrew Beath home for a day or two to see his friends and the sport in Woodstock.

Mr. Joseph Notwell, who has been suffering from a severe attack of inflamation, is slowly recovering and is expected to be around again shortly.

Our butcher, Mr. K. Stewart, sustained quite a loss last Friday evening, when the door of his slaughter house was broken open and a considerable portion of a fine beef carried off by dogs.

The Caledonian Society's celebration drew quite a number of our citizens to town on Monday, and all agree that they were well repaid by the excellent days' sport afforded by the "games."

The annual excursion of the Sweaburg and Beachville Public Schools is fixed for the 20th of June, to Burlington Beach. The very low rates of sixty and thirty cents have been secured, of which it is expected a very large number will take advantage. The excursion will leave Beachville at seven a.m., returning by the evening train, arriving here at 7:30.

Thamesford.

A young son of Daniel McLaren who has been very ill for a long time is now convalescent.

Fruit prospects in this section of the country are apparently very favorable. The quantity of blossoms being in excess of several former years.

Our new P. C. is not realizing the bright hopes entertained by many on his appointment, for as one swallow does not make summer, neither does one arrest make constant order.

The Caledonian games at Ingersoll on Monday, drew crowds from Nissouri and altho' in the tug-of-war their team was defeated, they all concur in saying that had the odds been at all equal the result "might have been" different.

The Rev. Professor McLaren, of Knox College, occupied the pulpit of St. Andrews church on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, during the communion, and gave the congregation most excellent sermons, as did also Mr. Kippen of Dorchester, and Mr. Stuart of Wallaceburg. Mr. Cameron is highly fortunate in being able to secure such valuable aid.

Mr. Steele, milk-drawer to this factory, met with a painful accident on Monday, by which his leg was broken below the knee. In getting on the wagon his foot slipped and he fell beneath it, the horses starting at the same moment, the whole weight of milk and wagon passed over his leg. Strange to say, altho' in such a populous part he lay until the people were returning from church before being found. Dr. McWilliams set the fractured limb.

Tilsonburg.

The Clipper Lacrosse Club (Junior) are contemplating sending a challenge to one of the Ingersoll Junior Clubs to play a match game. Ingersoll clubs take notice.

The Cricket Club is practising assiduously with a view of engaging some of the cricket clubs in our sister towns.

The building mania still continues in Tilsonburg. Houses of every shape and size are being erected with wonderful rapidity, and in a short time we will have accommodation enough for the large influx of population that is constantly arriving.

J. Collie Coburn, who styles himself the champion wing shot of Canada, gave an exhibition of glass ball shooting in the fair ground on Wednesday evening of last week. His shooting was indeed remarkable. The number of spectators was small.

Dr. Draper, of Listowel, has taken up his residence in Tilsonburg, and goes into partnership with Dr. Sinclair. He comes to us with the best of recommendations as to his many good qualities, he having been honored with an address, expressing regret at his departure, by the citizens of Listowel a short time ago.

A runaway occurred on Broadway last Friday evening that created considerable excitement and comment. It appears that the Band and Salvation Army were parading the streets, both coming from opposite directions, and a farmer driving his horse leisurely along got in between the two. The noise and din made by the opposing factions for supremacy was more than the horse could stand, and consequently, he bolted. In this sudden escapade, he broke the reins of the driver, smashed the willetree, and scooted down the street like a streak of blue lightning, with the farmer vociferously shouting, and his thick stock of hair streaming in wild confusion in the air, following up in the rear. It was a stern chase, but at last the farmer, with the assistance of a lot of boys, ran the animal into a deserted yard, where he was cornered and captured.

Literary Notes.

THE steady policy of the *Century Magazine* seems to be to make every number surpass its predecessor in the excellence of its illustrations and the interest of its reading matter.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The June number opens with a coloured picture, artistic in design and finish, entitled "A Morning Call." The contents embrace valuable articles—historical, biographical, scientific, natural history, etc., contributed by E. V. Smalley, H. D. Woolfe, Duyckinck, Noel Runyen, Elsom and other popular author. There are a variety of short stories, sketches adventures and poems of great merit and exceedingly interesting. Indeed the 128 quarto pages are brilliant with literary and artistic attractions; the illustrations number over one hundred!

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate has been tested by years of trial and has been found the most convenient and effectual method of applying carbolic acid. The greatest anticeptic in use for Cuts, Burns, and Old Sores. Be sure you get McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold for 25cts. by Gayfer and Kneeshaw, druggists.

SHAKESPEARE

says "Doubts are traitors; we oft loose the good we might have by

FARM AND DAIRY.

How to Build a Silo.

The first silos as we have seen, were simple pits dug in the ground, and the soil thrown out was used to cover and protect the ensilage. In many soils these pits serve but temporary purpose; and the next step in their development was a lining of masonry to give the pits a permanent character. From the difficulty of keeping the water out of these pits in many localities, silos of masonry were made above ground, and these at first were massive and expensive. The next step in advance, which quite naturally followed, was, to substitute a movable cover of boards, with weights to give the required pressure, for the cover of earth which had been used in the less perfect form of the silo. As an air-tight inclosure was found to be the essential condition in the construction of a silo, higher walls were made as a matter of economy, with good results, and even frames of timber, lined with boards and planks, were substituted for the more expensive structures, with complete success.

A balloon-frame of scantling of suitable size, covered on the outside with matched boards, and lined on the inside with two thicknesses of one-inch match boards, with a layer of tarred paper between them, thus securing a practically air-tight inclosure surrounded by a dead-air space as a protection against frost, is, the opinion of the writer, the best and cheapest form of construction. If the boards and timber are saturated with hot coal-tar, which can readily be done with trifling expense, the durability of the silo will be very much increased. From the fact that wood is not so good a conductor of heat as walls of masonry, it will be seen from what follows, that wooden silos may have an important advantage over any others in preserving the ensilage, which in connection with the saving of expense in their construction, must have an influence in bringing them into general use.—*Manly Miles, M. D., in June Popular Science Monthly.*

A Suggestion for Cheese Factories.

As a specimen of cheesemaking art we have seen nothing lately that compares with the make of the C. F. Bullock factory at Bennet's corners. Their September cheese last year was made expressly to supply a home demand. Ira L. Snell the salesman of the factory, informs ous that it was strickly a sweet-cured cheese. The whey was drawn before it had soured in the least and the curd was salted and put to press at once, without the development of acid. The result was a porous cheese which would not meet the views of shippers, but the eating qualities of which are admirably suited to the wants of home customers. The cheese to-day is rich and mellow, and as perfect in flavor as could be desired. Without being sharp or stinging, it has just enough tang to make it delicious to the palate, and it leaves a perfectly clean taste in the mouth. Mr. Snell informs us that last year he kept some of the make of September, '82, until July and August and it remained just as perfect as this. We make special mention of these facts for the benefit of other factories, which might, if they tried, market a portion of their make at home, at better prices than they can get in the geneeal market. Mr. Snell sold about all of his September and October cheese at something like a cent above the leading price of the Utica market.—*Utica Herald.*

Milk Fever.

In some localities frequent cases of milk fever in cows have been developed this spring, even though the cows have come in before going to grass. It is more prevalent during certain seasons than at others, the reason of which is difficult to explain. As a rule, there is much more danger to be apprehended when cows come in directly after going to grass. Then the milk ducts and secretions are extended abnormally and when that occurs, it is the proper time to guard against milk fever, which desease seeks its victims among the best animals in the herd and those in the highest condition, seldom attacking an ordinary cow. It is wise to look sharp after such valuable cows soon after going to grass, and when about to come in. If the bag becomes fully extended, it is safe to draw away some milk daily before calving. After the cow drops her calf, protect her from wet and from undue exposure generally; give warm drink sparingly, feed on grain until all danger is past, apply cold water freely to the bag, and if she shows any symptoms of trouble with her milk give a small portion of salts with a tablespoonful of saltpetre, and after operation follow with a warm bran mash. If vigilance and care are used, fatal cases will seldon occur. Dairymen should ever bear in mind that one ounce of pervention is worth more than a pound of cure.

Beef Cows in the Dairy.

THE *Rural Californian* has an interesting argument against the beef cow in the dairy, in which it says that the dairy cow produces seven times her own live weight in milk yearly and half her weight in cheese besides a large amount of butter. We do not suppose this means that she does all of these things every year but we agree with the *Rural* in the further argument that the cheese and butter are worth as food three times as much as an equal weight of beef, and this produce is kept up for ten years. The comparative value of a dairy cow is then equivalent to a beef animal of three times her weight every year, and if such a steer could be killed ever year for ten years it would be worth as much as a cow and no more. So that one good cow is realy worth as a producer of food, as much as ten fat beeves of 2 500 pounds each, and her calves and her beef at the end of her useful life are thrown in. The only thing is that we would not want the contract to fatten her for the pleasure of eating her. We will leave that to those dairymen who think it profitable to carry a large proportion of bone and belly ten years to make a second-rate beef of.

Notes.

Four hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth of eggs were imported from Canada in three months of 1883.

Unworked butter melted and mixed with vinegar and simmered together makes a good ointment for sore or chapped cows teats.

Scalding the milk befor feeding will usually remedy scours in calves if taken in time. Checking the discharge too suddenly is a common mistake, as the druge usually given for this purpose permantly injure the digestion, which is all important for the animal either for beef or milk.

Much damage is done to pastures by letting stock on them too early in the Spring. Not only is the grass injured by being bitten too closely, but the treading by the stock when the ground is soft greatly injures the grass roots and they will not recover for a long time. Stock should never in any case go on the meadow in Spring. It is expensive pasturing.

This is a critical time for milch cows where the ensilage has given out, and while it is yet too early to cut green food for soiling. A little extra care in feeding with bran and corn-meal now will make the cows better for all Summer. If they are allowed to shrink their milk now the full flow will not be regained until the cow has another calf.

A writer in the *Southern Planter* thinks that the best way to make ensilage is to cut it down, shock it up and let it stand one week in the field before beginning to cut it up. The advantage of letting it stand for a while is that some of the water sap is evaporated. It seems to be sweeter, and loses that sickening, green smell which fresh green fodder has when cut up.

For very early planting of potatoes some farmers drop sets in every third furrow when plowing. It is an expeditious mode of planting, but of course it is impracticable by this method to make rows more than one way. A more serious objection to this method is that the plow is quite as apt to turn a stone over the potato in stony ground as anything else. The method succeeds best in sod, plowing very shallow and setting the tubers at the outside of each third furrow so the plants will come up between. Straight plowing and furrows of uniform width are essential in this method of planting.

A market gardener had a very fine cow that was milked week after week by hired men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried to market weighed about a pound more on each alternate week. He watched the men and tried the cow after they had finished milking, but always found that there was no milk left in the teats. He finally asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk if she could account for the difference. "Why, yes," says she, "When Jim milks, he says to the old cow, 'So my pretty muly, so!' but when Sam milks he hits her on the hip and says, 'Hist you old brute.'"

Farmers in England are taking to beet growing. In Norfolk they have undertaken to grow this season at least 900 acres of sugar beet from selected seed, and on the faith of this an association has been formed, which, long before the beet is ready, will have $100,000 worth of plant on the ground ready to make sugar as fast as the roots come in. The farmer will get $5 a ton for the white beet delivered at the works, and as he can grow from fifteen to wenty twenty tons to the acre he will, after allowing for heavy manuring and all cost of land, labor, seed, and transport, be able to reckon, even in an indifferent season, upon a return of at least $15 an acre, which must seem to him, after recent experience, "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice," as Dr. Johnson said of the revenue of Barclay's brewery.

Charles Mathews used to tell, with great glee, a little story of Charles Lamb, which he vouched for as authentic, and believed to be unpublished. One evening Mary Lamb took a violent fancy to have some Stilton cheese for supper—an article of which they had not a scrap in the house. It was very wet, and getting rather late; but Charles, with that self-denial which shows itself in a life-long devotion to his sister, at once volunteered to try whether any could be got. He sallied forth and reached the cheese-monger just as the shutters were being put up. In reply to his demand, he was assured that he had some fine ripe Stilton; and the shopkeeper proceeded to cut off a slice As it lay on the scales, Lamb's attention was forcibly arrested by the lively gambols of maggots which came to the surface of the "fine ripe Stiltin."; "Now, Mr. Lamb," said the cheesemonger, "shall I have the pleasure of sending this home for you?" "No th-th thank you," said Charles, "If you give me a bit of twine, I cou cou-could, perhaps, l-l-l-lead it home.

TEMPERANCE.

"Horrible London" and Strong Drink.

Canon Farrar in a late address referring to the agitation in London concerning the condition and needs of the multitudes of the outcast poor, says: "We have heard much in these days of 'Horrible London,' and of the bitter cry of its object. What makes these slums so horrible? I answer with certainty, and with the confidence of one who knows—drink. What is the remedy? I tell you every remedy you attempt will be a miserable failure. I tell the nation, with conviction founded on experience, that there will be no remedy till you save these outcasts from the temptation of drink. Leave the drink, and you might build them palaces in heaven; leave the drink, and before the year is over your palaces would be reeking with dirt and squalor, with infamy and crime."

An Ounce of Prevention.

Our children must be taught to avoid alcohol and narcotics. A prepossession against unhealthy stimulants and narcotics should be rooted in every mind so early that temptations may be met character that is drink-proof. This is far more important than weather-proofing one's house or water-proofing one's dress. It is to fertile brain and warm heart of women that we are indebted for the organization of this sentiment in Pennsylvania. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of that State, hopes to secure the passage of act by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1885, providing for the instruction of public school children in the physiology and hygiene of temperance. It seems to us that no scheme, remedial or repressive, can compare with this proposal to secure preventive measures. Michigan has a law which goes into effect in 1884, specifying this educational method as an essential feature of public school instruction. Thoughtful citizens in Vermont and New Hampshire are forwarding similar measures. *The Medical News*, of August 4, 1883, says: "It is in the school-house that the dram-shop shall find its strongest foe. Give it twenty years and it will win." In the Church Catechism "temperance, and "soberness" are made a part of one's duty to one's neighbors. It has been the misfortune of catechetical instruction too often to dwell more on the doctrinal than on the moral elements contained within the limits of the Catechism. How much more profitable it would be if the ethics of the Catechism were more fully impressed on the children than those mysteries which simply puzzle a child's mind. To create a strong moral bias in children against practical evil will save both their bodies and souls. By all means let this noble theme of temperance be stamped indelibly on Sunday-School children.

McGREGOR'S SPEEDY CURE.

Every purchaser of common sense business capacity, when requiring an article for a certain purpose, purchases only that which has been tried or is allowed first to test before buying. You are allowed a free trial bottle of McGregor's Speedy Cure, the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood and Liver Disorders at Gayfer and Kneebaw's Drug Store. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87b

If you would have your business done go; if not, send.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Useful Hints.

Some of the English medical journals have already begun to point out the great impotance of not over-feeding infants with starchy foods, such as bread, farina gruel, &c., as the warm season approaches. According to authorities like Sir James Paget, such over-feeding is a fruitful cause of the large infant mortality in the warm weather. The one article most necessary to the life of the child at all times is water.

In a paper read before the Edinburgh Health Society Dr. Almond referred to the custom of having the head covered out of doors and uncovered within doors as very injurious on account of its making people so sensitive to draughts of air as to cause them to take cold. Boys, he said, who went bare-headed out of doors could stand a greater amount of ventilation in school-rooms and sleeping-rooms than those who wear head coverings.

Tinware that is stained with fruits, or otherwise tarnished, may be easily cleaned by dipping a dampened cloth in common cooking soda, and rubbing the ware briskly, after which, rinse and wipe dry.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.

Pour a pint of boiling water on a heaping teaspoonful of sulphur in the morning; stir it several times through the day. The next morning turn off the water from the dregs and apply a portion of it to the roots of the hair, thoroughly wetting it. Continue its use daily for six weeks or more, as the case may require, and it will remove the dandruff and cause the hair to become more soft and glossy. A small, soft sponge is the best thing with which to apply it.

A pretty heading for a lace curtain, which is so simple as hardly to deserve to be called a lambrequin, is made of a piece of handsome goods, used to cover furniture with. It may be of any width to suite your taste. The edges should be cut in points, and each point and the notch between the points should have a small tassel. These may be of silk, or they are very tasteful made of crewel, and then picked out with a needle, so that they are soft and fluffy.

A friend whose beautiful plants are the delight of her life and the envy of all her acquaintances revealed the secret of her succes. The soil is about two-thirds good garden soil, and the rest is sand. It is kept light and loose about the roots; they are watered as they appear to need it, and not according to any particular rule; but the chief reason for their wonderful growth and bloom is this:—"When any of the leaves wither and fall, instead of picking them up and throwing them away, I make little rolls of them; and tuck them down in the earth and let them decay; and this is the only fertilizer I have ever used. "This," she added modestly, "seems to be Nature's way. And the plants that have the afternoon sun, only, grow and rival those that have the morning sun."

Domestic Recipes.

Lemon fritters are delicious. To one cup of milk and one egg allow the juice and pulp of one lemon. These may be served with sauce; in that case add the grated peel of half the lemon to flavor the sauce.

Muffins without soda, if baked in a hot oven, will be light and excellent. Take one cup of sweet milk, one cup of flour, one egg well beaten, about the third of a teaspoonful of salt. Have your gem pans very hot, fill about half full, and bake. These are nice with butter alone, or with maple sugar syrup added.

An appetizing dish appeared on the table the other day, called on the menu "smothered heart with lemon sauce." It was made of slices of beef heart cooked in a very little water until tender, then dipped in flour and nicely browned in butter. The sauce was of flour, butter, and hot water, and was flavored with lemon. This is to be served as an entree only, and not to take the place of a roast, which forms the *piece de resistance* at the ordinary dinner.

DEVILED HAM.—Chop cold, cooked ham, and with it the whites of as many eggs as you wish; for about every one-half cupful of the ham, make a salad dressing of the yelk of a hard-boiled egg, rubbed smooth with a little butter, and a teaspoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful of sugar. Add enough vinnegar to make it quite thin; then stir in the chopped ham. It is nice eaten with bread and butter, or to make sandwiches for the children to carry to school. These sandwiches are also greatly relished at pic-nis.

AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Thereon P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette* writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Gayfer's Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large Size $1. 2t

Rotate a variety of crops.

BOILS, blotches, pimples, and all skin diseases, are quickest cured by cleansing the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Firm the seed-bed.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them.

Have a home.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

No man can farm by proxy.

FOR Deep Seated Colds and Coughs, Allen's Lung Balsam cures when all other remedies fail. See adv.

Stick to your business.

THE opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is confirmed by clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and actors. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lunge.

Weeds are robbers.

National Pills are a mild purgative, acting on the stomach, liver and bowels, removing all obstructions. 1t.

Give stock salt regularly.

MALADIES multiply one another. A simple fit of digestion may—especially if the constitution is not naturally vigorous—throw the entire mechanism of the liver and bowels out of gear. Sick headache follows, poisoning of the blood by bile ensues, and there is grave and serious disturbance of the entire system. Check the threatened dangers at the outset with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the medicine that drives every impurity from the blood.

That virtue which requires forever to be guarded is scarce worth the sentinel.

THOMAS Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

Anger begins with folly and ends with repentance.

WHAT Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure."—CLARA E. PORTER.

Be noble in every thought
And in every deed.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, eight feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup, 1t.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

ADDRESSES A BIG AUDIENCE IN TORONTO.

Clear Exposition of Liberal Views.

The Grand opera house was filled on last Tuesday night, when Sir Richard Cartwright stepped forward to commence his first address to a Toronto audience. The audience was one of the most intelligent, judging both from action and appearance, that could be gathered in any city in America. The speaker was accorded a careful and quiet hearing, with the exception of one interuption. The speech was one that deeply interested the audience.

Capt. McMaster occupied the chair. On the platform, among others, were Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. T. B. Pardee, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. A. M. Ross, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Sir William Howland, G. W. Bagerow, M. P. P., John Dryden, M. P. P., J. D. Edgar, William Johnston, Peter Ryan, John Cameron, Robert Jaffray, B. B. Osler, Q. C., and a score of equally prominent Reformers,

Sir Richard Cartwright was greeted with a round of applause that increased to a cheer that was repeated again and again. His opening remarks were devoted to a statement of the causes that led him, fourteen years ago, to forsake the Conservative party. He had had sufficient cause for that action in his history, he said, and though he had the highest respect for every honest Conservative that could give a reason for the faith that was in him, yet he had never seen cause to repent or feel ashamed of his action. Good sound Conservatives were as necessary as ballast to a ship, but when they were led by bad and unscrupulous men they became shifting ballast, the most unstable ballast that could be used.

He would first, he said, devote his attention to the aims of the Liberal party, and he was sorry if he would be compelled to say some things that were not pleasant. He held the opinion that the people of Canada had in some important respects retrograded from the high position they occupied some years ago. They had a less firm hold on liberty, less of self-government than they were possessed of fifteen or twenty years ago. Yet this was not unnatural. It was always easier to attain than to retain liberty, and with them, as politics became more complicated, and other pursuits more lucrative, it was more and more difficult to get the best men of the country to undertake the task of governing the country. In the United States, after independence had been obtained, the government of the nation fell more and more into the hands of inferior men, and that history was being repeated in Canada.

Ontario, he said, was far from possessing her due weight in the councils of the government, while Quebec had greatly more than her share, and in the history of the United States, and the deplorable results of governmont by inferior men and place-hunters, there was a warning for the provinces. He did not blame Quebec, but he did blame the representatives of Ontario who would not stand up for their rights as the Quebec delegates did.

This being so, what an opening there was for an unscrupulous man to seize on power and hold it, and how more and more difficult it became to oppose him.

The difficulties they had to face were these: They were practically confronted with a sinister combination such as any country on earth rarely had to face. The leaders of their opponents and of the government were perfectly unscrupulous men whom their followers knew to be so, and drew their inferences therefrom. Behind them was a large body of contractors, who found it very convenient to subscribe to a testimonial, to aid in an election, or to subsidize a newspaper. After these came a small, though very powerful body of monopolists, and following them an array of place and subsidy hunters that were very leeches upon the country. And lastly come a legion possessed with the idea that the government existed for the special purpose of granting special privileges to special favorites. They must further consider that these had all been well-drilled by a Past Grand Master in the art, and then they could form some idea of the difficulties that had to be faced.

He declared explicity that they had not a free government, but a government by bribery, the like of which had never been seen in the world. Walpole he thought, was not a patch on the present government, as far as bribery was concerned. When the men that were elected in 1878 were elected it was as if the people of the United States had, knowing the records of the men, elected Boss Tweed for president, with Jim Fisk as his minister of railways, and Oakes Ames to handle the money. And the consequences, they might be sure, would be the same if they did not take care.

Sir Richard said the proofs of all he had said were to be found in the records of the country, past and present. This brought him to the question of our financial condition, which he dealt with exhaustively. Some of his figures are very interesting. At the time of confederation our population was 3,375,000, and our expenditure $13,500,000. In 1874 our population was 3,830,000, and our expenditure $23,316,000. In 1878 our population was 4,124,000, and our expenditure $23,500,000. In 1884 our population had only increased to 4,400,000, but our expenditure had increased to the formidable dimensions of $31,000,000. There never was, he contended, a more disgraceful exhibit. Here, in times of prosperity, and at peace with all the world, we were as bad off financially as the United States was in 1867 after four years of disastrous and desolating warfare; and far worse off than the Americans are to-day. In the United States the expenditure was $25 per family and in Canada $35 per family. If in England they had gone in as we had the expenditure would be $170,000,000, instead of $85,000,000, and in the United States it would have been eight hundred millions instead of only two hundred and sixty-five millions. From 1867 to 1884 the various governments of Canada had collected from all sources of revenue $420,000,000. Add to this $52,000,000 tacked on last session, and $133,000,000 that had been borrowed and spent, and which they had the pleasure of paying interest for, and in all the total amount was $550,000,000, or $600 for every family in the land, that had been expended during the past seventeen years.

In 1883, $40,000,000 was exacted from the people of the Dominion, and they must remember that three-fifths of that sum was paid by the Province of Ontario. It was no wonder that many Canadians left the country to escape such excessive burdens. That such was the case was easily proven. The United States census of four years ago showed that 700,000 native-born Canadians were residents of the United States. Further, our own returns showed that of 342,000 emigrants whose passage had been paid to Canada by the Canadian government, scarcely 90,000 remained. He had nothing to say against money wisely spent in bringing to our shores those who would assist in developing the resources of the country but he had much to say against spending $500,000 a year in bringing over men who had to be supported by charity after their arrival, or who earned a living by displacing our own laborers.

The taxes on the people were really $45 per family, and if this was computed at 4 per cent., the result in the last forty years was equal to a mortgage of $1,100 on every family in the land. He did not believe it was possible to inflict this huge burden of taxation, and at the same time confer a benefit. His reason taught him that it was impossible to make a people rich by adding to their burdens, though that had been the theory upon which this country had been governed during the last half-dozen years. He quoted further statistics to show that in all the years while the American people had been growing and developing into a great nation, they had been economically and frugally governed; governed in a way that gave Canadians cause to blush. The difference between the two countries was just the difference between honest government and government by dishonest means.

The speaker then turned his attention to the governmental acts of legislation of last session. He dealt in a masterly manner with the Canada Pacific loan, and said the subsidies to the provinces were simply a huge system of bribes, to reconcile prominent followers to that loan. He also dealt at length with the Mousseau affair, the Exchange bank loan, the Chapleau scandal, the Calgary land scheme of Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, the Sir Charles Tupper whitewashing act, and the Section B. affair.

At this stage of the address John A. Macdonnell stood up in the audience and asked what fee a certain lawyer had received for advocating the cause of the contractors before the arbitrators. John was greeted with hisses and loud cries of "put him out," "knock him down," etc. Finally he was induced to subside, and upon leaving his seat and the building a few minutes after was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses.

Sir Richard said he neither knew nor cared who defended these men, but when they got a large sum of money awarded them, and when John Shield failed as he had done, to press his libel suit against the Globe, he felt justified in saying that the money was not given for a good purpose or spent righteously. At any rate he could say

With every feature of the job complete,
If it be honest 'tis a devilish cheat.

He then turned his attention to the late ministry, and euglogized Mr. Mackenzie. That gentleman, he said, had fallen in 1878 because he would not bribe. He might have offended by being too stubbornly honest. At any rate the people in 1878 had decided that they wanted the unjust steward, and a nice specimen they got. Mackenzie thought of country first, party next, and lastly of himself, and therefore had been most hopelessly defeated.

The aim of the Reform party should be: To stop this systematic corruption; to maintain the local rights of the provinces; to redress and amend the present fiscal system; to educate the people to a better sense of their public duty; to amend the present constitution of the Senate; and, if possible, to destroy the effect of the gerrymander and obtain a fairer representation in the House of Commons.

Sir Richard then entered upon a speculative phase of politics, and announced that in so doing he was speaking for himself alone. He had found, he said, a great unrest, a doubt as to the stability of our present governmental institutions. That feeling would develop and to meet it they had before them three courses. The first was annexation to the United States, a course that did not for a moment receive his approval. Next came the question of independence of which he did approve, a sentiment which the audience cheered to the echo. Lastly, they could form a federation of all the English-speaking people of the world. This scheme might be too vast; if so, they must prepare for self government. He concluded a speech of two hours' duration by asking the audience to ponder well the thoughts he had placed before them. Upon taking his seat he was loudly cheered.

In response to calls from the audience, Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie each shortly addressed the people, after which the meeting came to a close.

A BLESSING TO ALL MANKIND.

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are bilious, blood out of order, Liver inactive, or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of John Gayfer. [2t

NOTHING gives such beautiful colours as the Star Dyes.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

What's gone, and what's past help
Should be past grief.

WE believe the cause of the wonderful success of our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER may be found in the fact that the principal aim in its preparation has always been to give the simple *natural perfume of flowers*, without any chemical addition whatever, and to avoid, by all means, the great error of making a heavy, sickly, sweet perfume.

Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, the time has come to take such alterative as Holloway's Pills to restrain a disorder from developing itself into a disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered richer and purer, while the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault; restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

Invisible blow—the wind.

Simon Cameron is to woo the balmy breezes of the South this winter.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults. 1t.

Base ball proved—A run in time saves the nine.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

A dead-lock—a woman's switch.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases. 1t.

Gen. Spinner, the veteran financier, has returned to Florida for the winter.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

A Buffalo man has gone mad from contemplating the "awfulness of space."

A RELIABLE WITNESS.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, having seen its effects in his own case, a severe inflammation of the lungs and distressing cough, was quickly and perfectly cured, which had resisted other treatment. 1c

Ex-Gov. Stanford, of California, has one of the largest vineyards in this country.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The individual who places trust in many of the claims of advertised remedies is often sadly disappointed, but the array of facts regarding the honest virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters are indisputable. It positively cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Investigate the proofs and testimonials. 1c

Queen Victoria is having painted a picture of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

A WIDE RANGE OF USEFULNESS.

The great household remedy so popular with the people—Hagyard's Yellow Oil—is alike valuable for external and internal use, curing rheumatism, colds, sore throat, croup, frost bites, burns, bruises, and all lameness and soreness of the flesh. 1c

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

Drive thy business, let not that drive thee.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

Some of the most painful sufferings that afflict mortals occur from rheumatism. Either the acute or chronic form may be eradicated from the blood by an early use of the grand purifying system renovator, Burdock Blood Bitters. 1c

A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things.

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1 25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

The Prince of Wales is forty-two years old.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

The Empress of China is a famous top spinner.

A BAD INFIRMITY.

The loss of the sense of hearing is both annoying and dangerous. Those suffering from deafness should try Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions. This invaluable household remedy cured John Clark, of Millbridge, Ontario, restoring his hearing in one week. 1c

Abram S. Hewitt declines to be boomed for the Presidency.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498y

A Berlin correspondent writes: 'A singular light is thrown on the moral condition of the Berlin population from the fact that on Wednesday of last week no fewer than five trials came off in three different law courts which necessitated the strict exclusion of the public.'

One of the best stories told of the late Duke of Buccleuch was his rebuke to the servant of a gentleman who was staying at Dalkeith on a visit. The proud stomach of the gentleman's gentleman would not sit at table with the lower servants. He complained to the Duke that he was accustomed only to mix with the upper servants. 'Very well,' said the Duke, 'ask your master to let you dine with him and me. You may, for all I care.' The gentleman's gentleman ceased to grumble at having to dine in common with the lesser domestics after that.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

ATKINSON'S Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth
Sold in every Town and City of Canada.
PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUCH,
HOUCH BLOCK. Advertising Agent, Detroit, Mich.

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cts to THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, for a sample copy of a new Horse Book. It treats all diseases of the horse, and has a large number of receipts, and is pronounced the best book ever printed for the price. Profusely illustrated, and sells at sight. Agents claim it to be the best selling book they ever canvassed with. Try it. Agents wanted

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me

A CURE GUARANTEED

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages. Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoea; Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address. Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt on money, by addressing

J. W. BROWETT, Chemist,
1578y Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 450. 1560 vy



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.



Holloway's Pills!

This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

Holloway's Ointment

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breats,
Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

It is an infallible remedy. If offecutually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat. It cures SORE THROAT

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GERNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found.—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or VACANT, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

P. J. BROWN. THOS. WELLS.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Bruce Gett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Badden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 29th, 1884. 1593v-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH, Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND, L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SEDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anasthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1536v

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my land plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM,

P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1630v-y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 40. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1604.

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"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

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"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters, the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine"

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

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"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

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"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IF SOLID PROOF OF THIS

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

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THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

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Largest & Best Assortment in town.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

A LULLABY.

From Chambers' Journal.

Sleep, my child! the shadows fall;
Silent darkness reigns o'er all;
Bird and bloom are lost to sight
In the folded arms of night.
Stars will soon from cloud towers peep;

Breathe thou softly! Rest is sweet
For tired hearts and aching feet:
No dull care nor toil is thine—
Nor sin, thou blessed child of mine;
Tranquil on thy soft couch rest,
With dreams of heaven in thy breast.

Buds are sleeping; close thine eyes;
Waken with a soft surprise;
Greet the morning with thy smile,
And sweet prattle without guile.
Scents lie sleeping in the flowers;
Slumber till the daylight hours.

Sleep! Thy father guides thy rest;
Lay thy head upon my breast;
Safer than these arms which hold thee,
His dear love will firm enfold thee;
Higher love than mine shall He
Give beloved one, to thee!

Sleep! The waves have long been sleeping;
Angles o'er thee watch are keeping;
O'er us both the pale stars shine
With a radiance half divine,
Slumber, innocent and lightly,
Fall from heaven on thee to-night.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

CHAPTER XXI.

It is doubtful if any guest save Mrs. Diggs and one other had seen Claire either receive, open or read her note. The constant movement of the servants hither and thither, and the little conversational cliques formed among the ladies at this central stage of the entertainment, would have made such an escape from general notice both natural and probable. But Mrs. Diggs, who had thus far kept a furtive though incessant watch upon Mrs. Lee, soon felt certain that her cousin had not merely seen what had passed; she was visibly affected by it as well; she could not help regarding Claire across the considerable space which intervened between them. Her expression was a most imprudent betrayal; it clearly told, by its acerbity and exultance, that she held the present occasion to be one of prodigious and triumphant import. No one except Mrs. Diggs was watching her, and she was unaware of even that sidelong but intent gaze. The natural mobility of her odd face, which repelled some and attracted others, needed at all times a certain check; but chagrins or satisfactions were both readily imprinted there. It corresponded to the pliability of her body; it would have been a face in which some clever actress might have found a fortune. She usually restrained it with discretion, but just now the force of malign joy swept aside prudent control. Before Mrs. Diggs's exploring search of it ended, her last doubt had fled.

"I never saw her look more like the snake that she is," Claire's friend had thought. "The mischief—the deviltry, it may be—lies in that letter. Claire has grown as white as its paper; but nobody notices that, thank Heaven! She won't faint—she isn't of the fainting sort."

"Claire," she now said aloud, yet in tones which the most adroit of eavesdroppers could not have more than just vaguely overheard, "did you get any bad news a minute ago?"

Claire was no longer addressing the lady at her side. "Why do you ask?" she responded. "Do I look pale?"

"Not at all; not the least in the world; I've never seen you more composed," returned Mrs. Diggs with enormous mendacity, hoping that her charitable lie would bear reassuring and tranquilizing results.

It did, as soon became apparent. Claire's condition was that in which we grasp at straws. Perhaps she grew several shades less pale on hearing that she was not so.

"I must leave the room," she said, pronouncing the words with the edges of her lips. "I must leave immediately."

"Are you unwell?"

"No—yes—it isn't that. I must go. Could I do it without—without—?" She paused here; she had not enough clearness of thought, just then, to finish her sentence coherently.

"Without causing remark?" gently broke in Mrs. Diggs. Why, of course you could, my dear. Are you not hostess? A hundred things might call you away for a little while. No one would dream of thinking it in the least strange. Why on earth should one?"

There was a light nonchalance about this answer that Mrs. Diggs by no means felt. She knew that something had gone terribly wrong. Her rejoinder had been a stroke of impromptu tact, just as her recent glib falsehood had been.

Its effect upon Claire was immediate. Her friend was doing her thinking for her, so to speak, and was doing it with a rapid, unhesitating *aplomb*.

"You don't know what has happened, do you?" she now said.

Mrs. Diggs at once felt the helpless disability of mind and nerves which this last faltered question implied.

"Give me your note," she said. "Slip it under the table, you will not be seen."

Claire obeyed. Mrs. Diggs had long ago learned how and why her friend had left home, before that episode began of her residence with the Bergemanns. She read the note like lightning, and digested its contents with an almost equal speed. The spread of its writing was uncouth enough, but not illegible.

For a slight space horrified sympathy kept her silent. Then she said with a coolness and placidity that did her credit, considering the cause in which she employed them:

"I would go at once. You can keep everything quiet. Of course you can. I will follow you shortly. I will make a perfect excuse for you. You are feeling a little unwell—that is all. No one has noticed; take my word for that; I am simply certain of it. When you return—which I promise you you shall do quite soon—scarcely a comment will have been made on your absence. Go, by all means. Go at once, as I said."

"Some of her color has come back," at the same time passed through Mrs. Diggs's anxious and agitated thoughts. "I knew she wouldn't faint; it isn't in her. She will see that I am right in a minute. Her wits will begin to work. She will go."

Claire did go. She had no after recollection of how she left the great dining-room. But she had indeed moved from it in no silent and so swift a way that her chair had been vacant several seconds, and her skirts were sweeping one of the thresholds of exit, before the fact of her departure became even half perceived among the guests.

Once in the large, empty drawing-room immediately beyond that which she had quitted, she felt her leaping heart grow quiet, and her bewildered brain clear. It took only seconds, now, to restore in a great measure her self-possession and her courage.

She passed into the further drawing-room. Both were as void of human occupant as they were rich and stately in their countless beauties of adornment. Her visitor was not there. Then she remembered the smaller reception-room which opened off from the main hall. She directed her steps thither. They were firm steps; she had grown sensible of this, and of her newly acquired composure as well.

Two breadths of Turkish tapestry hung down over the doorway of the reception-room, thus obscuring its interior. As Claire softly parted them and entered, she saw her mother.

Mrs. Twining stood near a white-and-gilt table that was loaded with choice ornaments. The chamber was one of great elegance and charm. It was all white and gilt and pink; there were cherubs on the ceiling throwing roses at each other; its hangings were of rose-color, and its two or three mirrors were framed in porcelain of rare design. A *connoisseur* who was among Claire's admirers had once assured her that this little room was exquisite enough to stir the dust of Pompadour.

Mrs. Twining did not look at all as though she might have been any such famous ghost. Not that she did not present a ghostly appearance. Her black eyes seemed to be twice their former size, so lean and haggard was her altered face. Its cheek-bones stood out with sharp prominence. You saw at once that some serious illness had wrought this wan havoc. Her garments were dark and decent; she did not seem to be a beggar; no rusty and shabby poverty was manifest on her person. She had refused stoutly to wait in the hall, and the servant who had admitted her, being hurried with other matters, had yielded to her insistence, yet deputed an underling to keep watch on the reception-room after showing her thither. Claire had not seen the sentinel, who was stationed at a little distance up the hall, and who joined his fellows when sure that the lady of the house had condescended to meet this troublesome intruder.

Mrs. Twining looked boldly and severely at her daughter. The drapery had fallen behind Claire's advancing figure. The two faced each other in silence for a lapse of time that both no doubt thought longer than it really was. Each, in her different way, had an acute change to confront. Claire scarcely recognized her mother at first. Mrs. Twining, on her own side, had good reason to be prepared for a difference, and the superb human frame had in a way told her, too, what she might expect. But still, for all that, this was Claire! This was her Claire, whom she had last seen not far removed from slums and gutters—who had gone forth from the little Greenpoint home, not two years since, to follow her father's charity-buried corpse! And here she stood, clad in her white-and-purple vestments, a shape of more lovely and high-bred elegance than any she had ever looked upon. The face was the same—there could be no doubt of that. But everything else—the figure, the attire, the jewels, the velvets, the laces, the movement, the posture, the mein . . . it was all like some fabulous, incredible enchantment.

Forewarned and forearmed as she had been, Mrs. Twining stood wonder-stricken and confused. The soft strains of the near music seemed to speak to her instead of Claire's own voice, and with a disdain in their melody. She saw no disdain on Claire's face, however, as her eyes scanned it. But it was quite inflexible, though very pale.

Claire broke the silence—if that could be called mere silence which was for both so electric and pregnant an interval.

"You have come at a strange time. And your note shows that you chose it purposely."

Mrs. Twining gave a sombre laugh. What associations the sound woke in its hearer!

"I was all ready for just this kind of a welcome," she said, knitting her brows. She began to stare about the room. "It's very fine. It's mighty splendid. But I wonder the walls of this house don't fall and crush you, Claire Twining: I wonder I ain't got the power, myself, to strike you dead with a look!" Her voice now became a growl of menace; there was something very genuine in her wrath, which she had persuaded herself to believe an outgrowth of hideous ingratitude. "But I didn't come to show you your own badness," she went on. "You know all about that a'ready. What I've come for is to quite another kind of a thing—oh, yes, quite." Here she laughed again, with her mouth curving downward grimly at each corner.

"What have you come for?" inquired Claire.

"To get my rights!—that's what I've come for! To let the people see who I am, and how you've cast me off—me, your mother. I'd'clare I don't believe there ever was so horrible a case before. Perhaps some o' the folks in yonder can tell you if they ever knew one."

Claire kept silent for a moment. Her face was white to the lips, but there was no sign of flinching in it.

"I did not cast you off," she said. "I left you because you outraged and insulted the dead body of my father. I have never regretted the step I took, nor do I regret it now. You say you've come here to get your rights. What rights? Shelter and food? You shall receive these if you want them. I will ring and give orders at once that you shall be taken to a comfortable room and be treated with every care that it is in my power to bestow. In spite of what I said to you on the day when you shocked and tortured me into saying it, I would still have sought you out and rendered you my best aid, if I had known that you were ill. For I see that you have been ill—your appearance makes that very plain. But I had no knowledge of any such fact. You were stronger than I when we parted—stronger, indeed, and better able to work. This is all I am willing to say at present. In an hour or two I will join you, and hear anything you may chose to tell me."

While Claire was in the midst of this rather prolonged reply, Mrs. Diggs quietly entered the room. The speaker saw her, and did not pause for an instant, but put forth her hand, which Mrs. Diggs took, while she steadily watched the large, gaunt, hollow-cheeked woman whom her friend addressed.

If anything could have intensified the vast sense of accumulated wrong in Mrs. Twining's breast, it was this placid appearance of one who so promptly indicated that she stood toward Claire in a supporting and accessory attitude.

"So, you'll make terms, will you?" said the parent of Claire. "You'll browbeat me—me, your mother,—with your fine clothes and fine house and fine servants? And where's my satisfaction, if you please, miss? Hey? Oh, I ain't any saint—you know that by this time. I ain't going to forget how I laid eight months in Bellevue Hospital, crippled and nearly dying. First it was the typhoid fever, 'n then it was the pneumonia, 'n then it was the inflammatory rheumatism. And where were you all that time? Spending your thousands as fast as the Wall Street stock-gambler you married could scrape 'em together. Who's this friend that steps in and looks as if she was going to protect you? Hey? You're both afraid I'll go in among those grand folks you've got eating and drinking somewheres, and speak my mind. You'll send me up to a comf'table room, will you? You'll give orders to your servants about me, will you? And s'pose I object to be treated like a troublesome tenth or 'leventh cousin? S'pose I go straight into where they all are, and just tell 'em the square, plain truth?" The scowl on her wasted face was very black, now. She had made several quick steps nearer to Claire and Mrs. Diggs. Once or twice during this acrid tirade she had waved one hand in front of her, and made its finger and thumb give a contemptuous audible click. But her voice had not noticeably lowered.

Claire had been watching her with great keenness. She had been reading her mood. By the light of the past—the retrospective light flung from weary years lived out at this mother's side, did this daughter now swiftly see and as swiftly understand.

"Claire," said Mrs. Diggs, spurred by an impulse of heroic interference no less than an alarmed one, "let me speak a few words; let me—"

"No," interrupted Claire. Her simple veto seemed to cut the air of the room. She turned and met Mrs. Diggs' gaze for a moment, while dropping her hand. "I thank you Kate; but please leave all to me."

Then she faced her mother's irate glare. She was still decidedly pale, but in her clear voice there was no hint of tremor.

"Very well," she said, "suppose you do go in and find my friends. Suppose you do tell them everything. I do not merely invite you to go; I challenge you to go. I will even show you the way myself."

"Claire!" faltered Mrs. Diggs, below her breath.

Claire walked toward the curtained doorway and slightly parted its draperies. She was looking at her mother across one shoulder.

"Will you come?" she asked. "I am quite ready."

The enraged look began to die from Mrs. Twining's face. She receded a little. "I can go myself when I choose," she muttered. "I can find the way myself, when I'm ready. I ain't ready yet."

Claire let the draperies fall. She resumed her former position. "You will never be ready," she said with melancholy scorn, "and you know it as well as I. You thought to come here and make me cringe with terror before you, while you threatened and stormed. But you had no intention of bringing matters to any crisis. You think me very prosperous, very powerful, and very rich. You are secretly glad that I am. You would not on any account harm me as a person of importance; but you wanted to keep me as one in a state of rule, a state of subjection. By that means you could climb up to a place something like my own . . . so you have argued. You would share what I have secured. You were always a very ambitious woman. Your sickness (which heaven knows I am sorry enough to hear about) hasn't changed you a particle. I thought at first that it might have turned or clouded your brain—have made you reckless of consequences. But it has done nothing of the sort. You are precisely the same as ever."

Here Claire paused. Her mother had sunk into a chair. In her working lips and the uneasy roll of her eyes a great, abrupt dismay was evident.

"I think I can guess just what has occurred to send you here," Claire soon proceeded. "You became sick; you got into the hospital. While you were there a certain lady now and then visited your bedside. You told this lady who you were. Perhaps she asked you questions and drew out all your history—perhaps you gave her all of it voluntarily. The lady was an enemy of mine. She put this and that together. She began by suspecting; she finished by being certain. We will say that you described me to her with great accuracy; or we will say that she knew I had once lived with the Bergemann family, and that you easily recalled the fact of Sophia Bergemann having been my friend long ago at Mr. Arcularius' school. It is of no consequence how the real truth transpired, it did transpire. As you grew better the lady formed a little plot. I think you perceived this; it is like you to have perceived it. You saw that the lady wanted to make you her tool, her cat's-paw."

Here Mrs. Twining rose, and put out both hands. "She didn't do it, though," was her flurried exclamation. "She thought she'd have me come here and get him some. I was cute enough to see that. I was reading her just like a book, all the time."

"I have no doubt of it," said Claire, with the same melancholy scorn. "But you chose this time at which to come. You were willing to be her accomplice that far."

"She wouldn't tell me where you lived nor what was your name," protested Mrs. Twining. "She kept putting me off whenever I asked her. She fixed things at the hospital so's I only left it to-day; she made 'em keep me there, though I was well enough to quit more'n a week ago."

"She told you to-day, then, of this entertainment? She told you that if you came to-day, at a certain hour, you would find me surrounded by friends?"

Mrs. Twining set her eyes on the floor. She had begun to tremble a little. "Well, yes, she said something of that sort. And I knew what she was up to, just as clear as if she'd told me she had a grudge against you and was crazy to pay it. I was going to stay away till the party was all over—but I . . . well, I . . ."

Here the speaker raised her eyes and flashed them confusedly at her daughter. That glance was like the expiring glow of her conquered, treacherous wrath.

"Look here, Claire, I'm weak, and I can't stand this kind of thing much longer. Let me go up to that room and lay down. I'll wait till you come up. We can talk more when all your big friends have gone."

"I will send a woman to you," said Claire. "You can give her what orders you please. . . ."

"Do you feel strong enough to go back at once?" asked Mrs. Diggs, when she and Claire stood, presently in the front drawing-room.

"Oh, yes, perfectly," was Claire's answer.

Mrs. Diggs kissed her. "Claire," she said, "the more I see of you, the more you astonish me. I thought everything was lost, and how splendidly you turned the tables! Ah, my dear, you were born for great things. You ought to have been on a throne. I hate thrones. I'm a Red Republican, as I told you the first time we met. But I'd change my politics in a minute if you represented an absolute monarchy."

Claire smiled. The color was coming back to her cheeks. "I am on a kind of throne now," she said. "Only it's going to pieces. Kate, you have seen that woman. She is my mother. I wish you had seen and known my father. Whatever strength there is in me comes from her. But what little good there is in me comes from him."

They went back into the dining-room immediately afterward, and Claire spoke with lightness to a few of the ladies about having felt a temporary indisposition, which had now entirely ceased. She at once changed the subject, and throughout the remainder of the repast betrayed not a sign by which the most alert watcher could have detected the least mental disturbance.

A watcher of this sort was Mrs. Lee, and both Claire and Mrs. Diggs were certain of it. "She hasn't tasted a morsel for three courses," soon whispered the latter. "Upon my word I don't think I could be restrained from throwing a glass or a plate at her, if I were sure it wouldn't hit someone else. I was always a wretched shot."

But Mrs. Diggs delivered another kind of missile after the banquet had broken up and the ladies had all passed once again into the drawing-rooms.

"I want to speak with you, Sylvia, if you don't object," she said dryly to Mrs. Lee. The latter had opportunely strayed away from her companions; she was pretending to scrutinize a certain painting in the front apartment. This gave Mrs. Diggs precisely her desired chance.

"You know I never liked you, Sylvia, and I don't think you ever liked me," her cousin began. She showed no anger; her voice was so ordinary in tone that she might have been discussing the most commonplace of matters.

Mrs. Lee started, and twisted herself, as usual, into a fresh pose. "I really don't see the occasion, Kate," she murmured, "for this vast amount of candor." She had got back her old drawl. She was concerned with a knot of roses at her bosom, which had or had not become partially unfastened; her gaze was drooped toward the roses, and thus avoided that of her kinswoman.

"You don't see the occasion for candor, Sylvia? I do. You know just what you have tried to do this morning. There is no use of denying."

"Tried to do?" she repeated, raising her eyes.

"Yes," sped Mrs. Diggs, with a kind of snap in every word. "We've never liked each other, as I've said, and I prefaded my remarks with this statement to show you why, from to-day henceforth, we are open foes. You would have had Claire Hollister's mother rush like a mad woman into that dining-room. You wanted it. You planned, you plotted it. There's no use of asserting that you didn't."

Mrs. Lee threw back her head. "Oh, very well, since the poor woman," she began, "has really betrayed me, I—"

"Betrayed you?" broke in Mrs. Diggs, "She has done nothing of the sort. If you exacted any promise from her, I know nothing of that—nor does Claire. We understood that you were behind the whole affair, and when Mrs. Twining was taxed with your complicity she did not presume to disavow it."

Mrs. Lee looked at her roses again, and touched some of their petals with a caressing hand.

"If you think me culpable to have told a poor wretch in a hospital the address of a daughter who had deserted her," she said, "I am only sorry that your code of morals should differ so widely from mine."

"Morals?" replied Mrs. Diggs, with a quick laugh that seemed to cackle. "It's amusing, truly, to hear such a word as that from you to me, Sylvia!"

Mrs. Lee again lifted her eyes. She was smiling, and her small, dark head, garnished with a tiny, crimson bonnet, was set very much sideways. "My dear Kate," she said, "did it ever occur to you how enormously vulgar you can be at a pinch?"

"I'd answer that question if I didn't see through the trick of it. We're not talking of manners, if you please; we're talking of morals. Do you consider that there is anything moral in a mean, underhand revenge? That is exactly what you resorted to. To serve a spiteful hatred, you would have had Mrs. Twining dart like a fury into yonder dining-room."

"If it were not unladylike, I should tell you that you are uttering a falsehood."

"Bah! You can tell me so a thousand times, if you want. Why did you never let Claire's mother know her marriage name or her address until to-day? Why did you keep her in the hospital until to-day? Why, unless you wanted to unloose her like a raging lioness?"

"Really Kate, you have passed the bounds of impertinence. You are now simply diverting."

Mrs. Diggs laughed a second time. "I intend to divert you still further, Sylvia, before I have done with you."

Mrs. Lee took a step or two in an oblique direction. The lids of her dark eyes began to move rapidly. "I have the option of declining to be bored," she answered in a muffled voice, "unless you intend personal violence. In that case, you know, there are always the footmen."

"Answer me one question, please, if you have a spark of honesty left. What right had you to believe that Claire Hollister ever wronged her mother?"

"You haven't yet become violent. You are still diverting. So I will answer. She left her alone in poverty, neglect and misery."

"She left her after a life of tyranny and persecution. She left her a strong, hale, able woman. She left her with ten, twenty times as much money in her pocket as Claire herself had—for Claire had scarcely anything, and this persecuted heroine of a mother had enough money to give her dead husband a decent Christian burial, yet refused it. Did she tell you that, Sylvia, when you found her sick in the hospital? Did she tell you how her daughter cried out in grief, beside the very body of a dead and beloved father, that if he only were not laid in Potter's Field—if only he might receive the holy rites of interment, she would work, even slave, for her mother's support? Did she tell you—this model and deeply wronged parent—that her child got from her nothing but a surly refusal? Did she tell you that Claire then, and only then resolved to leave her forever? Did she tell you how Claire, faithful till the last, followed her father, on foot or by street-cars, to his pauper grave, and saw the clod heaped over him as if he had been a dead dog, while she, his lawful wife, stayed shamelessly at home? I will warrant that she made another plausible story, nearly all false, with just a grain of truth. And you readily accepted it, because it suited your malicious ends to do so."

By this time Mrs. Lee had produced an exquisite fan of dark satin, painted with charming figures of birds and flowers. While she used the fan, slowly and gracefully, she answered: "And is it possible that you credit this theatrical improbability, Kate?"

Mrs. Diggs looked stern. "I don't merely believe it—I know it," she said. "I have seen the woman. To see her—to hear her speak, was enough. You, too, have had both experiences."

Mrs. Lee still slowly fanned herself. "That is quite true, I have. The charity-burial story is the purest nonsense, the most preposterous invention on your dear friend's part. That is my confident belief; I assure you it is. Do you want me any more, Kate? Or are you going to keep me here with your wild tales an hour or two longer?"

Mrs. Diggs never in her life, with all her personal deficiencies, looked so simply and calmly dignified as when she responded:

"I shall keep you only a very little while longer, Sylvia. You may or may not have wanted Claire's mother to enter that dining-room. But you had your hour for her coming neatly timed, and any mortification, any distress that you could have inflicted would have been a pleasure to you. But I think that in all this wily and clever performance you quite failed to remember me. I'm very staunch, very loyal to Claire. And I give you my word that your share in the event of to-day shall not go unpunished."

Mrs. Lee stopped fanning herself. "Unpunished?" she repeated haughtily.

"Oh, yes. Are you surprised at the word? Let me explain it. I merely mean that in as short a time as I can possibly command Stuart Goldwin shall know every detail of your recent behaviour. And pray don't have the least fear that he will disbelieve me. He knows how devoted I am to Claire Hollister. You know just how devoted to her he is. I wonder in what kind of estimation he will hold you after I have narrated my little story, not missing a single particular—not one, Sylvia, rest certain of that!"

Mrs. Lee began to fan herself again, and at the same time moved away. Mrs. Diggs' eyes followed the slim, retreating figure. She had already seen that her cousin's face wore an expression of pained affright. Claire's guests had begun to make their farewells. Mrs. Lee did not join them in this civility. She slipped from the drawing-room, instead, unnoticed by any one except her late antagonist, and perhaps Claire herself.

"She will try to meet Goldwin before I do," thought Mrs. Diggs. "But she will not succeed. I, too, will leave without saying good-by to Claire, who might not approve my scheme of chastisement if she learned it. But it is no affair of hers. I am doing it entirely on my own account. I propose to make Sylvia Lee remember this day as long as she lives."

Among the carriages of the departing guests, that of Mrs. Lee was the first one to roll away. The carriage of Mrs. Diggs soon followed it. Both were driven at a rapid rate, and for a certain time in the same direction. But ultimately the courses of the two vehicles diverged.

Each lady sent a telegram to the same destination less than ten minutes afterward. And each lady, after so doing, employed the same formula of reflection: "He will come as soon as he receives it."

But Mrs. Diggs' summons was the more potent; it contained the name of Claire.

CHAPTER XXII.

Goldwin was the recipient of the two telegrams. He went first (being driven rapidly in a cab from his Wall Street place of business) to the house of Mrs. Diggs.

He remained with her for at least two hours. It was now somewhat late in the afternoon. He dined at his club, and by eight o'clock in the evening was ringing the bell of Mrs. Lee's residence.

She was alone, and received him with a freezing manner. "At last you are here," she said.

"At last," he replied, with careless ambiguity, throwing himself into an arm-chair, and looking straight at a very comfortable wood fire that blazed not far off.

"Did you receive my telegram?"

"I did."

"In time to come to me when it entreated you to come?"

"I received it this afternoon. I have been prevented from making my appearance until now."

His voice was quite as cold and distant as her own. She went up to his chair and laid her hand upon his arm.

"Your manner is very abrupt and strange," she said, in greatly softened tones. "Has anything occurred?"

He turned and met her

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

THE Liberals of Hamilton met last night and commenced a thorough organization for the expected election following the resignation of Mr. Thomas Robertson, M. P.

THE Ontario government has issued a report of the geographical surveys in northern Ontario. According to this report it is a grand country, with magnificent mining, fishing, and agricultural resources, and the finest water power on the continent.

WHILE we in Canada have been complaining of rainy, cold weather, the English lament the prevailance of long-continued drought. No such dry season, the cable informs us, has been known for over fifteen years, and the farmers are suffering severely.

THERE are, as Sir Richard Cartwright said in his recent speech, many Liberals who have not always been such. And that class is constantly growing and must continue to grow as the results of the recklessness and corruption at Ottawa press more and more heavily upon the people.

THE law of compensation is illustrated by the effect of the cold wave of a few days ago, which did so much damage to some crops. The low temperature of Wednesday and Thursday last is stated to have killed off millions of parsitical insects, especially those infesting fruit trees. So that while early vegetables have suffered, the fruit crop will probably be much larger on account of the cold snap.

THE London *Advertiser* in referring to Sir Richard's remarks on independence, says :—Why should he not discuss independence, aye, and advocate it, too, if he feels so disposed? For our part we are glad to see that he is taking the stand every free man should occupy—speaking his mind regardless of who may dissent. No one but a human ostrich imagines for a moment that Canada is ever to remain as she is. Whether the times are ripe for independence is a matter of opinion, but a discussion of the subject is always in season.

THE encouragement of speculative sales of securities and products—sales effected by people who do not own the property sold—is beyond question one of the most serious evils in the commercial world. It causes the markets to be unstable and porperty to have a fictitious value; it demoralizes the public; seduces men from the paths of honor and leads to the violation of trusts, to fraud, embezzlement and robbery in all its forms. Not only do the speculators themselves suffer, lose their honor, their property, and sometimes their lives, but innocent people all over the country suffer.

THE regular Washington correspondent of THE CHRONICLE sends the following gossipy letter anent the coming Presidental election :—The absorbing subject of interest in Washington at present is the National Republican Convention, though there has been a great exodous of politicians and journalists from the Capital to Chicago. Even Congress has practically adjourned for the great act which is to be consummated this week. The Senate has shut up shop altogether, and the House is merely "going through the motions" of existence. Nearly one quarter of the Congressmen of the Republican faith are either in Chicago or on their way there. Of rumours of combinations there is no end, and the difficulty is to separate the wheat from the chaff. There is a beautiful chance for guessing about the result of the convention, but it is a curious fact that, though several millions of people are engaged with this conundrum, the rural voter, sitting around the grocery store in the backwoods of Maine or Minnesota, has just about as much real knowledge on the subject as the best informed men in Washington or Chicago. There seems to be but one thing about which there can be little doubt, and that is that the two candidates who have the most strength at Chicago are the present incumbent of the White House and the late Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. There are others, of course, who have some strength and will be heard of, but these two are easily the most powerful before the convention.

I hear a great deal of Tilden talk just now in Washington. From some statements it would appear that the Democrats ha ve decided to take the old man alive or dead. As the eccentric "Gabe" Houck, of Oshkosh, expresses it, "Tilden is the man if he is alive, and if he is dead we'll nominate his bones." A prominent democrat lawyer who has just returned from New York tells me that it is the programme to nominate Tilden and Payne or Tilden and Hoadley. "The old man won't run with Hendricks on any terms," he said, "but he will take the nomination if the other name on the ticket is that of a man he thinks would be a proper one to take the office if he should relinquish it. He will head the ticket if the second man is one the people would be willing to elect to the first place, and he believes either Payne or Hoadly would be such a man." Another gentleman, who was one of Mr. Tilden's most confidential managers in 1876, says that after the Republican ticket is put up there'll be a conference of Democratic leaders, and if it is deemed necessary that the old man should step into the breech he will do so, but if it is thought the election can be carried with another candidate then Mr. Tilden will decline and publish a letter saying so, in which case Flower will be the nominee of the July Convention. Flower is characterized by his advocates as a good square man, worth ten or twelve millions, and with courage to put up all that is needed for the election. He has never held office except one term in Congress, at which time he published the whole of the Constitution of the United States as a part of a speech, and then circulated immense numbers of them all over the country, declaring to his friends that he had become convinced that the people needed to read it.

Flower's actual fortune is estimated at about $3,000,000. He made it rather easily by succeeding to the business of Mr. Henry Keep, the great railroad operator in Wall street, who died a few years ago. Keep was a poor newsboy who came down from northern New York and built up a fortune of $10,000,000 by operation in Wall street. At the time of Keep's death Flower was a dealer in Jewelry up in Watertown, in New York, where Keep came from. He started out in his Congressional career with a series of dinners at Wormley's, just above the Treasury, to which Congressmen were invited in squads, so that "go to one of Flowers dinners" became one of the jokes of the season. Rumor had it that the dinners were very bad. The cause was found one day when Wormley was interrogted upon the subject, and said, "of course it was a bad dinner. How could it be anything else at $3 a plate?"

DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SHATTERED.

Thirteen Persons Wounded and in Hospital —The Reports of the Explosion Resemble Claps of Thunder—The Rosa Faction Jubilant.

London, May 31.—The authorities and public are astounded at the audacity of the dynamiters who planned last night's explosion in Scotland Yard and Pall Mall. The explosion occurred at a time when the sidewalks were thronged with pedestrians and the carriage ways crowded with vehicles returning from the Oaks. The explosion in Scotland Yard frightened many horses on Parliament, Government and Northumberland avenues, sending them ploughing through the crowd and causing many casualties. The explosion in front of the Carlton Club in Pall Mall thoroughly scared the habitues of that aristocratic resort, many of whom rushed bareheaded into the streets, and got home with all possible speed to see if the explosion had extended to their residences. All kinds of rumours are in circulation. Nearly all the houses in St. James' Square suffered from the force of the concussion. Lights in the Army and Navy Club buildings were extinguished and windows blown in. A policeman and a few others of the injured are in a precarious condition. An inspector of the police passed the dynamite placed in Scotland Yard just before it exploded, and many other officers were in its vicinity during the early part of the evening. The excitement among the public is at fever heat. Special editions of the *Standard* and *Echo* were issued, giving all the known details of the explosions, and the people are maddened by the thought that no life is safe if such outrages are possible in the heart of the metropolis.

WORSE THAN ANTICIPATED.

The damage caused by the explosion is fully equal to worst anticipations. Dense crowds of excited people are visiting the scene. Policemen are drawn up in line across streets in the vicinity so as to prevent access to the multitudes. Orders have been given that the wreckage shall be left untouched until a thorough examination is made by the Chief Inspector of explosives.

THE SCENE AT ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

At St. James' Theatre, one hundred yards distant, the explosions sounded like two claps of thunder. The audience were seized with alarm, which came near resulting in a panic. Several ladies fainted and men were ready for a stampede.

EFFECT OF A BOMB.

A second bomb in St. James' Square exploded against the residence of Sir Watkin Wynn. It produced a huge white fracture four feet in height by three in breadth. The windows were smashed and furniture damaged.

HOW THEY FIXED IT AT THE CARLTON.

At the Carlton Club dynamite was carried down the steps leading to the kitchens and cellar, and placed under a pathway. The force of the explosion was most destructive on the west side of St. James' Square. Windows in the Duke of Cleveland's house and in the War Office in Pall Mall were shattered. At Sir Watkin Wynn's residence a bomb was thrown over a railing by a pedestrian and lodged upon a stone sill a foot below the dining room.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

The dynamite under the Nelson monument failed to explode, owing to a defective fuse. Had the sixteen packages exploded the monument would have been demolished and widespread ruin and loss of life caused.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Telegraph* says it behoves in English people to reflect whether further and sterner measures should not be taken to put a stop to the public peril and mischief to which they are now exposed. The *Standard* declares no concession can be made to the outrage. So far the only result it has attained, has been a failure, and penal servitudes. If the attempt had fully succeeded last night, we could not answer for the reprisals of the London populace. The *News* thinks the occurrence is evidence that the dynamite conspiracy is more widely spread and served by more astute agents than has hitherto been suspected.

The *Times* in an editoral says that the brief interval which has elapsed since Mr. Trevelyan introduced his Tenants' Purchase bill shows that the attempt, like all preceding ones, to pacify the Irish irreconcilables, has failed, and that the measure does not come up to their Irish standard. The *Times* asks how long dynamiters are to fight with only the results of penal servitude. It hints that if the law fails in punishing the perpetrators, reprisal must be expected from the enraged London populace.

La Republique Francais is moved by the recent explosions in London to say that on reflection it believes O'Donovan Rosa's crowd cannot be longer tolerated, and that hound and his cowardly pack should be stamped out at once and forever. The Berlin press, in view of the explosions in London, unanimously urge the necessity of the Powers adopting Bismarck's proposal for a mutual understanding in regard to socialists, anarchists and dynamiters.

RESPECTING the annuities which the Provincial Treasurer proposes to issue it is explained that they are not contingent upon the life of the purchaser, but are in the form of half-yearly payments, continuing for forty years in any event.

CREMATION seems to be becoming popular both in England and the United States. The arguments in favor of burning the bodies of the dead instead of burying them are stronger in the crowded centres of civilization than in the country districts, where land is pentiful. The arguments from a sanitary point of view are all in favor of cremation. The chief argument against it is that it does away with all evidence of poisoning, as the body cannot be exhumed for examination when suspicion arises. But this could be provided against.

THE captain and crew of the Norwegian barque *Athena*, which went down in a recent collision, were lost because instead of lowering the boats they engaged in prayer for their safety. This is another illustration of the Biblical injunction to work as well as pray, which the Highland ferryman so firmly impressed upon the late Rev. Norman Macleod. The distinguished preacher was crossing in a row-boat from the mainland to one of the western islands, when a heavy storm came up. He was accompanied by a friend, who perceived the danger and suggested that Dr. McLeod should pray for deliverance. "Na, na," replied the boatman, "ye can pray if ye hae a mind tae, but the big ane (Dr. Macleod) maun tak' an oar." The appropriateness of the protest was not lost on the reverend gentleman, and the shore was reached in safety.

THE death of Sir Henry Edward Bartle Frere last Thursday removes one who has been an active servant of the British Government in the Asiatic and African sections of its colonial empire. He was born in Wales March 29, 1815, and at the age of 18 received an appointment in the Bengal civil service. He rose rapidly, rendered great service during the Sepoy mutiny, and became governor of Bombay in 1862. In 1867 he returned to England, was appointed a special commissioner to visit Eastern Africa and inquire into the slave trade, and received the governorship of Cape Colony in 1867, which he held till his resignation in 1880. The Zulu war and the attendant massacres were some of the results of his policy. He was obstinate, with strong opinions of his own, but an able administrative officer. The empire has lost a servant whose zeal exceeded his discretion.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

There are but few that have never suffered almost intolerable pain from Toothache, Neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting offensive medicines to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The King of Siam has 263 children.

The Ross-Courtney sculling race has been postponed until Saturday next.

The police have found eighteen packages of dynamite in Scotland Yard.

Extra guards have been placed around Mr. Gladstone's residence at Hawarden.

A farmer was shot dead by moonlighters in Millstreet, Ireland, Sunday night.

Thirteen persons were injured by the dynamite explosion in London Friday night.

Miss Rebecca Bates, the victim of the recent Clinton assault, has become violently insane.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Albert E. Wrightman for robbery with violence.

Toronto's rate of taxation this year will be 15¾ mills, with a quarter of a mill for the public library.

Nationlists' meetings were held in Ireland yesterday despite the proclamations forbidding them.

Miss Macpherson, of the Stratford Orphanage, has just returned from her thirty-first visit to England.

The Pope, in a letter ordered to be read in the churches, denounces the authors of the London dynamite explosions.

An encyclical letter was read in Catholic Churches throughout England yesterday warning the people against secret societies.

The Court of Inquiry into the Cincinnati riots severely censures officers of the Fourth Regiment and recommends that the regiment be disbanded.

The Massey Manufacturing Company discharged 150 hands on the 23rd ult. and a number have received notice to quit work on the 10th inst.

The "musical" demonstrations of the London Salvation Army, especially on the Sabbath and during the hours of church services, have latterly caused so many complaints that the City Council have decided to suppress the demonstrations.

Washington Letter.

Washington, May 26, 1884.

As the time draws nearer for the great quadriennial race at Chicago for the Presidental stakes, the last round of political combinations are being made, and great activity in the cause is manifest here at the Capital. This Presidential year furnishes a noticeable difference from most of its predecessors in one respect. We are now within less than a fortnight of the great struggle, and no man who has any judgement worth speaking of dares risk it by essaying to name the winner. The shrewdest and clearest-headed politicians in Washington do not care to make predictions, for at national conventions it is the unexpected that usually happens. It has been so twice in the history of the Republican party, and the third time may possibly come this year. In the see-saw game of Republican candidacy Arthur's prospects seem to be mounting a little just now, and the increase in his strength has furnished material for much speculation. He is said to have quite a strong support from northern democrats who are at the head of large business interests, among them Mayor Martin, of Boston, and Sam Sloan, the president of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad.

Excited by the freshening of the Arthur breeze, the Blaine men have been inspecting their tackle again, and making everything snug, although they continue to express the conviction that it "isn't going to be much of a shower after all." Blaine stock rallied on Saturday upon the receipt of telegrams by Congressmen stating that Conkling and Grant had declared in favor of the Maine Statesman. They have concluded, it is said, that the fight is between Blaine and Arthur, and of the two they greatly prefer Blaine. The air is also full of mysterious suggestions regarding the return of Senator Cameron, who is said to have come to the same determination as Conkling and Grant. From hints let fall by one of the friends of Mr. Blaine it would appear that Senator John Sherman is likely to become Mr. Blaine's ally at Chicago, and will fall heir to all the strength that the Plumed Knight can transfer in the event that Mr. Blaine should be convinced after a prolonged struggle that his chance for the nomination is hopeless. It was claimed by an enthusiastic Sherman man yesterday that whenever a break occurs at Chicago the ex-Secretary of the Treasury will trot to the front very rapidly, as he is certain of material support from Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas, with scattering votes from several southern states.

A leading politician said last week that among the friends and managers of Mr. Blaine's interests at Chicago would be Whitelaw Reid, and Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*. Besides these allies, Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, will be one of his active working friends. "Blaine's corps of workers," said the republican, "will be the best drilled on the ground, and if skill and discipline count for anything he ought to win." "But who will they be for in case their man cannot win?" There is no second choice. We are for Blaine first and last," was the answer.

Of all the horses in the President's stables the one which excites the most inquiry from visitors is a clean limbed, trig-looking, little Indian pony given to Mr. Arthur by an Indian chief last summer on his trip through the Yellowstone Park. Every effort has been made to tame and break him in, yet without avail. Never for a moment is he off his guard, and he successfully eludes every artifice which human ingenuity can invent whereby to subjugate and render him like unto other horses. Put him in traces, let him feel a buggy behind him, and he acts as though perfectly bewitched; round and round in a circle he will go with almost lightning-like rapidity, a course which, in every case where he has been tried, resulted in speedy distruction of the vehicle, and to the occupant an unpleasant celerity in reaching the ground. But true to his former training and native instincts he will bare any amount of burden on his back. One morning last week the President, determined to test for himself the qualifications of the little nag in this respect, ordered him saddled that he might enjoy a ride to the Soldiers' Home, a trip which in the early portion of each pleasant morning, is of almost daily occurrence with him. What Mr. Arthur's sentiments may be regarding the other qualifications of his steed, those concerning his swiftness are of the highest order. No sooner was he in the saddle than the pony rushed forth like Orestes pursued by the furies, down the path of the White House grounds, and into the distance beyond. When after a marvellous short space of time he returned to the White House, it was remarked to the waiting goom that the bolt witnessed by him at the departure of the twain on their exit from the gates had terminated only upon their return to the same spot.

WHAT TO DO.

If troubled with an unhealthy, slow-healing sore use McGregor & Parkes' Carbolic Cerate. You will find it invaluable for healing, cleansing and completely removing your trouble. If the Blood is out of order, take with it a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure from Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

MOSS & Co'S CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE MUSTARD

MANUFACTURED BY

MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO.,

SELBY, ENGLAND.

M. R. & Co.'s works are in the centre of the seed growing district, giving them the choice of the market for the best seed. This, with other advantages enables them to say that for purity, strength and flavour, their Mustard cannot be surpassed by any maker in the United Kingdom.

Ask your Grocer for D. S. F., or No. 1 Genuine.

MUNICIPALITY OF WEST OXFORD.

Public Notice is Hereby Given

THAT THE

COUNCIL of the Corporation

OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD

After the expiration of

One Month from the date Hereof

Intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of

STOPPING UP AND SELLING

The hereinafter mentioned public highway, which may be known and described as follows, that is to say: All and singular that certain portion of the original allowance for road between the

Fourth and Fifth Concessions

From the Easterly limit of Lot number 13, to the Westerly limit of Lot number 14, in the said

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD,

And for the purposes aforesaid the Council of said Township of West Oxford, will meet at the

TOWN HALL, BEACHVILLE,

—ON—

Monday the 7th day of July, 1884,

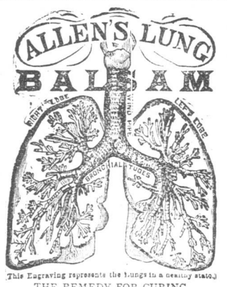
At 10 o'clock a.m., and let all parties govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Council,

CHAS. MASON,
Township Clerk.

West Oxford, June 2nd, 1884. 1601

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

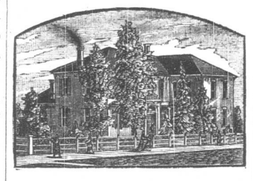
As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.



Woodstock Sanitarium

Turkish, Electric and Other Baths.

L. H. SWAN, M.D., - Proprietor.

The Sanitarium has been arranged to afford invalids a pleasant home, with the advantage of being constantly under the supervision of the Medical attendant, assisted by experienced nurses.

The Turkish Bath consists of a full suite of rooms, and in reality is a combination of the hot and cold air and hot and cold water baths, with massage or friction.

The services of a Nurse from one of the best English Infirmaries, and an experienced man to take charge of the Baths have been secured.

Inhalation and antiseptic air for Throat and Lung Diseases.

Electricity, in its various forms, used when indicated.

T. Spencer Wells, London's eminent Surgeon, says, "I have treated with great success, by the Turkish Bath, cases of gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and diseases of the kidneys, and particularly recommend it as a promoter of health and prevention of disease."

Dr. Barton, Surgeon, Tyne Infirmary where twelve thousand patients are treated annually, says, "Another years' experience has confirmed my former opinion of the great value of the Turkish Bath in cases of rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, diseases of the liver, dropsy, catarrh, and skin diseases."

"If consumption is to be cured the hot air bath is the remedy from which I should anticipate the best success."—*Dr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., London.*

The New York Medical Gazette, Feb. 25, says, "in removing irregularities of the uterine system the Turkish Bath possesses unparalleled efficiency."



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

The Great Purifiers of the BLOOD AND LIVER.

Woodstock SEED WAREHOUSE.

CHOICE

Vegetable Seeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds & Bulbs.

Seed Grain, Clovers and Grasses, Seed Potatoes, Dried Flowers and Grasses, Fertilizers, Oil Cake, Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers.

Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Plows.

Packets of Choice Flower Seeds 25 cts per dozen.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

JOHN PIKE,

Seedsman, Woodstock, Ont.

March 6th, 1884. 1591em

I. COYNE

Is now offering the following Astounding Bargains in DRY GOODS.

A Magnificent Range of COLORED SILKS, for 37½c per yard, worth 50 cents.

Beautiful Colored MOIRE SILKS worth $1.25 for 50 cents per yard.

A large range of DRESS GOODS, worth from 15 to 20 cts, all reduced to 8½ cents per yard.

An immense assortment of Light Fancy Colors, 12½ and 15c Prints, to clear at 9 cents per yard.

A splendid yard wide 10 cent. White Cotton, selling for 8½c.

A good All Wool Dollar Carpet selling for 75 cents.

All Wool Tweed, worth 75 cents for 50 cents per yard.

Customers who want value for their money, should see I. COYNE'S Stock.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL

Great Sales of FARM LANDS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.

LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.

The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.

No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.

Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.

With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding.

☞No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to

James Brady,
Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent.
INGERSOLL.

MACKINTOSH & PETERS.
Land Agents, Etc., 70 Toronto St., Toronto.

March 24th, 1884. 1601

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

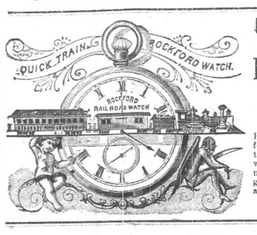
Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1603



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at **VERY LOW PRICES** in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S.

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey' Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the White Mortar.

HELLEBORE. PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for currant worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure)

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist,
Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of **FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT** to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557em

HOTEL TO RENT.

Hotel at Campbell's Corners to rent. Apply to

JOHN BOLES.

May 15th, 1884. 1601c

TOWN OF INGERSOLL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND SITTING

OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

Will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

—ON—

Tuesday, June 16th,

1884, at 7.30 p.m.,

TO HEAR ALL COMPLAINTS

AGAINST THE

ASSESSMENT ROLL

OF 1884,

And so on from day to day until all appeals are disposed of.

By order,

R. A. WOODCOCK,
Town Clerk.

Ingersoll, June 5th, 1884. 1604

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4¼ or 12¼ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental grower, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles.

&c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

BILIOUSNESS.

And all disorders of the Stomach and Liver are corrected by using NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Try one and be convinced.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A **NEW PIANO**, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at

VANCE'S STORE,
Thames Street.

Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1586tf

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops and Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE,
Thames Street.

☞Bread delivered in town daily.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

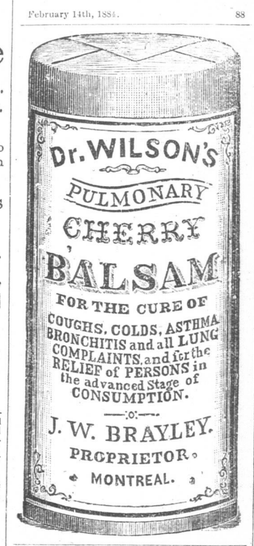
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88



PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE WARDEN,

An adjourned session of the

COUNTY COUNCIL

OF THE

COUNTY OF OXFORD,

Will be held in the Council Chamber, at

WOODSTOCK,

—ON—

Tuesday, 17th day of June next,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for general purposes.

All claims against the County must be fyled with the County Clerk before the first day of the session

JAMES WHITE,
County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office,
Woodstock, 20th day of May, 1884.

BUY YOUR

Paris Green

And White Helebore,

Guaranteed Pure, at

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595

Hearn & Co

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Millinery, Mantles,

Gents' Furnishings,

ETC., ETC.

FULL LINES

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Do not fail to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere, We will not be undersold,

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, May 8, 1884. 1603



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S. writes— They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD writes— I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG writes— They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P. writes— For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston writes— Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B. writes— Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I. writes— I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec writes— That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax writes— Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC writes— He is more than satisfied with the seclection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior writes— The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO writes— Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G. writes— He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.

The above celebrated English Spectacles and Eyeglasses are now for sale at

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE.

Call, Inspect and be Convinced of their superiority. 1601

CARPETS. CARPETS.

HOUSE CLEANING.

NEW TO REPLACE THE OLD.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

has just received a large shipment of

New Tapestry Carpets,
New Brussels Carpets,
New All-wool Carpets,
New Union Carpets,
New Hemp Carpets.
Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains,
Door Mats, Etc., Etc.

The Cheapest and best place for families to get the choicest goods.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, May 1st, 1884. 1599

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE,

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands **WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,**

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary,

Montreal, December, 1883. 1553em

Did You ever Look at it in this Light?

Our readers are a unit on one point, viz.: that we furnish them with a good paper.

But there are many hundreds who seem to forget that to keep up a good paper necessitates a large expenditure of money.

Now these small sums, varying from $1.50 upwards, amount in the aggregate to a large sum.

Will those of our readers in arrears or whose subscriptions have expired, kindly forward or hand in the amount at once?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Stray Heifers—R. Williamson.
Dividend—Bank of London.
Dividend—Imperial Bank.
Woodstock Sanitorium—L. H. Swan, M.D.
Notice—Chas. Mason.
Underwear—W. E. Turner.
Coal Oil Stoves—S. King.
Lost—THE CHRONICLE office.
Notice—R. A. Woodcock.
Agricultural—J. Russell & Co.

The Ingersoll Chronicle
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

OXFORD'S population is 50,159.

PICKPOCKETS are operating on the Great Western Division.

DR. McCausland has announced his intention of going to California.

COURT OF REVISION.—The Court of Revision has been adjourned till Monday, 16th inst., at 7.30 p.m. See advt.

HORSE SOLD.—Frank Carroll has sold his bay Fearnaught gelding to Louis Forest, of Albany, N. Y., for a tidy sum.

MAJOR McMillan, of Ingersoll, has purchased the double brick house at the corner of Wellington and Piccadilly streets, London, from Mr. Hall, for $3,350.

LOCAL TROT.—Guggisberg's bay pacing mare beat Carroll's bay Fearnaught Gelding, in Victoria Park on Friday afternoon last, in two straight heats.

THE POSTPONED TROT.—The race announced to have come off on Monday last between Guggisberg's bay pacing mare and Ezra Day's black pony has been postponed until Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE Salvation Army had a big turn-out at Woodstock Friday. Sufficient funds were raised at one meeting to buy out one of the Methodist Churches, which since the union will not be required.

ROLLER SKATING.—Negotiations are pending between parties in St. Thomas and the directors of the rink here for renting the latter for a term of years, to be used in summer for roller skating.

JOURNALISTIC.—The *American Dairyman*, published at New York, has been enlarged and improved. It is the leading authority on dairy matters in the United States and we are glad to note these signs of prosperity.

TWO of our councillors had a somewhat heated discussion the other night. Somebody called the other a "liar" which lead to blows. The "mill" was a short one, however, one round closing the affair. Nobody hurt.

MOSES Leach, one of the Bayham lambs, sentenced in October, 1882, to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for robbing Canada Southern cars, has been released from confinement after serving half his term. Leach is in failing health, and cannot live many months.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.—Court Marquis of Lorne has received an invitation from the Foresters of Toronto to take part in the grand demonstration in that city on Society Day, July 4th. Action upon the invitation depends chiefly upon the liberality of the railway companies.

THE FROSTS.—Farmers report that the damage occasioned by the late frosts has been confined in this district principally to small fruits and early sown vegetables. The clover and wheat crops are not injured to any great extent, and the damage occasioned to vegetables is remediable, as the crops can be replanted.

ANOTHER SKELETON FOUND.—Mr. John Sproule, of the 6th line, Plympton township, while doing his statute labor and digging in a gravel pit, unearthed the skeleton of a large sized man. The bones are all perfect, and they are supposed to be the remains of some Indian buried there a great many years ago.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Bucher, of Auburn Theological College, N. Y., who is attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, now in session in Toronto, is visiting friends in Ingersoll, and will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrews Church next Sabbath, both morning and evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

HOTELS AND FIRE INSURANCE.—We have been shown a circular issued by one of the leading English fire insurance companies to the local agents, which states that on account of the unsettled condition of the liquo trade in Ontario, they have decided to decline all applications for the insurance on hotels and saloons, and directing their agents to decline to renew all existing policies on such property.

DOMINION DAY IN INGERSOLL.—The firemen of Ingersoll have decided to celebrate Dominion Day, July 1st, by horse, bicycle and foot racing in Victoria Park. Arrangements are being made to have a tug-of-war between the same teams from East Nissouri and North Dorchester that pulled on the 24th. The Caledonian Society is willing to let this decide the result as to which team is entitled to the $40, and the fireman purpose adding $20 to the purse.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Rev. Principal Caven, D. D., who for some time has been canvassing among the Presbyterians of Ingersoll and vicinity, on behalf of the endowment fund of Knox College, Toronto, has, we believe, completed his work. The Principal has been very successful in the task he has undertaken, receiving as near as we can learn, the sum of $247 from Knox church, and the sum of $850 from St. Andrew's congregation.

LONDON C. M. CONFERENCE.—The last meeting of this conference was held in Guelph yesterday. The following are the places where changes have been made in this district. Appointments not referred to will retain their present pastors:—Ingersoll, Wm. Kettlewell; Salford, Hugh McLean, E. J. Clarke; Norwich, James E. Dyer; Otterville, P. W. Jones; Princeton, David Hunt; Strathallan, C. R. Morrow; Drumbo, Thos. A. Moore.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Directors of the North Riding of Oxford, Blandford and East Oxford Agricultural Societies met in Woodstock on Saturday. It was unanimously agreed to hold the autumn exhibition under the auspices of the united societies on Tuesday, 30th Sept., and Wednesday, 1st Oct. These dates are later than usual, but the directors felt constrained to choose them in order to avoid the days selected by the Toronto, Provincial, and Western Exhibitions.

STRIKING COMPOSITORS.—A short time ago the compositors in the London *Free Press* office struck work and left the office in a body without an hour's notice. We are glad to see that our cotem. has not been forced to give in to the unreasonable demands of its employees, who surely could not have had their employers' interests at heart when they took such action without giving timely notice. The *Free Press* looks as well as ever. No lasting good was ever gained by strikes.

THE SMALL POX CASE.—One day last week John Little, the smallpox patient, having entirely recovered, left the London hospital and returned to this county, near Woodstock, to work for his former employer. On Saturday he was surprised to receive a call from Detective Ryder, of London, who placed him under arrest and took him back, after which he was remanded to jail. The charge against him is that at Goderich, on April 19, he unlawfully and wrongfully conspired and agreed with J. B. Whiteley, M. D., to commit a nuisance in London. Dr. Whiteley's case comes on for trial at the sessions this week, and it is understood Little will be used as a witness against him.

MISS CHURCHILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—A small but appreciative audience greeted Miss Churchill Friday evening at the town hall. The gifted elocutionist was deserving of a large house. The programme was enjoyed by all. It was one for the classic, the rabid, the frivolous,—one which the most critical and fastidious might declare faultless. Her rendition of the various pieces on the programme was beyond criticism. Her impersonation of the Positive Widow Beddott and Negative Deacon was true to life, and kept the house in screams of merriment. The rendition of "Hiawatha" was grand; full of pathos and expression. Miss Churchill possesses a powerful and well cultivated voice. In rendering that familiar poem it was shown to splendid advantage.

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening last,

Members present—Mayor Noxon in the chair, Messrs. Waterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Waterhouse, Walley, Nelles, Buchanan, O'Connor, McInnes, Matheson, Richardson and Horsman. The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed by the Mayor.

A circular from the Clerk of the Provincial Legislature asking for answer to questions re Council.

Resignation from Dr. Williams as a member of the Local Board of Health.

Letter from Jas. Gordon, Secretary School Board, asking for $1,800, which was on motion granted, also from Mayor Grant, Woodstock, asking for $2.70 for indigent fare.

Treasurer's report for May, showing a balance on hand of $541.41, also asking that some blank notes be printed, the former being on motion adopted, and the Printing Committee was instructed to obtain printed notes, as suggested by Mr. Wilson, for the use of the corporation.

Collector reported having collected rents to the amount of $11.50.

The following accounts were presented: Ingersoll Gas Light Co., $79.41; L. Schofield, repairing hose, $2.50; H. Rowland, printing, $9.50.

Letter from R. A. Woodcock, Secretary Local Board of Health, recommending Dr. Williams as health officer, and J. B. Capron as Sanitary Inspector.

Petition of Jas. Brady and 11 others asking a reduction of $30 on their licenses.

On motion the Council adjourned for ten minutes to allow the Board of Works to bring in their report.

The report of the Board of Works, recommending the several sidewalks and bridges in town be repaired, was read, and after amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole.

On motion the chairman of the Finance Committee was instructed to order a suit of uniform for the present town constable. Cost of same not to exceed $20.

On motion the sum of $162 was paid J. & R. Miller for oak scantling, said amount being credited to the Board of Works.

On motion $65 was placed to the credit of the Street-Watering Committee.

On motion Mr. Matheson was allowed to bring in a by-law to appoint a health officer and sanitary inspector, and fill in the necessary men in the Board.

By-Law No. 180, appointing J. Arthur Williams as health officer, and J. B. Capron sanitary inspector, was read a first and second time and passed in Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. James Stevens and Leonard Wilson were appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of Health.

On motion Mr. McLeod was paid $100, being part payment for assessment duties.

On motion the Steamer Fire Company was granted the use of Victoria Park for Dominion Day for their annual games.

The salary of M. H. Gray for May, $25, was ordered to be paid.

On motion the first meeting of the Court of Revision was fixed for Monday, June 16, at 7.30 p.m.; the Clerk was instructed to advertise the same.

The agreement between the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society was read and approved of.

On motion Messrs. J. A. McInnes, A. Matheson, T. Seldon, W. B. Nelles and F. Richardson, were appointed a Committee to have the building known as the Crystal Palace removed from the Agricultural Ground to Victoria Park, said building to be fitted up and enlarged as per agreement with the N. and W. O. Agricultural Society and that the Committee advertise for tenders for the execution of said work and also to have plans and specifications prepared for the setting forth of the said work.

On motion the Board of Works was restricted to the amount of $1600, as the amount they shall expend, unless a further grant be added by the Council.

Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held on Tuesday the 27th.

Present—Messrs. Sudworth, (chairman), McKay, Slawson, Sutherland, Hegler, Flewelling, Vance, Ferguson and Williams.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts were read: Mrs. Matheson, three months salary as janitor; John St. school, $13; H. Rowland, printing, $6.75; John Snell, teaming, $2.40; which were referred to the Finance Committee for their report, and on motion were ordered to be paid.

The report of the Public School was read, showing the average attendance for the month of April to be 500, that of the High School being 102.

A letter from F. W. Merchant, principal of the High School, was read, stating that twenty young ladies, pupils of the High School here, desire to become candidates at the Toronto University local examination for matriculation and asking that arrangements be made to have an examination in Ingersoll. The principal was on motion authorized to make the necessary arrangements for having the examination in Ingersoll.

On motion of Mr. Hegler, seconded by Mr. Slawson, it was resolved that the resolution passed at the last meeting, raising the salaries of the High School Teachers be reconsidered.

Mr. Hegler here gave notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would move a resolution rescinding the resolution passed at the former meeting raising the salaries of the High School Teachers.

On motion the Treasurer was instructed to ask from the Town Council the sum of $1800 to meet the current expenses of the present quarter.

On motion the Board adjourned.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met at the Clerk's office last night.

Members present—Dr. Hoyt, in the chair, Mayor Noxon, D. S. Burdick, L. Wilson, Geo. Foster, John McKellar.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion 100 bills were ordered to be posted notifying persons to place their premises in a sanitary state before the 20th inst.

On motion the sanitary inspector was instructed to make an inspection of the town, and report to the chairman.

Mr. Stevens enters and signs his declaration of office.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on call of the chairman.

INGERSOLL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Honor Roll for May 1884.

Mr. Deacon's Room.

1 Carrie Bourn, 4 Lillie Miller,
2 Georgina Crawford, 5 Alfred Mason,
3 John McMulkin, 6 Bertha Douglas.

Miss Hudson's Room.

1 John Barr, 4 John Smith,
2 Annie Stichwood, 5 Nettie Jenkinson,
3 Aggie Petrie, 6 Flo Bailey.

Miss Poole's Room.

1 Lulu Menhennick, 4 Bessie Petrie,
2 Herbie Ellis, 5 Ida Foster,
3 Blanch Crawford, 6 Mary Porteous.

Miss Graham's Room.

1 A. McLaughlin, 4 S. Lillywhite,
2 B. Stiff, 5 M. Hager,
3 G. Mabee, 6 C. Dennis.

Miss Dyke's Room.

1 Veronia Sutherland, 4 Jennie Sutherland,
2 Eva Hirst, 5 Florence Sevales,
3 Jessie Reader, 6 Gordon Brown.

Miss Baxter's Room.

1 Robert Henderson, 4 John McDermott,
2 Ethel Ainscoft, 5 Mary Robins,
3 Thomas Robins, 6 Lulu Tripp.

Miss Dingman's Room.

1 Frank Marsden, 4 Willie Trant,
2 Herbert Noxon, 5 Wesley Miller,
3 Katie Porteous, 6 Harry Silk.

Miss Clement's Room.

1 Max Richardson, 4 Rahl Rufus,
2 Geo. Colridge, 5 Charlie McDowell,
3 Fred. Ward, 6 Winnie Gillespie.

Miss Stimson's Room.

1 Charlie Greenaway, 4 Elsie Munro,
2 Willie Kyle, 5 Temple Black wood,
3 Harry Palmer, 6 Frank Dennis,

Miss McNeil's Room.

1 Mary Tinney, 4 Willie Roddy,
2 Nellie Size, 5 Louie Hepson,
3 Rose Dominey, 6 Maud Size.

Miss Barr's Room.

1 Lena Little, 4 Gertie McDonald,
2 Barbara McKay, 5 Oscar Divine,
3 Nora Chamberlain, 6 John Smith.

Miss A. Dyke's Room.

1 Lena McKay, 4 Bertha Crink,
2 Maggie Johnson, 5 Ernest Jenkinson,
3 Ethel Synclair. 6 Maud Cobbin.

Re Daniel's Band.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Some people would like to know by what authority the above "band" is posing as a Methodist organization. Has the Canada Methodist Church authorized or sanctioned such a society? Have the congregation of the Salford Circuit been consulted about the matter? Are the bandsmen required to subscribe to the Methodist Creed and join that church as a qualification for membership? If these questions are answered in the negative, how can the "band" claim the prestige and protection of Methodism?

ENQUIRER.

Salford, June 2, 1884.

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

A LIVE CONCERN.

A Glance at John Russell & Co.'s Agricultural Works—A Fast Growing Business—Doubling Every Year.

We think no town in Canada, at the present moment, can show more life in its various industries than is seen in Ingersoll. While in many places we hear of hands being discharged owing to a slackness in orders, we find the very opposite here to be the case, the tendency being to put on extra help, besides, in some instances, running both late and early. To this fact our attention has been chiefly directed by the great activity of late displayed at the above agricultural works, to which we will for a short time direct our readers.

It is but three years since the present firm, consisting of Messrs. John Russell, John McKellar, and John W. Russell, purchased the works on Charles street from Mr. Thos. Brown, and in that short time have so far succeeded in attaining such business proportions as to secure not only an extensive local and provincial trade, but also a trade extending as far as British Columbia to the west, and St. John, New Brunswick, to the east.

THE INGERSOLL FOUNDRY

was established in 1837, and is so well known that we need not here give a general description of it, only to state that of late the buildings have been much enlarged and everything accomplished to meet the fast increasing demand, so much so that the producing capacity has been more than doubled, and, with the addition of $3,000 of new and most improved machinery put in by the present firm, places this foundry among the foremost and best equipped in the country. At the present moment some fifty hands are employed, many of them having grown up with the works, being first-class workmen, fully alive to the requirements of the age. Indeed, a good hand in the Russell Works appears to be a life-long fixture, for such is the harmony that exists between the employers and employees that changes among the workmen rarely takes place except in the way of promotion. This, no doubt, is the great secret of the excellent work turned out, and the wide range of country which place their orders at the hands of Messrs. John Russell & Co.

On visiting the works the other day we were forcibly struck with the systematic way in which the general details of the business are conducted. From the clerks' offices, through the various machine rooms, finishing rooms, down to the shipping house everything is moved like clockwork. The workshops are models of order and cleanliness. Even the yards have the same distinguishing features as pervade the works in general. What was but a short time ago a chaos of many hundreds of saw logs, neat piles of lumber, etc., have risen, showing the rapid progress made by the saw mill, which has been running all night for some time past, having just completed its work for the present season.

With this cursory glance at the Russell Works we will now briefly refer to the principal implements manufactured by this pushing firm. First comes

THE INGERSOLL REAPER.

This machine is what is termed a light single reaper, combining simplicity of construction, ease of management, with efficiency and durability. This machine is meeting with a ready sale, and those who have purchased it speak very highly of its merits.

INGERSOLL STAR MOWER.

This season has called forth a large demand for this implement, being a medium weight machine, combining the strength of the heaviest machines without their unnecessary weight, and the lightness of the more modern ones without the flimsy weakness of the latter. This mower is much admired wherever introduced, and is said to be the most perfect working mower that has yet been produced.

BROWN'S IMPROVED PATENT HAY LOADER.

This implement has only to be seen to be appreciated. Since the first introduction of this loader, each succeeding year has added new evidence of the practibility of it and shows conclusively the necessity for pitching hay on the wagon in the field by machinery. It will load a ton of hay in five minutes, and as much time is saved in pitching hay with this machine as is saved by the mower, horse rake, horse fork or hay carrier.

This machine has many advantages. It requires no extra men or horses to work it, being attached to the rear of the wagon, and operated by the same team that draws the load. It has no violent motion or side draft when in operation, and is built so strong as to last a lifetime. The saving of actual labor in pitching hay on the wagon in the meadow is enough in itself to pay every farmer who cuts any amount of hay, for purchasing this loader. This machine is meeting with a large sale, which is not to be wondered at. Mr. Orange Clark, a gentleman well known to our readers, used one of these loaders when farming in North Oxford, and from experience realizing the great advantages derived from its use, lately ordered one for his farm in Michigan, preferring this hay loader to any which he has yet seen. Last year six of these machines were sent to British Columbia, and there is more to follow. Some fifteen were sent as far east as St. John, New Brunswick, besides many orders that were filled from the Province of Quebec.

OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

Space will not permit us to refer at length to other excellent machines turned out by the Russell firm, only to state that they manufacture field and corn cultivators, land rollers, straw cutters, Pitt's four and ten horse powers, sawing machines, etc. The land rollers particularly are meeting with great demand, many being forwarded to Manitoba.

CHEESE FACTORY FITTINGS.

This is also a special line with this firm, and for which orders are coming in thick and fast. At the time of our visit to the foundry they were shipping several cheese presses to various factories in the province. Their trade in this department is assuming quite large proportions.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In penning this article it affords us pleasure to note the sign of prosperity which is falling to the old and well-known Ingersoll Foundry, and in which our townspeople have naturally a great interest. The amount of wages paid out by the Russell firm ranges over $20,000 per year, irrespective of the large amount expended in extension to buildings, for saw-logs, etc. Under the new *regime*, prosperity reigns, and the "hum" is very plainly visible—not the "hum" of political economists, but that emanating from the indomitable push and determination which has marked the career of the firm since its formation here, the individual members thereof apparently taking for their motto: "Onward and Upward." Their business under the present arrangement has doubled every year, and to-day over four times the business is being done that was accomplished three years ago. Perfection of workmanship, superior finish, best quality of material, right prices, are the ruling traits of the Ingersoll Foundry, and are such that will accomplish great things in the near future.

In conclusion we must not forget to state that each department of the works has its head—and a practical one, too. The general supervision is under the keen eye of Mr. John McKellar, whose business tact, long experience and matured judgment, makes him "the right man in the right place." The iron shop is under the direction of Mr. John R. Warnock, who is well and favourably known to our many readers. Mr. Angus Murray has charge of the wood shop; Mr. John Todd looks after the moulding department, while Mr. David Armour has control of the painting shop.

Solomon Peter's Sorrow.

The St. Thomas *Times* says:—Ald. Midgley, at the meeting of No. 2 Committee last evening incidentally mentioned that he had a few days ago rented the city hall to Rev. Solomon Peter Hale, to deliver an oration on Sunday afternoon, the understanding being that the exhorter should pay $1.50. Solomon looked upon the scheme as a bold and big experiment, but thought he could undertake it, and he did. He delivered a lengthy address on temperance, which he said was "always in order." "What a curious thing rum is," said he. "People drink it in the winter to keep 'em warm, in the spring fo' fear it's agoin' to be warm, in the summer 'cause its warm, and in the fall fo' fear they are goin' to get the cramps. And it never misses. It fetches 'em all, by and by."

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Dominie Hale from the platform, "this here is a Meth'dis' meetin' and the Meth'dists is famous for wanting money, so I will step around and wait on you."

But the receipts only aggregated $1.38, and Solomon waited upon the Alderman next morning and by explaining to him the facts succeeded in inducing Mr. Midgley to accept $1 and cry quits.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

The Late Alexander Gordon.

The services in St. Andrews' church last Sabbath evening, in memory of the late Alexander Gordon, were very impressive. An able and instructive sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. P. R. Ross, from Rom. 4, 18, "The path of the just is as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The speaker said: In this short verse I think we can find the blessed biography of our dear brother who has just gone to his rest. Born in the parish of Rogart, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the year 1809, when he was but two weeks old his father was accidentally drowned. His mother, a most devoted christian woman, characterized by deep piety and more than ordinary sagacity, early taught him to walk in wisdoms ways. When young he was thoroughly trained in the principles of the word of God and the Shorter Catechism that excellent compendium of Christian doctrine. His bible training was steeped in earnest, fervent, believing prayer. Starting from such a home with such a training, we need not wonder that he never strayed from the path of duty. At the age of 17 he left his home in the Highlands for the city of Glasgow, where he remained for about 21 years. He did not as many young men do upon leaving home, throw off all pious restraints and become careless and indifferent in religious matters. He regularly attended divine service, first in the old Tron Church, then in Duke St. church and afterwards sat under that celebrated man of God, Jonathan Anderson. Having shared in the glorious quickening which produced and accompanied the disruption, he naturally cast in his lot with the Free Church people. Leaving Scotland, he came to Canada in the year 1847, coming west as far as Embro where he left his two children in care of his elder brother who had preceded him by a few years to this country. Settling in Hamilton for a time he enjoyed the ministrations of the late Dr. Irvine with whom he had been very intimate while in Glasgow, and who was perhaps the most polished speaker that ever occupied a Canadian pulpit. Leaving Hamilton, Mr. Gordon commenced business for himself in Beachville in 1849 but thinking that Ingersoll was a better point for his business, moved here in 1850, where he remained until the close of his calm and peaceful life.

As a citizen he always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen, but owing to his retiring disposition he never took a prominent part in civil matters.

As a christian he was a humble follower of the meek and gentle Jesus. Upon coming to Ingersoll he at once connected himself with Knox church which at that time was under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robt. Wallace, now of Toronto.

The congregation soon found out Mr. Gordon's excellent qualities and at once elected him to the eldership of the church, a position which he has held with increasing usefulness for the last 34 years. As a elder we may truly say that he was "sober, just, holy, temperate, blameless, vigilant and of good report of them which are without. He was several times sent as commissioner to presbytery and synod and discharged his duties well. For some time he took charge of the poor fund of the congregation here, and not only did he give the money placed at his disposal by the church, but knowing that "he that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord" he gave liberally of his own means, and many of the poor of our town will yet rise up to call him blessed.

As a member of the session of this congregation, Mr. Gordon was regular in attendance on its meetings, taking an active interest in all matters that came up for discussion. Possessing a kind catholic spirit, he naturally went heartily into every good work that had for its object the advancement of the kingdom of the Redeemer in this world. He took a lively interest in Sunday school work and for 30 years was closely associated with the Bible Society as a member of the local committee and latterly as vice-president. He entered with great heartiness into negotiations with the late Erskine Church for the union of both Presbyterian congregations in town, and rejoiced to think, that after much trouble; peace, harmony and concord was again restored to this congregation. His piety was quiet, deep, unaffected, humble, reverent and full of sunshine. He had clear views on all doctrinal points, strong faith in God, bright hopes for the future, and was pre-eminently a man of prayer. Long may the church be blessed with such elders. His summons from the Master came suddenly at last. For a year he had complained of a pain in his breast, continuing for a short time and then getting relief without interferring with daily duties. While sitting in his son's office on Thursday, 22nd ult., a severe attack of this pain which proved to be heart disease set in, with difficulty he walked home, and medical skill proving of no avail, he passed quietly into his rest on Saturday morning, 24th ult.

His place is now vacant, absent from the body, he is present with the Lord, and all the gold and silver of earth could not win him back.

True goodness and mercy followed him all his life, but now he dwells in the house of the Lord for ever, and all we would say is; Rest brother, rest from thy labours, thy works do follow thee.

Thou art gone to the grave but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide,
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Kintore.

Spring crops are looking splendidly.

The country looks lovely in its coat of green.

Wanted in Kintore—A first-class dressmaker.

The cherry and apple trees are covered with blossoms.

Mr. Geo. Anderson has finished his beautiful wire fence, it looks magnificent.

We had a severe frost last Thursday. We fear it will blight the blossoms.

Our agent is doing a rushing business for the nurseries.

Sambo now drives a fashionable American gig which is generally admired by our citizens.

Mrs. R. Eldon and Mrs. Greaves has been very ill for the past week, but are able to be around again.

Mrs. Wm. Towle, Mrs. R. Dawson and Miss Jennie A. Towle, will leave for Detroit on Tuesday. A pleasant time ladies.

Sambo is building a fine castle. Be ready girls with that small word "yes," for he means it of course.

North Oxford.

Council met on Monday, 26th May, at the clerks residence, at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the members present;

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Communications from Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, M'Intosh & Griffith, and William Hunt.

Circular from Provincial Board of Health.

Beattie Patterson heard praying for compensation for five sheep and seven lambs killed by dogs, and seven sheep injured.

E. L. Hunt heard, praying for compensation for three ewes and four lambs killed by dogs, and two lambs injured.

E. H. Henderson made application for compensation for one ewe killed by dogs, and one lamb injured.

On motion, moved and seconded, the Reeve signed orders to pay the following accounts:

Beattie Patterson, for 5 sheep and 7 lambs killed by dogs, and 7 injured, $6.33.

E. L. Hunt, for 3 ewes and 4 lambs killed by dogs, and 2 lambs injured, $26.66.

E. H. Henderson, for 1 ewe killed by dogs and 1 lamb injured, $6.00.

John Brock, for wood supplied Mrs. Carpenter, $6.00. For Mrs. Carpenter further support, $6.00.

J. B. Graham, account for goods supplied Mrs. Molson, $7.00.

George Allen, salary as assessor, $55.00.

By-law No. 187, to appoint health officers, was read three times and passed.

Officers appointed, Solan C. Martin, George Allen, Nelson C. McCarty, Edmund Jarvis, Reeve, Ab'm. Hillsdon, Township Clerk.

On motion, Council adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th day of June next at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

Proceedings of Court of Revision. That block A, lot 11, 3rd con., assessed to John McDonald be assessed to Joshua Barnard.

That W. ½ of lot No. 5, 1st con., assessed to Miss Hugo, be assessed to Thomas and Robert McFarlan, and that personal property be struck from the roll.

That George McCarty's name be struck from the roll, and Dolevan McDiarmid be assessed as owner.

That 2 acres of S. W. corner of lot No. 21, 4th con., assessed to Benjamin Minkler, be assessed to Alexander St'Clair as tennant.

That the E. ½ of W. ½ lot No. 24, 1st con. assessed to Colin Judge, be assessed to Richard Day, as tenant.

That James Baigent be assessed as joint owner of S. ½ lot No. 20, 2nd con.

That the dog assessed to Edwin Dark be struck from the assessment roll.

That the assessor be instructed to assess the lot 20, 6th con.

On motion, the Court of Revision adjourned until Wednesday, the 11th day of June next at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

ABM. HILLSDON, Township Clerk.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74y-y

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

Avon.

Rev. Mr. Barraclough conducted service here last Sabbath evening.

Mr. Lafayette Walker of Lawrence station is visiting his old home here for a few days.

Messrs. E. Lemon and J. H. Hegler, jr., of Ingersoll, spent the Sabbath in this place.

G. A. Whaley and Mrs. Whaley left on the 3rd inst. for Michigan, for a two weeks visit.

Miss O. Behaman has resumed her old place again at F. Day's, Putnam, after being away visiting friends at Simcoe for 10 days.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds moved into the parsonage last week. He is gaining in bodily health and will soon be able to attend to his pastoral duties.

Dickson's Corners.

Dr. Caven, Principal of Knox College, was in this neighborhood this week, getting subscriptions for the endowment of the College.

While E. Elliott was dipping out whey at the cheese factory, on Saturday morning, his horse became frightened and ran away. Except breaking the shafts, little damage was done.

On the evening of the same day, Mr. F. Foster had a more disastrous runaway while returning from the factory with a can of whey, having got out to pick up a bolt, lying under his wagon, his horses suddenly started off and one of the wheels passed over him, injuring his back and leg. The tongue of the wagon was broken and the milk can badly battered. Although too sore and stiff to do much for two or three days, Mr. Foster is about again.

Dereham.

Dereham Council met at Tilsonburg, June 2nd, in regular adjourned session. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of former session read and confirmed.

Petition from Wm. Fewster and six others asking for assistance for James Hanley, an indigent.

Accounts from W. T. Hockey, repairs to a road scraper, $2.00; W. H. Cook, material and work on T. Line between Dereham and Elgin, $22.90; Gravel from Dr. Joy's pit, 336 loads, and from John Shelton's 99 loads.

John Reid and Henry F. Price stated that the water had cut out the bottom of the Reynold's creek to the outlet in Dereham, and there are some gravel bars and obstructions, which, if removed would give two feet more fall, they had got $120.00 subscribed towards removing the same, and asked the Council to give some assistance.

Mr. Pettman asked for a grant on the Cuthbertson hill, which is in a bad state and has very little statute labour on it.

A by-law appointing Jas. Bradburn, J. V. Bodwell and John Markham members of the board of health for Dereham, was passed.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid, John Shelton, 99 loads gravel, $6.18; Dr. Joy, 336 loads, $21.00; W.H. Cook, work on T. Line between Dereham and Elgin, $11.45; Jas. Hanly, an indigent, $5.

Council then adjourned.

GEO. LISH, Clerk.

East Nissouri.

The Council of East Nissouri met at Kintore, on Thursday, 29th May, at 10 a. m. A quorum being present the Reeve took the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were then read and approved.

Several communications were read and ordered to be laid on the table.

The following payments having been duly certified as correct were made by the Treasurer:—J. W. Gunn, printing, $15.50; Pattullo & Co., advertising $3.50; J. Langford, digging ditches on 9th line, $42.17; Riley Day, repairing culvert, $2; F. Thurlow, planking culvert, $6.50; Jas. Moon, ditching and filling wash out, $6; Walter Clark, repairing culvert, $3; Lawrence Murphy, ditching and grading, $20; John Ross, indigent, $10; J. B. Cameron, indigent, $10; James Kerr, drawing gravel, etc., $5; D. Quinn, fixing culvert, 50c.; C. R. Commander, on salary account, $20; M. A. Phillips, drawing gravel to McLeod's beat, &c., $4.48; Roderic McLeod, $35; Roderic McLeod, repairing bridge, $25; Jno. Chandler, repairs of wagon broken in culvert, 75c.

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1884, a by-law was introduced to establish the local Board of Health by appointing three ratepayers to act in conjunction with the ex-officio members of the Board. The members nominated were: N. C. McCarty, Samuel Towle, and Francis Howes. Dr. Sparks of Lakeside was appointed medical health officer, and the salary of the members was fixed at $2 per day, when attending to the business of the Board. The By-law having been read three times was passed and ordered to be engrossed No. 236.

The Court of Revision was held as advertised, but the business was of the smallest, consisting principally of a few dogs, which were allowed off, and one case of appeal against the assessor's valuation in which $300 was allowed off.

Council adjourned till 30th June, at 1 p. m. sharp.—C. R. COMMANDER, Clerk.

Mt. Elgin.

Miss James is here at present visiting her brother and family.

Mr. Nelson Janes is improving his house and lot. Roof paint, terrace and hedge, adds materially to the appearance and comfort of his home.

The frost last week did considerable damage throughout this section. Early garden truck, young clover, barley, etc., were badly nipped and many fear the apple blossoms may be injured.

One of Mr. Thornton's pet deers was interviewing our section this week. Am afraid some of our youthful nimrods may overlook the fact that it is close season for such game, and cause Mr. T. to mourn the loss of his pet.

Glass water guages on boilers are not always reliable, as the firm of J. & R. Miller have found to their cost. On Monday afternoon one of the pipes leading to it got stopped up and while the guage showed plenty of water the contrary was the case, for when the stoppage was discovered it was found the three first rows of flues were bare. A very few moments longer and we would have had to chronicle a serious explosion. No doubt the cause of so many boiler explosions could be traced to the same cause. About three days work will repair the damage in this case.

The I. O. O. F. concert advertised for Tuesday night proved a grand success in every particular and certainly the boys have fulfilled their promise that this should be one of the best. The array of talent was so excellent and all the different parts so well rendered that it is difficult to particularize. However, if there was any one star of the evening, it was Miss Gertie Gregg, a young lady of five summers, whose recitations was simply grand. Among our old time favourites we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Edgington, Miss Banbury, Misses Hadcock, Miss Jones, Mr. Copeland and our string band composed of the Mayberry Bros., Messrs Hadcock and Brown. The music furnished by this band now equals if not surpases many of the so-called professional string bands. Amongst the new favourites we noticed the Misses Thompson, Tilsonburg; Mr. McKay, Norwich; Mr. Elliott, Dereham Centre; Mr. Beath, Beachville; and Mr. Sumner, Ingersoll; whose renderings were warmly applauded. The chair was occupied by Mr. Steinhoff of Norwich who added very materially to the success of the meeting by the very able manner in which he fulfilled the duties of chairman. We will be pleased to welcome him again. After the concert closed the visiting brethern and all those who so kindly assisted in the programme were entertained at a spread laid out in the lodge room. After justice had been done to the good things so liberally supplied we departed well pleased with our enjoyment and hope the boys will soon ask us to assist in a similar one.

A BLESSING TO ALL MANKIND.

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are bilious, blood out of order, Liver inactive, or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of John Gayfer. 42t

Thamesford.

The severe frost of the 29th has done considerable damage to the crop and gardens, which a good shower of rain might do much to repair.

A son of Angus Sutherland had his arm broken on Saturday by a colt with which he was playing. Dr. McWilliam set the fracture.

Mr. Cawthrop discovered quite a large hole in his dam on Friday night, fortunately the water was low at the time.

Building operations are being rapidly pushed forward here. David Lawrence has masons at work building a stone wall under his north barn. Barnabus Freel has his completed. John M. McKay is also building a wall under his barn and otherwise enlarging it.

John S. McKay, student of Knox college is about to proceed to British Columbia to take charge of the Presbyterian church of New Westminster. Mr. McKay is a man of much promise and is concluding his course of studies with credit.

FARM AND DAIRY.

ENSILAGE OF PARTLY CURED FODDER.

Too Much Moisture Avoided.

I made my first trial of ensilage last Fall, but under what I then regarded such unfavourable circumstances that I felt considerable misgiving as to the result. My necessities at the time have given me what I believe to be some good hints, which I intend to take advantage of this year. My experience is sufficiently at variance with the practices of some of your correspondents to induce me to give it to your readers.

The drouth of last year not only retarded the growth of my corn a full half, but it partially cured it while standing. When I was about to procure a cutter, an odd genius came along with a home-made affair, run by a one-horse tread power, and agreed to fill my silo, 1,500 cubic feet capacity, within twelve hours (which he did). The knives of this machine were so imperfectly fitted that the corn stalks came through in lengths varying from two to twelve inches, while the foliage was not cut at all. After the silo was filled I had no straw to place under the planks, and not wishing to use fine hay, I sent the men to the woods for a load of leaves. The ensilage was so coarse and dry that it could not be trodden with any satisfaction. Stones were put on the planks, however, to the depth of three feet, which pressed the ensilage into two-thirds its original bulk in four days. My silo is perfectly constructed with stone, laid in cement, and plastered smoothly on the inside.

The silo was opened on the first of December. The contents were simply perfect—just what I had conceived ensilage should be. The odor was fragrant and agreeable, and without perceptible alcoholic or acetic fermentation. It was the first specimen I have ever seen in which a considerable portion of the sugar was unchanged. On splitting any of the long pieces the pith was as sweet as when the corn was standing in the field. The whole mass was much less acid than I have before seen. Now inasmuch as the result was so satisfactory, the conditions must have been correct. It will be noticed that I have made six points; viz, a perfect silo, filled in one day, with partially cured corn fodder, cut very coarse, covered with forest leaves and heavily weighted. I might add another, that there were no feed rollers on this rude cutter, so that the stalks were not crushed and laid open to the air.

This year if I am not so unfortunate as to be overcome by another such drouth as has blasted New England for the last two years, I shall cut my corn one or two days before running it into the silos, and leave it in the field to cure partially. I think those who advocate too wet cutting, and even of wetting in the silo, make a mistake. I have seen accounts of ensilage so wet or juicy that water ran in streams from under the silo. I suppose it was such ensilage put into such silos that has brought some discredit upon the system. I have seen many silos opened and it has always seemed to me that the more succulent and wet the corn at the time of cutting, the more intensely acid has been the ensilage, and the more liable to rapid fermentation after exposure to the air. A sufficient natural moisture (sap) in the stalk to generate a vapor during the period of heating, to soften the woody fibre and render it more digestible, is all that is required. More than this means labor in handling and a retardation of the heating process.

If it is true that the destructive fermentation in ensilage is due not only to oxidation but to the generation of organic germs not dependent upon oxygen for their vitality, and that a definitely high temperature destroys them, then the sooner this temperature can be attained, the less will be the loss and the more natural the product. At any rate, I am determined to get as little loss from oxidation as possible. I am not afraid that I shall not get heat enough, and soon enough, to kill any organic germs, real or imaginary, without the aid of atmospheric oxygen. I believe that the silo should be filled as rapidly as possible and weighted very heavily. If the fodder is partially cured it will receive any amount of weight without pressing out the juice to settle at the bottom of the silo, as I notice some persons have complained about.

There is another point in connection with partially cured ensilage worthy of consideration. Many small farmers, especially in New England, are in the habit of raising from one to five acres of corn as a rotation crop. Their field of corn is generally a measure of the amount of manure they make. They seldom buy fertilizers or much grain. It seems to them a great loss to cut this corn green, only a few days before the ears will give them the golden harvest which alone they have been in the habit of regarding of much value. If they could have the ensilage and the grain too, they would be speedy converts to the silo. Now, I believe this is just what they can do. In New England varieties of flint corn are generally raised. The ears are small in comparison with the large dent varieties of the West. Where such small areas are planted, the ears could be plucked as soon as the kernels are "glazed," and proper facilities provided for curing with small additional cost. All small immature ears could best be left on the stalks.

The stalks and most of the foliage are yet green and full of sugar, starch, gums, etc., just in condition to make excellent ensilage, every pound of which would be eagerly eaten. Nothing is lost for food. The yards and manure cellars are not filled in the Spring with long, coarse stover, which usually amounts to a large portion of the crop. And even in the West, where the difference in varieties of corn requires it to stand longer in the field, I think the large, heavy stalks will be found to contain sufficient juice after heavy frosts to make an excellent quality of ensilage. Under high culture, such as will produce a hundred bushels of corn per acre, it is possible that this method of food production will be thought by some to be the most economical. Those who raise sweet corn for market or canning certainly can find no better place than the silo for their green stover.

There are several facts in connection with the feeding of green fodder in the Summer, which all persons who practise the soiling system must have observed, and which I think may have some bearing on the subject of partially cured ensilage. It is well known that animals are more fond of green forage which has been cut several hours before feeding and allowed to wilt. They eat more of it, digest it better, and of course give a larger return. In rainy weather, however, when forage is not only unwilted, but covered with water, it is not eaten with so much relish, is digested with discomfort, and the yield of milk falls off one-tenth. Wet clover we know is specially liable to produce acute indigestion. I will not say now that the conditions of wet ensilage and wet soiling crops are exactly analogous, but I have an impression that too much water in the silo is a violation of one of the proper conditions requisite to perfect ensilage. Without further experience, I should say, keep all water, whether from the heavens or the earth, out of the silo. Coarse cutting I think of some importance. It facilitates rapid work, it requires less power, and it gives the minimum exposure of surface to the air. It does not admit of solid treading, and hence it diminishes somewhat the capacity of the silo, unless a crate be used. Heavier weighting should be used than with finely cut ensilage. Forest leaves make a most perfect covering before placing the planks. They pack down very closely, and are as impervious to the air as anything can be. They cost nothing, and make good bedding for the stock.

Much ado is made about the labour of weighting a silo. This is unnecessary. It can and should be done, not only without extra, labour, but with a positive gain; *i. e.*, in a manner to utilize another necessary labour. Dry earth is needed as an absorbent in the stable all the year round, but it is seldom used in the Winter, partly from neglect and partly from scanty storage room. Farmers who buy shorts and chemical fertilizers have many sacks about the premises. These can be rapidly filled during the Summer with dry loam, and placed under cover near the silo. At the time of weighting they can be handled rapidly, and piled up to any height over the planking. Thus storage room is found for a large quantity of good loam in the proper condition and place for Winter use. In absence of bags, boxes or barrels can be used, or the earth can be dumped in a mass over the silo. Fortunately rocks are not accessible on all farms, but earth always is.

The whole subject of ensilage is one of great importance. On the whole it appears to me to mark the greatest step in agricultural progress which has been made in any age. The approval it has received, in spite of the many trials made by persons little accumstomed to exact processes, indicates its very general adoption at no distant day. People will soon learn how imperative are the conditions of success, simple though they be, and a poor sample of ensilage will no more be charged to the system than a worthless jar of preserved fruit is now charged to the canning system. Poor Dr. Bailey has been made the butt of much ridicule and censure. His honest extravagancies have hardly been realized yet, but I do not feel so certain that they may yet be nearly so. His book has done no harm, to say say the worst of it. Nothing short of such enthusiasm would ever awake the dead. I believe he is more nearly right than that other Boanerges, at the opposite limits of Massachusetts, who denounces ensilage, early and late, in no more moderation.

There may be no objection to making hay a unit of feeding value, since every farmer, no matter how limited, has from experience more or less knowledge of its value; but it should not be forgotten that even in the strongest corporation there may still be preferred stock. In the much exhausted regions of our country hay is no longer a free gift to the agricultural plunderer. As a cultivated crop, on land adapted to varied products, it is generally regarded as a relatively expensive forage. Progressive farmers have long felt the need of some economical substitute. There appears to have been nothing so generally adopted as the maize plant. It more certainly resists the accidents of climate than any other plant; it is a great cropper; it can frequently be worked as a second crop; it is greately relished by all animals; it is raised with moderate manuring, and it is easily cultivated. Its use as a Summer soiling crop is universal in all milk-producing districts. And, yet, when its cultivation for this use began to be so general as to attract public attention, it was hardly less vehemently denounced on theoretical grounds than is ensilage to-day. Green corn the year round! That is what captivated the minds of the dairy people.—*O. C. W., Providence, R.I., in Country Gentleman.*

Which Calves will make Good Cows.

That statement of our corresponden about the prizes awarded by the Ayrshire Agricultural Society to year-old heifers, a condition being that the competing animals should be presented as yearlings, registered and marked to return as three-year-old in milk, to compete for the prizes, opens a subject which we have ever since had in mind to discuss with our readers.

Anybody can pick out the good milkers in a herd if he can milk them once a month for a year. Who can pick out the best milkers by inspection only? Many can do it with great accuracy. Some know and can tell why they select or prefer certain cows; others make their selection only by an intuitive judgment taken in connection with the general look of the cows It is not very difficult to judge of springers—even heifers—whether they will make large milkers, but very few people can tell how long a cow is likely to hold out in her flow of milk.

Those proficient in Guenon's "bastard marks," prehaps can do so—they claim to, but we have rarely seen any proof that they could—nor, in fact, that the Guenon marks are of much account anyhow.

True, they sometimes help to sell a poor cow, but they never do a good one any good. As to calves, it takes a genius to pick heifer calves out of a drove it will pay to raise: yet it has been done. A few days ago we saw a drove of calves, nearly half of which were heifers, about six to eight weeks old waiting for the knife. There were beauties amoung them, big-uddered, wedgeshaped, thin-necked, fine-boned, big-teated calves and it did really seem a pity to see them killed. Some farmers had fatted and sold them, who might much better have kept them if he has present or prospective use for good milch cows. We see every day in farmers' yards cows not worth the hay they eat in the winter, at $5 a ton, except for beef, and these same men, no doubt, will fatten and kill heifer calves which, if they only knew it, were worth to them $30 apiece, even if they have to wait three years before they come to milk.

LOTS OF PEOPLE

get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of diseases.

Winter clothing is almost worn out now, and the gardener begins to feel seedy.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potasium and Iron. Its control over scrofulous diseases is unequalled by any other medicine.

For those sheep which have the scours use a little linseed meal with the feed.

PROF. LOW'S Magic Sulphur Soap—Healing, soothing and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use. 4

The present wheat production of India is estimated to be 240,000,000 bushels.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually. 4

The round mangel wurzel beats for feeding stock grow best on a sandy soil.

S. CHADWICK, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet is the sweetest of the green corns for general crop.

TEMPERANCE.

Insanity and Intemperance.

Lord Shaftesbury, in his evidence before the select committee of 1859, says: "In the year 1843 I stated that a large proportion of the cases of lunacy were ascribable to intoxication, and that remark applies equally to the present time, for it is applicable to all times that habits of intemperance in so many instances lead to the development of insanity. We shall see how large a proportion of the cases of lunacy is ascribable to intoxication but we shall draw, moreover this startling conclusion that if thousands are deprived from this cause of their reason and incarcerated in mad houses, there must be manifold more who, though they fall short of the point of absolute insanity, are impared in their understanding and moral perceptions." His lordship added that he had communicated with medical authorities, and the general concensus of opinion is that an immmse proportion of cases of insanity rise more or less from the use of strong drink. I go a step further, and hold that there is abundant evidence to prove that to dissipation, druukenness, and moral depravity, either directly or consequentially by transmission to the next generation, is to be charged an immense proportion of the annual increase of lunacy. No person of authority will, I think, be found to deny that evil corrupt living in the parents bears fruit in an unhealthy state both of body and mind in their offspring. In the lower animals the transmission not only of generic qualities but even individual singularities is a famillar fact; so with mankind it is not to be expected that a pure stream will issue from a polluted source; and how foul and corrupt that source must be any one who sees the habits of the swarms of unfortunate creatures who nightly crowd on the streets of any of our great cities may determine for himself.

A Doctor's Experience.

At a large and influencial meeting of temperance reformers, held in the Lecture Hall of the temperance League, 337 Strand, London, Dr. Munroe, of Hull, made the following remarkable statement, which we give in his own words:—

"Are not medical men, by the promiscuous ordering of intoxicating drinks for their patients, answerable for much of the drunkenness which is now the great cures of the land? If so instead of sending your patient to his own wine celler or the public-house, would it not be safer and better to prescribe alcohol in the regular form of medicine, as the Pharacopaeia contains many formula for the administration of wine and alcohol? With regard to the prescription of alcoholic beverages, I will relate a circumstance which occurred to me some years ago, the result of which made a deep impression upon my mind. I was not then a teetotaler—would that I had been!—but I conscientiously, though erroneously, believed in the health-restoring properties of stout. A hard-working, industrious, God-fearing man, a teetotaler of some years' standing, suffering from an abcess in his hand which had reduced him very much, applied to me for advice. I told him the only medicine he required was rest; and to remedy the waste going on his system, and to repair the damage done his hand, he was to support himself with a bottle of stout daily. He replied, "I cannot take it, for I have been some years a tectotaler.' 'Well,' I said, 'if you know better than the doctor, it is no use applying to me.' Believing, as I did then, that the drink would really be of service to him, I urged him to take the stout as a medicine, which would not interfere with his pledge. He looked anxiously in my face, evidently weighing the matter over in his mind, and sorrowfully replied. 'Doctor, I was a drunken man once; I should not like to be one again.'

"He was, much against his will, prevailed upon to take the stout, and, in time, he recovered from his sickness. When he got well, I, of course, praised up the virtue of stout as a means of saving his life, for which he ought ever to be thankful, and rather lectured him on the foolishness for being such a fanatic (that's the word) as to refuse taking a bottle of stout daily to restore him to his former health. I lost sight of my patient for some months, but I am sorry to say that, on one fine summer's day, when driving through one of our public thoroughfares, I saw a poor, miserable ragged-looking man leaning against the door of a common public-house, drunk, and incapable of keeping an erect position. Even in his poverty, drunkenness and misery, I discovered it was my tectotal patient, whom I had, not long ago, persuaded to break his pledge. I could not be mistaken. I had reason to know him well, for he had been a member of a Methodist church, an indefatigable Sunday-school teacher, a prayer-leader, whose earnest appeals for the salvation of others I had often listened to with pleasure and edification. I immediately went to the man, and was astonished to find the change which drink, in so short a time, had worked in his appearance. With manifest surprise, and looking earnestly at the poor wretch, I said, 'S——! is this you?' With a staggering reel, and clipping his words, he answered, 'Yes, it's me. Look at me again. Don't you know me?' 'Yes, I know you,' I said, 'and am grived to see you in this drunken condition. I thought you were a teetotaler.'

"With a peculiar grin upon his countenance, he answered, 'I was, before I took your medicine.' 'I am sorry to see you disgracing yourself by such conduct. I am ashamed of you.' Rousing himself, as drunken people will at times to extraordinary effort, he chaffingly replied, 'Didn't you send me here for my medicine?' and with a delirious kind of chuckle, he hiccupped out words I can never forget—'Doctor! your medicine cured my body, but it's dammed my soul!'

Brandon, Man., Jan. 17, 1883.

About a year ago I was taken with a severe cold which settled on my chest and brought on bleeding of the lungs. I bled very freely and was very low. I feared it would ultimately turn into consumption. Consulted a number of physicians, and used a number of so-called cough remedies and lung pads, but all to no avail until I saw a notice of Dr. Wild's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam in a paper. Although a forlorn hope I purchased a bottle, and to my surprise found it doing me good, I persevered in its use and am now completely cured. Please publish this that others may be saved,

Yours truly,

J. A. PERLEY.

Crosby's early sweet corn is very productive, and is exceedingly good.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes:—"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Mayhew, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

The Triumph is the earliest of the large varieties of sweet corn.

THERE is a wide difference between medicines which affect merely the symptoms of disease and those which affect its cause. The first are useful as palliatives, the second, if of genuine efficacy, produce a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Norshrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

The Chille pepper makes a splendid pickle or addition to ketchup.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mankrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

Feed chopped purslain and thick milk to young turkeys.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

If you do not let your pigs run lar e they need bone meal.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Paris green kills the canker worm in trees. Spray it on.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Give skim milk to laying hens. Mix with wheat bran.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurvy, scorbutic eruptions and swellings, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin disease to which the human frame is subject, cannot be treated with a more easy and reliable remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution and so purify the blood, that those diseases are at once eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of excoriations, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism and contracted and stiffened joints. These medicines operate mildly but surely. The cures effected by them are not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

The wire worm will attack oats sown on fresh sod.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. A. O'Brien, 572 Exchange Street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. postage stamp. 4i

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

Excellent sauce for fish is made by putting one cup of milk and one cup of water on the fire to heat. When it is hot stir in a heaping teaspoonful of flour that you have mixed with a little cold water, so that there are no lumps left in it. Beat and then strain three eggs, and stir them in with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and pepper and salt to suit your taste. Pour this over the fish.

Dr. Ritzy has found hot water systematically employed as a gargle of great benefit in overcoming the sensation of rawness incident to acute pharyngitis. He found that the use of hot water paled the red and inflamed mucous membrane more or less permanently. And, so far as unpleasant personal sensations went, it cured the pharyngitis. He also believes that this simple plan of treatment would prove beneficial in diphtheria in patients old enough to gargle intelligently. In ordinary tonsilitis hot water, he thinks, would hardly fail to act well. The water should be used as hot as can be well borne, and gargling should be practised for several minutes at a time.

A mixture which is excellent for removing grease spots and stains from carpets and clothing is made of two ounces of amonia, two ounces of white castile soap, one ounce of glycerine, one ounce of ether, cut the soap fine, dissolve in one pint of water over the fire; add two quarts of water. This should be mixed with water in the proportion of a teacupful to one ordinary-sized pail of water. Mix thoroughly, and wash soiled garments in it. For removing spots use a sponge or clean flannel cloth, and with dry cloth rub as dry as possible. Woollen goods may be made to look bright and fresh by being sponged with this.

SHAMPOOING PREPARATIONS.—A correspondent inquires for the chemical name of the "salts of tartar," the solution of which is used by many barbers for shampooing the head. The salt is simply carbonate of potash, and is objectionable for the purpose, on account of its alkaline character, especially when employed in so strong a solution as is often used. A taespoonful of powdered borax in a quart of water forms a safe shampooing liquid; but still better is the yolk of an egg, worked thoroughly into the hair, applying a little at a time, and then washed out. The egg will leave the hair surprisingly clean, and the scalp soft and free from dandruff.

TO FRY BEEFSTEAK.—Set the frying-pan over the fire, and when thoroughly heated, lay the steak in quickly, after having well pounded it, if not tender. Place a cover over it and allow it to cook one minute; raise the cover and turn the steak quickly. Replace the cover for a minute longer. Take up pepper and salt, and, if liked, lay a bit of butter on each piece. Serve while hot,

CUSTARD PIE.—Take double the usual number of eggs; use only the yelks for the custard, reserving the whites until the pies are done. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar for each pie, flavor with lemon, and spread smoothly over the top of each pie. Return to the oven for a few moments until of a light brown; then set away in a cool place.

MERIT PROVES,

Dollar upon dollar is frequently spent on the faith of recommendations for articles entirely worthless. Not so with McGregors' Speedy Cure; you are not asked to purchase it until its merits are proven. Call at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store and get a free trial bottle, and if not convinced it will cure you of the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., no matter of how long standing, it costs you nothing. Sold in 50c. and $1 bottles. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

One to day is worth two to-morrow.

Salt around the roots of blackberries is said to be a cure for rust.

Out of sight, out of mind—a blind lunatic.

USE the Star Dyes if you want brilliant and fast colors.

When you see a glass of water—goblet.

A general crop of beans grows well on sod land plowed in June.

Superior Court—sparking a rich girl.

ILL-FITTING boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

Court Circulars—Love letters.

CONSUMPTIVES should try Allen's Lung Balsam; it can be had of any Druggist. See adv.

The side to take—the sunny side.

IF your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual.

Two for assent—bride and groom.

BACKACHE, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be promptly and thoroughly corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. As dinner pills, and as aids to indigestion, they have no equal. They cure constipation.

Belles of the bawl—girl babies.

IN Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the most debilitated and nervous can find relief. Used freely in the water of the bath, its effect is almost marvellous, so strengthening and bracing, and withal so exquisitely agreeable.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

MR. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

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Interesting Items.

Draining pays in the long run and in the short run.

AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Thereon P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette* writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Gayfer's Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large Size $1. 2t

Do not let sheep spoil wool with chaff and burs.

SHAKESPEARE

says "Doubts are traitors; we oft loose the good we might have by fearing to attempt." Then doubt not "Golden Coin"—it is the best chewing tobacco in Canada. 1600

"Crookneck is the earliest Summer squash.

SAVED FROM THE SCALPEL.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, contracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use. 4i

The Hubbard is the best Winter squash.

DANGER IN THE AIR

The recent strange planetary movements and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when atmospheric influence will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poisons. 4i

Heavy clay lands need thorough tillage.

A FACT

There are oils white, and oils black,
Put up in bottles short and tall,
But Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for pain,
Is the very best oil of all.

It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, sprains, bruises, contracted cords, sore throat, frost bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and internal use. 4i

Cultivate corn shallow and thoroughly.

A CELEBRATED CASE

The remarkable case of W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, who suffered from disease of the liver and kidneys so badly that all hope of recovery was abandoned. He remained under the treatment of physicians for thirteen days without action of the bowels. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters restored to him perfect health, which he had not known for 20 years before. 4i

Use white hellebore for currant worms.

HOW TO CURE A COLD

Take some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a spoonful of mustard; remain indoors; equalize the circulation with warm bath and friction; drink warm ginger tea, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most perfect and the safest cough cure that can be procured. 4i

Meat and cooked food for laying hens.

ITCHING PILES.—SYMPTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Put wood ashes in hills for potatoes.

Carrots require a light rich soil.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by al druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Refugee is a good beau for pickling.

Poor seed is dear at any price.

Cauliflowers require plenty of room.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498ey

The Valentine is a good green bean.

England and Her Colonies of One Mind.

It is wonderful with what celerity and certainty the benefits of a great discovery originated in England are communicated to our possessions in all parts of the world. As the pulsations of the heart send the stream of life through every fibre of the frame, so so does each beneficial development in science, emanating from British genius and skill, disseminate its blessings throughout the whole British Empire. The general use in all our colonies of HOLLOWAY'S celebrated medicines is a striking illustration of this fact. Starting, forty years ago, from the great centre, with the sanction of the *home millions* as their credentials, they have found their way unto the remotest sections of the vast colonial circle upon which the sun never sets. The axiom that greatness does not receive due honour in its own country, fails in the case of THOMAS HOLLOWAY. His new and simple, yet rapid and effective remedies, were thoroughly appreciated at the outset by the people of England of every class, and foreign experience has merely confirmed the verdict of the British public.

The Canadas, the least remote of our important transatlantic possessions, were the first to echo the laudations bestowed upon the preparations here. They appear to have displayed the ineffective prescription of the provincial pharmacopœia with singular dispatch. The stereotyped preparations for fever and ague, dyspepsia, scrofula, &c., were at once superseded by them, and the press announced their cures as the commencement of a new era in the sanitary history of British America.

To suppose that the colonial popularity of the preparations is the mere reflection of her European fame, would be to undervalue both the sagacity and the independence of our brethren beyond the sea. They may receive our opinions with respect, but they test them in the crucible of experiment before adopting them. They try our remedies for the disorders of the body politic, and of the human frame by the same rule. Where our system of jurisprudence fits their necessities, they apply it, and when our medicines prove to be specifics for the leading diseases of the soil and climate, they joyfully accept and employ them. Hence we consider the popularity of Holloway's remedies in the colonies as direct a compliment to the inventor as the encomiums passed upon them here.—*Lancashire Pioneer.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:37 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:23 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:09 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1509vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL,

ATKINSON'S

Parisian Tooth Paste!

Agreeable and Safe for Cleaning the Teeth
Sold in every Town and City of Canada.
PRICE 25 CENTS. 1575

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Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.
Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUGH,
Advertising Agent,
HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

HORSE BOOK. Send 25 cts to THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, for a sample copy of a new Horse Book. It treats all diseases of the horse, and has a large number of receipts, and is pronounced the best book ever printed for the price. Profusely illustrated, and sells at sight. Agents claim it to be the best selling book they ever canvassed with. Try it. Agents wanted

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

A CURE GUARANTEED

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK

BEFORE. BRAIN & NERVE FOOD. AFTER.

For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages. Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Sexual Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address. Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt on money, by addressing

J. W. BROWETT, Chemist,
1578x-y Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN
On the Loss of
MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated , in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, om thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cu t himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hand of every y oat and every man in the land. Address

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Post Office Box 450. 1560 vy

NATIONAL PILLS SUGAR COATED. PURELY VEGETABLE

Highly recommended for Biliousness, Head-Ache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any illness arising from the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe, mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 3 pills is a dose.

PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

A PRIZE Send six cents postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers; absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

W

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

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It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

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For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
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2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

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J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

B. WALSH.
BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.
OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.
THOS. WELLS. P. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.
Office:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M.B.,
T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.
Office—Thames Street, over Nellis & Stevens', next to Dr. Perry's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Balden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.
March 20th, 1884. 1503-y

DR. MCKAY,
L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,
M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist. Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,
SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.
Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884-y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,
SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,
PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.
January 31st, 1884. 1586-y

W. R. BURKE
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 28 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he having in much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,
W. G. WONHAM, P. L. Surveyor.
May 8th, 1884. 1600-y

JAMES BRADY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
INGERSOLL, ONT.,
Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

EDWARD C. BYOTT,
THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,
Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.
Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
WOODSTOCK.
For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.
Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

ImperialBankofCanada
HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.
Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.
Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.
D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.
INGERSOLL BRANCH,
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK
OF CANADA.
CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000
INGERSOLL BRANCH.
THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada. Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.
W. M. SMITH. Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS
—AT—
R. W. WOODROOFFE'S
JEWELLERY STORE,
Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Com'y
OF ENGLAND.
Head Office for Canada,
217 St. James St., Montreal.
Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.
Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.
Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.
Every desirable Form of Policy Issued
WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER.
Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559-y

London Loan Company,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.
Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to
M. J. KENT, Manager,
London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587-y

BANK OF LONDON
IN CANADA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
HON. J. CROSKIN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.
INGERSOLL BRANCH.
A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.
A General Banking Business
Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.
C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.
Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Advertising Cheats!!!
"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,
"Then ran it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,
"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."
THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,
"Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness
"And ability
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?
"No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters, the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thankful we should be for that medicine"

A Daughter's Misery.
"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief,
"Anon she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.
"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N.Y.



CAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.
Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.
Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness descending even to not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*. Cleveland, O.
Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.
Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives speedy relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.
Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.
Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.
Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.
Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.
Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.
Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.
Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.
If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

THE FARMER'S WOOING.

The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping,
And just across the river sang the farmers at their reaping;
Upon the hills so blue and fair, the maple leaves were showing
Their soft white beauty in the breeze that from the sea was blowing.
A little maid came through the lake with song and rippling laughter;
The buttercups made way for her; the daisies nodded after.

A strong young farmer saw her pause beside the parting river;
She drew a lily from its depths, with golden heart a quiver.
"Though art more fair than lilies are," said he with hand uplifted,
And threw a poppy as the stream toward the maiden drifted,
She set the flowers in her hair, the red and white together;
A cloud grew black before the sun, and rainy was the weather.

He came across the river then, the farmer from his mowing;
He minded not the water's depth, he cared not for its flowing.
"O, love," he said, "if gleaming sun and cloudless skies o'er lean us,
The river's barring width may roll, unpassed, untried between us;
But when the loud thunder fills the air, and clouds and rain come over,
I'll cross the ocean to your side, I am no fair day lover!"

And so one day the village bells rang across the river;
Their music set the buttercups and daisies all a quiver;
While some one drew a lily from the stream so blithely flowing,
And plucked a blood red poppy that amid the wheat was growing.
The maiden set them in her hair, the red and white together,
With many a smile, a tear or two, and glances at the mother.

They passed beneath the chapel's shade the farmer and the maiden,
Where arches crossed above their heads, with snowy blossoms laden,
And in that place of holy calm the binding words were spoken;
He in the heart bore out the truth, she on her head the token.
The years went by, and some were bright, and some were clouded over;
But ever stood he at her side; he was no fair day lover.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

She recoiled once more. "Use the word?" she half stammered, as if thrown off her guard by this unexpected thrust. A moment afterward she went on, with renewed vehemence, all her native drawl flurriedly quickened by excitement. "I used it because Kate Diggs used it—because she presumed to say that I brought this poor, deserted, outraged mother face to face with her daughter for this reason. I don't doubt that Kate has invented the same nonsense for you that she tried to foist upon me. She is very loyal to her friend. She has most probably told you that Mrs. Twining was always a monster to her daughter, and that she insisted on having her dead father buried by charity, in spite of prayers, supplications, adjurations from the bereaved offspring. For my own part, I choose utterly to discredit this trumped-up tale. I never heard any thing that resembled it from the feeble lips of the wretched woman who had lain for weeks in the hospital. I only heard"—

Goldwin here broke in with a voice more hard and stern than any which Mrs. Lee had known to leave his lips.

"If you will pardon me for saying so, I do not wish to continue your listener. If you think my interruption outrageously rude, then let me admit with frankness that I can not—yes, literally can not—endure what you now choose to state."

She gave her small, dark head a passionate toss. "You can't endure it," she cried, "because you think that woman perfection! You can hear nothing that is not in her praise. You used to tell me that you thought Kate Diggs ridiculous; you used to laugh at her as a wild, eccentric creature. And now you are willing to credit her fictions."

"They are not fictions," said Goldwin. "All she told me to-day was pure truth. Don't try any longer to shake my credence of it. Your efforts will not avail, I assure you."

Mrs. Lee shivered. She put both hands up to her face, pressing them there for a moment, and then suddenly removed them. She set her dark eyes on Goldwin's face; they were glittering moistly.

"You think I edged that woman on, to serve purposes of revenge," she faltered. "Well, Stuart, if I did so, what was my real reason?"

Goldwin was drawing something from an inner side-pocket of his evening-coat. "Truly," he said, in dry, tepid tones, "I have no idea." He flicked with the required something while he thus spoke. The next moment he had produced it. It was a slim packet of letters.

"I want to give you these," he said, with a brief, formal bow.

He handed her the packet. She examined it for several minutes.

"My letters," she murmured.

"Your letters," he answered, with a slight repetition of his recent bow.

She thrust the packet into her bosom. "You . . . you have kept all these?" she questioned, after hiding them.

"Yes," he said.

"And you give them back to me now," she pursued, "with a meaning? Well, with what meaning?"

Goldwin walked quickly toward the doorway that led into the adjacent hall. "Oh, if you want the meaning put brutally," he said, using a tone and demeanor of much suavity, "I . . . I—well, I am tired."

"Tired?" she repeated. Her next sentence was a sort of gasp. "You—you hate me for what I have done!"

"I did not say that." His foot was almost on the threshold of the door while he spoke.

"Stuart!" she exclaimed, hurrying toward him. The lithe symmetry of her shape was very beautiful now: her worst detractor could not have said otherwise. She felt that the man whom she loved was leaving her forever. She put a hand on either of his shoulders. She tried to look into his eyes while he averted his own.

"Will you leave me like this?" she went on. "You knew me long before you knew her! Don't let us quarrel. I—I confess everything. I—I have been very foolish. But you won't be too harsh with me—you will forgive, will you not?"

He did not answer her. He removed her hands. Then he receded from her.

"Stuart!" she still appealed.

"I have given you back your letters," he responded, standing quite near the threshold.

"Tell me one thing—do you love her? Is it because you love her that you want to part from me? I—I have scarcely seen you for weeks. You once said that a day wasn't a day unless you had seen me. Do you remember? I've been stupid. But you won't mind so much when you let me explain more. Don't go quite yet. Stay a moment and . .

He had passed quietly from her sight. She waited until she heard the clang of the outer hall door. Then she understood what a knell it meant. The alienation must now be life-long. She had made him despise her, and she could never win him back. Seated before the fire that snapped and flashed as if in jarring glee at her own misery, she wept tears that had a real pathos in them—the pathos of repulsed love. She had never believed herself at fault in her conduct toward Claire. Jealousy had speedily blackened the filial act of her rival, but in any case, the story, as Mrs. Twining told it, would have roused her conviction that this desertion had been a most unnatural and cruel one. So esteeming it, she had played the part of castigator. She was not sure that she would have done very differently if Claire had not been at all an object of her hatred. She had not found the least difficulty in persuading herself that it was wholly a moral deed to use with vengeful intent knowledge which she would have been justified in using with an intent merely punitory.

But now she had wrecked her own fortune by seeking to destroy Claire's. Mrs. Twining had broken faith and betrayed her. The passion which she felt for Goldwin was an irrecoverable one. Her detestation of the woman who had caused their ceaseless parting, grew as she wept over the ruin of her hopes, and mingled its ferocious heat with the more human tenderness of her tears. She passed a lurid hour, there in her picturesque little parlor; she was in spiritual sympathy, so to speak, with its Oriental equipments. She could have understood some of those clandestine assassinations which the poisoned draught, the stealthy bow-string, and the ambushed scimitar have bequeathed to history and legend. Her past pietistic fevers had left her with no memento of consolation. A stormy turbulence had taken hold of her mental being, and shaken it as a blast will shake a bough. In her sorrow she was still a woman; in her hate she was something grossly below it.

She at length remembered the letters that she had returned to her, and drew them forth from her bosom. For a moment the anguish of loss gained mastery in her soul, and she held the packet clasped between both hands, her eyes blinded to any sight of them, and her frame convulsed with racking, internal sobs. She knew that she must read them all over again, and thus replunge into coverts of memory whose very charm and fragrance would deepen her despair. To re-peruse each letter would be like prying open the slab of a grave

A sudden impulse assailed her as the violence of her grief subsided. She rose, and raised the letters in one hand, meaning to hurl them into the opposite blaze, and thus spare herself, while the destructive mood lasted, fresh future pangs. But at this moment her glance lighted on the packet itself. It was of moderate thickness, and tied together by a strip of ordinary cord. Inside the cincture so made, and held there insecurely by one sharp corner, a folded paper had caught which seemed foreign to the remaining contents. Mrs. Lee disengaged this paper, opened it, and cast her tear-blurred eyes, carelessly enough at first, over some written lines which she had immediate certainty were not her own.

She presently a little cry left her lips. She turned the pages with a rapid jerk, searching for a signature. She did not find any, but found merely two initials instead. She dropped into her seat again, and with a fire in her dark eyes that seemed to have quickly dried their last trace of moisture, she read, pausing over nearly every word, and pondering every sentence, a letter which ran thus:

Friday.

DEAR MR. GOLDWIN,—I think that I meant all the harsh treatment I gave you last evening. When I recall what my feelings then were, I am certain that my indignation was quite sincere. But very much has happened since then to change me, and to change my surroundings as well. I suppose I am in a most reckless mood while I write these lines; my head is hot, my hands are cold, and tremble so that the words I am shaping have a strange, unfamiliar look, as if they were not those I was writing them at all. Well, for that matter, the same woman from whom you lately parted, is not writing them. Another woman has taken her place. She is a wayward, desperate sort of creature; she is a coward, an ingrate, a worthless and feeble egotist.

But this new identity of mine will last. I have made up my mind to take a bold step, and nothing can now deter me. I shall not be explicit; at some other time I will send for you and tell you everything. You shall hear my reasons for acting as I propose to act. I don't claim that they are strong or good reasons, and yet I feel they contain a certain plausibility to my pitiful mind. My marriage has been an irreparable mistake; I can't go back and live the last year over again; I can't repossess my yesterdays. Hence I have become wilful and headstrong about my to-morrows. If I had ever really loved Herbert, all would now be so different! But I have never loved anybody who is now living. There you have a frigid confession. You never roused in me anything but a decided liking; that other woman—the woman who called herself by my name a few hours ago—used to disapprove a good deal there is about you. But my new self will doubtless pass over these faults very indulgently; she will have enough of her own to account for. Still, she can never do more than think you good company. I fancy that when I was a very young child nature locked up a certain cell of my heart, and then threw away the key where no one can ever find it.

I mean to go abroad, very secretly, after the sale of certain property and chattels shall have put me in possession of the needed funds. It will be a flight—and a flight from more than you are yet aware of. If we meet abroad—say in Paris—I may even stoop to discuss with you that question of a divorce. It is horrible for me to write these words. It is a sin, and I feel the stab of it. But surely Herbert deserves to be rid of me, and perhaps he will come in time to value his freedom. I should want him to have the right of marrying again. Would not that be a possible arrangement? I know almost nothing of the law on these points.

It does not now seem conceivable that I should ever become your wife after I had ceased to be his. I have had enough of marriage without love. But if you should prevail with me, it would be only because of your great wealth, and the ease and distinction that are now slipping away from me. You see I am hideously candid; I dont mince matters . . . where would be the use? Do not answer this, but destroy it immediately. In regard to the last request, I count with perfect confidence upon your honor. Were it not that I did so, I should never send you this imprudent, daring, perilous scrawl.

Do not come until I send for you. I cannot tell how long that will be.

C. H.

Before Mrs. Lee refolded the letter which contained these words, she had read them through certainly five successive times.

Not until then had she made up her mind just what to do. She would put the letter in an envelope, and direct this, very legibly, to Herbert Hollister. Her determination was as fixed as fate. . .

When her guests had all departed, on the afternoon of this same day, Claire slowly walked the spacious drawing-rooms for at least twenty minutes, with her eyes bent upon the floor.

She felt literally hunted down. The end had come; the clock had struck twelve, and her fineries were rags, her coach-and-four was a pumpkin and mice. She had carried it off well until the very last; she was sure of this, and that surety gave her, even now, a bitter pleasure. She had no doubt that the coming of her mother, with imperative demands of support and countenance, would mean a return of all the old taunts and gibes. If Claire's wealthful life of to-day had been destined to continue, this prospect would have opened a less dreary vista; as it was, she saw only a dropping back into the former ruts and sloughs of maternal acrimony and intolerance. The history of her past would in a manner repeat itself. There would be poverty again, or something closely akin to it; there would be the mother's unpardoning disapprobation of her child's ill-favored lot. For one marked difference, Herbert would be present, as a fresh, assertive force. And what a miserably adverse force it must prove! To exist with him would be hard enough, now, under any circumstances. But if he felt perpetually the shadow and weight of this second gloomy and heavy personality, what new hostile traits might not his depression, his impatience, his revolt develop?

Claire tried to take a very calm survey of the whole potential consequence. In so doing she regarded the advent of her mother as one factor that consorted with other untoward agencies; the central knot of the tangle would be wrought of several tough and stubborn threads. There could be no unraveling it. 'But the knot could be cut,' she thought, silently continuing her metaphor, as she paced the stately rooms.

It sent a thrill of actual terror to her when she reflected how the knot could be cut. To the feet that have set their tread on slippery ways, evil can do much downward work by a gentle push. Claire felt herself lapsing, now. . . .

What if she wrote to Stuart Goldwin a letter very different from the one she had already written him, and which was then hid under the fleecy laces that clad her bosom? What if she told him that she must fly from it all?—the love that she had outraged by cold hypocrisy, the keen if mute reproaches that would be punishment and torture alike, the thrusts and innuendoes from a tongue whose venou had poisoned her childhood, the tarnish in place of splendor, the dullness in place of brilliance, the obscurity in place of prominence, the service in place of mastery—perhaps even the toil in place of ease?

She tried, in a pitiable way to rebuff temptation by taking the sole means at hand of ending these desperate reflections. In reality she took the most cogent means of rendering temptation more potent. She tightened its black clutch upon her soul; she went upstairs and talked with her mother.

Mrs. Twining had been securely convalescent some time ago. She had passed through a complicated and dangerous illness; she had given Death odds, yet won with him. She was still subject to those attacks of fatigue which are inevitable with one who has proved a victim in so grim a wrestle. But she had once more gained a very firm foothold on that solidity which bounds one known side, at least, of the valley of the shadow. She intended, in a physical sense, to live a good many years longer; her freshening vitality was like that of fire in a forest, which has stretched an arm of flame across a bare space, at the risk of its reaching it, but in the end has caught a mighty supply of woodland fuel.

Claire found her stretched quite luxuriously on a lounge, with a little table beside her, which held the remains of a hearty repast. She had the traditional vast appetite of the recovering invalid. She had devoured enough to have sunk a hearty person of average digestion into abysses of dyspepsia. She had enjoyed her meal very much. It had appeared to her as an earnest of many similar joys.

She promptly began a series of her characteristic sarcasms and slurs as soon as Claire appeared. Mingled with them was an atmosphere of odious congratulation—a sort of verbal patting on the back—which her daughter found even more baneful than her half-latent sneers. She was thoroughly refreshed; her food (mixed with some admirable claret) had gone straight to the making of bodily repairs. She had never had anything so fine and wholesome in the hospital, though after the patronage of Mrs. Lee she had been supplied with not a few agreeable dainties. The temporary result was that she had become in a great measure her real self.

Claire said very little. She did a large amount of listening. She had never known her mother not to be without a grudge of some sort. It brought back the past with piercing vividness, now, while she sat and heard. The vision of a pale, refined face, lit by soft, dark-blue eyes, rose before her, and the memory of wanton assault, many a surreptitious wound, appealed to her as well. Her father had stood it all so bravely—he had been such a gentleman through it all! She had stood it only with a sturdy, rebellious disapproval through many of the years that preceded his death.

She stood it, now, with a weary tranquility. When she went away from her mother, these were her parting words:

"I do not think I shall tell my husband, for some days, that you are here. There are reasons why I should not. He has some very engrossing matters to occupy him. But you will be perfectly comfortable in the meanwhile. Order what you please. The servants will obey you in every particular. If you should need me, I will come immediately. You have only to send me word. I shall be at home for the rest of to-day, and all through the evening."

Claire went into her own private sitting-room, after that. When she had been there a little while, she had torn up her first letter to Goldwin. When she had been there a little while longer, she had written the second letter. Having finished it, at last, she promptly dispatched it, by messenger, to Goldwin's private address.

Between the hours of ten and eleven that same evening, the following note from Goldwin was brought to Claire:—

Friday Night.

In some unaccountable way I have lost the letter which you sent me to-day. I feel in honor bound to tell you of this loss, after a protracted search through my apartments and numerous inquiries and directions at my club. I cannot sufficiently blame myself for not having at once burned it to a crisp. But I thrust it into my pocket after many readings, with the wish to learn each word by heart before it was finally destroyed. Do not feel needlessly worried. I shall do my best to recover it, and even if it should be read by other eyes than yours and mine, the fact of your mere initials being signed to it is an immense safeguard. S. G.

Claire had grown deathly pale as she finished the perusal of this note. She had prepared herself for a night of wretched unrest, but here was a dagger to murder sleep with even surer poignance.

It was past midnight when she heard Hollister go to his apartments. She fancied that his step was a little unsteady. If this was true, no vinous exhilaration made it so. An excitement of most opposite cause would have explained the altered tread.

A saving hand had interposed between himself and ruin. The chance had been given him of starting again—of meeting all the fiercest of his creditors, and appeasing them. Instead of utter wreck, he had chiefly to think of retrenchment. Perhaps what Claire believed unsteadiness in his step was a brief pause near her own door. But even if an impulse to tell her the good news may for a moment have risen uppermost, there must have swept over him, promptly and sternly, the recollection of a dark and sundering discovery.

Meanwhile Claire, wondering if the lost letter had, through any baleful chance, drifted into his hands, lay pierced by that affrighted remorse which a monition of detected guilt will bring the most hardened criminal, and which of necessity strikes with acuter fang the soul of one yet a neophyte in sin.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Hollister passed downstairs the next morning at a little after nine o'clock. He had obtained some sleep, of which he stood in sad need. The cheerful elasticity of his temperament would have placed him, by natural rebound, well in the sunlight of awakened hope and invigorated energy, and after hours of miserable disquiet he would now have felt relieved and peaceful, but for one leaden and insuperable fact. This had no relation whatever with financial turmoils and embarrassments; it concerned Claire, and the desolate difference with which her image now rose before his spirit.

He had told her that they must henceforth be as strangers, but already the deeps of his unselfish love were stirred by a longing, no less illogical than passionate, to make reality of what had once been illusion, and to verify Claire's indifference through some unknown spell of transformation into that warmth which had thus far proved only lifeless counterfeit. Already Hollister found within him a spacious capacity of pardon toward his wife. Already he had begun to exonerate, to make allowances; and more than all, he had already vowed himself that to live on without her love would be a hundredfold better than to part with her companionship. Here cropped out the old vein of complaisance and conciliation which had run through his earlier collegiate life, which later experiences amid all sorts of risks and rivalry had never wholly obscured. It had been his power to concede, his amiable pliancy, wed with a peculiar intellectual shrewdness, that had gone far toward the accomplishment of his phenomenal successes. The man who makes the best of things by instinct is very apt to have the best of things made for him by fortune.

His inalienable love for Claire caused him to regard her long hypocrisy with fondly lenient eyes. The wrong done himself rapidly took a secondary place; it was nearly always thus with Hollister, except in those grosser cases of wanton injury from his own sex; and now, when it became a matter between his heart and the woman that heart devotedly loved, he was ready to forego a most liberal share of the usual human egotism.

He had a hard day before him. Exertion, diplomacy, astuteness, concentration, all were needed. He was still to fall, but no longer with a headlong plunge. He would now fall on his feet, as it were, but it required a certain agile flexibility to make the descent a graceful one. At any other time he would promptly have left the house after breakfasting. As it was, he waited for Claire. She appeared sooner than he had expected her. She had drank her coffee upstairs. He saw her figure, clad in a morning robe of pale-tinted cachemire, enter the front drawing-room. He had lighted a cigarette, and was standing beside the hearth, where a riotous fire flung merry unison challenge to the sharp weather outside. He at once threw away his cigarette, and went forward to meet her.

She perceived him when he gained the centre of the second drawing-room. She stood perfectly still awaiting his approach. There was more than a chill misgiving at her heart lest some inimical hand had sent him her own fatal letter. She did not know how she would act in case he immediately accused her. Hours of sleepless unrest had not supplied her with a single defensive plea.

The new serenity on Hollister's face struck her at a glance. It gave her a sudden relief; it was like a reprieve just before execution. When he said "Good morning" he answered him with the same words. She wondered if he had already noticed her pallor, or that a dark line lay under either eye. Her dressing-mirror had told her of these changes. . . . Might he not guess at sight the guilty agony that she had been enduring?

Her altered looks were not lost upon him. They were a new intercession in her behalf. "I have good news for you," he said almost tenderly. He went toward the richly-draped mantel just opposite to where she stood, and leaned one arm along its edge. He purposely let his eye wander a little, so that she would suspect in him no intentness of scrutiny.

"Good news?" she repeated softly.

"Yes. I thought it was all up with me yesterday. But a friend of yours has placed funds at my disposal which will enable me, with wise management, to weather the worst of the storm. He used the nicest delicacy and tact. Before I actually realized that he was offering me very substantial aid, he had done so. And yet, with all his graceful method, he didn't beat about the bush. He was frankly straightforward. He said just why he wished to see my affairs righted—or at least credibly mended. That reason was his deep respect and sincere admiration for you. He told me, with a winning mixture of humor and seriousness, that you represented for him the one great ornament of his bachelorhood. And when I looked at his world worn sort of face, and decidedly gray locks, and began to wonder whether he meant his amazing proposition in any unpleasant sense, he assured me that he had always seen in you the daughter whom he had probably missed being the father of. . . Of course you now recognize his portrait; or have I not drawn it clearly enough?"

"Do you mean Beverley Thurston?" asked Claire.

"Yes. You see, now, how generous an act of friendship he performed?"

"Yes, I see," Claire murmured.

"The funds he proffered—and which I accepted—are by no means all his own. His influence is so great, his standing is so secure, that he has actually been able to associate four well-known capitalists, (one of whom, by the way, chanced to be my personal friend) in carrying out this benevolent work." Here Hollister paused for a considerable space. "Of course," he at length went on, "I shall not do more than just escape a positive dead-lock. The next few years must be full of cautious living and thinking. I have accepted the burden of a huge debt; but I firmly believe in my power to pay it off. And I have learned a lesson that I shall always profit by. They shall never call me a Wall Street king again. I have seen my last of big ventures. I shall want, if I can manage hereafter when every penny of liabilities shall be settled, to drift slowly but safely into a steady banking channel. I shall have friends enough left on the street; I shan't have lost caste; I shall still hold my own. At least twenty good men have gone clean down in this flurry, without a chance of ever picking themselves up again. But I am going to pick myself up—that is, thanks to the helping hand of your precious elderly friend; for I could never have done it alone."

Claire knew not what to answer. She was thinking of the sweet, deceitful kindliness that Thurston had employed. She was thinking how little she deserved his timely and inestimable support. She was asking herself whether he would not have shrunk in sorrowful contempt from all such splendid almsgiving if he had known the real truth concerning her recent mad and sinister act.

While she was trying to shape some sort of adequate reply, the entrance of a servant rendered this unnecessary. The man handed Hollister a letter, bowed, and departed.

Claire's heart instantly began to beat hard and fast. A mist obscured her gaze while she watched Hollister tear open the envelope and unfold its contents. There was a sofa quite near; she sank into it; she felt dizzy enough to close her eyes. But she did not. She looked straight at her husband, and saw him begin a perusal of the unfolded sheet. Was it her letter to Goldwin? Why should she even fancy this? Were there not hundreds of other sources whence a letter might come to Herbert?

In a very little while she saw her husband grow exceedingly pale. He left off reading; he looked at her and said: "Did you write this?" He held the paper out toward her as he spoke.

Claire rose, crossed the room, and cast her eyes over the extended page.

"Yes, it is mine," she answered him.

The voice did not seem his own in which he presently said: "I must read it. I must read it with my full attention. If I leave you for a little while, will you remain here until I return?"

"Yes," she said.

"You promise this?"

"I promise—yes."

Without another word to her, he walked back into the dining-room. Perhaps twenty good minutes passed before he returned. Claire had meanwhile nerved herself to meet something terrible. She had no idea what her husband's wrath would be like, but she felt there might almost be death in it.

Hollister had hardly begun to address her before she perceived that he did not reveal a single trace of wrath. His eyes were much brighter than usual; he had not a vestige of color; his voice was low, and of an increased unfamiliarity, but it did not contain the slightest sign of indignation.

She had seated herself on the sofa again, and he now came very close to her, standing while he spoke. He held the letter in his hand, which trembled a little.

(Concluded next week.)

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

William H. Scoville Steps into a Vat of Boiling Grease and is Instantly Killed.

(Chicago Herald, May 28.)

"My God."

There was a swift, headlong plunge into a huge vat of boiling grease, and a bubbling, seething mass of putrefaction closed over the dead body of William H

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

TORONTO Telegram says:—The politicians have been saying for years that the country is not yet ready for independence and this is what Sir Richard says now. It would be interesting to know when it will be ready. Probably not until a collapse of the Confederation has occurred—something which does not look a great way off.

THE native population of Canada is 3,725,502 out of a total of 4,334,820 and the foreign 689,218. Of the foreign population 30 per cent are Irish, 28 per cent English, 16 per cent Scotch, 13 per cent American. The foreigners make up 13.62 per cent of the whole, being almost precisely the percentage in the United States, which is 13.32. There are 37 Irish-born persons for every thousand of the whole population in the United States and 43 to the thousand in Canada. Canadians constitute 1.43 per cent. of the population of the United States, while Americans make 1.76 per cent. of the population of Canada.

MR. LILLIE's new "Life of Buddha" contains a different view of Buddhist theology from the one commonly entertained. According to Mr Lillie, the soulless and atheistic Budhism is a corruption of an earlier and purer theology. Nirwana is not necessarily a state of extinction or inactivity, but only of exemption from physicial evils. The originalities of the Buddhist movement Mr. Lillie names as enforced vegetarianism and abstinence from wine, abolition of slavery, the principal of the forgiveness of injuries, antagonism to religious rites which are opposed to the spiritual development of the individual, and for religious teachers bachelorhood, continence, and asceticism.

IN another column will be found a copy of an interesting document *anent* our C. V. R. Bonds, to take action on which our Town Council met last evening. Every ratepayer should read it. It will be a "surprise party" to many, particularly to those who have declared from time to time that the bonds held by the corporation were "not worth the paper on which they were printed." They would have been long since sacrificed had it not been for the abiding faith of our Mayor (Mr. Noxon) who all along has turned a deaf ear to minor offers, being convinced that in time the interest would be paid and that the bonds would yet realize dollar for dollar. It is true, perhaps, that the new stock would not at the present moment realize 100 cents on the dollar, but nobody will deny that the present stock is much more valuable than the old stock, as was admitted by the members of the Council last evening. For the old stock, offers of 80 cents on the dollar have been made, and with the additional value secured to the new stock surely we cannot be far astray in thinking that Mr. Noxon's predictions will yet come to pass. Then, again, we have the tangible feature of the prompt payment of some $2,800 interest per annum; the first moiety of which is now placed at the disposal of our Corporation. For other interesting features we would again say, read carefully the communication. The Council are to be congratulated upon the satisfactory arrangement offered, and we are sure no one will begrudge the honor that must fall to the Mayor in standing by the much despised C. V. R. Bonds, and whose fidelity to the town's interests in this matter must in all time to come meet with the approval and approbation of every ratepayer interested in the welfare of this town.

NEWS NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Personal and General Gossip.

The prince of Wales has revived the fashion of wearing plaid waistcoats.

The Cubans have given up bull-fighting and taken to base ball.

A young Lowell, Mass., housekeeper claims to feed seven people well on $25 a month.

The United Presbyterian Assembly of the United States has decided to permit the use of instrumental music in the churches.

Oscar Wilde evidently married a woman after his own heart. She displayed her wedding outfit in a public show-window for weeks before the marriage occurred. Two clothes-racks with but a single thought.

John A. McIntosh, traveller for the Toronto Brewing Co., while in Brighton six weeks ago, was assaulted by a butcher there who bit one of his fingers. Blood poisoning set in and the finger has been amputated.

It gives us much pleasnre to learn from the Appomattox (D. T.) *Herald* that Mrs Nolens old black hen has hatched out nine little chickens. And what is more gratifying still, the chickens are all black, and there can be no question as to their maternity.

Cut flowers are now carried in refrigerators from Italy to England, a journey of two days. The cost of packing and carriage is much less than that of the forcing process in England. The possibilities of this traffic are infinate; for by the refrigerator process flowers can be transported a thousand miles, looking as fresh as if just cut.

The dynamite scare has become a terrible nuisance to travellers in England. Visitors from America hitherto have passed easily through the customs at Liverpool. Tobacco, spirits, and silver being the only taxable articles, tons of trunks have gone through without being even opened. Now every article is examined for dynamite. And this extra severity is also carried on in regard to baggage between England and all continental ports and railway depots.

Cincinnati is superstitiously interested in the case of a woman who, falling asleep in a railroad train, dreamed vividly that her child at home had been seriously hurt. She was so deeply impressed by the vision that, on arriving at the city, she drove directly to a physician's office and carried him hastily home to her residence, where the youngster was found to have been thrown from a swing at precisely the time that the mother had dreamed. The story is told circumstantially by the persons concerned.

Judge McKennon, of Pennsylvania, spoke no uncertain word in his decision against the manager of the Louisiana lottery who had sued for libel a Pennsylvania editor who had attacked the lottery scheme. While the courts of Louisiana may hold that lotteries are lawful, Judge McKennon gives it out flatly that in Pennsylvania a lottery manager is an infamous criminal; and it is not only the right of Pennsylvania editors to assail them, but it is a duty devolving on every law-loving citizen.

Rev. J. D. McColl was a highly esteemed preacher at Westover near Hamilton. He was married and had seven olive branches. He took a fancy to a Miss Shaver who played the organ in his tabernacle and is a very pretty girl. He sold his furniture and his wife's goods, put she proceeds in his religious pocket; took his wife and olive branches to his wife's parents, and left them there without a nickle. Then he went to a place called Dover in Illinois and sent for Miss Shaver who went to him and is now living with him. This is bad enough but it is not the worst. Miss Shaver's sisters wrote to the reverend humbug giving him a dressing down. He replied saying that all he had done was for the best and that he still hoped to serve the Lord in the ministry of the church; if the church objected he would continue his christian efforts in another field.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

James Gillespie Blaine.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, who has been selected by the National Republican Convention as candidate for the Presidency, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington county on January 31st, 1830, being, therefore, over 54 years of age. He received a common school education as a basis, but graduated at Washington College in the same State. Shortly after his graduation he selected journalism as his profession and went to Maine, in which State he has resided ever since. He edited the Portland *Advertiser* and the Kennebec journal ably and successfully, and while still a very young man was elected to the Legislature, where he served from 1859 to 1862, being for the last two years Speaker of the House. He was then elected to the National House of Representatives, where he served from 1864 to 1876, being twice elected to the Speakership, succeeding Mr. Colfax. During the years that Blaine was Speaker he was propably the most popular man in the Republican party. As a speaker he never had an equal, and his control over the House is described as being simply wonderful. An eloquent talker and a thorough Parliamentarian, familiar with almost every precedent from the birth of Congress to the very hour in which he spoke, he was never at a loss to answer the most difficult question, to solve the hardest problem or to disentangle the knottiest network of procedure into which the House might have drifted. The Democracy coming into control of the House, he once more took his position on the floor. During those years his name had been prominent as among those of the probable Republican candidates for the Presidency. In 1876—he having meantime been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the elevation of Lot M. Morrill to the Secretaryship of the Treasury—he was nominated in the Cincinnati Convention by Robert G. Ingersoll in a speech which he still remembered as being the most eloquent ever heard in a national convention. Roscoe Conkling was a candidate in the same convention, but the choice fell upon Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Blaine was elected to the Senate at the expiration of Mr. Morrill's term and served through the four years following. In 1880 he was again a candidate, his being considered the strongest opponent of General Grant, but once more the choice fell upon a man—James A. Garfield—whose name had only been casually mentioned for the place. It was understood that Garfield had been nominated by Blaine's friends at Blaine's suggestion, when he feared that he could not possibly secure the nomination, and in return for this Garfield made him Secretary of State, Blaine resigning his seat in the Senate to take that elevated position. While Secretary of State he inaugurated what is known as "a vigorous foreign policy," causing a good deal of talk about his "Jingo" propensities. Before his policy had had time to make itself felt, Garfield was stricken down, and for the brief interval between the President's death and the changes which followed in President Arthur's Cabinet, Blaine remained almost entirely inactive. Since then he has devoted himself to private business and to literary work. His book, recently published, has occupied the greater part of his time. He is a man who is so positive in his political views, and in his social views as well, that it is said of him, "All those who are not his devoted friends are his bitterest enemies."

John Alexander Logan.

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was born in Jackson county, that State, on February 9th, 1826. He received the common school education of a country boy in those days, when the common schools of Illinois were very poor schools indeed. Logan, although a man of extraordinary intelligence and remarkable originality and force of character, is not by any means a well-read or well-informed man in the broad meaning of these terms. His knowledge of matters outside of the limited range of his own vision, from boyhood up, is not such as to inspire admiration or pride among his friends. He handles the English language with a reckless disregard for the rules of grammar, and his sentences are sometimes constructed in a manner which leaves his listeners in the most blissful ignorance as to his meaning. But he has delivered some of the most powerful speeches ever heard in the Senate, and his bad grammar has been entirely lost sight of beneath the thunder and weight of his arguments. He speaks extemporaneously, and yet his speech on the Fitz John Porter Bill, lasting three days, went into the history of the war and embraced not only the American rebellion, but he quoted from memory the precedents which had been established upon the battle-fields of the old world, with an eloquence which carried everything before them. Off the subjects with which he is familiar Logan talks with a dynamic force, and but few men have ever been able to embarrass him even for one moment in the course of his speech. He deserves credit, too, for remaining silent when questions with which he is unacquainted are before the Senate for discussion. Logan served in the Mexican war as adjutant of the First Illinois Infantry; he studied law afterward with his uncle, A. M. Jenkins, and at the Louisiana University, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He soon obtained a large practice and became a political favorite. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the Third Judicial District of Illinois (as a Democrat) in 1852, and served until 1856; was elected to Congress from Illinois in 1859 as a Douglas Democrat, serving until 1861, when he resigned to enter the army. He was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois volunteers, distinguishing himself at Belmont, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee. He was made Brigadier-General in 1862, and Major-General in 1863. He declined in 1865 the ministry to Mexico, tendered to him by President Johnson; represented Illinois in Congress for two terms, 1867 to 1871, when he was elected to the Senate. He was defeated for the Senate in 1877, but was elected again in 1879, his present term expiring in 1885. It is said of him that he was the best general officer in the army, as he was certainly one of the bravest. During the campaign of 1880 he was an ardent Grant man. He was a candidate for the Presidency this year, but it was easily seen that he could not carry the Convention.

The Richest Man in the World.

In January, 1883, Vanderbilt told an intimate friend who dined with him one day he was worth, $194,000,000. "I believe I am," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "the richest man in the world. In England the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth $200,000,000, but it is mostly in land and houses. It does not yield him two per cent. a year. From now I shall be worth more than $200,000,000, and will have an income equal to six per cent. on that amount." Vanderbilt can take life comparatively easy on an income of $12,000,000 a year, and watch his wealth pile up without any effort of his. From his Government he draws $2,372,000 a year; from his railroad stocks and bonds, $7,394,320; from his miscellaneous securities, $575,695, or $10,342,045 from his investments alone. Thus every day they earn for him $28,334.25c. Every hour sees him $1,180.25c. richer, and every minute means $91.67c. added to his hoard. Besides this, he calculates to make $2,000,000 every year by fortunate sales. It is not supposed that the recent financial crisis has seriously affected Mr. Vanderbilt's securities.

Women and Alcohol.

At the coroner's inquest at London on the body of Ann McCabe, Dr. Brown, of London, being cross-examined, said—It is a most extraordinary thing, and we can't explain it, that the organs of a woman can stand more alcohol than men; I have never known of a woman having the delirium tremens; a woman might drink considerable quantities of liquor and her organs not show it; women drink by starts, they are not constant drinkers; I do not think deceased was a confirmed drunkard; there was nothing to show it; the appearance of the stomach was caused by acrid poison, not by strong drink; I think a woman might have been drunk two or three times a week for a considerable time and not show it; there is resistance to the influence of liquor where the appetite remains and a person can eat well; as long as they can do that they are safe.

FRANCE has abandoned all claims to dual control in Egypt.

NEWS BY CABLE.

LATEST HAPPENINGS IN THE OLD WORLD

Items of General Interest.

AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL CHROMO DODGE.

The latest device of a Paris paper for attracting readers is the engagement of two eminent physicians to attend gratuitously upon its yearly subscribers.

MADAME KOLOMIRE'S HIRE.

Five hundred thousand marks was the sum paid to Madame Kolomire for releasing the Duke of Hesse from his morganatic marriage.

ANOTHER OF MONACO'S VICTIMS.

A Swiss doctor, who had been ruined by gambling, committed suicide at Monaco on Sunday. This is the thirty-second suicide at Monaco this season.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Seventy-seven members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone in favor of female suffrage. The members of the Cabinet are unanimously opposed to the principle.

OFFERS REFUSED.

General Gordon's sister refuses to accept offers of money amounting to £20,000, for the relief of her brother. She says Gordon is a British officer and it devolves upon the Government to rescue him.

NIHILISM IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says twelve artillery officers have been arrested at Odessa charged with Nihilism. Fifty male and female pupils in three high schools at Kischeneff have also been arrested on the charge of Nihilism.

NO REPLY YET

In the House of Commons the Under Foreign Secretary stated representations touching the duty of friendly powers in regard to dynamiters had been addressed to the Government at Washington, but no reply had been received.

PASTEUR AND HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Pasteur has been worried to death since he announced his discovery of an antidote to hydrophobia by offers of subjects for experiments, a young lady being of the number, and by hundreds of thousands of prayers for relief by persons bitten by dogs in all parts of the world. His life is further embittered by a crusade against him by the anti-vivisectionists.

OSCAR SATISFIED WITH MATRIMONY.

Oscar Wilde, who was married last Tuesday to Miss Constance Lloyd, has written a silly and thoroughly characteristic letter to a friend, in which he he says he has not been disappointed in married life. He feels confident of his ability to sustain its labours and anxieties, and sees an opportunity in his new relations of realizing a poetical conception which he has long entertained. He says that Lord Beaconsfield taught the peers of England a new style of oratory, and similarly he intends to set an example of the prevading influence of art in matrimony.

THE MAORI KING AND THE BALLET GIRLS.

A London cablegram says the Maori King Tawhia, who has been in England a week, has astonished as well as pleased his supporters by keeping perfectly sober. He has been chaperoned to a great many of the theaters, and has developed an admiration for the ballet which is almost beyond retraint. Last night he was conspicuous at the Alhambra, where he ogled the girls to his heat's content. Afterwards when he had his supper at the Savage Club, he became so enthusiastic in a description of the wonders he had seen that he made a bold but abortive attempt to imitate a pas seul. The members of the club enjoyed the fun, and encouraged each new effort with bravos and peals of laughter. A cold in one of his eyes and a rather severe attack of rheumatism unfortunately prevented the King from lunching with the Lord Mayor to-day.

THE MAORI CHIEFS FALL ASLEEP AND SNORE IN ST. PAUL'S

A comical scene was witnessed at St. Paul's Cathedral Sunday morning. The ten Maori chiefs who accompanied King Tawhai to London were taken to the cathedral to attend morning prayer, and were expected to be profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the edifice, the beauty of the music, and the solemnity of the service. The untutored New Zealanders, however, were by no means impressed, but, were on the contrary, unmistakably bored. They listened with some appearance of interest to the music but they found standing up during the responses and kneeling during the prayers too exhausting, and finally kept their seats. When it came to the sermon they could evidently stand it no longer, and the entire ten fell asleep and snored scandalously throughout the discourse. King Tawhai did not attend, being confined to his room by rheumatism and sore eyes.

NOTES.

Miss Fortescue has further lowered her chance of big damages by appearing in a revival of Byron's well-known play "Our Boys."

Mr. Hammond, who won the Derby with St Gatien, was originally a stable boy, and has in the last few years won £80,000.

Advices from Admiral Hewitt, dated Adowa, May 28, says that he has had an interview with King John, and that great honours had been shown him by the king.

Lieut. E. V. Stanley, the heir presumptive to the title and vast estates of Earl Derby, beat all competitors at a recent literary examination of militia officers for army commissions by fifteen hundred marks.

The weather has now definetly broken in England, and there has been a succession of thunder storms and fierce rain. The farmers are delighted for the crops badly wanted water, while sporting men are consoled for the diminution of attendance at race meetings by the improvement of the ground for horses.

In Paris Marie Farrel has just been asked in marriage by Jules Courtois, in in whose breast she lodged two bullets a couple of weeks ago, and a Belgian town council of an anti-religious turn has rechristened a street from St. Bernard to Sara Bernhardt, on the ungallant ground that the name suits a street which is very long and very narrow.

It is significant of the progress of female employment in England that the Providential Company, one of the greatest insurance offices, is now entirely served by female clerks, and that 4,353 are employed in Government offices, but the excess of women is still so great that Lord Shaftesbury has declared that the greatest benefit that could be conferred on England would be the emigration of from 200,000 to 300,000 women.

A cock-fight took place on Easter Monday between Kent and Surrey for £300. The main took place in 'a walled in orchard attached to the county seat of a gentleman, who entertained those invited to breakfast prior to the commencement of the fight.' This scandal is made the more objectionable because the forbidden sport was arranged in all its details without the least pretence of secrecy. Some years ago a Liverpool a match took place in a steam-tug hired for the purpose and taken out to sea. But in the case of the Easter Monday cock-fight, the movers and supporters being persons of position, the contest was not disturbed in any way.

Vennor is dead. As a geologist and ornithologist he was clever, well informed and useful. As a weather prophet he was no better nor no worse than any other man. He happened to make a few correct guesses, and built up a reputation upon these hits, that hundreds of misses failed to destroy in the minds of credulous people. That he knew what the weather was to be like half a year, or a month in advance, is of course utter nonsence, and with even chances for and against the correctness of his prophesies, the percentage of misses was against him. Nevertheless there are other weather prophets who could be better spared than Vennor.

AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Thereon P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette* writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Gayfer's Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large Size $1. 2

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1585-481



THAT QUEEN OF PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.

(SOEE AGENTS.)

MONTREAL.

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY. Limited, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS

PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

MUNICIPALITY OF WEST OXFORD.

Public Notice is Hereby Given

THAT THE

COUNCIL of the Corporation OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD

After the expiration of

One Month from the date Hereof

Intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of

STOPPING UP AND SELLING

The hereinafter mentioned public highway, which may be known and described as follows, that is to say: All and singular that certain portion of the original allowance for road between the

Fourth and Fifth Concessions

From the Easterly limit of Lot number 13, to the Westerly limit of Lot number 14, in the said

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD,

And for the purposes aforesaid the Council of said Township of West Oxford, will meet at the

TOWN HALL, BEACHVILLE,

—ON—

Monday the 7th day of July, 1884,

At 10 o'clock a.m., and let all parties govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Council,

CHAS. MASON, Township Clerk.

West Oxford, June 2nd, 1884. 1604

Boy's Underwear,

SIZES

16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32.

Mens' Underwear,

SIZES

34 36 38 40 42 44 46 in.

CHEAP AT

W. E. TURNER'S

Successor to R. A. Garlick,

174 Dundas Street, London.

June 4th, 1884. 1604

The "White" is King

OF SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE BY

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

MACHINISTS

AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll.

Dealers in Sewing Machines, Repairs; Firearms and Ammunition, Fish Poles, Hooks & Lines

Largest & Best Assortment in town,

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

THE

"Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

I. COYNE

—Has just secured a lot of—

All Wool Beize Dress Goods!

IN CHOICE SHADES,

Bought at tremendous job, which he now offers at about

Half Price, viz.

15 cents per Yard.

Also a job in NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS, worth 18 cents per yard, which I. Coyne now offers at the ridiculous price of

9-Cents Per Yard-9

Exactly Half Price. Ladies are requested to call early, as above Bargains will soon be picked up.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

Ladies' and Children's

HOSIERY!

In immense variety at I. Coyne's. A complete stock of Hose in all sizes and prices, ranging from 8 cents per pair up to $1.50 per pair. Several special Job lines offered much under regular prices.

I. COYNE

Has received direct from Detroit, One Case of Latest New York Styles in

LADIES HATS.

All the latest novelties in Millinery now on exhibition at I. Coyne's Millinery Emporium.

I. COYNE

Is now offering the following Astounding Bargains in DRY GOODS.

A Magnificent Range of COLORED SILKS, for 37½c per per yard, worth 50 cents.

Beautiful Colored MOIRE SILKS worth $1.25 for 50 cents per yard.

A large range of DRESS GOODS, worth from 15 to 20 cts, all reduced to 8⅓ cents per yard.

An immense assortment of Light Fancy Colors, 12½ and 15c Prints, to clear at 9 cents per yard.

A splendid yard wide 10 cent. White Cotton, selling for 8½c.

A good All Wool Dollar Carpet selling for 75 cents.

All Wool Tweed, worth 75 cents for 50 cents per yard.

Customers who want value for their money, should see I. COYNE'S Stock.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL

Great Sales of FARM LANDS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be held in the different County Towns of Ontario early in autumn, the dates of which will be given shortly, making over Forty Large Sales.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH & PETERS beg to announce that they have arranged to hold a series of Auction Sales as above, and now invite immediate entries for them.

LAND HOLDERS, FARMERS, OWNERS OF MILLS, FOUNDRIES, and OTHER PROPERTY will find this a ready and satisfactory way of selling their property. The several properties will be offered subject to an upset price or unreservedly, at the option of the owner.

The catalogues of entries will be lavishly advertised and distributed throughout this Province and in England, thus ensuring a big attendance at all the sales of buyers from all parts.

No plan so good has ever before been presented for effecting sales.

Briefly put, our plan is to secure entries of lands in all parts of Ontario, and to sell them by public auction to the highest bidder, subject to an upset, or unreservedly, as we may be authorized, the sales to be held at the different County Towns in June next.

With each entry we charge a fee of $10, payable in advance, to cover the entire expenses for advertising. 2 per cent. on the first $2500; 1½ per cent. on the second $2500; 1 per cent. on any amount over $5000. Commission will be claimed if property is sold at private sale to a purchaser of our finding.

☞ No charge whatever if no sale is made. Parties desiring to put their property into these sales should make the entries at once, as catalogues must be out shortly. For terms and fuller information, apply to

James Brady, Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent, INGERSOLL.

MACKINTOSH & PETERS, Land Agents, Etc., 20 Toronto St., Toronto.

March 20th 1884. 1593

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

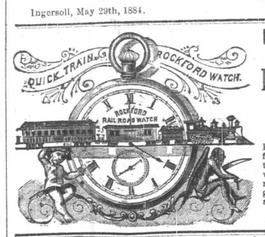
Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1603



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO., H. P. Holland, Sec

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also,

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me

TOWN OF INGERSOLL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

FIRST SITTING OF THE

COURT OF REVISION

Will be held in the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

—ON—

Monday, June 16th,

1884, at 7.30 p.m.,

TO HEAR ALL COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE

ASSESSMENT ROLL

OF 1884,

And so on from day to day until all appeals are disposed off.

By order, R. A. WOODCOCK, Town Clerk.

Ingersoll, June 5th, 1884. 1604

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ and 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas,

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

Female Troubles.

Ladies are benefited more by NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS than by all the science of medicine. They are comfortable and durable.

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequent always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town daily.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

IMPORTER OF

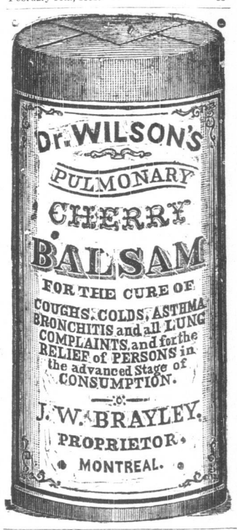
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils

GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88



PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE WARDEN,

An adjourned session of the

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,

Will be held in the Council Chamber, at

WOODSTOCK,

—ON—

Tuesday, 17th day of June next,

At the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for general purposes.

All claims against the County must be fyled with the County Clerk before the first day of the session

JAMES WHITE, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Woodstock, 26th day of May, 1884.

BUY YOUR

Paris Green

And White Helebore,

Guaranteed Pure, at

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884. 1595



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P.	writes—	For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston	writes—	Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B.	writes—	Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I.	writes—	I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec	writes—	That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax	writes—	Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC	writes—	He is more than satisfied with the selection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior	writes—	The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO	writes—	Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G.	writes—	He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.

The above celebrated English Spectacles and Eyeglasses are now for sale at

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE.

Call, Inspect and be Convinced of their superiority. 1601

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantages terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium or their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioners, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883. 1583r-m

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the White Mortar.

HELLEBORE. PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for currant worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure)

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist, Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S,

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey's Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

Hearn & Co

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Millinery, Mantles,

Gents' Furnishings,

ETC., ETC.

FULL LINES

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Do not fail to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere, We will not be undersold.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, May 8, 1884. 193

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING

LAST NOTICE.

Next week we purpose crossing off the name off every subscriber living outside this county or neighbouring townships who is two years or more in arrears.

This week's paper will be the last copy forwarded until all arrears are paid up.

If those who are in arrears wish to continue receiving THE CHRONICLE it will be necessary to remit the amount of all back dues and for another year in advance within the next seven days.

We don't propose sending it one week longer for nothing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

For Sale.—R. Williamson.
Strayed Cow.—Thos. Bennett.
Notice.—The Chronicle.
The Canada Life.—H. O'Connor, jr.
Servant, Wanted.—Mrs. McKitrick.
For Sale.—James Brady.
Bill Heads.—The Chronicle Office.
Card.—G. W. Dunphy, V. S.

The Ingersoll Chronicle
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

COURT of Revision next Monday.

COUNTY Council meets next Tuesday.

OUR continued story will be completed next week.

THE East Nissouri fall fair will take place on Tuesday, 7th October.

SETTLED.—The unpleasantness between two of our town councillors has been satisfactorily arranged, and the nation again breathes freely.

TROTTING RACE.—A race between Ezra Day's Black Pony and Guiggisberg's Pacer, was won easily by M.. Day in two straight heats on Monday afternoon.

ROLLER SKATING.—Messrs. Pyne and Street of Cairo, Mich., have leased the skating rink, here, for a term of two years, to be used for roller skating, etc., in the summer.

ST ANDREWS CHURCH.—A very successful Lawn Social in aid of the Sabbath School of the above church was held at Maple Grove last evening. Over $50 was realized.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society will meet on Tuesday, the 17th, at the house of Mr. Thos. Wells, at 3 p.m. A full attendance of collectors is requested.

FARM SOLD.—Thos. A. Newton of Hastings County, who has been visiting friends in Dereham, has purchased the farm of Edward Topping, East Oxford,—132 acres—for $8,000.

GIVE THE PROPER CREDIT.—It keeps us busy calling the attention of our cotems. to their carelessness in not giving us the proper credit for our Ingersoll Cheese Market reports. The St. Thomas *Journal* is the last to neglect to do this.

THE POOR.—It will be noticed by report in another column that had it not been for the Charity Ball last winter, the poor of the town would have fared very badly indeed. Out of $135, only $7 was secured by private subscription; the ball neted $119.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—A promenade concert takes place in the rink on Tuesday evening, June 24th, under the auspices of the Masons of this town. The committee have secured the services of the 7th Batt. band of London, who will be in attendance during the evening.

CHANGE IN MAIL ROUTES.—There is some talk of the mail route from Bayham through by Brownsville to Ingersoll being changed, viz.: Brownsville to get her mail from the C. S.R. and Culloden three mails a week from Brownsville, and Bayham to get her mail from the Loop Line. A petition is being circulated against the proposed move.

FIRE.—George Bailey's carriage shop, containing a large quantity of stock, took fire early Monday morning and was completely destroyed. Mr. Bailey recently failed, and the property is in the hands of his creditors. Origin of the fire unknown. No one has occupied the shop recently. Insured for $1,500. The firemen worked hard and saved the adjoining property. Messrs. J. F. McDonald and John Byram, each lost a phæton which they had stored there.

HYMENEAL.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. O'Connor, jr., insurance agent, of this town, was married to Miss Mason, only daughter of Mr. John Mason of this place. The wedding ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. E. M. Bland, in the presence of the relative and a few of the intimate friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor left on a trip to the Falls and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—In London vigorous measures are being taken to suppress the drum beating and shouting of the Salvation Army on the streets and to compel them to confine their antics to the barracks. The press and public who were at first in their favour are now determined that the members of the army shall observe the laws of the city. A number have been lodged in gaol and more arrests are made daily. In St. Thomas also the authorities are taking measures to abate the nuisance, the police clearing them off the streets and parks whenever they appear.

SCOTT ACT REPEAL IN HALTON.—The officers of the Anti-Scott Association of Halton county met E. King Dodds at Halton on Monday, for the purpose of deciding on the filing of the petition for the repeal of the Scott Act in the county. It is stated that a scrutiny of the lists showed that 2,500 electors had signed the petition, about 300 of whom had three years ago signed the Scott Act petitions. The largest Parliamentary vote ever cast in Halton was about 3,750. Mr. Dodds stated that he believed the majority of the electors in Halton were disgusted with the Act and he proposed to fight them on their own vantage ground. He said he was confident that the repeal will be carried by a handsome majority.

OBITUARY.—On Friday last Mrs. J. H. Hegler, wife of J. H. Hegler, Barrister, died at her home in this town. Deceased had enjoyed the best of health up to the first of the present year, since which time she has been a constant sufferer, her disease baffling the skill of the numerous physicians who attended her. Mrs. Hegler was in her 47th year at the time of her death; she was born near Brockville and was married on the 11th January, 1859, and together with her husband lived here for the past twelve years. She leaves no children, and we feel sure her husband has the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in his affliction. The funeral of the deceased took place on Sunday. The pall bearers being the six following barristers of this town:—Messrs. Brown, Wells, McDonald, Walsh, Reid and Holcroft.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Mr. Laycock, who has changed appointments with Rev. Mr. Reynolds, has moved to Ingersoll and commenced his ministry.—Rev. W. Kettlewell, who has had charge of Zion Tabernacle, Hamilton, has been stationed at Ingersoll.—D. Holmes, an old resident of this town, but now of Barrie, has recovered so as to be able to resume business.—T. D. Millar, cheese buyer, returned from Europe on Tuesday.—John Calder has gone to Ogdensburg, N.Y., to buy cheese for Boyd & Grant of this town and Liverpool.—John Podmore, cheese buyer, returned home on Tuesday from an extended tour through the dairy centres of New York and Eastern Canada. Alex. W. Grant, commision merchant, returned to New York on Saturday.—James Cuthbert graduated in mathematics with first class honors at the late examinations at Toronto University.—Edgerton Waterhouse has succeeded in passing his final examination at Toronto University, and is now a B.A.

DAMAGING RAIN STORM.—The rain storm on Monday burst forth in all its force in Dorchester, Harrisatville and Nilestown. The rain commenced to pour down about 3 o'clock and continued with increasing force for about three hours, part of the time coming down in torrents. Thunder pealed, lightning flashed, and a strong breeze set in during the time. The creeks and river commenced to swell, until between 5 and 6 o'clock they were at flood height. The first effect which the rain had was to overflow the banks of the creek between Nilestown and Dorchester, wash away two culverts and a quantity of earth. The creek overflowed near the railway track west side of Dorchester station, sweeping away some 28 feet of the track. Further down the creek two more culverts and a small wooden bridge gave way beneath the volume of water, and were swept along with the earth and debris. On the main road between Dorchester and Nilestown the water was over a foot deep, and travel on foot was impossible. The creek, which before the rain could be forded on foot, was impassable, and horses were obliged to swim to get across with their loads. The greatest damage was done to the track, some 28 feet of which was torn up and washed away into the adjoining fields.

$50.000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

DOMINION DAY.—Subscriptions are being solicited by the firemen for the purpose of celebrating the 1st of July.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Cotton, one of E. Caswell's farm hands broke one of his legs while scuffling with a friend on Monday.

C. M. CHURCH.—The services in the King street Methodist church last Sabbath were conducted by the Rev. Geo. Lawrence in the morning and Rev. Mr. Lacock in the evening.

THE Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario has appointed Mr. E. W. Chambers, "Springvale Farm," East Oxford, to be superintendent of the Cattle Department of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in Ottawa during next September.

BASE BALL.—A game of base ball took place on Saturday afternoon between a nine players north of the river, and a club captained by Marshall McMurray, resulting in an easy victory for the latter by a score of 48 to 8.

OH, GIRLS.—According to the Jarvis *Record* the young ladies of Jarvis are a very ungrateful set of creatures. It says: "One of our young men gave some peanuts to a lot of young ladies who were sitting on the seat behind him at the concert on Saturday night and when they had demolished the nuts they rammed the shells down the back of his neck."

ONTARIO'S SCHOOL OF ART.—A circular has been issued from the Education Department, stating that it is proposed to conduct special free industrial drawing classes at the Ontario School of Arts Educational Department during the ensuing summer holidays, s for the benefit of Public and High School teachers. Intending applicants should send in their names without delay to the department.

LACROSSE.—A Lacrosse match was played on the park on Friday afternoon between the Victors and Clippers, both junior clubs of this town. The victors were captained by Fred Gayfer, and resulted in a victory for the former by three goals to two. J. Vance acted as referee, H. Sumner and W. Smith was umpires.

PICTURESQUE CANADA.—The agent has been delivering this week parts 29 and 30 of this excellent work. We have so frequently referred to "Picturesque Canada" that it would be only a repetition of praises to say more. Every Canadian should have it. It continues to improve in the beauty of its engraving. The last two numbers treating of South Eastern Canada and its beautiful scenery. The illustrations of Lake Memphremagog, Murray Bay, Cape Trinity and views on the St. Lawrence and Saguenay are gems of art.

SUCCESSFUL.—Her many old schoolmates will be delighted to know that Miss Ella Gardiner, youngest daughter of Rev. James Gardiner, D.C.L., Ingersoll, has passed her third year examinations in the Arts course, at Toronto University, with enviable success. She succeeded in taking first class honours in English, second class honours in history, first class honours in French, German and Italian. The fact that Miss Gardiner read up for this examination at home without a tutor, will add to the value of her success, and indicates an unusual degree of ability and application. Miss Gardiner took honours a year ago in several departments in second year work. She was formerly a pupil at the collegiate institute in Hamilton, and has fairly earned the hearty congratulations which will be showered upon her by her many friends.

GEO. MCCABE'S EFFUSION.—A couple of weeks since, George McCabe, the proprietor of the Dew Drop Inn, London South, and who is at present in jail on the serious charge of poisoning his wife, wrote a long letter in which he purported to give the particulars of the sudden death of wives Nos. 1 and 2, and also attempted to narrate circumstances attending his trial at Woodstock. From letters and statements which have been received since the publication of the letter in question, there is reason to believe the narrative was in many respects a tissue of falsehoods. There is no doubt in the world that McCabe penned his effusion with the view of turning public opinion (which was very strongly against him) in his favor, but the very reverse has been the result. Now it is hinted that if he can, he might give the public some insight into the circumstances attending the death of his *first* wife (he must have been blessed with *four*) which occurred in Michigan, while the couple were out boating on an inland lake. The mystery surrounding her death by drowning will stand clearing up.—*London Free Press.*

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THOROUGH BRED HORSE, "GOOD ENOUGH."—Owners of good mares will do well to notice that the services of this magnificent thoroughbred colt, 4 years old, can be had for a limited number of choice mares only. Mr. I. N. Hall has not issued any bills this season, as the reputation of his colt is deemed sufficient to secure all the service he is willing to give him, being sired by the world renowned Steeplechaser Milesian, whose great record at Long Branch in 1872 has never been equalled, while the dam of Good Enough is the well known charming mare Nobby of noted blood and performance, whose dam was sired by Old Dan Webster, he by imported Priam, the latter also being three generations removed from Milesian, and further, this colt Good Enough speaks for himself, having visited all the great Canada fairs in 1882 and 1883, as well as the spring show of stallions 1884, and coming home crowned with laurels from all of them; Toronto, in the hunter class; Provincial, Guelph; Thoroughbred, Tilsonburg; Trotting class, Nissouri; Trotting class, Kintore; Carriage class, Ingersoll; Thoroughbred class, London, first in 1882 and also 1883 trotting class, and then at London after taking first 1883 in trotting class, fat and plump, 3 years old, he came out in the hurdle race and beat the fine thorough-bred racehorses belonging to Major Leys and Geo. Watson, under the tremendous applause of 12,000 spectators. His pedigree is unsurpassed and invites the criticism of most expert horse-breeders, while his individual appearance and points of excellence are marvellous. Mr. Hall takes great delight in showing his beauty and giving private exhibitions to appreciative horse admirers. Having heard that this colt thought nothing of jumping over a large lumber waggon with box on, a number of admirers paid a visit to his stable, and the first time he cleared the box like a deer, next time he would not be satisfied with the box but sighted for the highest point of the hind wheels and cleared them beautifully and then stood up on his hind feet and played as if he would like to try the driving house. Truly he is a grand colt and the owner may justly be proud of him. He stands well over 16 hands, of the richest bay colour and the strongest muscled colt we ever saw, and for beauty in every point he cannot be surpassed. We understand Mr. Hall has strong inducements from prominent horse-men to take his horse on the racing turf and should he conclude to do so the breeders of this section who neglect to secure his services may lament when it is too late as they did when his famous sire Milesian was here in Mr. Demster's time, and after one season secured by that noted scientific breeder of thoroughbreds, Mr. Quetton St. George, of Toronto, who has owned the best thoroughbred stallions of the Dominion; having secured Milesian after the death of his famous horse Ruric, sire of Terror the great sire of the many winners of to-day, 4 of his colts coming in for the Queen's plate of this year, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th amongst 6 horses. It is a note-worthy fact that Milesian colts are winners of many great races; a son of his took Queen's plate 1882, another son took the great Maryland Steeplechase at Baltimore this season, &c., and last not least Mr. Geo. Watson's horse of London which was beaten at the Western fair last fall by Good Enough in the hurdle race, has proven his excellence as a steeplechaser by taking the railway steeplechase handicap race at Toronto, May 26, beating Rienza, the great prize winner of the great North American steeplechase at Saratoga last year and also the great winners Lady Archibald, Defiance and others.

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

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

TOWN COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Evening—An Important Document, in Which Every Ratepayer is Concerned—A Rise in the Value of the C.V.R. Bonds.

A special meeting of the TOWN Council was convened last evening, His Worship Mayor Noxon, in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Horsman, Walley, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan, O'Connor and Matheson.

The Mayor briefly referred to the reason for calling the meeting, which he stated was on account of the receipt of the following important communication, which he requested the Clerk to read:—

The Credit Valley Railway,
Secretary & Treasurer's Office,
Toronto, June 9th, 1884.

His Worship
THE MAYOR,
Corporation of the Town of Ingersoll,
Ingersoll, Ontario.

DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in advising you that the sum of £1,416 5s 0d stg. in the £5 per cent. Permanent Debenture Stock of this Company has been placed at the credit of your Corporation.

This sum is for interest on the £10,300 of Debenture Stock (held by your Corporation) from April 1st, 1881, to December 31, 1883, at 5 per cent per annum.

I have also to inform you that a cheque for $1,187.88 has been made in favor of your Corporation, being interest on the full amount (£11,716 5s 0d) from January 1, '84, to May 31st, 1884.

The cheque and a certificate for £11,716 of The £5 per cent. Permanent Debenture Stock of *The Ontario & Quebec Railway Co.*, (interest at 5 per cent. per annum guaranteed by The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,) will be handed your Corporation upon surrender of the C.V.R. Certificate for £10,300 at present held by your Corporation.

Allow me to congratulate yourself and your Corporation upon such a satisfactory termination to this matter.

Yours truly,
H. E. SUCKLING,
Sec.-Treas.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, that this Council hereby express their approval and acceptance of the offer conveyed in the communication just read, and that the Mayor proceed to Toronto as early a day as possible, and make the surrender and collect the interest as set forth in said letter.

MR. GIBSON—Thought that a member of the Council should accompany the Mayor to Toronto to make the exchange of bonds.

MR. O'CONNOR suggested that Mr. Gibson accompany Mr. Noxon. He (the speaker) would like to know how their position was bettered in making the exchange? It was only giving one stock for another.

MR. WATTERWORTH—An Act was passed in 1883 giving power to the C. V. R. to amalgamate with another Company, and to raise $5,000 per mile increased mortgage to meet their wants. The exchange was one of compulsion not of desire. The stock would be better under the present arrangement.

MR. BUCHANAN—They had held C. V. R. Bonds for a number of years, and had been compelled to take stock. A long bill of interest had piled up. Now, the new company came forward and gave them the back interest in stock, and paid up the interest on the old and new stock from Jan. 1st, '84, to May 31st, 1884. The interest was guaranteed by the Canada Pacific Railway. Things were now coming to a statisfactory conclusion. They had now a guarantee of $2,800 interest per year. They now held first preferential claim on the C.V.R. backed up by the C.P.R. If an endorsation is good at all, there surely must be value in the additional endorsation to the stock. The cheque is good, and the best feature about the arrangement was that they had no chance to lose. Had yet the same claim against the C.V.R.

Several Voices—No! No!!

MR. BUCHANAN—Yes! Have it on the adjoining part as well as the short end of the line. Objected to sending another delegate to Toronto. A large sum was expended last year for delegation expenses. The Mayor could only do what he was authorized, and could not exceed that authority.

MR. GIBSON—There was a large amount involved. Something might arise requiring important legal advice, and it was also necessary to see that the documents were all correct. It was imperative to make the exchange. The road is a better one now with its present connection and has added largely to its financial standing by amalgamation. The new stock would be better value to hold. As an amalgamated road it desires to put its business into proper shape.

MR. SELDON briefly referred to the remark of Mr. Buchanan respecting the costs of delegates last year. All that was paid out was $47.50, through the payment of which some $85,000 were saved. He saw no objection to the Director, Mr. Watterworth, going along with Mr. Noxon. Would do no harm anyway.

At this stage an amendment was offered adding Mr. Watterworth's name to the motion as a delegate to Toronto, which, on being put was carried amid considerable confusion, things getting somewhat "muddled." The chairman ruling the original motion invalid, a motion was put and carried to rescind the action just taken. The motion of Mr. Buchanan as given above was again put, with the addition of the names of Mr. Watterworth and Mr. Gibson as delegates to accompany Mr. Noxon, and was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Seldon, That the Treasurer be instructed to surrender the C.V.R. Bonds to the deputation appointed to proceed to Toronto to make the exchange as directed in above resolution. Carried.

On motion the Clerk was ordered to prepare a copy of Mr. Buchanan's resolution, and attach the corporate seal thereto, for the use of the deputation.

The Council adjourned.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society return their hearty thanks to the friends who kindly contributed the funds which enabled them to relieve the wants of the poor during the past winter; the thanks of the Committee are also tendered to the editors of the local papers for gratuitous notices relating to the work.

The following general statement is presented of the expenditure of the funds. A detailed account of the various items is contained in the Secretary's book:

RECEIPTS.

Charity Ball	$119 00
Ministerial Association	9 52
Mrs. J. Noxon	1 00
Miss Noxon	50
Mrs. Richardson	1 00
Mrs. T. Wells	1 00
Mrs. T. Brown	1 00
Mrs. Hoyt	1 00
Mrs. Watt	1 00
	$135 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Wood	$104 40
Bread tickets and flour	6 94
Groceries, meat, etc	9 35
Dry goods and boots	8 91
House rent	3 00
	$132 60
Balance on hand	2 42
	$135 02

ISABELLA WATT, Secretary. MARY WELLS, Pres't.

Literary Notes.

The well-known English writer on political subjects, Mr. T. H. S. Escott, editor of "The Fortnightly Review," will contribute to the July *Century* a careful and critical estimate, including some anecdotes, of John Bright as an orator and a parliamentarian. He concludes that the great English radical has an innate Conservatism which has saved him from extravagance, and although he considers him neither a great administrator nor legislator, he shows why he was indispensable to the legislation of his time—as an "eminently faithful representative of the English Character." A frontispiece engraving after a full-length photograph accompanies the article.

The *Art Interchange* for May 22nd, contains a very useful design in color suitable for tile decoration, stained glass or embroidery. Six beautiful designs for fruit plates and two designs of decorative heads—one surrounded by peacocks' feathers and the other by sunbeams—are given on a separate sheet. Among the other illustrations are a charming study of violets; a unique water lily pattern for embroidery, showing disks enclosing the full bloom flower with a border of stems and buds and a vigorous and original design for stencil work.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for July opens with a descriptive article by Rev. Edward Barrass, M. A., entitled, 'the Cannibal Islands,' with thirteen illustrations. Another, by Laurence Lamb, is descriptive of "The Cherokee Nation," with seven illustrations. "The Gospel According to Rembrandt' is a remarkable article, giving etchings by that eminent artist, and arguing that his works show what the common people in Holland and Germany actually believed in the sixteenth century concerning the Gospel of Jesus Christ. "Scenes in and about New Orleans" has eight illustrations. The editor, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has a characteristic article on "The Divorce Abomination," and a sermon in the Home Pulpit, "The Floral Gospel."

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

MR. CHARLTON AT MT. ELGIN.

A Liberal Association Formed—Speech by Mr. Charlton, M. P.

At a meeting held here Tuesday afternoon by John Charlton, M.P., a Liberal Association for the Township of Dereham was organized.

Officers elect:—Wm. Nancekivell, President; J. D. Smith, M.D., Vice-President; Adam Fierheller, Secretary and Treasurer. Vice-Presidents—Subdivision No. 1, S. Foster; No. 3, S. Sherwood; No. 4, J. H. Read; No. 5, Wm. Ferguson; No. 6, E. B. Brown.

After this business had been transacted, Mr. Charlton addressed the audience for over an hour in a most able manner. His speech, which was most enthusiastically received, was a synopsis of the main questions of the day. At the close the following resolution was moved and carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That this meeting express their continued confidence in Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, as well as their continued confidence and appreciation of the efforts of the present member, Mr. Charlton.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER IX.

In our last papers we made a statement *en passant* without proof that the Bible was the best advocate of monogamy (marriage of one wife) against polygamy, the practice of the heathen of the past and the Mormons to day. Now let the intelligent reader look at this question a moment in the light of history. Is it not true, and as plain as true, that the several distinctive morals of the nations bear ample evidence of the meral influence of the Bible for good above everything else? Look at the influence of Bible Christianity upon and throughout Christendom, as seen in the domestic comfort of family life; in comparison with the influence and morals of Mohammedanism, and the Alkoran as known to exist so wretchedly in the miserable harems of Islamism, or Hindooism, or Mormonism. These several systems are in the main antagonistic to Bible doctrine. Bible Christianity alone gives to the gentler sex the true dignity of womanhood, restoring them from Kaffirism to life's true and noble mission. Let any one compare impartially the condition of the female class belonging to the Teutonic race, with the condition of the same sex belonging to the Slavonic or Mongolian and other races of mankind; and there can be but one conclusion, viz.: that every queenly author of modern literature, and every true woman in the domestic circle, owe their liberty, influence and general comfort to the Bible of God, as the source of all the blessedness of Christianity. And in proportion as nations and men learn the great line of Bible truth, running through the whole, so, in like proportion, will nations and men settle their differences by arbitration, and put forth efforts to stem the tide of intemperance. The Bible is the best advocate of all things noble and pure. We need not wonder that Rousseau (one of the most clever men that ever penned a line against the Bible) was compelled by the force of a strong conviction to confess the following: "All the books of the wisest philosophers, with all their pomp of diction, are contemptible when compared with the Scriptures. Their majesty strikes me with the highest admiration," etc. The Bible is the unchangeable map of the plan of God's purposes concerning mankind, and is the only key which can unlock the vast storehouse of infinite truth. The map of the world has often been changed, but this great chart of truth remains the same through all ages. The fortress of Gibraltar has been for more than *one thousand years* the object of international envy, as the key to the riches of the East, and many have been its masters. Around the Rock of Gibraltar, from the days of the Saracens, the roar of battle has thundered forth. Africans, Arabs, Castilians, Moors and Englishmen, have been its trial at Wood-stock. From letters and statements which have been received since the publication of the letter in question, there is reason to believe the narrative was in many respects a tissue of falsehoods. There is no doubt in the world that McCabe penned his effusion with the view of turning public opinion (which was very strongly against him) in his favor, but the very reverse has been the result. Now it is hinted that if he can, he might give the public some insight into the circumstances attending the death of his *first* wife (he must have been blessed with *four*) which occurred in Michigan, while the couple were out boating on an inland lake. The mystery surrounding her death by drowning will stand clearing up.—*London Free Press.*

SUMMER SERMONS.—The spectacle of ten Maori chiefs falling asleep during divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral may have been an interesting one, says the Toronto *Telegram*, but it was certainly not a high tribute to the preacher. It seems that they were able to stand everything but the sermon. When it came to that they succumbed, going off into a gentle slumber with as much earnestness as the most accomplished Christian. It may be concluded from the collapse of the ten Maori chiefs that while that part of the service known as the sermon may be suited to civilized people it is hardly the thing by which to convert the heathen. The heathen cannot be preached into embracing Christianity, and the Maori chiefs probably concluded that the sermon to which they were subjected in St. Paul's was a mild species of torture which Christirns have to undergo on Sundays for not living up to their faith during the preceding six days of the week. Everybody knows the soporific effect of a sermon, especially during the summer months, when the heat is intolerable, and the total collapse of the ten Maori chiefs in London may be taken as an intimation to the preachers of Christendom that it is time to cut their sermons short if they do not wish to preach their hearers into dreamland. The ten Maori chiefs may be unwittingly performing a good service to civilization.

THOROUGH BRED HORSE, "GOOD ENOUGH."—Owners of good mares will do well to notice that the services of this magnificent thoroughbred colt, 4 years old, can be had for a limited number of choice mares only. Mr. I. N. Hall has not issued any bills this season, as the reputation of his colt is deemed sufficient to secure all the service he is willing to give him, being sired by the world renowned Steeplechaser Milesian, whose great record at Long Branch in 1872 has never been equalled, while the dam of Good Enough is the well known charming mare Nobby of noted blood and performance, whose dam was sired by Old Dan Webster, he by imported Priam, the latter also being three generations removed from Milesian, and further, this colt Good Enough speaks for himself, having visited all the great Canada fairs in 1882 and 1883, as well as the spring show of stallions 1884, and coming home crowned with laurels from all of them; Toronto, in the hunter class; Provincial, Guelph; Thoroughbred, Tilsonburg; Trotting class, Nissouri; Trotting class, Kintore; Carriage class, Ingersoll; Thoroughbred class, London, first in 1882 and also 1883 trotting class, and then at London after taking first 1883 in trotting class, fat and plump, 3 years old, he came out in the hurdle race and beat the fine thorough-bred racehorses belonging to Major Leys and Geo. Watson, under the tremendous applause of 12,000 spectators. His pedigree is unsurpassed and invites the criticism of most expert horse-breeders, while his individual appearance and points of excellence are marvellous. Mr. Hall takes great delight in showing his beauty and giving private exhibitions to appreciative horse admirers. Having heard that this colt thought nothing of jumping over a large lumber waggon with box on, a number of admirers paid a visit to his stable, and the first time he cleared the box like a deer, next time he would not be satisfied with the box but sighted for the highest point of the hind wheels and cleared them beautifully and then stood up on his hind feet and played as if he would like to try the driving house. Truly he is a grand colt and the owner may justly be proud of him. He stands well over 16 hands, of the richest bay colour and the strongest muscled colt we ever saw, and for beauty in every point he cannot be surpassed. We understand Mr. Hall has strong inducements from prominent horse-men to take his horse on the racing turf and should he conclude to do so the breeders of this section who neglect to secure his services may lament when it is too late as they did when his famous sire Milesian was here in Mr. Demster's time, and after one season secured by that noted scientific breeder of thoroughbreds, Mr. Quetton St. George, of Toronto, who has owned the best thoroughbred stallions of the Dominion; having secured Milesian after the death of his famous horse Ruric, sire of Terror the great sire of the many winners of to-day, 4 of his colts coming in for the Queen's plate of this year, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th amongst 6 horses. It is a note-worthy fact that Milesian colts are winners of many great races; a son of his took Queen's plate 1882, another son took the great Maryland Steeplechase at Baltimore this season, &c., and last not least Mr. Geo. Watson's horse of London which was beaten at the Western fair last fall by Good Enough in the hurdle race, has proven his excellence as a steeplechaser by taking the railway steeplechase handicap race at Toronto, May 26, beating Rienza, the great prize winner of the great North American steeplechase at Saratoga last year and also the great winners Lady Archibald, Defiance and others.

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

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

Daniel's Band.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—Enquirer in your last week's issue seems anxious to know something about Daniel's Band. If I can give him any information with reference to said Band I shall be glad to do it. Most of them belong to the Methodist church, and so far as I know are worthy Christian men. I organized them into a band of Christian workers myself, and they took the name by which they are known themselves, to which I have no objections. As long as they conduct themselves as Christian men should, and do their work as they have been doing it, they will have my confidence, friendship and direction, and I have no doubt they will have in time to come, as they have had in the past, the confidence and help of the Methodist church on the Salford circuit.

Yours truly,
D. HUNT.

Farmers' Insurance Co's.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd ult., I notice an article over the signature of "Farmer," in which your correspondent evidently wishes to air his knowledge of insurance matters generally, to which I would offer no objections, had he not called particular attention to the East and West Nissouri and West Zorra Mutual, which also does business in North Oxford and part of Dorchester, misrepresenting its affairs in a manner that would tend to mislead and prejudice your readers, the apparent object of his letter.

It appears very strange indeed that that "Farmer" should have wandered through New York, Michigan and Ohio, in search of Companies, whilst there are over sixty Companies registered in Ontario, fifty-two of which are doing a purely mutual business, and still more so that he should be conversant with the affairs of those foreign Companies, and yet remain so entirely ignorant of the affairs of those existing in our own province.

I assume this from the erroneous statements that "Farmer" has made in relation to the Nissouri Co., and having depended on "hear say" for his information.

For the benefit of those who would like to know I subjoin the following statements.

We commenced business in May, 1878, and took risks and sustained losses as follows:

	Amt'of Risks.	Amt'of Losses.
1878	$154,650	$ None
1879	153,940	200.50
1880	153,945	920.00
1881	212,105	70.50
1882	182,530	None
	$857,170	$1,200.00
1883	407,040	1,556.00

Now, Mr. Editor, if figures "don't lie" it is easy to see that the members of the East and West Nissouri and West Zorra Mutual Fire Insurance Company, have on the average only had to pay about $1.55 per $1,000 for losses during a term of five years.

Persons who insured in this Company from the first and have stood all losses for the five years, have been called upon to pay $3.76 per $1,000.

Our expense account shows an equally clean sheet and will compare favorably with any Company doing the amount of business that we are doing.

On the 31st Dec., 1883, the amount in force was $1,075,566, and is now largely increased.

E. J. PEARSON, Secretary.
Kintore, June 10th, 1884.

James Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy Cure and found that I had not to go to New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana or Texas to find living witnesses of its value, we have plenty of persons right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fever and Indigestion as I think any one could be, I have taken three bottles and am nearly well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say that I am better than I ever expected to be. Free trial bottles at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

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

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

DISTRICT NEWS.

Kintore.

Papinau Ensign, has sold his 50 acre farm to Samuel Taylor for the sum of $3,200.

Reuben Meadows, lot 4. con. 11. is improving and adding to his farm buildings this season.

Robert Sutherland, son of M.. Angus Sutherland, 11th line, broke his arm by a kick from a horse on the 31st ult.

While Archie Steel was lifting a can of milk on his waggon the other day his horses started and he fell under the front wheels of the waggon, breaking some small bones in his leg.

Cherry Grove.

The new cheese factory is in full blast.

There are a great many mares and colts dying around this vicinity this season.

Mr. R. A. Brown has got an English gentleman's son to oversee his model farm.

Three boys entered the school and did considerable damage, one day last week.

Mr. Richard Gleason has put up a grand fence around his farm.

Mr. John Perry, the late teacher of Cherry Grove school, left for Washington territory, and turned up in Kansas.

Mr. Bridgeman and his sister Mrs. Rumble while returning from St. Mary's the colt got frightened at dogs and ran away, upsetting the buggy and hurting them badly.

West Oxford.

Some person or persons on the evening of the 29th of May destroyed the fence erected by John Eyres on the property near Centreville, leased by him from the G. T. R. The posts were thrown into the river and the wire cut to pieces. Mr. Eyres has his suspicions, and hopes to secure sufficient evidence to convict the perpetrators.

The following is the standing of the first three pupils in each class for the month of May in S. S. No. 2:—

Fourth class sr.—Goldie Mayberry, Bertha Walker and Frank B. Sage.

Fourth class jr.—O. Clida Sage, Lucy Wilkinson and Mary Walker.

Third class.—Lavanga Edwards, Linna May Sage and Willie Minkler.

Second class sr.—Willie Peck, George Potter and Ella Gayner.

Second class jr.—Ella Sibbens, Edith Wilkinson and Walter Clark.

First class sr.—Willie Walker, Rubie Mayberry and Charlie Wilkinson.

First class jr.—Laura Sibbens, Robert Harris and Olive Potter.

Tilsonburg.

On Monday evening, as Mr I. Nix, wife and daughter, were driving along Bloomer street a dog scared their colt which they were driving, and all three were more or less injured by being thrown out of the vehicle. The colt kicked and broke the cross bar and dash-board, but was quieted before doing further damage.

On Tuesday afternoon about one o'clock while a number of small boys were playing on the banks of Waterhouse's pond, at the bottom of the hill behind the school grounds young Ernest Cline, a boy about ten years old, eldest son of Mr. D. C. Cline, got on a small raft and pushed out a distance of twelve or fifteen feet from the shore. He could not swim, and warned by the other boys that he would fall, but took no notice. Shortly after he slipped off, and though rescued within ten minutes after he fell life was extinct.

Salford.

Daniel's Band held meetings in the C. M. Church on Sunday last.

New members are joining the I. O. G. T. Lodge. It has now a very large attendance.

Mr. W. Carlyle, I. P. S., and Mr. W. J. Elliott visited our school on Friday last.

Two of our young ladies were down viewing the "floating bridge" last week.

Mr. Geo. Stockdale has been spending a few days with his friends at Belmont.

Rev. Hugh McLean takes the place of Rev. Hunt.

Mr. T. Pearce, of Ingersoll H.S., paid us a call last week.

Miss McClelland, of Alton, is the guest of Mrs. H. Ranney.

Miss Cora, eldest daughter of Mr. James Dunphy, started for Dakota on Saturday last, in company with Mrs. Cowan.

We understand the young men of S. S. No. 1, Dereham, are organizing a base ball club. Why can't Salford get up one and play them a game?

The sudden death of Mrs. F. Harris, on Saturday last, caused no small amount of sorrow in this vicinity, as she was much respected by all. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Willet, and was largely attended.

Mt. Elgin.

Mr. James Brebner is home from Port Dalhousie for a few days.

Miss McLean, of St. Thomas, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Miller.

The Ladies Aid Society in connection with the Baptist Church will hold their regular fortnightly gathering at the residence of Mr. Janes

FARM AND DAIRY.

Cheese as Food.

Professor L. B. Arnold says, in a letter to the *Live Stock Journal* of Chicago that "Canada has become the greatest cheese-producing country on the continent, if not in the world in proportion to population," but it may be added, the consumption of cheese is quite limited, considering the amount produced. In England the annual consumption is ten pounds a head, and in the U. S. over four pounds per capita, whilst in Canada we only consume 3½ pounds. This is a very small share of the total product of the country. The cheese exported from Canada last year amounted to 58,041,387 and the total amount made was over 75,000,000 pounds or a production of 15 pounds per individual; yet we only consumed the one-fifth part of this. One of the causes assigned for such a small consumption is that cheese does not agree with Canadians, and Prof. Arnold agrees with this and attributes the indigestibility of cheese to the fact that it is never cured properly, but eaten too fresh, and that in this state it is as insoluble as a stone. But the same authority says that cheese, when properly made, and thoroughly cured, so that all of its substance is available for food, has twice the value of butcher's meat for sustaining life, and is quite as easily digested, and as wholesome. But all cheese even when well cured, is not equal to its highest possibilities. Many circumstances interfere with its perfection. In the first place, good cheese can only be made out of good milk, and this is not always at the command of the cheese maker. The milk which was good when it came from the cow may not be so when it reaches the cheese vat; it may be sour or stale, or uncleanly; and, further, milk itself is liable to wide variations in its constituents, thereby varying the quality of cheese made from it. But these are only accidental irregularities, that are not always present, and cheese made from milk which is free from them should not be condemned on that account. They are avoidable, and do not, in fact give much ground for complaint against the use of cheese. There are only things connected with the use of cheese equally avoidable, which give rise to well-grounded complaints, that are telling heavily against its good name, and use. Bearing in mind the indigestible, and consequently unwholesome, condition of newly-pressed curd, or, as it is called, and remembering that this condition only abates gradually, as the cheese advances in curing, the ill effects of putting it into consumption to soon, while it is yet in its green state, will be understood. Those who are at all familiar with the traffic in cheese know very well that much of the cheese of commerce, when it goes into consumption, is too imperfectly cured to have its food value fully available. It is so indigestible as to be unhealthful, and it is used at a loss because much of it is not digested at all. Thus the practice of thrusting green cheese upon the markets gives rise to just grounds for objections to its healthfulness and value, and greatly restricts its consumption, all of which would be obviated by retaining the goods in the curing room till they are fit for use. There are several reasons why this is not done. One is, that, if fairly made, cheese acquires an agreeable flaver before it is much cured; another is a desire on the part os the producer to save shrinkage, labor in earing for it, and to realize on it as soon as possible; and a third reason is that much of the hot-weather cheese, from being imperfectly made, and the use of bad rennet, is so short-lived that it must be disposed of while young, or it would spoil on the maker's hand before curing was possible. All these causes conspiring, together with the total ignorance on the part of the makers, middle-men, and consumers as to the actual state of facts, tends to push cheese on to the markets when it is so little cured that it can by only about half digested, and therefore justly liable to the charge of unwholesomeness, which would not lie against cheese properly made and cured. The average price of cheese is not above that of butchers' meat, if it is as high. Perfect cheese, having twice the life-sustaining power of meat, ought to bring twice as much. The fact that when used as an article of necessity, a pound of it brings only the price of one pound of meat instead of two, is evidence that practical use accords to it but half of its possible merit. There is no need of such sacrifice in the use of cheese, for it can be, and some of it is now, made so that it is as unobjectionable as bread, and can be eaten by invalids with impunity; but the sacrifice will continue till persistent discussion forces a better knowledge of the causes of its dietetical defects.

Canadian Cattle Trade.

The Canadian live cattle export trade increased from $36,000 in 1877 to $3,500,000 last year, and special efforts are now being made to develop it still further. Prof. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, now in Scotland, is urging the cattle-raisers of Great Britain to transfer the scene of their operations to Ontario, where stock raising can be carried on at about half the expense involved in England, while thoroughbred stock sells one-third higher than at home. The increase of the Canadian imports has excited the ill-will of some English farmers, who object nearly as strongly to competition with the Dominion as with the United States, and whenever plausible grounds present themselves, charges are made that the Canadian cattle are diseased. Last Summer it was alleged that a Canadian shipment were suffering from Texas fever; and a fortnight ago it was alleged that Canadian cattle sold in Cambridgeshire, had foot-and-mouth disease. It has been amply proved, however, that the cattle had been inspected and found healthy before embarkation; that they were subjected to 10 or 12 days' quarantine on board the ship; that they were inspected in Liverpool and declared to be healthy, and that after staying four days there, a clean bill of health was again given. Now, as foot-and-mouth disease manifests itself within three days of inception, if these animals were really suffering from the malady in Cambridgeshire, they must have contracted it after landing in England.

REGULARS.

One of the strongest proofs of the value of Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, is the fact that it is used and prescribed by "regular" physicians. Philip C. Ballou, M.D., of Monkton, Vt., says: "Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."

Ebry day a fishing day, but ebry day no for catch fish.

RESTLESSNESS, morbid anxiety, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental *indicia* show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constipation, and Impurity of the Blood.

Cunning better than strong.

DR. LOW'S Worm Syrup will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults. 4

Cuss cuss (calling names) no bore hole in skin.

FREEMAN'S Worm Powders are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults. 4

Dairying in Scotland.

On the last day but one of April, I had the honor to give a lecture in the Town Hall of Ayr, under the auspices of the Scottish Dairy Farmers' Association, my subject being "Some of the Principles of Dairying." This Association, which is just now in course of formation, embraces at present several of the southwestern counties of Scotland, the home of the Ayrshire cattle, and a famous dairying district; and its object is to improve and develop the dairy interests of that part of the United Kingdom. On the supposition that the Association remains united, I may predict that it will become a very powerful body, and that its influence will tend very materially to the improvement of the dairy products of Scotland. Our Scotch cousins, usually very level-headed and sedate, become energetic and even enthusiastic, once they are roused to action, as they now are in this matter.

Many years ago, the late Joseph Harding, of Marksbury, who may be regarded as the chief apostle of Cheddar cheese-making in England, just as the late X. A. Willard was its chief exponent in America, was employed by the Scottish farmers to expound and demonstrate the principles of Cheddar cheese-making; and, since his day, Scotch Cheddars have held a high position in the markets of these islands. To a great extent, Mr. Harding's method supplanted the old Dunlop system, which had been so long employed in Galloway and other districts of Scotland, and to-day his system, in all its primitive simplicity of principle, and with comparatively unimportant changes in details, in utensils and the like, is employed in a large proportion of the dairies in that part of the country. In America and Canada, however, various improvements have been worked out in the Cheddar system, and improved utensils have been invented, with the result of placing the cheese of the American continent on a higher footing in our English markets than anybody dreamt, a quarter of a century ago, that it would ever attain. The Canadian cheese, in particular, has become a very formidable rival to the Scotch Cheddars in the Scotch markets, and to this may be ascribed the action which is being taken, in the formation of the Scottish Dairy Farmers' Association.

The meeting at Ayr was on the occasion of the "Ayrshire Derby," the annual exhibition of the Ayrshire cattle to which this well-known and somewhat euphemistic designation has been given. A large number of the leading farmers of this part of Scotland may always be found at this annual show, and this year, as an additional object, they had on hand the formation of the Dairy Association.

And the "Ayrshire Derby" is a sight worth going a long way to see by any one who is fond of the excellent breed of dairy cattle, which is the leading feature of the show. It may be taken for granted that no more useful breed of cattle than the Ayrshire exists, so far, at all events, as milking is concerned, and in this part of Scotland it is found in the highest degree of perfection. To see, therefore, scores upon scores of the choicest specimens of the breed paraded in the show ring, is a spectacle all the more charming because it cannot be, or at all events is not, equaled anywhere else in the world. The native home of the Ayrshire, like that of the Jersey, is contiguous to the sea, and it is probable that these choice breeds can hardly be preserved in an unchanged condition in districts far away. This being a correct assumption, the Ayrshire farmers have a great future in store, in the way of breeding stock to maintain the quality of the breed in other parts of the world. Professor Brown was a purchaser of Ayrshire stock for importation into Canada, as he had already been of Herefords and other English cattle, as well as of Clydesdale and other breeds of draught horses. He informed me that he had paid £500 for a Hereford bull, which had been bought last year for £65! Hurrah for the Britisher! But Mr. Brown has a long purse, viz., that of the Government, and so it is all right for everybody.—*Prof. Sheldon in Rural New Yorker.*

Notes.

Clover hay is much better for milch cows than timothy. It produces a larger quantity of milk, and also of a better quality. All butter-makers know how yellow the butter is which is made from the milk of cows fed on clover hay.

The brisk walk is the gait in horses that is of most value to farmers. When going on the road with a load what is gained by trotting on level places is more than offset by the slowness of the gait afterwards.

In times of peace prepare for war. When you are eating that nice, fragrant, yellow grass butter remember that with the proper food the cows would make just as good butter next winter; and set about raising sufficient mangels or carrots so they can each have a generous feed every day next winter. Don't delay another day, because it will pay twice over, pay in the quantity and quality of the butter and in the healthfulness of the stock.

A farmer who bought a cow which neither he nor his men could milk found that he could make her profitable to suckle calves, which were very high priced that season. Her own calf sold for $15. Then another was left for her to rear and brought $12. During the season the farmer sold $65 worth of calves reared on this kicking cow, fed her a few dollars's worth of meal and turned her off for beef the following winter. This plan is well adapted for a large dairy where a number of cows calve in succession.

In breeding colts the influence of the dam can scarcely be over-rated. It has been too much the habit of horsemen to consider only the sire. They appear to have proceeded on the assumption that if the sire were good it mattered little what was the quality of the other animal. Greater things would have been accomplished than have yet been in the improvement of our horses had care been exercised in this respect.

There are but few places, perhaps none, in the country where hay can be grown and sold from the farm at a profit. The farmers who do this are surely robbing their land, and the amount of receipts per acre is much less than from other crops which will afford the purchase of manure. The selling price of clover hay, especially, is rarely more and often less than its value for manure, besides the profit that can be got in first feeding it to some animal on the farm.

The flesh of hogs fattened in Canada contains a large proportion of lean meat, because barley and peas are mainly fed to produce it. These are nitrogenous rather than starchy foods, and hogs fed on these grains are less liable to disease than those fed exclusively on corn.

Farmers are not careful enough concerning the shoeing of their horses. Many blacksmiths in these days have never served an apprenticeship at this branch of their business, and are unable to do good work. There is as much difference in the way a horse is shod as anything else, and a good horse is far too valuable an animal to run any risk of injury from incompetent horse shoers.

The past winter a large number of fine cattle have been stall-fed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. It has long been the custom of the farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania and in the great Valley of Virginia to purchase lean cattle in the fall to consume the abundant produce from the farms, which had been kept in a high state of fertility by this practice. Gradually the system is spreading, and it is a good thing to know of and to imitate. It is the quickest and easiest way to make the land rich, and the most profitable way to dispose of the farm products. Not a bushel of corn is sold. Wheat is sold, but bran and other feed is purchased, and it is a great favor for a townsman to get a sheaf of straw from one of these farmers whose principle is that to take the straw off from the farm, unless it is brought back as manure, is a robbery of the land. It would require a long and wearisome search to find better farmers and handsomer homesteads and more comfort and thrift than prevail in these localities, where this good husbandry is practised.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints and Recipes.

Children should never be allowed to wear garters, they are most injurious, and impede growth and circulation.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

To clean the waste pipes leading from the sink, pour down them a strong solution of potash dissolved in hot water. Be very careful that none of this mixture gets on your hands or or clothing, as it will destroy all animal matter that it comes in contact with.

It is a good plan to vary the manner in which you flavour the roast of beef; this can be done by squeezing the juice of half a lemon over it and putting the other half inside the roast. Another way is to put half of a carrot, one small onion, and a little parsley in the dripping pan, and lay the roast over it. Do not be led by any bad adviser to put one drop of water into your dripping pan until you have tried the experiment of roasting beef in this way. It makes a striking difference in the flavour of the meat.

Cracker Pudding.—Take 6 crackers rolled fine, 1 quart of milk, the yolks of 3 eggs, ½ cup sugar, beat altogether, add a little salt and nutmeg, 1 cup raisins; bake in rather quick oven. Then beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and spread over the top and place in the oven to brown. (A Reader).

A pretty table is made as follows: Take in an old fashioned washstand cut off the back piece and take a square board on the top over the circle, paint and varnish the whole black. When dry, take bright cardinal canton flannel, and cover the top and bottom; tack on pretty drapery fring, with brass headed nails. (Mrs. J. W.)

Fig Cake.—A very good fig cake is made as follows: take a pound of figs and cut them in thin slices and flour them. Make a dough of one cup of butter, one and three quarters of a cup of sugar; one of sweet milk; 3 pints of flour; 2½ teaspooonfuls of baking powder, and the whites of 10 eggs, then mix in the figs and bake in a tin lined with buttered paper in a moderate oven, frost the top of the cake and add a few drops of vanilla to the frosting.

Chocolate Cake.—Take 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup butter, ½ cup milk, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream tarter, ½ teaspoon saleratus, beat altogether 10 minutes and bake in a shallow tin. For the frosting use 4 table spoons grated chocolate, 4 table spoons powdered sugar, white of one egg, beat to a stiff froth; beat altogether then place in a tin dish, that will fit over the top of the teakettle and stir all the time, for 10 minutes, and spread on the cake just as soon as you like it from the kettle.

Pound Cake.—Make a pan a little warm, put one pound of butter and one pound and a quarter of loaf dust sugar together in it. Beat them together with your hand till it becomes like cream; add twelve eggs, bnt only three of them in at a time. When the three are well beaten in, add the others. When the last three are beaten in, add one pound and a quarter of sifted flour. Mix it lightly with your hand; then add three pounds of currants, two ounces of peel, and two drops of essence of lemon.

TEMPERANCE.

Early Training.

The teaching of the principles of hygiene in the public schools, the simple explanation of the laws which govern physical health, would bring the dread results of stimulants directly before the growing intelligence of every child in the country. A judicious turn given to their powers of observation—which have, alas! but too frequent opportunity of being exercised on examples—a familiar discussion now and then to invite thought and inquiry, would do more to give impetus to a genuine temperance movement than all that has ever been done before. Many of these children unfortunately come into the the world with hereditary tastes and an appetite for excesses, which only those who have to struggle against an inherited bias can comprehend. But of all forces for uprooting and inculcating that of early training is strongest. We have our temperance lectures—as we have our strnggles against immortality of every kind—too late. We begin them only after the mischief has been accomplished. Instead of sowing the good seed of uprightness, of honor, and of self-respect in the comparatively virgin soil of the child's soul, we wait until this has had time to become overrun with every noxious weed, incapable alike of reclaim or cultivation.

If this view of the temperance question appears far-fetched or impracticable it is because the person so viewing it has not had time for sober thought. It is the crusade which is impracticable as a cause of lasting results. These sudden enthusiasms of thought and action are specious factors in solid improvement, especially in cases where, like this of intemperance, the temporal is so mixed with the spiritual, and one is obliged to fight at once physical appetite and moral disease. There can be found no sudden remedy for a chronic ailment; the age of miracles is passed with the age of faith; what is to be wrested now from the jaws of destruction must be by patience and perseverence, by labour and by prayer. Any revolution that aims at the overthrow of bad habits and worse principles must begin from the beginning; there is not more difference between bending the pliant sapling and the stubborn oak than between instilling reform in the tender soul of the child rather than the seared conscience of the man. Where one is wax the other is adamant.

If you should be so unfortunate as to Burn, Scald or Wound yourself in any way the proper thing to keep clean and heal it is McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Insist on having, and be sure you get McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Price 25 cents. Gayfer and Kneeshaw, Druggists. have the genuine.

GREAT MEN'S PLEASURES.

Poets and Authors Who Loved Animals and Children—Statesmen Who Gambled and Generals Who Made Love.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and whether applied to man or beast, prince or peasant, illiterate or learned, the quaint proverb holds its own. Some of the greatest minds have sought relief from brain-work in the simplest amusements and sports of childhood; others in feverish excitement, and others in wild and romping, noisy or athletic pleasure. The amusements of great men, especially authors, are so varied and so different frequently from what we would imagine from the record of their lives left on history's page, that some of the more unusual can not prove uninteresting.

Cardinal Richelieu used to exercise by jumping over furniture, and once was discovered kicking with his servant, trying who could kick the highest against a wall. Count De Grammont once made a bet that he could kick or jump higher than the diplomat, but he was careful not to beat him, and thus, by the loss of a little small change, he rose high in his favor.

Sam Johnson the literary bear, used to touch every post on Fleet street that he passed, and if he missed one by chance back he went and touched it. He was careful, says Boswell, his historian, always to set his foot down in the middle of a flag-stone, and when he returned from his walk the Doctor made it a rule to cross the threshold on one particular foot. In order to accomplish that he was compelled to calculate his steps a certain distance from the door.

Shelley, the poet, found amusement in sailing paper boats upon the Serpentine and the lakes of Hyde Park.

Jean Jacques Rosseau, when he was in the country, used to pack huge stones up to some tall cliff, and dash them down in the waves beneath, just as the boys used to throw stones in the well to hear them go "cherlunker."

Cowper, the poet, used to play with two pet horses, which afforded him as much pleasure as a cat did the poet Dante. Sir Walter Scott's favorite hound attests to that author's love of hunting. Dean Swift found lots of fun in harnessing up his servants with cord and driving them upstairs and down through his deanery. George Washington was a lover of fox-hunting, and took a turn with the hounds two or three times a week when in the country. Peter the Great liked to be wheeled about in a wheelbarrow over the flower-beds and neat pastures, and Sir William Temple took it much to heart when the Russian monarch rode rough-shod over the tulips and roseheds of his garden. Another amusement of Peters was getting stone-blind drunk. John Bright, the English Commoner, is fond of the rod and line. Fox the orator, loved the gambling table, and said the greatest pleasure in the world was to play and win, and the next greatest to play and lose. Old Burton, who spent all his life in a library, wrote a book that was the only one that ever got Dr Johnson out of bed two hours before he intended to rise, found his sole recreation in going down to Folly Bridge at Oxford, and listening to the jokes of bargemen. Byron loved to shoot with a pistol at a coin in a cleft stick, and Henry V. loved tennis. Pope Innocent III. used to play new pieces, and Bacon, Cowley, Evelyn, Buffon and Addison loved to walk in their gardens. Henry VIII. was fond of hnnting, and all out-door rough and tumble manly sports, when he was not engaged in killing his wives. Milton found recreation in playing on the organ; Parson, the scholar, and Thomas Wharton the historian of English poetry, in frequentng low taverns joking and being joked. Leonardi da Vinci loved to look at garbage piles, and the slime and filth of the Florentine slums. Godolphin patronized the cockpit. Charles II, spent much time in a chemical laboratory, and Prince Rupert was fond of mechanical pursuits and by his discovery of mezzotinto left something besides the name of a gay cavalier for posterity.

Matthew Prior, an elegant poet, loved to go and converse with a soldier and his slattern wife at a low public house in Long Acre, and William the Conqueror was fond of hunting and field sports. Philip, the Duke of Burgundy, spent much time in contriving houses full of trap-doors, spring snares and pitfalls, and then enjoyed the fun of seeing some stranger brought in to be soused in water or battered with flour sacks, which came raining down. Gladstone amuses himself with chopping down trees in Hawarden. Daniel Webster was fond of fishing and snipe-shooting at his country home in Marshfield, and Henry Clay, his compeer, enjoyed a game of cards. Tycho Brahe amused himself making mathematical instruments; D'Andilly in walking through forests; Balzac, the French novelist, in making crayons; Pierese, in collecting medals and antiques; the Abbe de Marrolles in engravings, and Rohanlt in watching different mechanics at work. Domitian, the Roman Emperor, found rare sport in catching flies and sticking them through the body with a bodkin. The philosopher Spinoza loved to train spiders, Macaulay to romp with children, and Goldsmith to teach his dog to stand on his hind legs. Nero, who fiddled when Rome burnt, amused himself with making hydraulic clocks.

PITT, THE STATESMAN,

Had queer amusements, according to Lady Hester Stanhope. He used to go to a barn where hay and corn were kept for the horses. He had a room fitted up with a table and two or three chairs, Oh, what slices of bread and butter I have seen him eat there, and hunches of bread and cheese big enough for a plowman. George the Third's favorite amusement was music, of which he was passionately fond. It was music of the highest character, for grandeur and sublimity of conception, by which he not only gratified a well turned ear, but exalted his devotional feelings. Italian music he did not favor, but the phlegmatic Dutch fiddling, with stately measure and solemn tread, was his greatest delight. Dancing he loved when it was staid and formal. The ravishing waltz was then unknown. Queen Victoria, when young, was fond of archery, and a painting of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace represents her in an archery field holding a bow, and earnestly watching the flight of a spent arrow. The late President Lincoln delighted in telling stories, and at the Cabinet meetings every incident of business reminded him of a story that was wont to set the table in a roar. Old Peter Pindar, Dr. Walcott, used to take his recreation by lying all day in bed. Tom Moore found his recreation in ladies' society, at the brilliant receptions of the Countess of Blessington, where he was the admired of all, the centre of attraction by his brilliant and ready wit and rare musical faculties. Charles Lamb, the author of "Essays of Elia," found pleasure in good dinners of rare roast pig, a quiet pipe and hot drink. Pope, cynical dwarf that he was, loved to eat lampreys and show off his treasures at Twickenham. Burns loved to get royally drunk, and his position as Gauger enabled him to gratify his love. Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher found pleasure with Drayton and Shakespeare and others, in drinking enormous flagons of ale and going to bed, as gentlemen did in those days, with their boots on. When Lord Nelson was not fighting he was playing the gallant to Lady Hamilton, his mistress, for whom he possessed a strong infatuation.

THE ANCIENTS

Were noted for their odd amusements. When Cato, of Utica, lost his election to the Senate he went to play at tennis. Farmerlane the Great was a famous chess player, and Themistocles was fond of dancing and playing the flute. Pericles, the statesman, was fond of Aspasia, his mistress, and spent his hours of recreation with her, and Julius Caesar, when captured by pirates, found it a great suorce of pleasure to compose speeches and recite before them.

Marcolini.

It was midnight.

The great clock had struck, and was still echoing through every porch and gallery in the quarter of St. Mark, when a young citizen, wrapped in his cloak, was hastening home from an interview with his young mistress.

His step was very light, for his heart was so.

Her parents had just consented to their marriage. The very day was named.

"Lovely Giulietta!" he cried, "and shall I, then, call thee mine at last! Who was ever so blest as thy Marcolini?"

But as he spoke he stopped; for something glittered on the pavement before him.

It was a scabbard of rich workmanship; and the discovery, what was it but an earnest of good fortune?

"Rest thou there!" he cried, thrusting it gayly into his belt. "If another claims thee not thou hast changed masters!"

And on he went as before, humming the burden of a song which he and his Giulietta had been singing together.

But little we know what the next minute will bring forth.

He turned by the Church of St. Geminiano, and in three steps met the watch.

A terrible murder had just been committed.

The Senator Renaldi had been found dead at his door, the dagger left in his heart.

The unfortunate Marcolini was dragged away for examination.

The place, the time, everything served to excite, to justify suspicion.

And no sooner had he entered the guardhouse than a damning witness appeared against him.

The bravo in his flight had thrown away his scabbard.

And smeared with blood—with blood not yet dry—it was now in the belt of Marcolini.

Its patrican ornaments struck every eye.

When the fatal dagger was produced and compared with it not a doubt of his guilt remained.

Still there is in the innocent an energy, a composure—an energy when they speak, a composure when they are silent—to which none can be altogether insensible; and the judge delayed for some time to pronounce the sentence, though he was a near relation of the dead.

At length, however, it came, and Marcolini lost his life and Guilietta her reason.

Not many years afterward the truth revealed itself, the real criminal in his last moments confessed the crime; and hence the custom in Venice, a custom that long prevailed, for a crier to cry out in the court before a sentence was passed 'Remember poor Marcolini.'

TAKEN AT THE RIGHT END.

P. A. McArthur, of Alton, Ont., had a cold which he didn't like. It wasn't so very bad, but it hung on him a long time and was getting seated. The usual medical remedies did no good. He tried Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. The first dose benefited him, and in a short time he was perfectly well. It is not necessary for any cold to obtain a foot-hold in any constitution as long as Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is at hand. What Quinine is to fever, Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is to throat and lung diseases.

Proverbs From the South.

"Come see me" is nothing, but "Come lib wid me" is something.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Hab money, hab friend.

THERE are many Cough Mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam; try it. See adv.

Hog run for him life, dog run for him character.

IF you want fast colors and brilliant shades, use the popular Star Dyes.

THE sure effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are thorough and permanent. If there is a lurking taint of scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it, and expel it from your system.

John Crow never make house till rain come.

THE superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children.

Hungry fowl wake soon.

CORNS cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

THE verdict of half the World.—The entire western hemisphere pronounce MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ball-room, and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

Man can't smoke and whistle same time.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually. 4

No throw way dirty water before you hab clean.

PROF. LOW'S Magic Sulphur Soap—Health, soothing and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use. 4

Old fire stick no hard for catch.

HEALTH is a duty, disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. 87.

One tief (thief) no like to see noder tief carry long bag.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes: "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and I think it equally good for horse as for man."

When yie (eye) no see, mout (mouth) can't talk.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no medicine is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. 25 cents per bottle. 87t

Parson christen him own pickaninny first.

MRS. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

Put me down saftly, me a cracked plate.

To cure consumption, ulceration in the lungs must be stopped, the matter must be thrown off, the membranes and tissues healed, and the system invigorated. Downs' Elixir will do all this. Try it. Every bottle warranted. 87t

Ebry ting you hear an't good to talk.

SHAKESPEARE

says "Doubts are traitors; we oft loose the good we might have by fearing to attempt." Then doubt not "Golden Coin"—it is the best chewing tobacco in Canada. 1600

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Lizard neber plant corn, but him hab plenty.

A whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician pencilling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

Goat say him hab wool, sheep say him hab hair.

SAVED FROM THE SCALPEL.

A Toronto lady, Mrs. Berkenshaw, contracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use. 4i

Follow fashion break monkey neck.

DANGER IN THE AIR

The recent strange planetary movements and electrical phenomena have developed the fact that the earth is passing through a dangerous period when atmospheric influence will seriously affect human health. Fortify the weakened system with that grand tonic regulator, Burdock Blood Bitters, and avoid malarial blood poisons. 4i

Big blanket make man sleep late.

A FACT

There are oils white, and oils black,
Put up in bottles short and tall,
But Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for pain,
Is the very best oil of all.

It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, sprains, bruises, contracted cords, sore throat, frost bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and internal use. 4i

When cockroach gib dance he no ax fowl.

A CELEBRATED CASE

The remarkable case of W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, who suffered from disease of the liver and kidneys so badly that all hope of recovery was abandoned. He remained ten and thirteen days without action of the bowels. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters restored to him perfect health, which he had not known for 20 years before. 4i

John Crow tink him Pickaninny white.

HOW TO CURE A COLD

Take some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a spoonful of mustard; remain indoors; equalize the circulation with warm bath and friction; drink warm ginger tea, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most perfect and the safest cough cure that can be procured. 4i

Spider and fly can't make bargain.

ITCHING PILES.—SYPMTOMS AND CURE

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25, (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Seven year no 'nough for wash speckle off Guinea hen back.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Rock stone at ribber bottom no know sun hot.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Rain never fall at one man door.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. A. O'Brien, 572 Exchange Street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Burdock Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-six. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. postage stamp. 4i

Shoe alone know its stocking hab hole.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	8:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:09 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1560vy

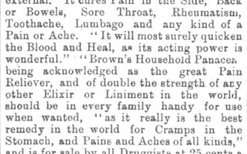
SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar.
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

JAS. McINTYRE
UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK.
A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. aubor 28, 1881.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.

A CURE CUARANTEED

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Orgative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 42. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1606.

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at houses, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

THOS. WELLS.
P. J. BROWN.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

OFFICE—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Brewett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Badden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1503y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST, LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll.

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1536v y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, on which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor,

May 8th, 1884. 1600v y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH, Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets	- - -	$5,617,623
Interest on Investments	-	335,907
New Policies Written	-	2,178
Amount of New Policies	-	$4,534,609
Death Claims Paid	-	$289,663
Premiums Received	-	$812,889

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous Division.

For every information apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

June 12th, 1884. 1605

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559y

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587v-y

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISAAC BARKER. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters, the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine"

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N.Y.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

The Great Purifiers of the BLOOD AND LIVER.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever tried." Dr. D. C. Dalton, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. E. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It will eleanse the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

2 SIZES, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

A ROMAN GENTLEMAN'S IDEA OF HAPPINESS.

Translated from Martial, Epig, X., 47.

What makes a happy life, dear friend,
If thou wouldst briefly learn, attend.
An income left, not earned by toil;
Some acres of a kindly soil;
The pot unfailing on the fire;
No lawsuits; seldom town attire;
Health; strength with grace; a peaceful mind;
Shrewdness with honesty combined;
Plain living; equal friends and free;
Evenings of temperate gaiety;
A wife discreet, yet blythe and bright;
Sound slumber, that lends wings to night.
With all thy heart embrace thy lot,
Wish not for death and fear it not.

IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK.

In the land of my birth, far away o'er the foam
Of the pathless and treacherous deep;
In my own native land, in the bright sunny home
Of my childhood, oh! there let me sleep.
Ye know not the deep love I bear for that place
Nor the tears that drop fast from my eye
As I think that away from the home of my race
From the land of my birth, I must die.

There grows the bright Shamrock, a carpet so green
In even the dusk woodland spot;
There cluster the wild rose and sweet eglantine.
The daisy and forget-me-not;
There waves in the sweet breeze the slender blue bell
'Neath the woodbine that climbs towards the skies;
And there in my own, my sweet native dell,
In the land of my birth, let me die.

Where the silvery waves, rushing on to the shore,
Make music from morn till eve;
Where birds skim the waters, like delicate oars,
In the land of my birth let me live.
Where clustering violets grow o'er the tomb
Decked with dewdrops, like tears from the eye;
Where the bright stars look down on my dear childhood's home,
In the land of my birth, let me die.

An Ambitious Woman.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

"You wrote this to Godwin, and it has been lost by him. Some one else has found it, and sent it to me. The handwriting on the envelope is not his."

Claire looked at him in blank amazement. It did not seem to her that he could possibly be the man whom she had thus far known as Herbert Hollister. He appeared radically and utterly changed. She could not understand just where the change lay, or in what it consisted. She was too bewildered to analyze it, or in any way draw conclusions from it. She was simply pierced with a pungent sense of its existence.

"He lost it," she said. "He wrote me that he had lost it. You are right in thinking that some one else has sent it to you."

She wondered what he would now say. She forgot even to feel shame in his presence. She was asking herself what had so completely altered him. Why was he neither angry nor reproachful? The very expression of his features looked strangely unusual. It was almost as if the spirit of some new man had entered into his body.

"Whoever has sent this," he soon said, "is your enemy, and wishes you great harm. But thank God I have it!" He crushed the paper in his hand, immediately afterward, and thrust it within his pocket. Claire rose from the sofa. Her hands hung at either side in a helpless way. Her eyes were still fastened upon his face.

"Are you acting a part?" she asked, with a sort of weary desperation. "I realize that I have done a horrible thing. But tell me at once what course you mean to take. If I am to leave your house, and never to be noticed by you again, order me to go, and I will go. The letter shows you that I care nothing for that man. I don't make excuses; I have none to make. But I am not an adulteress even in thought. Remember what I say. My sin, dark as it is, has not that one hideous element. I wanted to desert you—to go abroad—you read the whole story in the letter. You have only to speak the word, and you shall have looked upon me for the last time. . . . It is your silence that tortures me. . . . Why are you silent? Here I stand before you, without a shadow of right to defend myself, and yet you force from me a certain kind of miserable defense, because you will not either rebuke or denounce me."

He had been looking at her very steadily. He now caught one of her hands in both his own.

"Claire," he said, "I have only one wish—one thought: to save you."

"Save me?" she repeated.

He went on speaking with great speed. His eyes were fixed on her own, and they were filled with a light that was rich and sweet. She had never known him to be like this before; he was just as tender as of old, but beneath his tenderness there was a strength, a decision, a virile assertion, that gave him a new, startling personality.

"Yes," he said, "to save you. There is no great mischief done, as it is. I think some woman sent me your letter. It is just what some envious or spiteful woman would do. But I have it, and can destroy it. You ask me what course I mean to take. You ask me whether I shall bid you leave my house. My only answer, Claire, is this: if you have no love for me, then I have a very great love for you. I think you knew this long ago. I am your friend, poor child—not only your husband, but your friend. You shan't go wrong while I have the brain and the nerve to stand between you and folly. Other men might take another course. I don't care. You are pure still; I am certain of it, and you shall remain pure. You are my wife; I will protect you; it's my duty to protect you. You have never loved me; you married me without a spark of love. But I gave you as large a love as man ever gave to woman. It's in my heart still. It can never die. If it were not so large and so true it would not seek to guard and shield you now. But it does—it must . . . Claire, Claire, you have been terribly foolish! A little more, and I must have cast you off. But as it is, I can and will plant myself between you and disgrace!"

He had been holding her hand all through the utterance of these words. But now he released it, and slightly withdrew from her.

She advanced toward him. There was a look of absolute awe on her face. She recognized how much her own blindness had been hiding from her. His very stature seemed to have risen. His tolerance appealed to her with such amity. It flashed through her mind: 'What other man would have acted as he has done?'

In a few brief moments she knew him as the noble and high being he really was. The tears besieged her eyes. The enormity of the wrong she had done him horrified her. She stood quivering in his presence. The impulse assailed her literally to kneel before him. She grasped his arm; her dry, tearless eyes searched his pale face with a madness of contrition in their look.

"Herbert," she faltered . . . "Herbert, I—I never knew till now that you could be so grand and strong! What kept me from loving you was your own love for me. It seemed to make you weak; it seemed to put you below me. You were always yielding to me—always paying me reverence. But I should have bowed before you. You were worthy of it, and I did not see . . . I never saw till now! . . . Herbert, I love you! . . . Oh, these are not idle words! They spring straight from my soul! If you want the repentance of my future life, it is yours! Why did you not show me your real self till so late? What shall I do to prove my love? You must not pardon me so easily—no, I cannot endure that! It makes me sick with shame to be treated so! Such a mercy would be cruelty. You must punish me somehow—I must undergo some penance, the harder the better. You have no right to trust me again until I have passed through some sort of cleansing fire—suffered, been mortified, humiliated, taught a stern and fearful lesson! You gave me everything; there was nothing in the world I did not owe to you; you lifted me from dependence into the most brilliant prosperity. And I—Good Heavens! I was a viper of ingratitude! I might call it madness; I might say that the lust for riches and power made me conceive this treacherous and contemptible idea of deserting you—made me decide that we could not live together when the wealth had gone. But it was no madness—there was too clear a method in it for that. It was merely base and mean—it can have no palliative. . . . . Herbert, don't look at me with any love, any pity in your face. I can't bear it—I—I want to creep away somewhere and die. I am not fit to have you touch me—No, no! you must not!"

She had receded from him; she meant to quit the room, though her limbs felt weak and her head giddy, and she was not sure whether she could reach the doorway without falling. But on a sudden his arms clasped her. How strong they seemed! She had never till now had so keen a sense of even his bodily strength. When his lips touched her own she burst into tears. She was still struggling to free herself, but he held her too firmly; she could not escape.

"Claire," she heard him say, with a tenderness of tone more exquisite than any he had yet used, "I couldn't help forgiving you, dear, no matter how hard I might try. Oh, darling, let us begin all over again! You say that you do love me at last! Well, I believe you! I want to believe you, and I will! How could I ever punish you? You haven't been so greatly to blame—don't torment yourself by thinking you have. People were flattering and courting you; they made you a perfect queen; they turned your head. Now all that is over. I think there is a great happiness in store for both of us, my love—a happiness that the money never brought us while it lasted. Perhaps, after all, it is better that I should find you weak. It makes you more human in my sight. I hasn't bow down before you any more, as you say that I did; I shall only love you . . . love you forever—love you till death, and beyond it, too, I hope!"

He was kissing her cheek as he uttered these final words; but it had already seemed to take a certain chill, and in another moment he was forced to draw up his form, for it had no power whatever of self-support. She had fainted in his arms. . . . .

She found him close beside her when she regained consciousness. She lay upon the lounge in her own dressing-room upstairs. He was bathing her forehead with cologne, and holding to her nostrils a handkerchief drenched with it. He began to be alarmed at her continued swoon. The first thing that her eyes reopened upon was his smile of glad relief.

The light of that smile stayed with Claire through years. It bathed her life with perpetual sunshine.

Everything altered in a few more weeks. They left the great house and came to live in the smaller one, which Claire personally owned, and which Hollister would not let her give back to him, though she pleaded with him more than once on this subject.

"No," he would always say. "It is yours, and that means it is mine as well. I meant, when the crash first came, that you should keep it, and I was glad that you made it yours. If I let you give it back to me, this would look as if I had lost faith in you. And I have lost no faith; I have gained a new faith—that is all."

"To think that I should ever have known this man and not have loved him!" she would say to herself again and again.

Every successive day brought with it a dear surprise. She felt toward her husband as though his nature was a region through which she had journeyed heedlessly but was now revisiting with sharpened vision, vitalized intelligence. Traits and qualities that she could not but remember him to have possessed, now assumed a beauty, a harmony, a proportion, an allurement that she had never known to find recognizing. A fresh light, so to speak, flooded the beloved landscape of his character. Vale, grove, wayside, were all preciously different from of old. Over them sang awakened birds, and still higher leaned a shining sky, fond, fathomless, prophetic.

Very few of their former fashionable acquaintances showed the slightest sign of deserting them. Hollister had been one of the many victims of the dire panic, but it soon became generally understood that he was going to make honorable settlement with his creditors—that he was on the list of the seriously wounded, so to speak, and not on that of the killed. In many instances there was even an increase of civility. Cards were left at the door of the small house, just as they had been left at the door of the more spacious one. Society made it a matter of *amour propre* not to drop them. It had taken them up: it could not afford to discountenance them for the single fault of a reduced income. The thorough-paced plutocrat is always very slow to admit his claim founded on anything so vulgar as a purely mercenary basis, but the aristocrat, on the other hand, will often pay you a kind of proud loyalty when he has once openly ranked you as his equal. Moreover, both Claire and her husband had an ample personal popularity to fall back upon. They had been graceful and charming young figures, felicitously harmonizing with their festal background. Their absence left a sensible void.

But it was an absence, and as such it continued. Claire's love for the superficial glitter and pomp of what she had always inwardly felt to be sham and falsity was no longer even a dumb sensation. It had become the merest memory, and by no means a pleasant one. She had changed for the last time in her life. The change was securely permanent now. If she looked into the future and asked herself what unfulfilled desire lay there, it was always to thrill with the hope that Herbert might one day be rid of all financial worriment, and that their home, already lit and warmed by a precious mutual love, might receive the blessing of happy tranquility as well.

For a long time this hope looked very far from being realized. She was untiringly devoted to his interests, and would hold long talks with him regarding the complicated and distracted nature of his affairs. Her apt mind, her ready and shrewd counsel, no longer surprised him; but he recognised with an untold joy the different motives that now spurred and animated her. In the end light began to break from darkness. Hollister still kept steady the extraordinary nerve which had before enabled him to set aflame and continue such astonishing pyrotechnics of speculation. It slowly and surely became evident to him that he would soon have steered clear of all disastrous reefs, and bring forth from the final dying rage of the big tempest a ship not so wholly shattered that careful repairs and cautious sailing hereafter might not keep it very seaworthy for many years.

Claire had meanwhile exulted in her economies, and conducted them with that same easy tact and skill which had never been at fault supervision of a large and splendid establishment. She still preserved a certain residuum of friends. There was no ascetic renunciation of all worldly pleasures, either on her own or Hollister's part. It amused her to observe just whom she retained as her intimates and allies. The survival of the fittest, in this respect, was something to note and value. It showed her that the gay throng in which she had shone was not all made of worthlessly flippant members. But those, both men and women, whom she now liked to have about her had each stood some pleasant test, had each presented some sort of sterling trait of mind or character, which gave them a passport into the gentler, healthier, and wiser conditions of her new life.

Beverley Thurston paid only rare visits to her home. She understood why he did not come oftener; she never pressed him to come. She had thanked him for his great service, with moist eyes and breaking voice. But she had not told him of the sweet ascendancy that her husband had gained. She had tried to let him see this change. Such revelation had been less difficult than spoken words; for all words on a subject that had now become so holy appeared to her impious.

During many days after imparting to her husband the knowledge that he must henceforward receive her mother into his household, she had dreaded the clash of their widely opposite natures, and foreseen trouble that would only lend weight and severity to that which fate had already inflicted. But by degrees she found herself laughing with Herbert at the shadows of her own fears. He treated Mrs. Twining as a kind of grim joke. With her invigorated health, she was prepared to hold him strictly accountable for his altered circumstances. Her sarcasms were more pitiless than Claire had ever remembered them. She took the attitude of a person who has been shut out from a banquet until the viands are all demolished, and then admitted to feed upon the unsatisfactory debris. She had no intention whatever of forgiving Hollister his misfortunes. In all her career of repulsive deportment she had never achieved a more obnoxious triumph. And yet, by the sheer force of good-humored, gallant, conciliatory kindness, Hollister at length succeeded in conquering her. She found it simply impossible to annoy him. He insisted upon not taking her seriously. His amiability was so impenetrable that she finally receded before it, and began to profess toward him a sort of gloomy, reluctant liking.

"I see," Claire said to him one day, "She is my punishment. But why should you share it?"

"Nonsense," he answered. "I think she is immense fun." It seemed to Claire that he was quite in earnest as he thus spoke.

"She really does like you," Claire said. "In all my life, Herbert, I have never known her to like—actually like—any one till now."

"That makes it all the funnier," he returned, with a slight, blithe laugh. She knew he was in earnest, then, and felt a deep sense of comfort.

Once Claire had spoken to him of Goldwin. It already seemed far back in the past, now, although it was scarcely a year ago. Her words had been very few; her cheeks had burned while she uttered them.

"Herbert," she had said, "I feel that I must ask you whether you have—have met"— And here she paused. Then, while he saw the pain and shame on her face, she went stammeringly on: "Oh, you know whom I mean—I don't want even to speak his name again—but it is best that I know on—on what terms you are, and all that."

He grew pale while he looked at her. His voice was very grave, but perfectly kind.

"I see him nearly every day, Claire. That is inevitable, you know. I have spoken to him only once since—that time. I didn't quite know whether I was strong enough to keep my temper. But I did keep it. I told him that I had learned everything. And then I told him, very quietly, that if he ever dared to address me again I would find an excuse for cowhiding him."

Claire sprang up from her seat. "Oh, Herbert! did you say that? And did he—stand it?"

"Yes, he stood it. I didn't think he would, for a moment or two. It was imprudent of me, perhaps—on your account, I mean. But he walked away, without a word. And now, Claire, promise me that you will never, as long as we both live, refer to this matter again."

She threw her arms about his neck. "Never!" she cried. "I didn't want to speak of it, as it was. I promise you, with all my heart!"

They had been married several years when a child, a boy, was born to them. Claire made the most adoring of mothers. Mrs. Diggs, who was forever dropping in upon her friend, with even more than her former intimacy, said, once, while she watched the baby laugh on its mother's lap, after the bath that Claire had lovingly given with her own hands:—

"Upon my word, it does seem so odd, don't you know? I can't just quite realize it, even yet, Claire, dear."

"Realize what?" said Claire, looking up from the little rosy treasure on her lap with a smile and two touches of color, for which the joy of her own motherhood was solely responsible.

"Why, that you are the same being I used to know. It's a perfectly lovely change. You remember how I used to dote on you then. But I dote on you even more, now. Still, where have all your grand ambitions flown to?"

Claire looked serious, for a moment. Then she gave a light, sweet laugh. "Oh, I'm a very ambitious woman, yet," she said.

THE END.

Capers of a Drunken Locomotive.

The water at a certain railroad station out West gave out, and a supply had to be brought in barrels for the engines. One dark night an engine was by mistake filled up with six barrels of whiskey and eight or ten of beer, just arrived at the station for delivery to members of the temperance club in town. The engineer never had such a time in all his life, as the engine got drunk. It whistled constantly, snorted and reeled, the bell rang, and with difficulty the machine was kept on the track. And when they got to the terminus nothing would persuade the engine to go in its home in the round house; it stayed out all night. —*Boston Post.*

The Jersey Cow Liar Turns up in Ohio.

The Jersey cow liar, who has figured in the newspapers for the last two or three years, has settled down in this vicinity, it seems. He sends us his compliments in a little note as follows: "Having purchased the gentle creature and led her home in the evening, I turned her into the barn yard to rest, for she was weary from our tramp. In the morning I marshaled the family out to admire our prize. No Jersey was to be seen. In this spot where she had lain down was a damp, greasy spot. The poor beast had actually turned to milk and butter during the night."—*Toledo Blade.*

A Very Exacting Old Lady.

On one occasion Henry Irving, the actor, who was traveling through Scotland, met an old Scotch woman, with whom he spoke of her Majesty Queen Victoria. "The Queen's a good woman," he said. "I suppose she's gude enough, but there are things I canna bear." "What do you mean?" asked Mr. Irving. "Well, I think there are things that even the Queen has no recht to do. For one thing she goes rowing on the lak' on Soonday, and it's not a Chreestian thing to do!" "But you know the Bible tells us—" "I know," she interrupted angrily; "I've read the Bible since I was so high, an' I knaw ev'ry word in't. I knaw aboot the Soonday fishing and a' the other things the good Lord did, but I want ye to knaw, too, that I don't think any the more o'en of Him for a-doin' it!"

BETTER THAN DIAMONDS

and of greater value than fine gold is a great tonic and renovator like Kidney-Wort. It expels all poisonous humors from the blood, tones up the system and by acting directly on the most important organs of the body stimulates them to healthy action and restores health. It has effected many marvelous cures and for all Kidney diseases and other kindred troubles it is an invaluable remedy.

The Spiritual Effects of Drunkenness.

An editorial in "Topics of the Time," of a late number of the *Century* says: "The loss of self-respect, the lowering of ambition, and the fading of hope are signs of the progress of this disease in the character. It is a mournful spectacle—that of the brave, ingenuous, high-spirited man sinking steadily down into the degredation of inebriety; but how many such spectacles are visible all over the land! And it is not in the character of those alone who are notorious drunkards that such tendencies appear. They are often distinctly seen in the lives of men who are never drunk.

"Sir Henry Thompson's testimony is emphatic to the effect that 'the habitual use of fermented liquors, to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce intoxication, injures the body and diminishes the mental power.' If, as he testifies, a large proportion of the most painful and dangerous maladies of the body are due to 'the use of fermented liquors, taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate,' then it is certain that such use of them must result also in serious injuries to the mental and moral nature.

"Who does not know reputable gentlemen, physicians, artists, clergymen even, who were never drunk in their lives, and never will be, but who reveal, in conversation and in conduct, certain melancholy effects of the drinking habit? The brain is so often inflamed with alcohol that its functions are imperfectly performed; and there is a perceptible loss of mental power and of moral tone. The drinker is not conscious of this loss; but those who know him best are painfully aware that his perceptions are less keen, his judgments less sound, his temper less serene, his spiritual vision less clear, because he tarries every day a little too long at the wine. Even those who refuse to entertain ascetic theories respecting these beverages may be able to see that there are uses of them that stop short of drunkenness, and that are still extremely hurtful to the mind and heart as well as the body.

"That conventional idea of moderation, to which Sir Henry Thompson refers, is quite elastic; the term is stretched to cover habits that are steadily despoiling the life of its rarest fruits. The drinking habit is often defended by reputable gentlemen to whom the very thought of a debauch would be shocking, but to whom, if it were only lawful, in the tender and just solicitude of friendship, such words as these might be spoken: 'It is true that you are not drunkards, and may never be; but if you could know, what is too evident to those who love you best, how your character is slowly losing the firmness of its texture and the fineness of its outline; how your art deteriorates in the delicacy of its touch; how the atmosphere of your life seems to grow murky and the sky lowers gloomily above you,—you would not think your daily indulgence harmless in its measure. It is in just such lives as yours that drink exhibits some of its most mournful tragedies.'"

An Anecdote of Peter Cooper.

The head of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Institute writes of Peter Cooper: "One day he stood watching the portrait class, who, to the number of thirty pupils or more, were drawing likenesses of the same model from different positions. One scholar made the face in profile; another had it turned a little into the shadow; a third saw more of the full face; while others worked still further into or away from the light. He had stood observing the scene for a few minutes, when he said, 'Such a sight as this should be a lesson in charity, when we perceive how the same person may be so different, according to the way he is looked at by various people.'"

A Slow Young Man.

"I am afraid that young Featherly, who calls on you so often, is rather a fast young man," said a father to his daughter.

"Oh, no he isn't, father," replied the little brother, who was present.

"What do you know about Mr Featherly?" demanded the old man.

"I only know," he replied, "that I heard him ask sister for a kiss last night, and she told him he could have one if he would be quick about it. But it was the slowest kiss that I ever saw."

Cause of the Cut-Off.

Two tramps meet on a country road. One holds up his left hand, showing that three fingers are missing. The other asks:

'Dog?'
'No.'
'Trap?'
'No.'
'What?'
'Tomato-can opener.'

The Human Pulse.

The human pulse has rather a wide range, but the general average may be put about as follows; At birth, 140; at two years, 100; at from sixteen to nineteen years, 80; at manhood, 75; old age, 60. There are, however, great variations consistent with health. Napoleon's pulse is said to have been only 44 in the minute. A case is also related of a healthy man of 87 whose pulse was seldom over 30 during the last two years of his life, and some, not over 26. Another man of 85 years of age enjoyed good health and spirits with a pulse of 29, and there is also on record the curious instance of a man whose pulse in health was never more than 44, and to be consistent in his inconsistency, when he had fever his pulse fell to 40, instead of rising, is as usual.

England's Wealth.

Since the days of the Stuarts the increase of wealth in England has been more rapid than the increase of population In 1860 the wealth of England and Wales was equal to £45 per head: in 1872 it was £127, and last year, £249. Public wealth quadrupled since the Waterloo epoch, and doubled since the accession of Queen Victoria. Since 1840 wealth had increased four times more rapidly than population, which led Prof. Jarvis to remark that they disproved the Malthusian theory, so far as England was concerned.

—A poet sends a contribution entitled "Why do I live?" This is easy to answer. It is because he sends his contributions to the office instead of bringing them in person.

—There are numerous new styles of parasols displayed this spring, but all will be worn just high enough to tear out the eyes of reckless pedestrians.

—"It is a wise man who knows his own business," says the Waterloo *Observer*. Yes, and it is a wiser man who devotes his whole time to attending to it.—*New York Graphic*.

—She—"Only give up smoking for one year, and I have no doubt that you will never touch tobacco again." He—"Well, I don't know; I did not smoke once for fifteen years, and then I began and enjoyed it hugely." She—"For fifteen years! You must have been very young when you began." He—"I was fifteen."

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning is the only cure for Toothache, Headache and Neuralgia. It does not take a day or an hour to cure it, but in less than a minute all pain is gone. Thousands have tested its merits within the last year. Fluid Lightning is also a positive cure for Rheumatism. The worst possible cases have been permanently cured in one week. Price 25 cents at Kayfer's and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

A small soul has plenty of elbow room in a narrow minded man.

DR. LOW'S Worm Syrup will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults. 4

Forgive and Forget.

'Surely you can trust me?' he said in pleading tones.

'No,' the lady replied sorrowfully. 'I can put no more trust in men. My experience has been too, too bitter.'

'But I swear by yonder—'

'Do not swear,' she interrupted; it is useless. You must forget what has passed between us,' and she walked to the back end of the store and sat down under the counter.

He was trying to buy a spring bonnet for his wife on tick.

Big Inducement.

'I don't think I'll insure with you,' said Jenkins, as the life insurance agent entered the office.

'Why not?'

'Well, you see, the agent of another company called in yesterday, and offered me much better terms than you do.'

'Yes, I suppose he represents one of those snide companies that are willing to insure for less money than we ask. I am not authorized to guarantee it, but I give you my word as an insurance agent, that if you insure with us, you will be under the sod ten years before you will think of dying if you insure in that other company. Give us a trial. We are offering you the biggest kind of inducements.'

A Mortifying Circumstance.

'I do think that Jennie Bleeker is the most awfully vulgar and commonplace young person I ever saw,' exclaimed a New York girl, as she entered the house.

'She do seem somewhat low bred,' returned the girl's cultured mother.

'She is indeed. We were walking up the avenue this afternoon and were overtaken by Lord Fitzponge, that delightful young

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.

In exchange for our old C. V. R. stock we receive permanent debenture stock in the Ontario & Quebec R'y, running between Toronto and Montreal. This is a first lien on the road and therefore may be considered a safe investment. The interest of 5 per cent. is guaranteed by the C.P.R. Co.

THE movement started by the Victoria County Council, looking to the repayment by the Dominion of all municipal bonuses given to railways since declared to be in the interests of the Dominion generally, is a movement which has justice at the back of it, remarks the *Globe*, Quebec was repaid her expenditure on the North Shore on the pretext that the road was for the general interests of the Dominion. Why should not Ontario and Ontario municipalities be recouped likewise?

The following prominent Republican and Independent journals have already refused to swallow the nomination of a man like Blaine:—New York *Times*. New York *Post* New York *Herald*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Puck*, *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, *Westliche Post* (CARL SCHURZ'S paper), Chicago *News*. Boston *Advertiser*, Boston *Herald*, Philadelphia *Record*, Buffalo *Express*, Springfield *Republican*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*. There never was so strong a protest against any regularly chosen candidate, except perhaps against Abraham Lincoln, but in his case the objections came from the element in the party which corresponds to that now favourable to Blaine.

THE Montreal *Witness* having changed the style of its make-up, deems it necessary to make a sort of apology, which it does in this wise:

"It used to be considered by the London *Times* bad journalism to allow people to know too well where to look for anything, as people got into the habit of skipping certain parts of the paper and often missing what was very important. We have not followed this principle, but we may be allowed to think that no great injury will be done our most cursory readers by their having to look the paper through once in five or ten years. They may find that those pages for which they have not hitherto found strength to turn the leaf are of some interest to them."

MR. Tilden declines most emphatically to be a candidate for the Democratic party in the coming election. He is in feeble health and feels that he is unable to fulfil the duties of any public position. Some of the party, however, still persist in declaring that he should be nominated. But it is doubtful if in view of his positive refusal and his feeble health, his name will be kept much longer before the party. There is a strong feeling growing up, in favor of Governor Cleveland, of New York who carried the State two years ago by an overwhelming majority, and he is one who has never taken a prominent part in politics outside of his own State, he has the advantage of having no bad record which can be brought up against him. He would be popular in his own State, and would probably run as well as anyone else in the other States.

THE New York Post says the nomination at Chicago means the triumph of the agencies which have been long at work for the disintegration of the Republican party. The jobbing, corrupt element in the party, which sees in politics simply the means of distributing dividends of the national exchequer, and to which all political issues are simply devices to distract public attention from their industry, has long been slowly coming to head in the fashion of a tumor in James G. Blaine. A cold, silent man could never become the lodgment of this portion of the party. Thecham pion had to be cheerful, jolly, hail-fellow-well-met, not over particular, audacious, unscrupulous, and faithful to his friends; a sort of man whose own weakness gave him sympathy with the prevailing weaknesses of his followers. Such a man they have got in Blaine. What he thinks about the main questions of the day they do not know and do not care. All they know is that if he were in power no man would have the cold shoulder turned to him because of his crookedness, and there would be in politics much of the noise, and tumult, and surprise in which they delight, and in which good opportunities for adventurous spirits most abound.

THE most pronounced result of Mr. Gladstone's Franchise Bill, if it is carried will be to hand over the Irish representation to the Nationalists, with the exception of a few Ulster constituencies. The National League estimates that the new deal will give Ireland about 800,000 voters, as against the 226,082 comprising the present electorate, and that three-sevenths of the new voters will be of the laboring class. A writer in the Edinburgh *Review* does not put the figures quite so high. He estimates that the bill will add about 400,000 electors to the list. But there is no doubt as to the effect of the change in increasing very largely the number of Nationalist representatives. The total representation of Ireland in Parliament is 103, of whom thirty-five or forty are followers of Parnell. Their numbers will at least be doubled. With a solid following of eighty in a House of 658 members Parnell will easily hold the balance of power unless parties are much more equally divided than is usually the case. If, under these circumstances, the Irish do not secure from England every reasonable concession, including as large a measure of Home Rule as Canada now possesses, they will have only themselves to blame.

THE nomination of Mr. Blaine by the republican convention has been received with unmixed satisfaction. Viewed from the independent standpoint, the issues presented to the delegates of the people were of an unusually wide and comprehensive character. They transcended the limits of party considerations, and were as purely national as can well be imagined. The country enjoyed rest and quiet, together with a wise and judicious administration of its affairs in the interest of the people at large. These it had secured through the wise and pure rule of President Arthur. As much in the interest of the people as in that of the party which he was the head, he calmed the dissensions within the Republican ranks. A policy would have dictated the nomination of the man who had so served the state, not out of mere gratitude, but because his retention in office would have been a guaranty of the continuance of the conditions of affairs we have depicted. Blaine represents everything in politics against which the people have been protesting for years past. He is a machine politician of the worst kind. He has no reforms to promise. He is personally tainted with corruption. He has made himself rich in politics. He secured the nomination by an intrigue with his supporter Gen. Logan. He is everything a Republican candidate should not be. No one has disproved the charges made against him; nor have they ever been withdrawn.

NEWS ITEMS.

Ice is still floating around on Lake Superior. That is probably the reason why the weather has been so cold down here.

General Booth, the head man of the Salvation army, is treating for the purchase of Patti's castle and estate in Wales for the family residence. Gen. Booth is said to be making large profits as leader of the Salvation army.

Twenty-four cases of diphtheria were reported in Hamilton on Saturday. The Board of Health cannot determine as yet the cause of the plague.

A crowd of boys playing with a broken telephone wire dangling from a pole at Bridgeport, Conn., threw it over the electric light wire, and enticed one of their number, Charles Schulthuss, aged 8, to take hold of the suspended end. He did so, and was instantly killed by the electric current.

Luke Phipps has paid the penalty of his crime. Had he shot his wife one minute earlier he would have been alive to-day, and possibly a free man. By delaying till the boat was in Canadian water he put himself under the operation of capital punishment, and there is one murderer less in the world.

On Saturday evening the Chief Turnkey at the county Jail St. Thomas, found three steel files and a saw made out of a steel knife secreted in a broom in the ward in which Wrightman was confined. Wrightman was removed to another cell and a watch put over him. This morning Mr, Ellis showed the articles to Wrightman and asked. "When did you get these, Albert?" to which Wrightman replied. "Oh, I got them a while ago." He refused to divulge how they came into his possession.

WRIGHTMAN CONVICTED

And Sentenced to Eight Years for Robbing Campbell's Store.

On Saturday, Albert E. Wrightman, who was acquitted on a charge of murdering Grant Silcox and was immediately arrested for robbing Campbell's store at Ionia, was convicted at St. Thomas of robbery with violence and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary. His "pal," Randall, who confessed, and on whose confession Wrightman was mainly convicted, is now undergoing a 23 months' sentence for the same crime. Wrightman has yet to be tried for the Silcox robbery.

ROYALTY IN A SWEAT.

The Maori King Takes a Steam Bath in the House of Commons.

London, June 12.—The Maori King, Tawhai, and his ten attendant chiefs, occupied seats in the Gallery of the House of Commons to-day, and appeared almost as much bored by the debates as they were by the service at St. Paul's last Sunday. One of them loudly expressed his disgust in robust Maori profanity at not being permitted to smoke a villainous-looking pipe with which he was provided. All were overcome with the heat, which was really intolerable in the gallery, and loosening or discarding the uncomfortable garments of civilization, they slumbered and snored through most of their visit. At the end of half an hour they declared that they had seen all they wanted to of the pow-wow, and departed, the King leaving his collar and necktie behind.

NEWS NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Personal and General Gossip.

About 340 kilted Royal Scots from Montreal visited Toronto on Saturday.

Tawhiao, the Maori king, is the social lion of the season in London.

The summer meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Berlin on the 25th and 26th inst.

Seven men were executed in Jerez, Spain, on Saturday by the garotte, for Blackhand Socialist outrages.

A mercantile crisis is impending at New Orleans. Several heavy cotton failures have already occurred, and others are daily anticipated.

The nomination of a candidate to fill the place of Hon. Wm. McDonald, in Cape Breton county, will take place on June 26th, and election on July 3rd.

The Pope has instructed Monsignor Rinaldini to undertake negotiations for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Belgian Government.

A Bible published in the year 1551, and printed in the Welsh language, has been sent to the Semi-Centennial Committee, Toronto, by R. Vardon, of Cannington.

M. Labouchere, of London *Truth*, declares Bishop's claim to mind reading to be quackery. He adopts Stewart Cumberland's explanation that it is only "muscle reading."

It is reported that a medical officer of the Panama Canal Company has been conducting a series of successful experiments on animals by innoculating them with yellow fever germs.

Cattle in the south-western stock-raising sections of the States are reported in good condition and free from disease, and indicating a drive larger than that of last year.

U. S. Consul Roosevelt was shot, but not seriously wounded, by a French soldier at Bordeaux, on Saturday, in mistake for an officer in civilian's dress against whom he had a grudge.

Mr. Gladstone says that at his age and with his engagements in England, it will be impossible for him to accept the invitation that has been tendered to him to visit the United States.

Five hundred officers of the Irish auxiliary battalions, says a special cable, have sent in applications to the War office for permission to serve in the projected campaign in the Soudan.

A large tract of valuable land in South Carolina, owned by over one thousand persons, is claimed by some Germans on original grants dating back to 1700. They are instituting proceedings to establish their claim.

The proposed agreement between France and England stipulates that British troops shall remain in Egypt until January 1, 1888, and may remain longer if England and one other great power deem it expedient.

At a public meeting held in Merriton Saturday evening, it was decided to request the Council to submit a by-law granting the bonus of nine hundred dollars a year for twenty years asked by the St. Catherines and Niagara Central railway.

It is stated that the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, Rome and St. Petersburg have agreed to an interchange of views concerning the Egyptian conference proposed by Earl Granville before taking any part in it. This will necessarily cause a delay.

Formal charges were made on Monday night in the Toronto City Council that members had been approached with bribes respecting the purchase of the new pumping engine for the waterworks. An investigation is to take place before Judge Boyd.

Applications have been made to the Customs Department at Ottawa to permit Kentucky whiskey to be brought into the Dominion for the purpose of reshipping it to New York, and to allow the importation of tea-dust from the United States, both of which propositions have been declined.

Three medical gentlemen who were present at the hanging of Tompsett and Lowder at Picton on Thursday morning have addressed a letter to the sheriff denying the reports of a bungling by the hangman. They state that they never saw better arrangements, and that insensibility took place instantly.

A suit involving $450,000 has been brought by the Netherland American Steamship Company against the owners of the British steamship Leganto for damages done in a collision between the steamships Edam and Leganto two years ago. This is the largest admiralty case ever known in the United States courts.

The reports of the engineers appointed to consider the question of providing for increased shipping accommodation across the Isthmus of Suez have been handed in to the International Technical Commission, which meets June 16. A despatch says the engineers are unanimously in favor of enlarging the present canal.

M. Pasteur, the French scientist, is being overwhelmed with letters from persons offering their services as subjects for his experiments in innoculating human beings against rabies. Amongst those offering to submit themselves to the dangerous test are fourteen medical students, who beg to be given the preference, as they are willing, if need be, to die in what they all pronounce to be the cause of humanity.

President Arthur on Saturday signed the necessary papers for the extradition of John C. Eno. Judge Caron, of the Quebec Superior Court, has decided against the application to transfer Eno to Montreal for trial, and ordered proof of his alleged crime to be presented before him next Thursday. An application by the private prosecution to lodge the prisoner in gaol was also refused by His Lordship.

The assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has announced that the telegraphic system between Montreal and Toronto over the Ontario and Quebec railway line has been finished, and will be opened in two weeks. The company is in hopes of completing the through line to the Rocky Mountains in a very short period, and will commence public business.

Reports from all sections of the Province of Quebec are most encouraging regarding the crops. Grain of all kinds is very promising. Little wheat, however, is grown, which formerly was extensively cultivated. Hay will be abundant, but not so great as last year, when it was enormous. Fruit will be an average, the cold weather and frosty nights in May doing very little harm. Root crops look well. Should nothing untoward happen a bountiful harvest is on the cards.

There were 86 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, as compared with 33 in the proceeding week, and with 23, 16 and 6 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. In the United States there were 184 failures reported to Bradstreet's in the past week as compared with 182 in the proceeding week, and with 165, 104 and 60 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 27 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

The Government legal tender business is still agitating banking and commercial circles in Montreal and creating a feeling of uneasiness, and, as the situation is being cabled to London, it is feared that it may have an unfavorable influence upon the success of the Government loan. It was reported that the Government had given the banks notice that they require Government deposits now in their hands for purchasing gold. These deposits payable on demand at the end of April amounted to $3,722,172. The Government has had a talk with the manager of one of our banks, and from all accounts the Government, instead of being the "dog that wagged the tail," has been forced to allow "the tail to wag the dog." This bank had over $650,000 Dominion notes, the payment of which they demanded in gold. The Government fenced payment as long as they could, but were finally forced to pay, and in order to get even with the bank paid in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which are at a discount in New York, where they were shipped. The bank in question has a Government deposit of only $25,839, and the Government could not bluff the bank by demanding their deposit in gold.

NEWS NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Persons and Genera Gossip.

A PROPOSED SOUDAN RAILWAY.

A party of Engineers have been ordered to proceed to Egypt at once to survey the desert between Suakim and Berber, with a view to constructing a railway between those towns.

DECAY OF FARMING.

Recent statistics give a startling view of the decay of farming in England and Wales. There were 25,964, or ten per cent., fewer farmers in 1881 than in 1871, and 18 per cent. more farmers' bailiffs. There were also 10 per cent. more farm laborers.

MARRIED AN HEIRESS.

Mr. Jephson, late private secretary to Earl Spencer, has just married one of richest heiresses in Ireland. The lady was a Miss Reiss, and her present annual income is $20,000, which will be increased by the handsome sum of $200,000 per year upon the death of her father.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

The Australian cricketers are making themselves very unpopular in England by their grasping ways and discourteous manners. After receiving £1,400 the other day for gate money at one of their matches and their lunches free they refused a small subscription for a cricket charity.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The overwhelming majority of 271 to 135, by which Mr. Woodall's proposition to extend the suffrage to female householders was rejected by the House of Commons last Thursday night, has caused the leaders of the women's suffrage movement to reconsider their determination to refuse the payment of taxes pending the extension of the franchise to women.

THE "TIMES" ON BLAINE.

The London *Times*, commenting on the Republican nomination, says it would be curious if the selection of Mr. Blaine, who possesses greater ability than any other Presidential candidate, with one or two exceptions, since the earliest days of the Republic, should result in the defeat of the Republican party after an unbroken ascendancy of a quarter of a century.

THE LAND ACT IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Duke of Argyll moved for returns showing the working of the Land Act in Ireland. He believed the Act defeated the intention of its framers and placed a pernicious power in the hands of the lawless and discontented. Earl Derby, Colonial Secretary, regarded the Act as a disagreeable necessity, and deprecated the Duke of Argyll's strictures.

MURDER AT CALAIS.

A terrible tragedy in Calais is described in a special cable. M. Anglicus a wealthy merchant, recently married for the second time, his wife being about the same age as his daughter by his first marriage. Mlle. Anglicus could not endure her stepmother, and ran away. Her father pursued her, and an angry altercation took place between them. M. Anglicus, in the height of his passion, drew a sword-cane and stabbed his daughter through the heart. The murderer, who was overpowered with grief, was promptly arrested.

ACTION AGAINST BRADLAUGH.

The Government action against Chas. Bradlaugh for sitting and voting in the House of Commons on the night of February 11 began on Friday. Mr. Bradlaugh conducts his own case, and has thus far proved himself fully a match for the Attorney-General. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, the presiding judge, obviously leans towards the defendant. Mr. Bradlaugh won an important point in the decision by the court that his act in administering the oath to himself was not contrary to any knows statute. He lost a point, however, in failing to convince the court that the Speaker had acted illegally in refusing to administer the oath without having Bradlaugh's religious unbelief proved. The court decided that this question must be reserved for the decision of the jury.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The German Emperor, during his stay at Ems makes every effort to appear to be in substantial health. He walks out frequently in public, but his stride is apparently feeble and his constitution visibly impaired. He will remain at Ems twenty days. From there the aged Kaiser goes to Hainau. There he will have the company of his daughter, Louise Marie Elizabeth, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and from Hainau the two will go to Baden. The Emperor will remain in Baden but ten days, and will go thence to Gastein, in Austria. While at this famous watering-place the arrangements will be completed for the coming conference between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. This interview will take place at Ischl, on the Traun, in Upper Austria, and the middle of August is looked upon as the probable date of its occurrence.

DR. Low's Worm Syrup will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults. 4

THE SOUDAN.

THE FALL OF BERBER.

Preparing to Relieve Khartoum — King John to Furnish Thirty Thousand Men.

LONDON, June 16.—An Arab has arrived at Koroskо who claims to be the sole survivor of the Berber garrison. He says he was present when the rebels attacked Berber on May 23rd. The garrison defended the town for two hours of severe fighting, but the rebels were too strong, and forced their way into the city, where they immediately massacred 1,500 men of the garrison and 2,000 of the male population. Women and children were spared. The story is believed by Major Kitchener and a son of the Governor of Berber.

EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

The War Office and the Admiralty continue to make active preparations for an expedition to Khartoum.

The Admiralty has applied to the steamship companies for the names and tonnage of vessels which could be used for transport service in August. Drafts of engineers, officers, and men for transport and commissarial service are being hurried off for Egypt. Most of them are going to Suakim. The approaches to that port are being prepared for a large number of transports.

ASSISTANCE FROM KING JOHN.

The King of Abyssinia has undertaken to provide 30 000 men to aid the British. Admiral Hewitt promised that a large sum of money would be placed at the King's disposal to defray expenses.

Coming to Canada for Information.

LONDON, June 17.—The Indian Government has sent Mr. Townsend, an expert in the oil business, to Canada, with authority to purchase a complete plant for petroleum boring. He is also instructed to gather any ideas and information he can as to the best method of developing the new oil districts of Sibi.

A Dollar a Bushel.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The first new wheat of the season arrived to-day from New Madrid, and sold at auction at a dollar a bushel.

A Jersey Cow's Great Record.

HAMILTON, June 17.—"Naiad of St. Lamberts," a Jersey cow just tested by the American Jersey Club's experts at Oaklands farm, produced in a week milk which gave 22 lbs. 2½ oz. of butter. This cow has been milked only three months, and her record is the second for a cow of her age.

Just as Good as a Libretto.

A dude took a lady to an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show, and as an usher seated the pair the dude looked around laughingly, and asked the usher: "Have you a libretto of the opera, you know?" The usher looked at him a minute and said: "We have no libretto, you know, but we have two Markses, two bloodhounds, and two jackasses, besides yourself." The dude sat down on his hat and never told his love all the evening.

Putting His Feet to Bed.

The other morning, Johnny's mother discovered the little fellow sitting on a high stool beside the bed with his feet on the pillow, carefully covered with the bed clothes.

"Why, Johnny," she said in great surprise, "what do you mean by such a position?"

"Oh, mamma," demurely replied the little fellow, "my feets have gone to sleep, and I thought if I'd put 'em to bed they'd stop tickin' me."—*Scissors.*

Turned His Head.

"I wish I had eyes in the back of my head," said a young lady the other evening.

"Why?" asked a devoted admirer breathlessly.

"So that I could see what was going on without the trouble of turning my head."

"You can turn my head without any trouble," responded the youth with a gloomy sigh.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder nevervaries. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t



THAT QUEEN OF PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO,

(SOEE AGENTS,)

MONTREAL.

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it!

Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS

PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY

MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

COAL OIL STOVES.

The Greatest Success of the Day.

Delight. Fairy Queen. Universal. Golden Star.

Economical! Simple! Convenient and Safe!

Will do the work of an ordinary cooking range at a cost of ONE CENT PER HOUR.

Prices from $2.50 to $15.00.

Call and See the Oil Stove working at

S. KING'S.

A full line of Stoves and Tinware.

Ingersoll, June 5th, 1884. 1604f

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.

Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.

Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.

A choice collections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.

Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.

Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.

Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.

May 1st, 1884. 1509tf

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.35 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.13 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

An additional train will be run in connection with the

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,

Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.

D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

Engraved Visiting Cards, Pirie's Best Wedding Stationery, latest New York Styles at THE CHRONICLE Office. See samples.

Hearn & Co

LADIES. LADIES.

We have placed on sale 20 pieces of Coloured Striped Satins, all shades, usual price $1.00, which we now offer at 55 cts. Don't fail to see them.

Sash Ribbons!

Sash Ribbons!

Usual price 50c., all shades, which we are selling at the ridiculous low price of 25c. per Yard.

In fact we are giving Grand Bargains in every department. No old stocks offered, but genuine new, stylish, and seasonable goods are offered by us, at prices that cannot help but please. Our Millinery department still sends out the most stylish goods to be had in the market, and is always to be found with new Shapes and Novelties of all kinds, and at prices that defy competition.

GENTLEMEN

Do not fail to give us a call for Gents Furnishings, as we keep the most complete stock of Fine Shirts, Bows, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Underware, &c., of any house West of Toronto. We want one and all to call and see our stock. NO TROUBLE to show goods, and we will show you goods at prices that you cannot help but be pleased with.

Inspection Invited.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, June 18, 1884. 1606

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1603



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582y

Boy's Underwear,

SIZES

16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32.

Mens' Underwear,

SIZES

34 36 38 10 42 44 46 in.

CHEAP AT

W. E. TURNER'S

Successor to R. A. Garlick,

174 Dundas Street, London.

June 4th, 1884. 1604

MUNICIPALITY OF WEST OXFORD.

Public Notice is Hereby Given

THAT THE

COUNCIL of the Corporation

OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD

After the expiration of

One Month from the date Hereof

Intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of

STOPPING UP AND SELLING

The hereinafter mentioned public highway, which may be known and described as follows, that is to say: All and singular that certain portion of the original allowance for road between the

Fourth and Fifth Concessions

From the Easterly limit of Lot number 13, to the Westerly limit of Lot number 14, in the said

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD,

And for the purposes aforesaid the Council of said Township of West Oxford, will meet at the

TOWN HALL, BEACHVILLE,

—ON—

Monday the 7th day of July, 1884,

At 10 o'clock a.m., and let all parties govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Council,

CHAS. MASON, Township Clerk,

West Oxford, June 2nd, 1884. 1604

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of **FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT** to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1357c-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings known as

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4¼ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles.

&c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

LUMBAGO.

Those who suffer from this disease will find a friend in NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT when all other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it and take no other. Guaranteed genuine. Circular and consultation free. A. Norman, 4 Queen st. East, Toronto.

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town dail .

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL.

A. H. ELLIS,

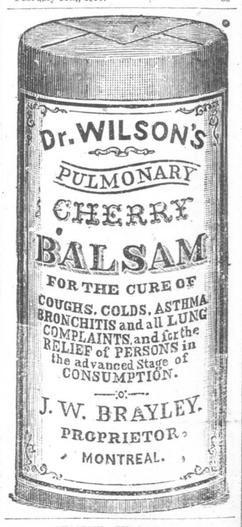
IMPORTER OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils GLASS, ETC.

Thames St., - Ingersoll.

February 14th, 1884. 88



BUY YOUR

Paris Green

And White Helebore,

Guaranteed Pure, at

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

I. COYNE

—Has just secured a lot of—

All Wool Beize Dress Goods!

IN CHOICE SHADES,

Bought at tremendous job, which he now offers at about

Half Price, viz. 15 cents per Yard.

Also a job in NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS, worth 18 cents per yard, which I. Coyne now offers at the ridiculous price of

9-Cents Per Yard-9

Exactly Half Price. Ladies are requested to call early, as above Bargains will soon be picked up.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

Ladies' and Children's

HOSIERY!

In immense variety at **I. Coyne's.** A complete stock of Hose in all sizes and prices, ranging from 8 cents per pair up to $1.50 per pair. Several special Job lines offered much under regular prices.

I. COYNE

Has received direct from Detroit, One Case of Latest New York Styles in

LADIES HATS.

All the latest novelties in Millinery now on exhibition at I. Coyne's Millinery Emporium.

I. COYNE

Is now offering the following Astounding Bargains in DRY GOODS.

A Magnificent Range of COLORED SILKS, for 37½c per per yard, worth 50 cents.

Beautiful Colored MOIRE SILKS worth $1.25 for 50 cents per yard.

A large range of DRESS GOODS, worth from 15 to 20 cts, all reduced to 8⅓ cents per yard.

An immense assortment of Light Fancy Colors, 12½ and 15c Prints, to clear at 9 cents per yard.

A splendid yard wide 10 cent. White Cotton, selling for 8½c.

A good All Wool Dollar Carpet selling for 75 cents.

All Wool Tweed, worth 75 cents for 50 cents per yard.

Customers who want value for their money, should see I. COYNE'S Stock.



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P.	writes—	For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston	writes—	Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B.	writes—	Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I.	writes—	I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec	writes—	That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax	writes—	Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC	writes—	He is more than satisfied with the selection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior	writes—	The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO	writes—	Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G.	writes—	He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.

The above celebrated English Spectacles and Eyeglasses are now for sale at

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE.

Call, Inspect and be Convinced of their superiority. 1601

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands **WITHOUT C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Lost—This Office.
Harness—Wm. Tripp.
Strayed—Henry Stokes.
Promenade Concert—The Skating Rink.
Strayed—P. McSherry.
Satins—Hearn & Co.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

COME to Ingersoll on Dominion Day.

SEVENTH Batt. Band in the rink on Tuesday evening.

COME to Ingersoll on Dominion Day and enjoy the fun.

LIVERY SOLD.—Frank Carroll has sold out his livery to A. Hirsch.

THE Band of the 7th Fusiliers, London, will give a grand concert in the rink on Tuesday evening, June 24th.

FIREMEN'S Demonstration in Ingersoll, on Dominion Day, July 1st.

THREE Canadian newspapers have failed within the past few weeks, including the Chatham *Tribune*.

A BIG EGG TALE.—A North Oxford man, Chas. Edwards, has an egg 11 inches in circumference. This beats the "big egg" record.

PINK EYE.—Mr. Jackson's fine Clydesdale stallion has entirely recovered from a severe attack of pink eye G. W. Dunphy, V.S., Salford, brought him through.

OUR SERIAL.—This issue brings our continued story to an end. We shall publish short stories, complete in each issue for a few weeks, and then probably commence the publication of another interesting serial.

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The citizens of Ingersoll may expect a musical treat on Tuesday evening next, at the rink, when the 7th Batt. Band of London will be present. Everybody should go and hear this musical organization. Tickets only 25 cts.

COWS.—The poor man's cow is again boss of the public streets of our town. The rich man is entitled to put on two cows and he generally does. Shade trees, garden fences and garden truck take the damage, and the sidewalks begin to put on the variegated hues of Summer in Cowville.

BROKE HER SHOULDER—Jas. McMulkin's Stockwood filly dislocated his shoulder while running on the Park one day last week. She showed signs of great speed, was four years old, and worthy of her famous sire. Mr. McMulkin has hopes of her recovery, so far as to be used for breeding.

PERSONAL.—A. J. Reid, Barrister, with Brown and Wells, left last week for Simcoe, on business; he will be absent two months. —W. S. King returned from Great Britain on Saturday.—Mrs. John P. Webster and Mrs. Thos. Robinson left to day for a two weeks' trip through Michigan.

HARNESS BUSINESS.—Wm. Tripp, so favorably known to many of our readers as a resident of Dereham, and latterly of this town, has purchased the harness business on King street, opposite the Bank of London, formerly carried on by W. T. Feightner. Mr. Tripp has the reputation of being a shrewd, straightforward business man, and we wish him success.

DOMINION DAY.—Tuesday, the 1st of July, will be celebrated in Ingersoll by a demonstration under the auspices of the Fire Brigade. The amusements will consist of horse races, bicycle races and hose reel, obstacle, hurdle, 100 yards, and wheel barrow races, etc. See posters for prize list and further particulars.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the King st. Methodist Church will hold their usual Dominion Day Social at the residence of Mr. Thomas Seldon, Albert street. Tea served from five o'clock. Ice cream, strawberries, and other refreshments will be served from five to 10 o'clock. The Band of the 22nd Batt. will be present during the evening. Admission to grounds, 10c.

MUTUAL MARRIAGE AID.—Many people will not be surprised to learn that the Mutual Marriage Aid Association, of Hamilton, is in trouble. Some time ago this institution was exposed in these columns. If some of the policy holders have lost as much money as they say they have, the general verdict will be that it served them right. There is a certain kind of a man who is soon parted from his money.

COURT OF REVISION.—There has been considerable interest manifested in the meetings of the Court of Revision, which has been in session during this week. There are some 160 appeals, and much feeling has been displayed at the trials. F. R. Ball, Q. C., is present on behalf of the corporation. It is to be hoped that the trials will result in a fairer assessment all around than the present.

ROBBERY OF $500.—George Davidson, of Harrietsville, hotel-keeper, has been arrested and remanded to jail. Some time in November last a robbery took place at his hotel in which a drover named R. Cline was "hocussed" and robbed of $500 which he had received for a drove of cattle. Since the time of the robbery no clue has been discovered until a day or two ago information came into Cline's hands, which resulted in the arrest of Davidson.

WOODSTOCK'S FINANCES.—The financial condition of Woodstock is not in the most satisfactory condition. We learn from the repors of the last Council proceedings that there has been a deficit of $26,000 in three years. Mr. Totten, a member of the Council reviewed the mismanagement of the town finances for a number of years past, and proposed to issue this year school debentures for $2,000, and to introduce a By-law to also issue debentures for $4,694. These amounts, together with the $10,000 issued under the By-law to consolidate the debt, would clear off the overdraft.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—On Friday next, 20th inst., the feast of the Sacred Heart will be celebrated with unusual pomp in the R. C. Church. A solemn high mass will be held at 10 o'clock by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Chancellor Tiernan and Father Carlin, Arch-Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Rev. Father Welsh, of London, will preach a sermon on the nature and object of the devotion of The Sacred Heart. The Rev. gentleman is well known in London as an eloquent and fluent speaker, and we have no doubt many will be glad to hear him.

N. & W. O. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Directors of the above Society took place at the Council Chamber on Monday, 16th instant. Thomas Brown, President, in the chair. A great deal of important business was transacted, and the initiative move towards the removal of the buildings to Victoria Park was taken into consideration. Also a thorough revisal of the prize list for the Exhibition of 1884. Every effort is being made by the Directors to make the fall show a perfect success, and Committees have been appointed to carry out each and every branch of the work. The Township as well as Ingersoll are to be congratulated on the choice made in Directors for this year's Exhibition, and we hope the Town Council will aid them in every way possible.

"IMMIGRANT CHILDREN."—John T. Middlemore, the founder of the Orphan Children's Emigration Charity, London, Ont., left Liverpool on the 12th inst., in the S. S. Parisian with a party of fifty girls and 100 boys between the ages of 5 and 15 years, who are brought out to this country for adoption or hire, chiefly among farmers. They are expected to arrive at the Guthrie Home, near the city, on or about the 25th inst. This will be Mr. Middlemore's 12th annual visit to these shores with juvenile emigrants from Birmingham, England, since 1872. Already many applications accompanied with good references have been made for the children expected to arrive, but more are required. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing H. GIBBENS, Manager or the Guthrie Home, London, Ont.

THE QUEEN VS. FEIGHTNER. — At the last sessions held at Woodstock, on the 12th inst., W. T. Feightner, who formerly carried on business as a harness maker in Ingersoll, was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences from the Molsons' Bank in this place. In January last he applied to Mr. Clinch, the manager, to discount certain promissory notes, stating at that time he was worth from $3,000 to $4,000 over and above all his liabilities. In February following he became insolvent and his liabilities exceeded his assets by $3,800. An information was laid against him before the police magistrate, when he was committed for trial, with the above result. The question of false pretences appeared to be that at the time he made the statement to Mr. Clinch, he concealed certain large liabilities, one to his father who was the first to sue him when trouble arose. This case is considered of some importance to the Banking community as well as to the private investors, as it was held that the wilful concealment of a man's financial standing, when making a statement for the purpose of obtaining credit, subjects him to criminal proceedings.

$50.000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

MORE people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other illness. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. 06.

DIED.

PIPER—At his residence, Putnaville, L. I., near Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 4th, 1884, of Typhoid Fever, ENOCH B. PIPER, in the 75th year of his age. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, June 7th, 1884.

Enoch B. Piper, was formerly of West Oxford, (Piper's Corners), from whom the place derives its name, and lived there for upwards of 64 years.

In 1874 he removed to New York, his sons and several of his daughters having previously settled there. Prior to his removal to the States, he met with a severe hurt, resulting in partial paralysis and permanent lameness, forcing him to forego all active physical labor during the remainder of his life, this had much to do with debilitating his system and being the final contributing cause of death.

While a resident of Canada he held at various times several local municipal offices.

In the year 1875, he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his eldest son, James N., in his 40th year, a lawyer of marked ability, and in successful practice in New York city.

Mr. Piper's last illness was of short duration, for though previously suffering from a lingering malarial fever and loss of appetite, coupled with general weakness of all the vital organs, his death was not expected therefrom; two days prior thereto, the fever took an aggravated typhoid character, which was pronounced by his attending physician to be of a fatal type. Though his last moments were passed in unconsciousness, his death was peaceful and painless, passing away without a struggle.

There survive him, his widow Mary Ann Piper, his son Robert A. Piper, also his four daughters, Mrs. Griffith, of Thorndale, Ont., Mrs. Percival, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Clement, wife of the Hon. N. H. Clement, Judge of the Brooklyn City Court, and Mrs. de Normandie, of Milwaukee, Wis.

In the youth and vigor of manhood, Bro. Piper gave his heart to God, was born anew of the spirit. He became a man of faith and prayer. He was a faithful class-leader for over forty years. His godly admonitions, his exhortations and prayers backed up by a consisting Christian life, have left to the church and his family a rare and rich inheritance. Hundreds of ministers and lawyers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada will recognize in this brief sketch the life and death of an old and beloved brother. He fell asleep in Jesus, having a hope "big with immortality." He now awaits the trump of "the first resurrection." 1st Thess., 4-15; Rev. 20, 5-6.

The Bible and Its Value.

PAPER X.—THE LAST.

Love your Bible as your dearest and most priceless treasure. Part with all else before this.

In the Covenanter's struggle of 1662, among the many martyrs for the truth's sake, was a man called John Brown, of Priesthill. The cruel Claverhouse asked him to give up his Bible, and he would not, but would rather forfeit his life. The order was given, the shots were fired at the living Godly target.

After the fatal shot, the hard hearted officer turned to the widow and orphaned children saying, "What do you think of your husband now?" She nobly replied "*I ever thought much of him and now more than ever,*" and the brave woman gathered up his scattered brains, rolled his lifeless body in a shawl, and laid him down to rest with a kiss, to wait the resurrection morn.

A truer estimate of suffering for principle, never fell from human lips. In the Crimean war a young soldier lay weltering on the field of battle. A kind officer passing by said, "brave fellow can I help you?" I think not. "Shall I get you a drink of water?" Never mind. "Shall I write to your friends at home?" I have no home nor friends. "Can I do *nothing* for you?" Well, said the dying soldier, "If you will do me the greatest kindness possible, then put your hand in my knapsack and take out a little book and read about Jesus—*a book my mother gave me.*" The officer tremblingly took it out, and according to direction opened to the 3rd chapter of John's Gospel. Read quickly said the bleeding man, the 27th verse. Then with weeping eyes the officer read, "Peace I leave with you, my place I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you, let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." "That will do" said the wounded man, "*That will do.*" "*I have that peace.*" By the influence of God's word upon the hearts of nations, the time will come when despotism and cruelty of customs, and war and every form of evil shall cease. "A long time coming" says one. By the history of the past and the facts of the present we learn that we can afford to wait. While the best systems of philosophy in the past, abounded with abominations, the best system of morals today are self-sacrificing and Christ like. While Mexico is yet the home of many a desperado, yet it is no longer true that Mexico by the command of her monarch, offers, under the dripping knife, 20,000 of her most stalwart men *every year* as a sacrifice to the sun as in days gone by! While England has yet many wrongs to be put right, yet no longer doth the Druid priest plunge his knife in human hearts, as the most necessary part in their worship of idols. While the world over there is a vast amount of religious work to be accomplished, yet a knowledge of God's fatherhood, and love, has made men less brutal and more human, less selfish and more Christ like. Some fear that subtle forms of infidelity are undermining the faith of the general public in the Holy Scriptures, but we are satisfied that the Bible has overcome more danger and peril in the past than can be possible again in all future time. Its truths were never deeper and more abiding in the great heart of mankind than to-day. Every age and every sex we believe devote more time to the study of God's word now than at any former period. Pamphlets, periodicals, and papers by the million are being circulated in (the ever increasing) Sabbath Schools, in defence and explanation of God's word. These papers in general are remarkably cheap and equally complete.

The Bible graces the libraries of kings, and is the chief treasure of the mountain cabin. It is studied by the immigrant in his waggon, and by the Indian in his wigwam. Sailors bend over it lovingly on every sea, and soldiers peruse it diligently in all camps of the world.

Our young men are the hope of the future, and to them especially do we say in concluding these papers: *Cling to the Bible.* Then all things noble and true will cling to you. Study it by the best helps, and—like many of the best men of the human family—rather die for principle, than by more policy—rather die for right than live in wrong doing—give up all rather than slight the Bible, the best of books.

The Bible "book of books" doth all excel,
It tells of God, and heaven, of sin and hell,
Informs how man by sin from God hath strayed,
And tells that Christ for all atonement made;
It makes them wise indeed who seek to know
That God, who life eternal can bestow.

This book could not by craft of men be wrote,
Good men nor angels would not fraud promote,
Nor would with vile deceit proclaim
It God's own word and thus profane His name.
Bad men nor evils never could forfeit
Of sin, its danger and of its reward in hell;
Nor could they true holiness commend,
Which they dislike and comprehend.

Thus by plain simple truth it may be shown,
This Bible is from God, and God alone.

R. B. ROWE.

Ingersoll, June 19, 1884.

THE Local Examination for Women in connection with the University of Toronto will be held in the High School on Tuesday and Wednesday, 24th and 25th June. Some twenty have entered for this examination, which is to be presided over by J. B. Jackson, B. A. The candidates will be examined on Tuesday in French and Mathematics; on Wednesday in English History and Geography.

CURE FOR CROUP AND DIPTHERIA.—Ruth Lockwood, the nine year-old child of T. Lockwood, a compositor in the New York *Times* office, became violently ill with diphtheria on Tuesday night. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the windpipe. On Thursday Dr. Nichols, of 117 West Washington Place, who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris *Figaro*, which contained a report made to a French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria. Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours out equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises which obscures the air of the room. "The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterwards the patient entirely "recovers." Dr. Nichols tried this treatment yesterday with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring about two tablespoonfuls of liquefied tar on an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep

County Court.

The County Court and General Quarter Sessions opened on Tuesday before Judge Macqueen. The following is the

CIVIL DOCKET.

Plff's Att'y. Deft's Att'y.

Sackrider vs. Sackrider. A Finkle.

A S Ball, Tavistock Milling Co. vs. Landredth. H J Finkle.

J H Nellis, Norris vs. Grand Trunk Railway. J Bell.

W Norris, Rothschild et al vs. Wilton et al. T Wells.

C F Clarke, Hay et al vs. Tolmie et al. D K Cunningham.

H J Finkle, McLeod vs. Garthwaite. A Finkle.

W G Eakins, Oatman vs. Harrison et al. C F Clarke.

A Finkle, Baynton vs. Walbourne. H J Finkle.

J H Nellis, Davidson vs. Wilson. H J Finkle.

Mowat, McLellan & Co. H M East.

A Sampson, Adamson vs. Yeager.

The Queen vs. W. T. Feightner,—Two cases of obtaining money on false pretences. The grand jury found true bills.

The Queen vs. Grandy, larceny,—True bill.

Sackrider vs. Sackrider,—This was an action brought by the daughter of the defendant to recover amount due her for wages. The defence was that there was no contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $200.

The Queen vs. Wm. Dykeman, doing grievous bodily harm to Munroe Bradley at Norwich. The grand jury brought in a true bill.

The Queen vs. Charles A. Anderson, false pretences.—Two cases. The grand jury returned no bills.

Tavistock Milling Co'y. vs. Landredth.—This action was brought to recover $200, the amount subscribed by the defendant to the stock for the above company. The defence was that the directors had not carried out the terms of the agreement upon which the stock was subscribed. His Honor discharged the jury, and gave judgement for plaintiff for $124,20, with full costs.

Norris vs. Grand Trunk Railway.—This was a case brought by Mr. Norris, a barrister of this town, for damages by reason of falling into a hole at the station at this place on the 24th of December last. His Honor directed a verdict for defendant, and directed judgement accordingly with costs. Judgement to be entered third day of next sittings.

Rothschild vs. Wilton *et al.*—To recover amount of a promissory note. There being no defence, a verdict for full amount was entered.

"Modern Thought."

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE:

SIR:—I notice in your last issue some of the most scandalous assertions respecting the Church of our Father's and the most blasphemous perversion of the Holy Bible.

If such is the abridged ideas of George Dawson and his admirer, how utterly vile must be the full text. It is well called "Modern Thought," hundreds of years ago it was foretold that in these (our time) some would depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrine of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared."

If a man after thirty or forty years ministry in the Baptist Church is so infatuated as to become an admirer of Geo. Dawson's works and seeks by subtle and sophistry with his *folutin* terms such as Philosophical Evolution Theism &c., &c., to turn aside the weak and wavering; then the character of such a man is truly set forth by the foregoing quotations from Timothy 1st: Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon" lest the Infidel rejoice; that such a man can endorse or even seek to promulgate such vile blasphemy. It would be incomprehensible if we were not bold in the word of God there would be such men in the latter times, this he would not believe, if he openly avows the Bible to be false, that conscience is higher than the Bible, and sneeringly disavows his belief in creation, calls God a liar and declares that better knowledge put out hell fire and that this wonderful knowledge is brought about through lawyers and trained intellects.

Such is a few of the select sentences he has favoured us with in the article alluded to.

Trusting you will not be asked to insert any similar article.

Yours &c.,
TENAS.

The Tug-of-War.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR.—As their has been a misunderstanding, and considerable one-sided talk about the tug-of-war between the townships of Dorchester and East Nissouri on the 26th May, and as each of the parties have had their own say about it, it may not be out of place for me to give the facts. In the first the rules of the Caledonian Society, that three men were to be pulled over the centre line (and which was fully explained to the parties by our manager of the games) was certainly not performed, and on Mr. Hodge requesting them to pull it over as per rule, parties refused to do so. The referee then called out that it was no "pull," and there and then gave up the contest. I asked Mr. Hodge what was best to do in the matter—will we divide the money? He said yes, that is the way the matter rested at the end of the games, but on asking the captains to take half of the prize each, they refused to do so. I afterwards saw the Captain of the Dorchester team, and asked him if they were willing to "pull" it over again on the 1st July, and be governed by the rules of the Caledonian Society, and we would add fifty per cent, to the original prize, making it $60 to the winners. He again objected, saying that they, the Dorchester team, had won it fairly. Now I would just ask those parties, what use would it be for us to send to Toronto for a non-interested and competent person to look after our games and give each and all fair play, and then allow the contesting parties to be their own judges and decide on their own merits?

And now, in conclusion, as they will not divide the money, nor "pull" over again, I am authorized by the Society to make them another offer, and I think it a just one. In order to show them that the money is ready at any time, we will leave it to the two teams themselves, and whatever mutual decision they come at we will agree to, and hand over the money in any way they may decide upon.

Yours &c.,
Wm. Ewart,
Chief Caledonian Society, Ingersoll.
Ingersoll, June 16, 1884.

Literary Notes.

Sir Fredrick Leghton, President of the Royal Academy, will be one of the leading artist contributors to the July *Harper's*.

"There is nothing new under the sun." A century ago English society talked of the "standard beauties" as we talk to-day of the professional beauties;" but instead of paying their dollars or their guineas to see a Mrs. Langtry on the stage the populace followed "the beauty Gunnings" in the Park by thousands, and mobbed them till the police were required to protect them from the too-admiring crowd. Those were the days which Horace Walpole loved to chronicle, and now their memory is revived by a paper of pleasant gossip on "The Professional Beauties of the Last Century," promised in the July *Harper's* from the pen of Mrs. Comyns Carr. Sir Joshua's portraits of Maria Walpole, of Mrs. Brinley Sheridan, Read's of the two Gunning sisters, and Romney's of Lady Hamilton, have been finely engraved to illustrate the paper.

Many people will be surprised to learn that the celebrated Ku Klux Klan was originally a pleasure club of less than ten young men, who came together occasionally for an evening of harmless fun. In the July *Century* Rev. D. L. Wilson, of Pulaski, Tenn., the birth-place of the Klan, will furnish a remarkable contribution to history in an account of its origin, progress, and final disbandment after laws against it had been passed by several of the State governments. For obvious reasons no names are given, but the statements made are vouched for as being authentic.

Putnam.

Mr. S. Bennett has purchased the B. C. church property in the village.

A tug-of-war between North Oxford and Dorchester finishes the sports of the day.

Mr. Heber Crews preaches his farewell sermon next Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. James Craik who has been ill for some time is getting better.

Mr. Geo had two cows killed on the crossing near Samuel Barr's one day last week.

Mr. Timothy Stevens who has been attending Commercial College in Detroit for some time, returned home last Saturday.

Mr. Joseph Couch had a barn raising last Saturday. A tug-of-war was indulged in at the close which afforded some good sport. Five of our amateurs pulled five of our professionals all over the village.

Great preparations are being made for spending Dominion Day in grand style in our village. Over $75 to be given in prizes. In the morning a match game of base ball will be played between Crampton and Mossley clubs.

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

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

EVERY bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. 06.

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

DISTRICT NEWS.

North Oxford.

Alexander St. Clair has rented the blacksmith shop at Spearman's Corners from B. Minkler and is doing a good business.

Mrs. Samuel Mercer, of Angus village, is at her Mother's, Mrs Spearman, recruiting her health.

Chas. Edwards is the possessor of a curious hen's egg. There is a perfect egg within another egg, the inside one being of the average size, the other is formed outside. The egg is of extraordinary size measuring 11 inches in circumference

Mt. Elgin.

Where are you going on Dominion Day is the vital question here at present.

Messrs. Austin Miller, Hugh Ross, and Ed. Kennedy are back from Port Dalhousie for a time.

Evangilistic services were held on Sabbath evening, by Messrs. Curtis and White of Toronto assisted by Rev. Mr. Willett.

The meetings of the Ladies' Aid Society are increasing in interest and popularity, the gathering at Mr. James' on Friday evening last was one of the largest and most enjoyable of the series. The Lemon Pie Brigade especially seemed to enjoy it. The next one will be held at Mr. Daniel Tripp's.

Avon.

Mrs. Bella Matthews, of Florida, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Monnell, for the last few weeks, returned to her former home at Pt. Dover, yesterday.

Mr. William Jolliffe returned from Belleville last week where he has been engaged in the book business. Mr. Jolliffe leaves for Kent County next week where he intends starting work again.

Mrs. Degroat wife Mr. Jonathan Degroat died Monday morning. Mrs. Degroat has been sick only two weeks and up to that time had enjoyed excellent health. She leaves a family of small children, and we feel sure Mr. Degroat has the sympathy of the community in his affliction. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

Walter Parsons, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Parsons, had a narrow escape from death last Friday. The team which he was driving got frightened became unmanageable and ran away throwing him out of the wagon with several heavy planks on top of him. When found he was in an insensible condition with a bad cut on the back of his head and in the face. Although badly hurt it is thought he will be around in a few weeks.

West Zorra.

On Monday afternoon last two young men David Pine, West Zorra, and Jas. Kelley, Downie, were brought before J. H. Thorne, J. P., Embro, charged with breaking into the house of Archie McMillan, E. Nissouri and breaking furniture and damaging property in general. Kelley pleaded guilty; Pine, not guilty. The was damage $150. The prisoner Pine acknowledges being present but says he didn't take any hand in the work of destruction. The only reason given by Kelley is that he was drunk. After hearing the case Mr. Thorne sent them to Woodstock for trial.—*Courier.*

Rev. Mr. Munro, announced in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning that the amount subscribed by the congreation towards the Knox College amounted to about $1,000.

Another of Zorra's sons has recently distinguished himself at the Toronto University viz., Donald McKay, who has just passed his third year examination with honors, standing first in departments of Mental and Moral Science and Civil Polity, and taking a scholarship of $150.

Mrs Walker, one of the oldest residents of this township passed away on 14th inst at the ripe old age of 81 years. She had been a sufferer for two years past. The funeral took place on Sunday and was attended by a large number of friends. Deceased leaves a numerous family.

West Oxford.

Mr. White, an evangelist under the auspices of the Canada Evangelization Society, is holding meetings with great success in the West Oxford Baptist Church.

The grading of the road in front of J. G. Wood's place will be well received by the travelling public. Mr. Wood and son deserve credit for the very excellent way they have done the work. The road last spring that people used to shun for fear of losing their rig or breaking their horse's leg, will, when finished, be travelled by the public with pleasure.

On Sunday, June 29th, at Falden's Corners, West Oxford, Bush Meetings will be held as follows:—From 2 to 2.30 p.m. a Children's Meeting; from 2.30 to 3 o'clock, Prayer and Praise; from 3 to 4, Evangelistic Meeting, to be addressed by the Evangelists Curtis and White, and others; from 4 to 5, a Testimony Meeting, in which a large number are expected to take part. All are invited.

West Oxford Cheese factory has assumed such a big standing for the great quantity manufactured and the very excellent quality of the cheese, which has placed this factory "excelsior," has been raised by our efficient cheese maker, Mr. James Ireland. This factory, we are informed, has made fifty cheese in one day and still increasing. Where many of our neighboring factories are not making more than twenty cheese a day, it will teach them what a first-class cheese maker will do for a factory.

The following is the percentage obtained by the cheese made at Oxford, No. 9, at the recent examination:—4th Class, Sr.—Aggie Currie, 72. 4th Class, Jr.—Eliza Currie, 60; Laura McNames, 58; Isaac Skuce, 55; Nancy Marshall, 45. 3rd Class—Sara Fairbanks, 63; Arthur Huntley, 62; Frank Uren, 61; Wm. Caddie, 59; Annie Swadling, 57; Annie Brown, 55; Francis Swadling, 49. 2nd Class—Thersa Brown, 60; Bertie Johnson, 56. Sequel Class, Sr.—A. Marshall, 85; Lilly Fairbanks, 79; Geo. Galloway, 75; Sadie Uren, 54; Bertha Marshall, 48. Sequel Class, Jr.—Harold Young, 83; Ashton Brown, 74; Eddie Frink, 58. 1st Class—Albert Galloway, 86; Mable Uren, 82; Harmon Frink, 54.

The Council of West Oxford met pursuant to adjournment. All members present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Communication from Clerk of North Dorchester read. Account from Pattullo & Co., presented. B. Harris, Robt. Coventry, Jas. Elliott, J. J. McLaughlan, and Freeman Carr heard respecting sheep killed by dogs. Council adjourned to meet again during the afternoon. Court of Revision constituted members made declaration of office. Appeals read, parties heard. J. Cormick's name inserted, instead of Thos. Coverdill; property charged to Leigh charged to Elias Cook. Assessment roll examined. On motion it was resolved that the assessment roll as now revised and corrected be passed, the Court rise and Council resume. Council resumed. Wm. Todd appointed pathmaster for Beat No. 29 in the place of John Clark-son; Robert Cook to Beat No. 15, instead of David Todd. and P. C. Bastedo for Beat No. 42 instead of Robt. Barnett. It was further resolved that the Reeve and Mr. Curry ascertain if necessary to open a culvert to cross the Sweabury road near W. Thornton's farm; that the Clerk procure such book or books he may consider suitable for the use of the Inspector of Trees, to be kept for future reference; also that $3 per week shall be charged for the use of the Town Hall in future when used by the Salvation Army; that the Clerk cause the necessary notices to be posted and advertised that it is the intention of this Council to pass a by-law to close and sell that portion of the original road allowance between the 4th and 5th concessions from the easterly limit of Lot 13 to the westerly limit of Lot No. 14. By-law No. 275, authorizing the Reeve to sign deeds of conveyance of original allowance for road between lots 1 and the Gore passed. It was further resolved that the Reeve sign orders on the Treasurer in favor of the following parties who sell Harris, $3.33, for one sheep worried by dogs; Robt. Coventry, $6.66, for one sheep and one lamb killed by dogs; John Downing, $3.25, for provision and wood supplied John Ackva, an indigent; Richard Peers, $85, for services as assessor; James Elliott, $7.33, for one sheep killed and one worried by dogs; J. J. McLaughlin, $6.66 for one sheep killed and one worried by dogs; Freeman Carr, $4, one sheep killed by dogs; Wm. Smiley, P.L.S., $12, for survey of road allowance between Lot one and the Gore; Freeman Karn, $20, for the benefit of D. McCombs and family, indigents; Pattullo & Co., $3, for advertisement; James Curry, $10, for benefit of Thos. Ranger, an indigent; Freeman Karn, $5, for the benefit of Widow Bartlett; James Curry, $9, for disbursements in connection with the survey of line between the Gore and Lot 1; John Fairbairn, $3.50, for groceries supplied John Ackva; J. Wood, $2, for attendance on Council; the several Councillors, $2 each, for one day's session. Council adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 7th July next.

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to-morrow.
Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN DIGGER.

How the Gold Mines were Discovered—Experience in California Put to Good Account.

The first Australian digger was Edward Hargreaves. George Sutherland, who has written a useful article on the beginning of the gold fields, started with Hargreaves, who, having been reduced to sell his sheep as tallow in Australia, migrated to the newly discovered gold regions of California. He did not do well there, but he observed the similarity of the auriferous soil in California to spots he had noticed in New South Wales. Like the boy in the fable who left his mountain home for the pretty blue mountains only to find that those he had left were equally blue, Hargreaves returned, and literally in the Blue Mountains found gold. The Hon. Mr. McIntyre of the Victorian Legislature has told me some particulars of Hargreaves. Capt. Devlin met him in California, and, although regarding his hopes of discovering gold in Australia as delusive, assisted him to return to Sydney.

They traveled together, and on the day after their arrival the Captain saw Hargreaves mounted on an old horse, to obtain which he had borrowed some money at over 100 per cent. As he traveled to the Blue Mountains he told everybody he encountered of his faith and hope, but all laughed at him save one, Mrs. Lister, landlady of an inn where he stopped, who sent her son to be his guide. Sure enough the gold was found, and Hargreaves broke into a laugh, saying to young Lister: "This is a memorable day in the history of New South Wales. For this day's work I shall be created a baronet, you will be knighted, and my old horse will be stuffed with straw and sent to the British Museum!" But he is plain Edward Hargreaves yet, and Victoria has not yet paid up all its part of the money voted him by the colonies. However, he was rewarded about £15,000, which, as Mr. Sutherland remarks, is in notable contrast with the poverty and neglect in which died another Hargreaves, inventor of the spinning jenny, which has coined £300,000,000 sterling.

The Colonial Secretary of the time disbelieved the discovery, because the regular geologists had not made it; and his disbelief was succeeded by his dislike of it. "You must remember," he said to Hargreaves, "that as soon as Australia becomes known as a gold-producing country, it is utterly spoiled as a receptacle of convicts." This Secretary, who discouraged the gold discovery, Deas Thompson, was afterward made a "Sir," but not the discoverer—who, by the way, spent only a year or two in the search for gold, and is now a hale and happy old gentleman of Sydney.

The discoverer of gold in Victoria was James Esmond, who also got his training in California, where his experience was much the same as that of Hargreaves. He returned to Australia with a new eye in his head for rocks and earths, and his discovery was near Ballarat. The name of the spot was, I believe, Poverty Flat, and the name proved ominous. After getting together a considerable fortune, poor Esmond lost it all in trying to make it bigger.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to the Hon. Peter Lalor, Speaker of the Victorian Legislature. He is a large and striking figure, but this glory is the stump of his lost arm. The Speaker's arm was lost while fighting against the Victorian soldiery in riots at the Eureka mine, near Ballarat. When thousands were out here digging for gold, the Government (then under Gov. Hotham) imposed on each digger the necessity of obtaining a license, for which he had to pay thirty shillings a month. Mr. Sutherland has, unfortunately, not told in his pamphlet the story of the riots, a romantic page in the history of Ballarat. It was in 1854, when the gold fever was in its height, that this cost for licenses—which some did not get gold enough to pay for—was felt to be excessive. But no rebellion against it might have occurred had not the Government enforced it in an oppressive and exasperating way. I have been told by persons who were mixed up in the affair that a man was liable to be accosted by a policeman at any moment and his license demanded, and if he did not happen to have it about him, was at once handcuffed and chained to a log, there to remain for trial next day. The diggers' blood boiled over at last, but, like many English agitators before them, they made a false step—they took to soldiering.—*Australasian.*

Right Aims.

With all our boasted education, we have yet to utilize those lessons of self-knowledge and self-respect which should inspire each young boy and girl not to look forward with greedy eye to the possibility of becoming a great statesman or leader of fashion or a star, but to search diligently for his or her capacity, and to develop it, whatever it may be, in all earnestness, faithfulness and loyalty. Both in home-life and in school-life our influence over the young should always be in this direction. It is not a depressing influence; on the contrary, it is ennobling and full of the greatest hope. It is the only path to happiness, for no one is ever so happy as when he is successfully engaged in doing that which he can do well. It is the only path to virtue, for assuredly the worth of an individual to society depends on his being in the right place and doing his own appropriate work.

The Oldest Telephone—As Far as Heard From.

A little more than fifty years ago the employees of the Arms Shoe Manufactory at South Deerfield beguiled their leisure hours by kite-flying. Kites large and small were sent up daily, and the strife was to see who would get the largest. The twine which held them was the shoe thread spun and twisted by the ladies of the village. One day to the tail of the largest kite was attached a kitten sewed in a canvas bag, with a netting over its mouth to give it air. When the kite was at its greatest height—some 200 feet or more—the mewing of the kitten could be distinctly heard by those holding the string. To the clearness of the atmosphere was attributed the hearing of the kitten's voice, and no telephonic patent was applied for.

Are Women's Tongues Self-Cocking.

Perhaps it is the way their tongues are built. If it is a physical peculiarity, the rest of the world ought to be willing to accept matters and the sex without complaint. A woman can't even buy a half-dozen stamps without making three times as many words over it as a man would. If she can't get the seats she wants at the box-office of a theatre she invariably thinks it necessary to explain at full length why she doesn't want those in the orchestra circle and why she did want the others, If, in the transmission of any business, she comes to the conclusion, she never thinks it sufficient to announce the conclusion unsupported. She always goes back to the beginning of the process of thought and emotion by which she arrived at the end, and insists on telling it all to the very last step.

It is of no use trying to stop her or turn her off the track, or make her forget about it. She thinks she has been thinking, and she means to tell all about it. She is feebly conscious that her intellectual machinery has been at work, and she can no more keep from making the fact known than a hen can conceal the fact that she has laid an egg.

It must be that women's tongues are self-cocking and are intended by nature to go off when the brain moves. That is the only explanation for the superfluity of talking which women always seem impelled to do. It is a physical necessity, along with their laughing and the peculiar wobble with which they always try to run, and the unexplainable use of their arms and hands when they carry an umbrella. They can't help it. Nature made them so, and if they didn't laugh three-fourths of the time, and talk three times as much as is necessary, to say nothing of using twice as many words as are needful, perhaps they would die.—*Boston Globe.*

Woman.

Last and best of God's creations;
Builder, strength, and hope of nations,
Whose name has deck'd all history's pages—
Mother of warriors, martyrs, sages;
With voice so full of music's cadence,
And eye that beams with heaven's radiance,
And touch that soothes when pain around us
Throws her cloak, and Death confounds us;
So gentle, loving, sweet, forgiving;

FARM AND DAIRY.

Care of Cows and Calves.

A good, kind of farmer, who takes good care of his stock, always has good cows, while the cross, penurious one has poor cows. The first always treats his cow kindly, makes her love him, and she will even come to meet him at milking time. The other scolds, kicks and excites his cow; perhaps sends the dog to fetch her home, feeds at different hours, and milks early or late, or not at all, as convenient. The good milker has his regular hour to milk, never feeds till after milking, and then gives some good milk-producing food like corn and oats ground, soaked or cooked (never corn alone unless soaked); and gives salt at regular times not less than twice a week. Here in the West we have the best success in raising calves by hand on skimmed milk. Calves, like all young stock, should be kept growing every day till they reach maturity. Great care should be taken not to heat their milk too hot. Feed lightly at first, and increase moderately as the calf requires. Never feed cornmeal to a calf, but rather oatmeal sifted; if costive, give a little linseed oil meal; if scours, feed a little scalded milk.—*J. W. F., Hansen Neb., In Country Gentlemen.*

Do Sheep Improve the Land.

Mr. Buell read a paper on this subject before the Michigan sheep breeders. On wheat producing farms sheep have many advantages over any other of our domestic animals, some of which are:

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated.

2. When individual losses do occur they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow.

3. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleeces, pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.

4. When summer fallowing is practised, they act as gleaners in clearing fence corners of briers and weeds and in keeping down the annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.

5. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

Land is no more exhausted by growing something that has nutritious qualities than in producing worthless weeds; while the former consumed on the ground by sheep, leaves increased material for a succeeding growth of still more value. Sheep, by their peculiar qualities and merits produce this change with certainty and at a very perceptible rate. That sheep will improve the fertility of your soil may be very easily demonstrated.

Notes.

Skim milk contains all the clements for growing the muscle and bones of young animals.

Ventilation in the dairy should be done at night or early in the morning when the air is the coolest.

Provide mangel wurtzel for cows. In winter it will repay you in milk. It is the best root crop for cattle.

Including cheese and butter factories there now 400 establishments of that kind in the Province of Ontario.

George F. Lord, Elgin, Ill., "one of the State's most successful dairymen," keeps 100 cows on his 300 acre farm, which is not so remarkable as the fact that he "has not raised a pound of hay for years." His dependence is corn fodder, drilled 3½ feet apart, cut when in blossom, one row at a time, with a self-raking reaper, the machine throwing it off in gavels, which, when sufficiently wilted, are bound, "set up in large stacks" and left thus to cure till winter when it is stored in the barn. He secures in this way about seven tons of the dry forage per acre, which he says is "worth as much as the best hay."

The result of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station tests of ensilage feeding are in substance as follows: The milk yield of the herd under trial decreased during the fodder corn feeding and increased under the same corn ensilage, and the absolute increase between the two feeds was decidedly in favor of the ensilage. The feeding of ensilage in comparison with the stored fodder corn from the same field was, first, more favorable to the maintenance second, less dry weight required; third, less water drank; fourth increased milk yield. The apparent result of the whole trial is that ensilage is decidedly useful food when fed in connection with grain.

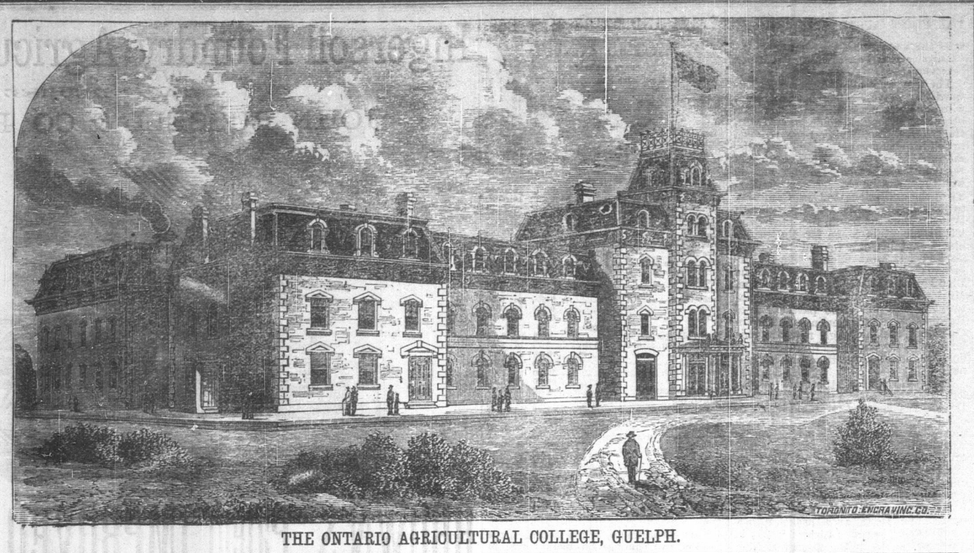
When the Norwegian farmer's wife begins her dairying in the summer, and and the herds have been driven to the upland pastures, she takes special pains in making the first cheese, for it is for Nipen the old Norse wood and water spirit. The offering is taken in the dusk of the evening to a high, bare rock and left there, Sometimes a sweetcake in the making of which every maiden must assist, and a can of ale is added to the feast for Nipen. In the morning it is gone, and the farmer's wife is sure that her cows will give down rich milk that her lambs will not perish in untimely storms, and that her good man's boat on the fiord will bring him safely home. She has given "hostages" to Nipen.

Continuous wheat growing without manure has exhausted the once fertile wheat fields of southern Australia, so that they now almost worthless. A few years ago England boasted that supplies of wheat from Australia would make its people independent of the American bread supply. The same is now being said of wheat from India. The trouble with these far-off countries is that when bulky products like grain have to be shipped half way around the globe to a market, the price to the producer is necessarily so low that the farmer cannot afford to maintan the fertility of his soil. This is one chief reason for wheat failures in southern Russia, where the soil was once supposed to be almost inexhaustible.

"The Civil war in America," says Robert Brown, an eminent British scientist, was due to the selective power of roots and ignorance of vegetable physiology. Politics aside, this is no paradox. Tobacco and cotton are both exhausting crops. They require many substances to nourish them, and a great lot of all of them. Hence they wear out the soil. For miles and miles along the banks of the Mississippi there are worn-out estates of the thriftless planters. For a time this did not matter: land was plentiful and the soil virgin. But by and by the land which could easily be brought under cultivation for the staple crops got scarce. Then the planters wished to remove to the newer States further west, and to carry along with them their peculiar institution. This was objected to by the free States and then commenced that quarrel which culminated in four years of bloodshed, and the end of slavery on the North American Continent. If the Southerners had known about manures or rather chosen to apply their knowledge as they have to do now. Appomatox Court House might still have been an obscure spot in Virginia, and the late unpleasantness an unwritten volume of the history of the Great Republic.

☞In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.



THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

Feeding Cows for Milk.

To the milk producer the quantity of milk each cow produces is an important item, and how he shall obtain that result is the question for him to solve. Can quantity be obtained, or increased, except at the expense of quality? Every experienced dairyman will answer this in the affirmative. A cow may be considered a machine for producing milk. She must be properly fed and cared for, or the result is unsatisfactory; it is vain to expect that a cow will give milk without sufficient and proper food, as to expect the steam engine to afford power without sufficient water and fuel. If we feed the steam boiler with water in excess, or in insufficient quantity, and only fuel enough to merely keep the water warm, it is vain to look for power; and so it is to give a cow only just food enough to keep her alive without starving. If milk is desired in quantity, the cow must be fed a surplus beyond the other needs of the system, or all the rest is loss. I think it is calculated that about two-thirds of all a cow eats is needed to maintain her existence; all the profit comes from the other one-third, and too often this is withheld entirely. The best of milk-producing food should be provided and fed in abundance at all seasons while the cows are giving milk; roots, grain, and the best of hay and fodder during Winter, and good pasture with partial soiling during Summer. This will necessitate the growing of green crops like a mixture of peas and oats, rye Hungarian grass, corn or clover for Summer and a dry time. Corn meal is good for quality, but bran or middlings should make the larger half or two-thirds of the grain ration. I would leave cotton seed meal out, or not feed over half a pint mixed with the other grain, at a feeding. Corn and oats ground together make an excellant grain ration. In feeding green corn fodder, I would cut the stalks finely and mix with it the meal and grain, and allow them to soften somewhat before feeding. Hard glazed cornstalks, fed whole, are apt to make the teeth sore, fed freely.—*W. H. White Worcester County, Mass., in Country Gentleman.*

Scald the milk for calves having the "scours." It checks the complaint gradually and does no harm to digestion.

Professor Stewart states that ten pounds of turnips with one and one-half pounds of corn, will fatten a young sheep or lamb faster than three pounds of corn alone.

Scotch Character.

Scottish people are usually credited with two qualities, neither of which, as it seems to me, they possess. They are inordinately fond of money, and they are possessed of infinite caution. "A canny Scot" has come to be a proverbial expression. As to their alleged avarice, it is to be noted that being a poor country, therefore, of necessity, its inhabitants will set a higher value on a definite sum of money. Then, within the present century Scotland has become much richer than formerly; possibilities of gain have been opened up undreamt of before. Into this the Scot has thrown himself with all his intense eagerness. He has been quick to see and grasp the enormous power of wealth, and in some cases the passion for accumulation has succeeded all else—the devotion to money has become almost sublime in its intensity. But these are exceptional cases. Scotchmen, in accordance with their extreme character, often attain to a height of reckless expenditure to which there is, happily, nothing in English character to be compared. But the national history proves that, without a single hesitation, they have again and again sacrificed material welfare to political and religious ideas, and this to an extent to which English history presents no parallel. The wealthy Scot, as seen by English eyes, is generally a man who has raised himself to wealth. Long exercise of self-denial has made it a second nature. He cannot now throw away those habits without which he could not have risen. A little consideration, too, will show that the Scot is just as little entitled to whatever praise may belong to a cautious people. He is by nature excessivelly passionate and impulsive; the current of his thoughts is much more swayed by sentiment than reason. Of course there are other elements in Scottish character which go to change this. They conceal it, but they do not effect it. We do not call Vesuvius cold because its sides are covered with hard lava. The caution of the Scot is exactly similar to that of the man who has charge of a powder magazine. If he is to save his life he must adopt precautions such as are unknown to other men. So the depth of Scotch feeling is hid with a superfical reserve. There is what seems to the Englishman an absolutely unnecessary reticence—an adoption as it were of measures to guide against events not likely to happen; but the reason is, that a word or an action which the more tolerant Englishman would hardly notice; will often be enough to move to the greatest rage a smouldering fire, and to lead to an outbreak absolutely disproportioned to its cause.—*St. James' Magazine.*

TO THE LADIES.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of Pimples on the face or Rough Skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate, and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25 cents per box at Gayfer and Knee-shaw drug store.

In the bright lexicon of modern times there is no such word as "bursted."

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Every man's life is a plan of God.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The True Gentlewoman's Dress.

The dress of the real gentlewoman, the truly refined and sensible of her sex, is never in the height of fashion. The first study of such a woman is to seek the becoming; her second thought the good, and her last which is merely the fashionable. She cleverly adapts the fashion to herself. She will not stoop to make herself a mere figure for the modiste to hang her wares on. She has a law in her own mind, higher than the law of fashion. She wears many fine things, but probably the most becoming of them have been fashioned by her own taste, frequently finished, perhaps, by her own deft fingers, or at least she has carefully superintended their manufacture. Many an envious neighbor may have glanced at her tasteful toilet cynically observed:—"Her poor husband working so hard and she spending his earnings in French fripperies." All this while her costume is rarely rich, never very costly, often not even new, for the genuine gentlewoman remembers the "bread winner" and home maker, the husband who toils.

"Papa" and "Mamma."

An early instance which occurs to me is in the "Beggar's Opera," (1727), where Polly Peachum, I think it is, speaks of "papa." The modern change from "papa" and "mamma" to "father" and "mother" among the upper classes, which began about thirty years ago, seems to have been a reaction against a custom which had gradually crept in among persons of a lower grade. As soon as common people's children began to say "papa" and "mamma," those of a higher class were taught to say "father" and "mother." It was among my High Church friends that I first noticed this adoption of "father" and "mother." One does not see the connection, but truly such is the fact. When I was young "papa" and "mamma" were universal among what may be called the middle and upper classes of society, and to this day "ladies of a certain age" still use the words. King George III., about the year 1762, addressed his mother as "mamma;" so I find it stated in "Grenville Memoirs" But I do not think that Charles II., unless he was speaking in French, ever addressed Henrietta Maria by the endearing name, and I feel tolerably sure that the Lady Elizabeth never called Henry VIII. "papa." On the other hand, I would observe that "papa" and "mamma" are fast being supplanted by the old original "father" and "mother." For ten, or perhaps twenty years past, children in the upper and middle classes have, so far as my observation goes, been taught to say "father" and "mother"; and "papa" and "mamma," which are words of extremest tenderness to those of my generation, seem now to have sunk into contempt as a "note" of social inferiority.

Eating Lemons.

A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons. The latest device is how to use them so they will do the most good as follows; Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few people know that it is more than doubled by taking another at night. The way to get the better of a bilious system without blue pill or quinine, is to take the juice of one, two or three lemons, as appetite craves, in as much water as it makes it pleasant to drink without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning, on rising, at least half an hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. This will clear the system of humor and bile with efficiency, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating the lemons clear, the powerful acid of the juice, which is always most corrosive, invariably produces inflammation after a while, but properly diluted so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its medical work without harm, and when the stomach is clear of food has abundant opportunity to work over the system thoroughly, says a medical authority.

Hints.

A preventive of typhoid feyer is to boil the drinking water.

A little baking soda placed upon a burn will soon remove the fever.

Sleepless people should court the sun, which is the very best soporific.

Salt and water is good for the catarrh, when inhaled through the nostrils.

Never wash in warm water before going out in the cold air. Such a practice will roughen the skin. Warm water should be used only before retiring.

Professor Volt gives as the result of his investigations that about ninety-six per cent. of rice is assimilated and forms nourishment, thus showing that rice is practically as assimilable as meat

Fried tomatoes are a luxury; peel the tomatoes, cut in slices about half an inch thick, dip each slice into white flour, then into beaten egg, sprinkle peper and salt over each slice, and fry in hot lard. These make a good garnish.

When you are about to make a corn starch pudding, melt a lump of butter in the pudding kettle or pan before putting the pudding into it. There will then be no danger of the milk becoming scorched, with ordinary care at least.

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS.

John Gayfer is always alive to business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, May Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial Bottles free. Regular size $1.00. 6i

TEMPERANCE.

Sir Wm. Gull on Temperance.

The following extract is from the evidence given by Sir William Gull, M. D. F. R. S., Before the Select Committee of the House of Peers on Intemperance. He said:—

"I think that instead of flying to alcohol, as many people do when they are exhausted, they might very well take food, and would be very much better without alcohol. If I am fatigued d with overwork, personally, my food is very simple. I eat the raisans instead of drinking the wine. I have had a large experience in that practice for thirty years. This is my own personal experience, and I believe it is a very good and true experience.

"I should join issue at once with those who believe that intellectual work can not be so well done without wine or alcohol. I should deny that proposition and hold the very opposite. It is one of the very commonest thing in English society, that people are injured by drink without being drunkards. It goes on so quietly that it is even very difficult to observe. There is a great deal of injury done to the health by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds, and alcohol in its various shapes, even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneration of tissues; it spoils the health and spoils the intellect.

"I think, as a rule, you might stop the supply of alcohol without injury. It is said in some cases the brain has entirely gone from leaving drink off suddenly; but that is fallacious, the brain may have gone from previous habits. I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol, leaving out of view the fact that it is a frequent source of crime of all descriptions. I am persuaded that lecturers should go about the country lecturing to people of middle and upper-middle classes upon the disadvantages of alcohol as it is daily used.

"The public ought to know that of all the fluents or solvents for the nutritious parts of the food there is nothing like water. Water dries into the system the nutriment in its best form.

Is Alcohol Good for Smokers.

From the London Times.

The German savant, Dr. Kissling, has recently made some interesting experiments on this subject, the cigars being smoked with an aspirator, and the smoke drawn through a cooler and five bottles. Of the latter, the first and third were empty, the second being filled with alcohol, the fourth with dilute sulphuric acid, and the fifth with caustic soda.

The general results of these researches by the German savant are of interest to all cigar smokers. He found that the active poisonous constituents of tobacco smoke are carbonic oxide, sulphydric acid prussic acid and nicotine. The three first named are present in tobacco smoke in two small quantities, and are too volatile to deserve any consideration in judging of the effect of using tobacco on the system. The picoline bases are present in the smoke in relatively small quantities, so that the poisonous qualities may be attributed almost exclusively to the nicotine. The amount of nicotine in smoke depends chiefly on the quantity of nicotine in the tobacco. The quantity of nicotine destroyed by the combustion of a cigar is relatively small.

Perhaps the most interesting result of the experiments is that they show that as nicotine is soluble in alcohol, it is more than probable that the use of alcoholic beverages prevents the local accumulation of nicotine, and hastens its removal from the body. In other words, a glass of beer or wine is the proper concomitant to the pipe or cigar.

Alcohol Not So Injurious to Men of Little Brains.

Men of low intellectual endowment with a taste for strong drink will derive much comfort from the result of one of the latest experiments which the French temperance society has been making on the alcoholization of pigs. The experiments which were commenced in 1879 on a number of pigs of the so called Anglo Chinese breed have been continued ever since. Each pig was kept in a separate sty, but twice a day they were all fed together in an adjoining yard. Alcohol was mixed with their food, and after each meal they all fell into a deep sleep, but showed no signs of excitements, except now and then a slight muscular trembling. The difference of the effect of alcohol on human beings and pigs is believed to arise from the smallness of a pig's brains, for the larger the brain the more dangerous the effect of intoxication. Hence, although the companions of the St. Anthony may occasionally indulge in their taste for juniper, they are in no danger of being attacked by delirium tremens.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DIPHTHERIA AND COUGH.

Mr. E. B. Russell, of St. Therese, P. Q., had an attack of diphtheria that was succeeded by a cough. This cough is described as "dreadful," and settled on his lungs. For months his sufferings were intense, in fact, until he began using Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. The Balsam calmed his nerves, put an end to his cough and restored him to perfect health. The action of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam on the nerves is very remarkable. The consumptive is calmed and strengthened by it and put on a fair way to recovery.

Patience comes in where there is nothing else to fill up.

IT removes wrinkles and softens the skin. The regular use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

A son of Kossuth lives in Illinois.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to morrow.
Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

Apparitions of Dying Persons.

A correspondent writes: Twenty-six years ago, during the siege of Delhi, there was a bandsman in the same regiment as myself, remarkable as being the second tallest man in it, and a very good Chistian of the Roman Catholic faith. On the day I refer to our regiment was off picquet duty, and taking a much-needed rest in camp. The bandsman—who like his fellow musicians at the siege, had to use a rifle instead of a musical instrument—suddenly awoke from a disturbed sleep, sat up on his bed, and exclaimed, "Oh, dear, what a dream I have had!" Our camp colourman and myself were in the same tent with him, and the former asked he had been dreaming of. He He replied, "I have just dreamt that we were engaged and that I was hit fair in the throat with a bullet; I'll take it as a warning, for I feel confident the first skirmish we have I shall be done for." The camp colour-man remarked, "Why, man, there is no use taking notice of dreams." The bandsman replied that he would take notice and go at once to the priest, which he accordingly did. The next morning about four o'clock the alarm sounded to arms, as the enemy had made a sortie from the city in force, and a determined one it was (9th July, 1857). The bandsman was in the same company as myself, and went through the day's work safely until about three o'clock in the afternoon. My company at that time had retired back to our own position, and were standing formed in close order, each man falling out as he was called to drink a glass of gorg, and then taking his place in the ranks again. The bandman had just resumed his place again on the right of the company when a bullet struck him in the apple of the throat and he fell dead.

During the siege, which lasted from the 8th of June till the 14th of September, we used to send our wounded and sick men every month to the depot on the hills were the wives and children of the regiment had been left when the mutiny broke out. Strange to say, the wife of the bandsman had told the other wives that she knew her husband was killed, as he had appeared at her bedside on a certain date, and that he was pointing to his throat, which seemed to be covered with blood. She was so convinced that her husband was amongst the slain, that while waiting for news from headquarters, she donned widows weeds at once. When she received the usual monthly letter she found by that the time of the appearance of the apparition and the date of her husband's fall corresponded.

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

A burning question—How much is the gas bill?

NOTHING gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

The longest reign in history—The deluge.

MOTHER Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms.

Many a broker is a poor finance seer.

WHY go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

Kruegin china is a crackled ware embellished with forget-me-nots.

NEGLECTED Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by using Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv.

The Magnum Bonum is the best potato now raised in England.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, etc., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

The favourite amusement of the emperor of China is to spin a top.

THE THIN cannot gain in weight if they are troubled with dyspepsia, because the food is not converted into the due proportion of nourishing blood which alone can furnish the elements of flesh. But there is no reason, when this wearing, attenuating disease is conquered by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which indeed is usually the case. It is a peerless remedy also for Constipation; Liver Complaint, Kidney troubles, and roots out all impurities from the blood.

Julius Payer, the Austrian Arctic explorer, is dead.

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and general aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a charming and sedative influence.

Men are the most frequent purchasers of cough candies.

GOOD THE EAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are required. 06i

Horne, the author of "Orion," is becoming blind.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Nearly every educated Swede understands English.

MISS Mary Campbell, Elm, writes:—"After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

Hector Malot has issued a romance, "Les Besoigreaux."

ITCHING PILES—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Wisdom prepares for the worst, but folly leaves the worst for the day when it comes.

RESPECT OLD AGE.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhœa and summer complaints. 6i

The desire of appearing to be persons of ability often prevents our being so.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung dealer known. 061

AS charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.

That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaints. 06i

Nothing is so credulous as vanity, or so ignorant of what becomes itself.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Associate with the wise, and their knowledge will cling to thy skirts.

GREAT NEGLIGENCE.

There is great neglect with most people to maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation. 06i

The doing evil to avoid an evil cannot be good.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All dealers sell it. 06i

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	8:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Can. ads. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Fevers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL

JAS. McINTYRE
UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK.
☞A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. ☞Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. uber 22, 1881.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ADVERTISERS
Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.
☞Send for New Catalogue.
J. C. HOUCH,
Advertising Agent,
HOUCH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

THE
"Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name.
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,
PROPRIETRESS
Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

The "White" is King
OF SEWING MACHINES,
FOR SALE BY
HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
MACHINISTS
AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll,

Dealers in Sewing Machines, and Repairs; Firearms and Ammuition, Fish Poles, Hooks & Lines

Largest & Best Assortment in town.
Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.

A CURE CUARANTEED
MAGNETIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK
BEFORE BRAIN & NERVE FOOD. AFTER

For Old and Young. Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages. Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa; Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Orgative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt on money, by addressing
J. W. BROWETT, Chemist,
1578v-y Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN
On the Loss of
MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated , in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, om thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 450. 1560 vy

DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

A PRIZE Send six cents postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers; absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS wanted for "The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S.," the largest, handsomest and best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Anyone can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

R No. 66.
Endorsed by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, Caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.
INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE.
Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ontario. 1578vy

HAGYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

RUPTURE CURED.

C. A. S. CLUTHE'S PERFECTED TRUSS. A great improvement on all. Is Self-adjusting; can be worn in Bath; also at Night in Room for Comfort. Send Stamps for Book on Rupture and Human Frame, valuable information. A Life Study in Wax Work. Registered by CHAS. S. CLUTHE, 118 King Street West, Toronto, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.
The above is patented in United States and Canada March 1882.

PATENTS.
INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.
J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C.
Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1532



Holloway's Pills!
This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.
These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.
Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.
Holloway's Ointment
For the cure of BAD-LEGS, Bad Breats, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat. It cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
And every kind of SKIN DISEASES, it has never been know to fail.
The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.
☞Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. 1517v-y

CARPETS. CARPETS.

HOUSE CLEANING.

NEW TO REPLACE THE OLD.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

has just received a large shipment of
New Tapestry

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

☞Terms for The Chronicle and Dairyman, by mail, or mailed for at the office of publication, or at the booksto:es, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The Chronicle and Dairyman has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

☞Advertisements will be inserted in The Chronicle and Dairyman, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

☞For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

☞Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; $3 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

Time.	¼ Col. 2 In.	½ Col. 3 In.	¼ Col. 6 In.	½ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 5 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

Office—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

BROWN & WELLS.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Ingersoll, Ont. Office—opposite Imperial Bank, Thames Street, South.

P. J. Brown. Thos. Wells.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000 private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER.

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

Office:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Hadden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1503t-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Occulist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 854y

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586v y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1690v-y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

EDWARD C. RYOTT,

THAT POPULAR AUCTIONEER,

Having returned permanently to Woodstock, is prepared to attend all sales in his usual style and good humour. Residence and Office, Gray's Block, Dundas street, Woodstock.

Sales can be arranged for at this office at a moment's notice.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 883. 1575

S. G. BURGESS,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

WOODSTOCK.

For the convenience of those who may wish to secure his services, and being frequently from home, Mr. Burgess has made arrangements to have a list of his sales at The Chronicle Office, Ingersoll, where dates can be secured, terms obtained, and full arrangements can be made.

Woodstock, Feb. 16, 188 1484

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and Issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH. Manager.

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 43. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1607.

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets - - -		$5,617,623
Interest on Investments -		335,907
New Policies Written -		2,178
Amount of New Policies -		$4,554,660
Death Claims Paid - -		$289,660
Premiums Received - -		$812,389

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous division.

For every information apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

June 12th, 1884. 1605

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON,
MANAGER.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1359v-y

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates,

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587v-y

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hy. Taylor, Pres. J. Labatt, Vice-Pres.
A. M. Smart, Cashier.
W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P. T. Long.
Rbt. Cronyn. Thos. Fawcett.
Isa Banks. Thos. Kent.
N. Reid. Jno Morrison.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Drafts issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON,
Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters, the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine"

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N.Y.



KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IF SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the natural power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

WHAT MY LOVER SAID.

By the merest chance in the twilight gloom,
In the orchard path he met me—
In the tall wet grass, with it's faint perfume,
And I tried to pass, but he made no room;
Oh, I tried, but he would not let me!
So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red,
With my face bent down above it,
While he took my hand, as he whispering said—
How the clover lifted its pink, sweet head,
To listen to all that my lover said!
Oh, the clover in bloom! I love it.

In the high wet grass went the path to hide,
And the low wet leaves hung over,
But I could not pass on either side,
For I found myself, when I vainly tried,
In the arms of my steadfast lover;
And he held me there and he raised my head,
While he closed the path before me;
And he looked down into my eyes and said—
How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'er head
To listen to all that my lover said.
Oh, the leaves hanging lowly o'er me!

I am sure that he knew, when he held me fast
That I must be all unwillingly;
For I tried to go, and I would have passed,
As the night was come with its dews at last,
And the sky with its stars were filling,
But he clasped me close when I would have fled,
And he made me hear his story,
And his soul came out from his lips and said—
How the stars crept out when the white moon led,
Oh, the moon and the stars in glory!

I know that the grass and the leaves will not tell,
I am sure that the wind, precious rover,
Will carry his secret so safely and well
That no being shall ever discover
One word of many that rapidly fell
From the eager lips of my lover,
And the moon and the stars that looked over
Shall never reveal what a fairy-like spell
They wove round about us that night in the dell,
In the path through the dew-laden clover;
Nor echo the whispers that made my heart swell
As they fell from the lips of my lover.

ANNETTE DELARBRE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In the course of a tour that I once made in Lower Normandy, I remained for a day or two at the old town of Honfleur, which stands at the mouth of the Seine. It was the time of a fete, and all the world was thronging in the evening to dance at the fair, held before the chapel of Our Lady of Grace.

Whilst I was regarding the animated picture, I was struck with the appearance of a beautiful girl, who passed through the crowd without seeming to take any interest in their amusements. She was accompanied by a venerable-looking man, whom I presumed to be her father. She approached the edge of the hill, where there is a little platform, from whence the people of Honfleur look out for the approach of vessels. Here she stood for some time waving her handkerchief, tho' there was nothing to be seen but two or three fishing-boats, like mere specks on the bosom of the distant ocean.

These circumstances excited my curiosity, and I made some inquiries about her, which were answered with readiness and intelligence by a priest of the neighbouring chapel.

Annette Delarbre was the only daughter of one of the higher order of farmers, or small proprietors, as they are called, who lived at Pont l'Eveque, a pleasant village not far from Honfleur, in that rich pastoral soil part of Lower Normandy called the Pays d'Auge. Annette was the pride and delight of her parents, and was brought up with the fondest indulgence. She was gay, tender, petulant, and susceptible. All her feelings were quick and ardent; and, never having experienced contradiction or restraint, she was little practised in self-control; nothing but the native goodness of her heart kept her from running continually into error.

Even while a child, her susceptibility was evinced in an attachment which she formed to a playmate, Eugene La Forgue, the only son of a widow who lived in the neighbourhood. Their childish love was an epitome of maturer passion; it had its caprices, and jealousies, and quarrels, and reconciliations. It was assuming something of a graver character as Annette entered her fifteenth and Eugene his nineteenth year, when he was suddenly carried off to the army by the conscription.

It was a heavy blow to his widowed mother, for he was her only pride and comfort; but it was one of those sudden bereavements which mothers were perpetually doomed to feel in France, during the time that continual and bloody wars were incessantly draining her youth. It was temporary affliction also to Annette to lose her lover. With tender embraces, half childish, half womanish, she parted from him.

Weeks, months, years flew by. Annette increased in beauty as she increased in years, and was the reigning belle of the neighbourhood. Her time passed innocently and happily. Her father was a man of some consequence in the rural community, and his house was the resort of the gayest of the village. Annette held a kind of rural court; she was always surrounded by companions of her own age, among whom she shone unrivalled.

As she was a rural heiress, she did not want for suitors; many advantageous offers were made her, but she refused them all. She laughed at the pretended pangs of her admirers, and triumphed over them with the caprice of bouyant youth and couscious beauty. With all her apparent levity, however, could any one have read the story of her heart, they might have traced in it some fond remembrance of her early playmate, not so deeply graven as to be painful, but too deep to be easily obliterated; and they might have noticed, amidst all he gaiety, the tenderness that marked her manner towards the mother of Eugene. She would often steal away from her youthful companions and their amusements, to pass whole days with the good widow; listening to her fond talk about her boy, and blushing with secret pleasure when his letters were read, at finding herself a constant theme of recollection and inquiry.

At length the sudden return of peace, which sent many a warrior to his native cottage, brought back Eugene, a young, sun-burnt soldier, to the village. I need not say how rapturously his return was greeted by his mother, who saw in him the pride and staff of her old age. He had risen in the service by his merit; but brought away little from the wars excepting a soldier-like air, a gallant name, and a scar across the forehead.

He had left Annette almost a child; he found her a blooming woman. If he had loved her before, he now adored her. Annette was equally struck with the improvement which time had made in her lover. But Annette was a rural belle. She had tasted the sweets of dominion, and had been rendered wilful and capricious by constant indulgence at home, and admiration abroad. She was conscious of her power over Eugene, and delighted in exercising it. Eugene, however, was of too serious a nature to be trifled with. He loved too fervently not to be filled with doubt. A slight misunderstanding took place; a quarrel ensued. Annette, unaccustomed to be thwarted and contradicted, and full of the insolence of youthful beauty, assumed an air of disdain. She refused all explanations to her lover, and they parted in anger. That very evening Eugene saw her, full of gaiety, dancing with one of his rivals; and as her eye caught a his fixed on her with unfeigned distress, it sparkled with more than usual vivacity. It was the finishing blow to his hopes, already so much impaired by secret distrust. He retired from her presence with the hasty determination never to see her again.

A woman is more considerate in affairs of love than a man, because love is more the study and business of her life. Annette soon repented of her indiscretion; she felt that she had used her lover unkindly; she felt that she had trifled with his sincere and generous nature—and when he looked so handsome when he parted after their quarrel—his fine features lighted up by indignation. She had intended making up with him at the evening dance, but his sudden departure prevented her. Day after day passed, but Eugene did not make his appearance. Sunday evening came, the usual time when all the gaiety of the village assembled; but Eugene was not there. She inquired after him; he had left the village.

While his feelings were yet smarting with her affected disdain, and his heart a prey to alternate indignation and despair, he had suddenly embraced an invitation which had repeatedly been made him by a relation, who was fitting out a ship from the port of Honfleur, and who wished him to be the companion of his voyage. He hastened to Honfleur just in time to make the needful preparations for the voyage; and the first news that Annette received of this sudden determination was a letter delivered by his mother returning her pledges of affection, particularly a long treasured braid of her hair, and bidding her a last farewell, in terms more full of sorrow and tenderness than upbraiding.

This was the first stroke of real anguish that Annette had ever received, and it overcame her. The thought occurred to her, that the ship might not yet have sailed; she seized on the hope with eagerness, and hastened with her father to Honfleur. The ship had sailed that very morning.

When she returned home, the cheerfulness of her spirits was at an end. With humiliation and diffidence, she sought the widowed mother of Eugene, but was received by her with an overflowing heart; for she only beheld in Annette one who could sympathise in her doting affection for her son. It seemed some alleviation of her remorse to sit by the mother all day, to study her wants, to beguile her heavy hours, to hang about her with the caressing endearments of a daughter, and to seek by every means, if possible, to supply the place of the son whom she reproached herself with having driven away.

In the meantime the ship had made a prosperous voyage to her destined port. Eugene's mother received a letter from him, in which he lamented the precipitancy of his departure. The voyage had given him time for sober reflection. If Annette had been unkind to him, he ought not to have forgotten what was due to his mother, who was now advanced in years. He accused himself of selfishness in only listening to the suggestions of his own inconsiderate passions. He promised to return with the ship, to make his mind up to his disappointment, and to think of nothing but making his mother happy——"And when he does return," said Annette, clasping her hands with transport, "it shall not be my fault if he ever leaves us again."

The time approached for the ship's return. She was daily expected, when the weather became dreadfully tempestuous. Day after day brought news of vessels foundered, or driven on shore; and the sea coast was strewed with wrecks. Intelligence was received of the looked-for ship having been dismasted in a violent storm, and the greatest fears were entertained for her safety.

Annette never left the side of Eugene's mother. She watched every change of her countenance with painful solicitude, and endeavoured to cheer her with hopes, while her own mind was racked by anxiety. She made a daily pilgrimage to the chapel of Our Lady of Grace; hung votive garlands on the wall, and passed hours, either kneeling before the altar, or looking out from the brow of the hill upon the angry sea.

At length word was brought that the long wished-for vessel was in sight. She was seen standing into the mouth of the Seine, shattered and crippled, bearing marks of having been sadly tempest-tossed. There was a general joy diffused by her return; a new spirit was infused into the crew, and a lighter heart than Annette's in the little port of Honfleur, as the ship came to anchor in the river; and shortly after a boat put off for the shore. The populace crowded down to the pierhead to welcome it. Annette stood blushing, and smiling, and trembling, and weeping; for a thousand painfully-pleasing emotions agitated her breast, at the thoughts of the meeting and reconciliation about to take place. Her agitation increased as the boat drew near, until it became distressing; and it was almost a relief to her when she perceived that her lover was not there. She presumed that some accident had detained him on board of the ship; and she felt that the delay would enable her to gather more self-possession for the meeting. At length Annette heard some inquiries after her lover. Her heart palpitated; there was a moment's pause; the reply was brief, but awful. He had been washed from the deck, with two of the crew, in the midst of a stormy night, when it was impossible to render any assistance. A piercing shriek broke from among the crowd, and Annette had nearly fallen into the waves.

The sudden revulsion of feelings, after such a transient gleam of happiness, was too much for her harassed frame. She was carried home senseless.

"The subject," continued my informer, "is never mentioned in her hearing; but she sometimes speaks of it herself, and it seems as though there were some vague train of impressions in her mind, in which hope and fear are strangely mingled; some imperfect idea of her lover's shipwreck, and yet some expectation of his return.

"Her parents have tried every means to cheer her, and to banish these gloomy images from her thoughts. It makes every one's heart ache to see her in this very spot, where she used to be the happiest creature in the village.

"She passes the greater part of the time with Eugene's mother, whose only consolation is her society, and who dotes on her with a mother's tenderness. She is the only one that has perfect influence over Annette in every mood.

Upwards of a year, he informed me, had now elapsed without effacing from her mind this singular taint of insanity; still her friends hoped it might gradually wear away. They had at one time removed her to a distant part of the country, in hopes that absence from the scenes connected with her story might have a salutary effect; but when her periodical melancholy returned, she became more restless and wretched than usual, and secretly escaping from her friends, set out on foot, without knowing the road, on one of her pilgrimages to the chapel.

About a year afterwards I reached Honfleur on a fine afternoon, intending to cross to Havre the next morning and embark for England. As I had no better way of passing the evening, I strolled up the hill to enjoy the fine prospect from the chapel of Notre Dame de Grace; and while there, I thought of inquiring after the fate of poor Annette Delarbre. The priest who had told me the story was officiating at vespers, after which I accosted him, and learnt from him the remaining circumstances. He told me that, from the time I had seen her at the chapel, her disorder took a sudden turn for the worse, and her health rapidly declined. She became impatient of all sounds of gaiety, and was never so contented as when Eugene's mother was near her. The good woman watched over her with patient, yearning solicitude; and in seeking to beguile her sorrows, would half forget her own.

Just at this time, to the astonishment of every one, news was received of Eugene who, it appeared, was still living. When almost drowned, he had fortunately seized upon a spar which had been washed from the ship's deck. Finding himself nearly exhausted, he had fastened himself to it and floated for a day and a night, until all sense had left him. On recovering, he found himself on board a vessel bound to India, but so ill as not to move without assistance. His watch had continued precarious throughout the voyage; on arriving in India he had experienced many vicissitudes, and had been transferred from ship to ship, and from hospital to hospital. His constitution had enabled him to struggle through every hardship; and he was now in a distant port, waiting only for the sailing of a ship to return home.

Great caution was necessary in imparting these tidings to the mother, and even then she was nearly overcome by the transports of her joy. But how to impart them to Annette was a matter of still greater perplexity. Her state of mind had been so morbid; she had been subject to such violent changes, and the cause of her derangement had been of such an inconsolable and hopeless kind, that her friends had always forborne to tamper with her feelings. Her mind admitted but one leading idea at a time, which nothing could divert or efface; or, if ever they succeeded in interrupting the current of her fancy, it only became the more incoherent, and increased the feverishness which preyed upon both mind and body. Her friends felt more alarm for her than ever, for they feared that her senses were irrecoverably gone, and her constitution completely undermined.

In the meantime, Eugene returned to the village. He was violently affected when the story of Annette was told him. They did not dare as yet to bring him into Annette's sight, but he was permitted to see her when she was sleeping. The tears streamed down his sunburnt cheeks as he contemplated the ravages which grief and malady had made.

At length the physician that attended her determined to venture upon an experiment; to take advantage of one of those cheerful moods when her mind was visited by hope, and to endeavour to engraft, as it were, the reality upon the delusions of her fancy. Several of her most favourite companions were kept continually about her; they chatted gaily, they laughed, and sang, and danced; but Annette reclined with languid frame and hollow eye, and took no part in their gaiety. At length the winter was gone; the trees put forth their leaves; the swallows began to build in the eaves of the house. Annette's spirits gradually revived. She began to deck her person with unusual care; and, bringing forth a basket of artificial flowers, she went to wreathe a bridal chaplet of white roses. Her companions asked her why she prepared the chaplet. "What!" said she, with a smile, "have you not noticed the trees putting on their wedding dresses of blossoms? Has not the swallow flown back over the sea? Do you not know that the time is come for Eugene to return? that he will be here to-morrow, and that on Sunday we are to be married?"

Her words were repeated to the physician, and he seized on them at once. He directed that her idea should be encouraged and acted upon. Her words were echoed through the house. Every one talked on the return of Eugene as a matter of course; they congratulated her upon her approaching happiness, and assisted her in her preparations. The next morning the same theme was resumed. She was dressed to receive her lover. Every bosom fluttered with anxiety. A cabriolet drove into the village. "Eugene is coming!" was the cry. She saw him alight at the door, and rushed with a shriek into his arms.

Her friends trembled for the result of the critical experiment; but she did not sink under it, for her fancy had prepared her for his return. She was as one in a dream, to whom a tide of unlooked for prosperity, that would have overwhelmed his waking reason, seems but the natural current of circumstances. Her conversation, however showed that her senses were wandering. There was an absolute forgetfulness of all past sorrow; a wild and feverish gaiety that at times was incoherent.

The next morning she awoke languid and exhausted. All the occurrances of the preceding day had passed away from her mind, as though they had been mere illusions of her fancy. She rose melancholy and abstracted, and as she dressed herself, was heard to sing one of her plaintive ballads. When she entered the parlour her eyes were swollen with weeping. She herd Eugene's voice without and started. She passed her hand across her forehead, and stood musing, like one endeavouring to recall a dream. Eugene entered the room, and advanced towards her; she looked at him with an eager, searching look, murmured some indistinct words, and sank on the floor.

She relapsed into a wild and unsettled state of mind; but now that the first shock was over, the physician ordered that Eugene should keep continually in her sight. Sometimes she did not know; at other times she would talk to him as if he were going to sea, and would implore him not to part from her in anger; and, when he was not present, she would speak of him as if burried in the ocean, and would sit, with clasped hands, looking upon the ground the picture of despair.

One day, when Eugene was present, one of her companions endeavored to rouse her, singing in a low voice, a tender little air, which was a particular favourite of Annette's.

As she sang, the agitation of Annette subsided, and when the song was ended, she opened her eyes and looked about her, as one awakening in a strange place.

"Oh, Eugene! Eugene!" said she, "it seems as if I have had a long and dismal dream; what has happened, what has been the matter with me?"

He endeavoured to put her off with some evasive answer. "No, no!" cried she, "I know I have been ill, and I have been dreaming strangely. I thought Eugene had left us—and that he had gone to sea—and that—and that he was drowned! But he has been to see us!" added she, earnestly, as recollection kept flashing upon her, "and he has been wrecked—and we were all so wretched—and came home again one bright morning—and——Oh!" said she, pressing her hand against her forehead, with a sickly smile, "I see how it is; all has not been right here, I begin to recollect—but it is all past now—Eugene is here! and his mother is happy—and we shall never, never part again—shall we, Eugene?"

She sunk back in her chair exhausted; the tears streaming down her cheeks. Her companions hovered round her, not knowing what to make of this sudden dawn of reason. Her lover sobbed aloud. She opened her eyes again, and looked upon them with an air of the sweetest acknowledgement. "You are all so good to me!" said she, faintly.

The physician drew the father aside. "Your daughter's mind is restored," said he; "she is sensible that she has been deranged; she is growing conscious of the past, and conscious of the present. All that now remains is to keep her calm and quiet until her health is re-established, and then let her be married!"

"The wedding took place," continued the good priest, "but a short time since; and they were here at the last fete during their honeymoon, and a handsomer and happier couple was not to be seen as they danced under yonder trees."

Prominent among the greatest medical discoveries, by the many cures it has affected, *McGregor's Speedy Cure* leads the van. Subjected to the minutest chemical analysis, it has been found to contain none of those injurious ingredients characterizing the worthless specifics daily offered to the public. Every ingredient possesses a peculiar adaptability to the various complaints for which it has been compounded, and its efficacy is being established by testimonials hourly received. We are therefore confident that we have a preparation which we can offer to the public with the assurance that it will be found not only a *relief* but an *absolute cure* for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation and Impure Blood. Free trial bottles at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

Fast well, feast well.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences.

Beware of dried apples. They love not wisely but to swell.

Croup and Throat and Lung Troubles are treated successfully with Allen's Lung Balsam. See Adv.

Good advice for the better—better quit.

Freeman's Worm Powders are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults. 4

GREAT MEN'S BAGGAGE.

The Women Always Have Trunks.

Herbert, the veteran head usher of the old St. Nicholas Hotel, which has just been closed up in New York, says of people who carry baggage: "As a general rule, I have observed that women have more baggage than men. When a man travels he wants as little baggage as possible, and he will get along without any if he can. Drummers are excepted, of course. They will fill a hotel with baggage if you will let 'em. Porters never like to see a drummer come to the house, because that generally means heavy trunks. We never had a baggage elevator at the St. Nicholas, and the carrying of trunks was always a big job. I have seen great strong men give way. I have seen four porters struggling with one trunk. It always seemed the rule that the more important a man was the less baggage he would have. Take Gov. Horatio Seymour, for instance, who was a steady patron. I have often seen him come with a little carpet bag. Senator Conkling carried very little baggage, but his wife, a delicate woman, had plenty of baggage when she came with him. Senator John J. Crittenden used to come with no more baggage than you could put in a tobacco box, when he came alone. But when Mrs. Crittenden came with him the porters would stagger under thirty or forty trunks. Mrs. Crittenden was very fond of dress and entertaining people, and all the trunks had to be taken up stairs.

"When the Canadians came the porters trembled. Sir Charles McNab would keep the porters busy three hours getting in his baggage. Sir Charles Grey, Governor-General of Jamacia, brought a cart-load of baggage. Presidents of the United States were common visitors to the St. Nicholas. Matty Van Buren used to come with baggage that looked like a lady's reticule. He was a plain man, with no such airs as his son, Prince John, as they used to call him. President Buchanan was another plain man, who did not carry much baggage when he came alone. But when Miss Harriet Lane came with him there was baggage enough to fill an express waggon. Miss Lane dressed a great deal and had a great deal of company. When she came to or left the hotel the porters generally got tired carrying her baggage. I think I can see them now puffing on the stairs under the load of her big trunks. After the boys had rested they all said she was a dear, nice young woman. Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, Gen. Marcy, used to be a frequent visitor at the hotel. He did not have a great quantity of baggage, but his daughter, Gen. McClellan's wife, like most of the lady visitors, had plenty of it. I shall never forget the day she fell sick at the reception of the news of the battle of Antietam. I thought the poor lady would die in the house.

"The biggest lot of baggage I ever saw in the hotel was when Gen. Wool and staff came there during the draft riots. The hotel looked like a military camp. We fed 1,400 persons in a day, most of them without baggage, on the day of the great cable celebration. Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler came often to visit us, and always carried a moderate baggage. The man whose baggage grew most after he came was the famous Marquis of ——— who went on a spree with our head porter, Tom Adams, and was locked up in the station house for breaking lamps in Broadway. The nobility took a great fancy for Tom."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Too Many Pages.

Three or four miles out of East Point, Ga., a negro was taken very sick a few weeks ago. A brother of color, who had bought himself a cheap medical treatise, volunteered to cure the patient for four bushels of sweet potatoes. He had not doctored him over three days, however, before the patient was cold in death. A white doctor living in the town happened to be passing and was called in. When he had tasted the medicine, which was in a gallon jug, he asked:

"What disease did you doctor for?"

"Poll-evil, sah."

"What! Who ever heard of a man having poll-evil? That is horse disease."

The other at once opened his book to page 79, and said:

"Reckon you'll find it right dar, sah."

"Yes," said the doctor, as he thumbed the leaves over, "but the diseases of man are not found in this department. This is headed, 'Ailments of Live Stock.'"

"Fo' de Lawd!" gasped the negro, as he snatched the book and hurriedly turned the leaves, "fo' de Lawd if I didn't turn over five paiges too many! I meant to hit him fur consumshun an' billyus fever!"

He Didn't Hanker After That Kind of a Dinner.

And now He tell you a story about a bear. One day the bear he went among a flock of sheep and picked out a nice little lamb, and got it, and the lamb said "ba-ba-ba!" cause it knew it was agoing for to be et every little tiny bit up. But the bear took it in his fore poz, like it was a baby, and set it up full length and rocked it and sed, "There, there, never mind, my precious darlin', we're does it hurt you?" But the lamb kept a hollerin' louder and louder, coz while the bear was a-smilin and singin' a lush boy, he was a-skaweezin' titer and titer all the time.

Bime by the ole ramb he seen wot was up, and he dropped his hed, the ole ramb did, and come like he was shot out of a gun and let him have it in the stumack and dubled him up like a razor, and set him a rollin' over and over without his preshous darlin'.

Just then he see how it was, for there stood the ole ramb a holdin' down his hed ready for to let him have it agin, and shakin' it like he said:

"That little shaver wudent make more than a mouffe for a feller like you. I guess you better serve up the ole man."

But the bear he walked off, sayin:

"I don't hanker after a dinner which goes against my stumack like that."—*Little Johnny's Memoirs.*

Toung Toulong.

"You remind me of Barnum since he secured his white elephant," said a Brooklyn man to his wife, who never tired of talking.

"Because he holds as sacred a priceless and peerless beauty?" she timidly and blushingly suggested.

"Not quite," replied the wretch; "it's because he owns a Toung Toulong."

That heartless husband no longer carries a night-key.

Why He Can't See Berlin.

Mr. Smithers ate seven pieces of steak and nine muffins for breakfast the other morning and then announced to the boarders that he had made all arrangements to spend the summer in Europe.

"Pity you won't be able to visit Berlin," remarked the audacious Bumble.

"Why, I will be able. I propose spending two weeks there," answered Mr. Bumble.

"Oh, no, you won't," retorted Bumble. "They won't allow any American hog to enter Germany."

There's blood on the moon.

—There is something heroic in silent suffering. Though a man with a layer of active and energetic mustard on his chest rarely thinks of this.

TO MATCH THAT BONNET

Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c. for any color at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A wise cook fondles his fire.

A COLORED CENTENARIAN.

A Woman 105 Years Old Whose Memory is Still Good.

On Sunday Mrs. Nancy Crump, a New Haven colored lady 105 years old, was received by letter into the Emanuel Baptist Church of that city.

"I never had a doctor attend me but once, and then I did not take his prescription," said

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

THE County Council of Oxford has earned for itself an unenviable notoriety. At the last session a resolution to present a "leather medal" to one of the Woodstock editors, was moved, seconded and carried in the regular way. And for what? Simply because the editor in question, as was his duty, had shown up a rather questionable move of that body. The action of the Council was undignified in a body supposed to be composed of representative men; it was in extremely bad taste and altogether most disgraceful. It shows there must have been some truth in the charges made against them or they would have been refuted. We are surprised that there was not a single individual in that body to enter a protest against so unbecoming an act. We are sure the majority of them are now heartily ashamed of themselves. The people do not send men to the County board for any such "tomfoolery," and the sooner they learn this fact the better.

THE following which appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette* of a late date, is of too serious a nature to be overlooked, and should call for an explanation from Prof. Brown:—

"AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT. —It has been widely bruited abroad that Prof. W. Brown of this institution, was in Great Britain selecting typical specimens of our best varieties of live stock for cultivation in Canada. The animals chosen were to be the best obtainable. Prof. Brown had to pay 500 gs. each for the bulls of the Aberdeen, Hereford, and Shorthorn varieties; and it is significant that the Shorthorn bull was selected not in England but in Scotland—not from either of the great rival groups of Bates or Booth tribes, but of a quite *inglorious*, North-country family."

THE Washington correspondent of THE CHRONICLE writes:—Politicians have been watching the ebb and flow of the Cleveland tide, and there is much diversity of conclusion regarding its power and extent. There are many Democratic Congressmen who predict his nomination on the first ballot at Chicago, while some prominent New York democrats have openly declared at the Capitol that Cleveland could not carry New York. Others are making strenuous efforts to turn the tide of popular sentiment from Cleveland and throw the nomination more fully open to the field. Every time the Cleveland boom drops a point or two, the other booms and boomlets go up, especially that of Bayard. It seems from indications here, that it is still anyone's game at Chicago. So far as can now be learned three states support Bayard, two Thurman, and one each give a vote for Butler, Carlisle, Cleveland, Field, Payne, Randall and Tilden. Seventeen send uninstructed delegations; with nine states yet to hear from.

County Court.

(Concluded from last week)

Rothschild vs. Wilton & Skelton.—Plaintiffs were cigar dealers, and sold tobacco to defendant, Wilton, taking his note for $322, endorsed by defendant Skelton in payment of the purchase money. To recover the amount of this note the plaintiffs brought their action. Defendants claimed that the tobacco was bad and unsaleable, and that they were therefore not liable for the price. Verdict for plaintiff, $339.45 and costs. H. B. Beard, Q. C., for plaintiff; no counsel for defendants.

Hay & Co. vs. Tolmie & McMartin.—The plaintiffs sued on a promissory note given by defendants to them. The defendants after having given the note failed, and called a meeting of their creditors. It was alleged that Hay & Co. at this meeting accepted a compromise of 50 cents on the dollar. This however, the plaintiff denied, and succeeded in showing that they had never assented to such compromise. Verdict for plaintiff, $253 and costs. S. G. McKay for plaintiff; H. B. Beard, Q. C., for defendant.

McLeod vs. Garthwaite.—Another action on a promissory note. The defendants claimed that the said note was a forgery, but were not able to support their allegations. Verdict for plaintiff, $334.90 and costs. S. G. McKay for plaintiff; A. Fletcher for defendant.

Hay & Co. vs. Tolmie & McMartin.—A second action on a promissory note. Verdict, by consent, for plaintiff for $253 and costs. S. G. McKay for plaffs; H. B. Beard, Q. C. for defts.

Davidson vs. Wilson.—The plaintiff is assignee of the judgment of the bank of Commerce vs. Watson & Gordon. The defendant, to whom Gordon was indebted obtained an assignment of Gordon's salary as assessor in payment of his debt. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to such salary, as judgment creditor. Verdict for plaintiff. Biggar, for plff; S. G. McKay for deft.

Adamson vs. Yeager.—The defendant in 1879 entered into a contract with the plaintiff, who is manager of the Canada West Land Co., whereby the plaintiff was to sell the defendant's farm for him on commission. The plaintiff advertised said farm, and at length obtained a purchaser. The defendant refused to make a conveyance of the property, claiming that the plaintiff's authority to sell only lasted two years from the date of the agreement. Judgment reserved. Blackstock for plff. F. R. Ball, Q. C., for deft.

Baynton vs. Walbourne.—A replevin suit arising from the seizure by the defendant under a landlord's warrant of some goods belonging, as the plaintiff alleged, to him. Judgment reserved. H. B. Beard, Q. C., for plff; S. G. McKay for deft.

Queen vs. Joseph W. Grandy.—The prisoner was charged with having stolen and destroyed a promissory note made by himself in favor of one W. J. Lancaster, for $400. Verdict not guilty. F. R. Ball, Q. C., for crown; H. B. Beard Q. C., for prisoner.

Queen vs. Kelly and Pine.—This was a prosecution for malicious injury to property, the prisoners having gone into the house of Alex. McMillan of East Nissouri at night during his absence from home, and broken and destroyed all the furniture. The prisoners were by mistake indicted for destroying the property of Alex. McMillian, whereas the furniture really belonged to his wife, and as she had settled the damages for $475, the prosecution fell through. F. R. Ball, Q. C., for the crown; H. B. Beard, Q. C., for prisoners.

Queen vs. Sutherland.—The prisoner for the purpose of obtaining a mortgage of $600, represented to J. C. Hegler, solicitor Ingersoll, that certain lands which he owned in the county of Wellington were worth $1,300, and produced affidavits purporting to be sworn to by the assessor of the township, that the land was worth that amount. As a matter of fact it is worth nothing, being part of the great Luther swamp. The jury however, acquitted the prisoner. F. R. Ball, Q. C. for crown; H. B. Beard, Q. C., and McDonald for prisoner.

The smallpox epidemic continues to spread steadily throughout the metropolitan districts of London. There are already about 1,700 cases in the public hospitals, and new cases are being daily reported at the rate of 75 per week.

Perhaps the death of Henry Bode from poisonous pills will have the effect of deterring people from taking these quack nostrums. There is a grim suggestiveness to say the least, about patent medicine advertisements which say:—"Try this mixture and you will never take any other."

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGETS.

John Gayfer is always alive to business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial Bottles free. Regular size $1.00. 6t

DISTRICT NEWS.

Cherry Grove.

On Saturday, 14th, the buildings on Lot 23, Con. 3, belonging to Wm. Dunbar, were consumed by fire, with their contents. Insured in the Farmers' Insurance Co. at Kintore. Loss about $2,000. Also the barn and sheds belonging to Geo. Fitzgerald, across the road were burned. The wind blowing from the south-east, it was with great difficulty the houses were saved. Insured in the same company. Loss about $1,800.

West Oxford.

Evangelistic Services have been continued as usual during the past week very successfully by Messrs White & Curtis the Evangelists.

Mr Curtis gave an address at the Baptist Church, Salford, last Wednesday evening, and addressed the sunday school at West Oxford last Sunday.

Mr White occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday evening in place of the Rev Mr Moore.

The services will be continued every evening this week except Saturday.

On Sunday the 29th inst a Monster Bush Meeting will be held at Falden's Corners West Oxford from 2 to 5 p.m. Speakers, Messrs White, Curtis and others.

Salford.

Mr. Jas. Chambers lost a valuable colt this week.

Rev. D. Hunt preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last.

Those attending the Baptist social on Tuesday evening, had a good time.

Mrs. Richard Foster, who has been the guest of Mr. Stephen Foster, for some time returned to her home, Newcastle, last week.

During the storm on Sunday, the lightning killed a valuable mare and colt for Mr. W. Scott, and a good cow for Mr. A. Haycock.

The Union Sabbath School hold their annual pic-nic and strawberry festival on Thursday, July 3rd, and from the efforts being put forth, we bespeak them a most enjoyable time, both daytime and evening.

The members of the Salford Baptist Church, held a "welcome" party at the parsonage on Monday evening to welcome their new Pastor, Rev. C. C. Willett, who has just moved his family from Toronto and settled in this village. A very enjoyable evening was spent, the company leaving a well stocked larder and a handful of "lucre" behind them. The outlook for the church is very promising.

Beachville.

Mr. Fordon has gone to London for a few days.

Messrs. Canfield and Henry lost one of their horses a few days ago.

Mr. John Canfield, of the Centre, favored us with a visit the other day.

The leader of the Salvation Army for the past few weeks has been removed and another appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt delivered his farewell address to a large audience in the Methodist Church, on Sunday evening.

Those who looked for a largo turn out at our annual excursion were not disappointed, fully taree hundred tickets being sold.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Joseph Notwell's condition is greatly improved. He is now out out of danger and will be able to be around in a few weeks at most.

During the heavy storm of last Thursday, a wash out occured on the C. V. R., near the scene of the accident a year ago. Fortunately the 4 o'clock express had just passed a few minutes before, or we might have had a repatition of last year's ca amity.

While at work on the scaffolding of the new kiln on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hacker had the misfortune to fall, breaking his left arm a little above the wrist. Mr. H's accident is rather untimely as the kiln is scarcely completed and business is brisk; but under the care of Dr. Brown the fractured limb is progressing as well as could be expected.

Mt. Elgin.

Mr. J. V. Bodwell sold about three tons of evaporated apples last week.

Mr. Joseph McKay has returned to his home, Turtle Mountains, Manitoba.

Miss May Ryan of Michigan, is visiting her friends here.

Rev. Mr. Archer, formerly of your town has been appointed to this circuit.

Messrs. A. Fierheller and J. F. Snider have been elected deacons of the Baptist Church.

Some of our citizens went on a fishing excursion to Whitaker Lake last week but caught nothing but very red frogs.

A base ball club has been organized here, and neighboring towns will have to look to their laurels as our boys means biz.

Messrs. J. & R. Miller are making heavy shipments of lumber this week, they are also getting out material for twenty-five buildings. The hard times do not seem to effect J. & R.

While Mr. John Gregg was engaged in pile driving, the heavy hammer belonging to the machine by some means became unfastened and dropped striking Mr. G. on the shoulder, inflicting serious injuries upon him. He is recovering slowly.

As Mr. James Wade and his family were returning from church on Sabbath, the front wheels of his carriage dropped into an open culvert, pitching the occupants in all directions, fortunately no one was injured. Although what might have been a fatal termination to the accident was alone prevented by the presence of mind of Mrs. Wade. One of the children was thrown between the wheels and the heavy carriage was about to pass over it, when Mrs. Wade seizsd the wheel and succeeded in holding it until the child was extricated from its dangerous position.

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

A Young Man As a Lady's Maid—Scandal Involving a Lady of Fashion.

London, June 21.—To-day's issue of *Vanity Fair* contains a startling sensation involving a scandalous charge against a lady of title and social standing. Accordhas ing to *Vanity Fair* a young person who been for some time in the lady's employ, as a confidential lady's maid, has been discovered by the police to have been practising a shameless deception. The newspaper does not venture to divulge the lady's name, but refers all enquiries to the police. This public reference to a scandal, which has for several days past been whispered about in the clubs, is expected to cause a commotion in Belgravia. This story is told in much greater deatil by a well-known detective, who is employed exclusively upon what are known as society cases. According to this authority the lady's maid was a modest appearing and demure young person, who seemed to give great satisfaction to the lady, but who never mixed with the other servants, and was regarded by them as supercilious and disagreeable. An upper housemaid of the lady's household, who specially disliked the lady's maid, had for her beau a very intelligent member of the police force, and she told him of her dislike for the fellow-servant. This led the constable to take particular notice of the privileged maid, and he soon observed little peculiarities in her manner and bearing that led him to believe that a masquerade was in progress, and that, in fact, the maid was a man. The policeman at once jumped to the conclusion that the young man had gained access to the lady's household for the purpose of robbery, and was biding his time to run off with the jewel cases. The officer reported his suspicions and theory to his superiors, and was instructed to follow up the case and obtain conclusive evidence as to the suspected person's sex. He soon found abundant proof that his suspicions were correct, and made haste to inform the lady that the person whom she had harbored as a confidential maid was in fact a young man. It is stated that the zealous policeman "never felt so cheap" and ill-rewarded in his life as when he saw that his startling intelligence was received with neither horror nor surprise, nor even thanks. The lady's manner crushed him with the conviction that he had told her no news, and that he had done an exceedingly imprudent thing in presuming to enlighten her concerning the affairs of her own household. He retreated abashed. If the detective's belief is well founded, the motive of the lady in conniving at the masquerade is an inexplicable mystery to all but herself and perhaps the "maid." It is stated that the young man will be pensioned off by the lady's family on condition that he will leave England and never return.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Renewal of Negotiations for a Treaty.

OTTAWA, June 23.—It is reported here that the Government have arranged the terms of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which will shortly be made public. The new treaty, it is stated, will follow the lines of the former reciprocity treaty, admitting natural products and some articles in the earlier stages of manufacture. The defeat of the Morrison tariff bill in the United States House of Representatives is alleged to have been largely due to the renewal of negotiations.

THE THRONE OF HOLLAND.

Germany Claims the Sole Right to Meddle in Holland's Affairs.

BERLIN, June 23.—Prince Bismarck, during the illness of the Prince of Orange, caused the German representatives at the various European courts to declare that any attempt to make the successor to the regency in Holland a European question would find instant opposition from Germany. This declaration is taken to mean that Germany alone has the right to meddle in the affairs of Holland. The King of Holland is ill, and his death is believed to be near. On his decease the Duke of Nassau, failing to obtain the throne of Holland, will claim the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

NEWS NOTES.

TEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Personal and Genera Gossip.

Deer have been seen lately in the vicinity of Orillia.

The Island of Anticosti has been sold for $101,000.

The Prince of Orange, Crown Prince of the Netherlands, is dead.

The city of New York will lose $800,000 by the failure of the Marine Bank.

A new comet has been discovered at Vienna. It is visible from America.

The selection of Blaine as Republican candidate fills him, he says, with embarrassment.

The death is announced of John Gustavus Droysen, Professor of History at the University of Berlin.

The Lower House of Louisiana has appropriated $100,000 for the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

It is estimated that 34,000 persons have been converted in England since last fall through Moody's efforts.

The Pope's life has been twice threatened by the dynamiters, and the threats are attributed to the Freemasons.

Leech's saw mill at Bluevale was burned on Saturday. Loss $2,500. No insurance.

There is some talk of amalgamating the separate and public schools of Amherstburg.

The hotel-keepers of Stayner are boycotting the *Sun* newspaper, on account of its advocacy of the Scott Act.

During 1883 there were 2,169 fires in New York city, causing an estimated loss of $3,512,000, fully covered by insurance.

A bad boy at St. Thomas seriously alarmed his parents and neighbors by failing to turn up as usual at dinner. He had played hookey and went to Port Stanley.

The Indian Government has decided upon constructing a railroad from Candahar, in Afghanistan, to Quetta, in Beloochistan, as a means of giving a check to Russian advances in Asia.

At the request of the Provincial authorities the argument before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the License Act has been postponed till the 23rd September.

Walter Wilson, who left Montreal suddenly in February last on the eve of his wedding, and who has since been sojourning in New York, has returned, and it is said intends to remain in the city.

Early on Saturday morning the shirt and collar factory of Skelton Bros. & Co., St. Helen street, Montreal, was found to be on fire. The fire brigade were unable to save the building, which was a mere shell of brick and iron. It fell in, and a man named Belmore was instantly killed; another named Laure being dangerously hurt. Stock insured for $80,000, building for $10,000.

There were 16 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, as compared with 17 in the preceding week, and with 28, 8, and 8 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. In the United States there were 187 failures reported to Bradstreet's, as against 178, 137, and 85 during the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881.

Mr. H. J. Morton, of Scarborough, England, is the first arrival in Montreal of the members of the British Science Association. He purposes making a lengthened tour of the Yellowstone region before the meeting of the Association commences in Montreal. Mr. Morton states that large additions have been made to the list of members intending to visit Montreal, and when he left England notices from intending visitors were being received in larger numbers than ever. Consequently no estimate can be formed of the number who will attend.

Lord Lansdowne, with Lieuts. Streatfield and Anson, A.D.C.'s, is at present engaged in fishing on the Cascapedia. The marchioness of Lansdowne, with the Hon. Florence Anson, the earl of Kerry and his sister, are rusticating on the St. Lawrence, near Quebec. The health of the party is excellent, and Lady Lansdowne and her children much enjoy their first summer outing in Canada. His excellency and suite will join Lady Lansdowne at Quebec in five weeks' time. After a short stay in that city the party will leave, it is thought, for Upper Canada. The vice-regal party will return to government house finally in October next.

On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock No. 310 special going south with a caboose on the Welland branch of the Grand Trunk Railway collided with No. 28 regular freight at Welland station, wrecking both engines, tenders, and six cars. Brakeman Walls on 28 was instantly killed. Fireman Tremellion on 28 died in less than an hour. The fireman on 310 was badly injured, but will recover. Taylor, engineer on 28, was slightly hurt. Conductor Nesbitt had charge of the special, which left Allanburg on line of 28, and without orders; 28 was about four hours late. Conductor Nesbitt made himself scarce, and has not been seen since the accident. He was formerly yard boss on the Great Western Railway at Hamilton.

One of the most elaborate pianos ever made has just been completed in New York for Mr. George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It was designed by the Canadian architect who planned Mr. Stephen's house at Montreal. The piano is built of the satin-wood of South America, finished in different styles, to produce contrasting effects. The case proper is made of nine pieces of satin-wood veneering, glued together, to form one continuous body, which reaches from corner to corner. This is laid off in panels, which are inlaid with rare and costly woods of South America and bright metal. One panel contains a lyre, the frame of which is of tulipwood and the strings of metal. The vine that leads away from it on either side has its stems of amaranth, its leaves of cocobola, and its leaf skeletons of glittering metal, while the whole has a snake-wood border. A sprig of oak has its acorn cups of amaranth and its bulbs of metal, producing the effect of nature. The legs of the instrument are like arched doorways of a palace. Each consists of two columns of satin-wood exquisitely carved and inlaid, which come together at the top to form an arch. The value of the instrument is $4,000.

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

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

CALLING cards and wedding invitation with envelopes to match at the CHRONICLE office.

Thsebaw, King of Burmah, has poisoned the Queen and her mother, and married the Queen's sister.

The Toronto City Council has accepted the tender of Inglis & Hunter for the pumping engines.

The Canadian Pacific Railway contractors in the Rocky Mountains are engaging men as fast as they come. Wages are from $1.90 to $2.25 a day; board $5 per week.

Bush fires have started in the vicinity of Elginburg, and the farmers are fighting the flames with water. It is anticipated that they will be able to prevent the fire spreading to the forest.

Principal Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., the distinguished head of McGill University, has returned to Montreal after a protracted trip across the Atlantic, during which he visited England, France, Italy, Egypt and Palestine.

The Parks Committee of the City Council of Hamilton recommend the purchase of Dundurn from Senator McInnes for a public park, and also a site in the east end for another. It is said that Mr. McInnes holds Dundurn at $65,000. He recently refused $55,000.

The Queen's Hotel and other buildings adjoining were burned at Port Arthur on Saturday. The loss is estimated at $25,000. Mr. McPherson, a commercial traveller from Winnipeg was burned to death. The guests lost a good deal of property, the fire breaking out at 3 a.m.

On the last trip of the steamship Arizona to New York, she brought in a batch of 531 Mormons from Europe. Of these 26 are returning elders, who have been absent two years gathering in the faithful in foreign lands. Of the converts, who came in the steerage, 70% are Scandinavians, and the remainder are from Great Britain, and principally English. The majority of the immigrants are farm laborers. But few of the party have any money.

The Detroit coachman who called himself "Sir Charles Neiville, Bart," was brought before the Grand Jury at Toledo on Wednesday last on two charges, one for bigamy and the other for perjury. The result of the case is not yet known, but the attorney of Mr. Whitney, father of the girl with whom he eloped, thinks he will be convicted on each count. As the case stands it is altogether probable that he will receive fourteen or fifteen years at Columbus.

William Dunn, an Irish immigrant arrived in this country three weeks ago and went to work for an Ancaster farmer. On Saturday he came to Hamilton, got into a fight, and was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. He was taken to the cells, where he had sobered up by 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock some friends came to bail him out, and on going to his cell found he had taken a leather belt he wore, slipped one end over the top bar of the gate of his cell, and laid his jaw in the doubled end in such a manner as to have the effect of a noose. Then he lifted his feet from the floor and hung there till he died.

Indian troubles are reported from Battleford. Some days ago two Indians demanded provisions from Instructor Craig, forty miles west of Battleford. Being refused they assaulted him and helped themselves. Sergeant Crozier with thirty men repaired to the spot, where they found a concourse of Indians, assembled to hold a thirst dance. Chief Poundmaker and Big Bear assumed a threatening attitude. Crozier had the provisions and live stock removed and built a bastion. After several parleys the Indians were induced to come within 600 yards of the barricade, but they refused to come further. They proposed several compromises, but Crozier would accept nothing but the surrender of the men wanted. He selected a small squad of men, and arrested one, but the others escaped into the bush. Great confusion prevailed, some Indians trying to rescue the prisoner, but others endeavoring to stop violent measures. Inspector Antrobus and forty men arrived on the scene and covered his retreat. Afterwards, while Crozier was distributing provisions as a reward to the well disposed Indians, he secured the man he wanted, who came up boldly for provisions, and was arrested by Crozier. The Indians scattered, and the police returned to Battleford. In the *melee* several policemen were disarmed, but their arms were recovered. Poundmaker made a vicious attempt to kill Antrobus with a war club. Battleford dispatches of a later date say all is quiet and the trouble is over.

Crops and Business in Manitoba.

MONTREAL, June 23.—C. J. Brydges, commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-west, anticipates that there will be about 12,000,000 bushel of wheat for export from Manitoba this year. General business is improving, and the outlook is satisfactory. The Galt coal mines are supplying the Canadian Pacific Road, and are turning out 1,000 tons weekly.

THE CANADA PACIFIC.

Work at the Western End.

A correspondent from the summit of the Rocky Mountains says: The work is rapidly being pushed on. The line has been located to the first crossing of the Columbia River, seventy-five miles west of the summit, and they are now ascending the Selkirks between the first and second crossing of the Columbia River, which crossings are about sixty miles apart. The line will then be run over the gold range of hills, and finally join the Government line at Kamloops, a total distance of two hundred and ninety miles from here. In descending the Kicking Horse and Lower Kicking Horse Passes for sixty miles some tolerably steep grades and ten degree curves will be encountered, while the Kicking Horse River will be crossed, either by trestles or truss bridges, no less than eight times. Then comes the Columbia Flats, which are three thousand feet above the sea, and an easy ascent of the Selkirk range, which will take the track up to the same height that we are here, that is fifty-three hundred feet.

Every train brings out large numbers of navvies. Sometimes as many as seven coaches are packed with them, while numerous excursion trains bring the rest out from Winnipeg. As there is no good place for sidings between this and the Columbia Flats, the headquarters will remain here until the autumn, when the track reaches that place; then the headquarters and the yards will move down there *en masse*.

A great deal of timber used in small bridges and trestle is merely hewn lumber, which is much cheaper than getting all the lumber from Minneapolis, as we were obliged to do last year. During the winter 20,000 cords of firewood and thousands of thousands of ties were cut at this place alone.

Nearly all of the culverts, which were made of wood on the prairies, will be made of stone in the Rockies, which will, of course, be cheaper and better.

Strenuous efforts will be made to have this branch of the C. P. R. reach Kamloops by the first of 1886, which will thus complete the road through to the Pacific.

Official Changes on the Grand Trunk.

MONTREAL, June 2[illegible]. The following changes, owing to the removal of Mr. Spicer to Detroit, have been made on the staff of the Grand Trunk to take effect from July 1: J. Stevenson, superintendent Grand Trunk Railway; W. Edgar, general passenger agent; J. Burton, assistant to general manager; A. J. Reed, assistant treasurer of the company.

He Never Divides.

A Detroit lawyer received a visit the other day from a farmer in a neighboring county, who stated that he had fallen into trouble with some of his relatives over the division of an estate.

"What's the amount?" asked the lawyer.

"About $7,000. I was thinking I'd make you this proposition: If you'll take the case and recover the $7,000 I'll give you $6,000 of it."

"My dear sir," calmly replied the attorney without the least change of countenance, "you had best consult some Police Court shyster. I should not only want the whole $7,000, but a retaining fee of at least $500! I never divide with any man."

The farmer has concluded not to have [illegible].

The Earl of Wilton has just had his tongue cut out. He bore the operation well, and it has been successful, at least in saving his life. Hitherto cancer in the tongue has been deemed fatal. The elder Placide, Henry, died of it, and his brother Thomas committed suicide under the suffering which attends it.

CABLE NOTES.

FORTIFYING ADEN.

Sir James Ferguson recomends that Aden and the island at the entrance of the Red Sea be regularly fortified, and that an efficient garrison of English soldiers be stationed there.

MORMON MISSIONARIES EXPELLED FROM BAVARIA.

Elder Smoot, Mormon missionary, has been expelled from Bavaria by order of the Minister of State. Smoot had made numerous converts, whom he was preparing to send to Utah, but the plan is broken up for the present.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

The smallpox epidemic is spreading in London. A special cable says there are already about 1,700 cases in the public hospitals, and new cases are being added daily at the rate of 75 per week.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR UPPER EGYPT.

The Porte has 15,000 men ready to send to Upper Egypt. It is intended they shall disembark at a port on the Red Sea. This action is due to the news that there is imminent danger of the Mehdi's movement spreading into Hedjas.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

The gap in the friendly relations between Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. Parnell is rapidly widening into a serious breach. Several angry letters have passed between the two leaders, those of Davitt being bitterly denunciatory of Parnell's methods, while the replies by the latter have been curt and contemptuous.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

There is intense excitement in London caused by the reported declaration of ex-Head Centre Stephens, whose plan is to destroy English towns by dynamite dropped from balloons. A despatch says police are nervously active and the Metropolis was never so thoroughly patrolled as at present.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to secure the safety of the Queen and Princess Beatrice against possible dynamite plots, during their approaching journey from Balmoral to Windsor. A special despatch says that the Royal train will be preceded by a pilot engine, and that the public will be rigorously excluded from all railway crossings and stations along the route.

THE MACKAY-BENNETT CABLE.

The steamer Faraday has left the Thames with 5,000 tons of cable. She will proceed to Waterville Bay, Ireland, and lay the shore end in the same manner as at Rockport, Mass. This work will probably be completed by Friday afternoon, when the connection with the deep sea portion will be made, and the American half-cable buoy will probably be reached on the 20th of July, when by splicing the circuit will be completed between England and America, and, barring accident, the first two proposed Mackay-Bennett cables will be in working order.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

In the petroleum market wild gossip of the superiority of the Russian wells and rumors of failures in America cause a continuous decline in prices, which are latterly relatively lower than even the American quotations. Little business has been done in the London market for the past few days, on account of the great interest which has been taken by dealers, in hearing a technical petroleum case in the law courts, in which a noted petroleum dealer is involved. This case has been the feature of the week in oil circles, and has caused naturally the weak market to be further depressed.

He Didn't Figure Like That.

A German tailor, in a village in Canada, failed a few days ago and called a meeting of his creditors. An investigation seemed to show that his liabilities were $4,000 and his assets $1,000.

"It thus appears," said one of the creditors, "that you can pay 25 cents on the dollar."

"Vhell, I dean' figure like dot," replied the tailor.

"How do you figure?"

"Vhy, I pays feefty cents on der dollar.

"How can you do that when your assets only allow for one-fourth?"

"Vhell, I prings the odder money down from der house!"

He was not permitted to fail.

The Toronto *World* hints slyly that the Federal and London Banks are going to unite.

Miss Rebecca Bates who was criminally assaulted at Clinton a short time ago, has become violently insane, and her parents have been obliged to have her committed to an asylum. The ruffians who committed the assault and are now in jail at Goderich should be hanged.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder neververies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1585-48t

LOTUS OF THE NILE

THAT QUEEN OF PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.

(SOEE AGENTS,)

MONTREAL.

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

CAMPBELL'S Cathartic COMPOUND

Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers,

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

School Books!

Croquet Sets, Express Wagons, Carts, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books. Music and Musical Goods.

FULL STOCK GENERAL STATIONERY AND OFFICE BOOKS.

PICTURE FRAMING NEATLY EXECUTED.

G. B. FOTHERINGHAM,

Campbell's Old Stand, Christopher's Block, Thames-St.

April 17th, 1884. 1597

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

Change of Business

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has purchased the

HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS

From T. FEIGHTNER, and will in a few days have

A Complete Stock of Goods

In all the departments of the

Best Material and Newest Designs

To be had in the market and hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. TRIPP.

June 19th, 1884. 1606

COAL OIL STOVES.

The Greatest Success of the Day.

Delight. Fairy Queen. Universal. Golden Star.

Economical! Simple! Convenient and Safe!

Will do the work of an ordinary cooking range at a cost of ONE CENT PER HOUR.

Prices from $2.50 to $15.00.

Call and See the Oil Stove working at

S. KING'S.

A full line of Stoves and Tinware.

Ingersoll, June 5th, 1884. 1604t

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.

Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.

Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.

A choice collections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.

Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.

Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.

Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.

May 1st, 1884. 1590tf

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

Boy's Underwear,

SIZES

16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32.

Mens' Underwear,

SIZES

34 36 38 40 42 44 46 in.

CHEAP AT

W. E. TURNER'S

Successor to R. A. Garlick,

174 Bundas Street, London.

June 4th, 1884. 1604

MUNICIPALITY OF WEST OXFORD.

Public Notice is Hereby Given

THAT THE

COUNCIL of the Corporation OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD

After the expiration of

One Month from the date Hereof

Intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of

STOPPING UP AND SELLING

The hereinafter mentioned public highway, which may be known and described as follows, that is to say: All and singular that certain portion of the original allowance for road between the

Fourth and Fifth Concessions

From the Easterly limit of Lot number 13, to the Westerly limit of Lot number 14, in the said

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD,

And for the purposes aforesaid the Council of said Township of West Oxford, will meet at the

TOWN HALL, BEACHVILLE,

—ON—

Monday the 7th day of July, 1884,

At 10 o'clock a.m., and let all parties govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Council,

CHAS. MASON, Township Clerk.

West Oxford, June 2nd, 1884. 1601

Engraved Visiting Cards, Pirie's Best Wedding Stationery, latest New York Styles at THE CHRONICLE Office. See samples.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557b-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD, Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1593

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

WEAKNESS

And Lassitude yield to the influence of NORMAN'S ELECRIC BELT when all other remedies fail. Try one and you will suffer no longer.

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town dail .

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.35 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.11 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

An additional train will be run in connection with the

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,

Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Grand Trunk R'y.—J. Hickson.
House for Sale.—J. H. Hegler.
Mortgage Sale.—Brown and Wells.
Dry Goods.—D. White & Co.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

COME to Ingersoll on Dominion Day.

SATURDAY was the longest day of the year.

THE seductive strawberry festival has begun to get in its work.

COME to Ingersoll on Dominion Day and enjoy the fun.

ONLY the "oldest inhabitant" remembers such a prolonged hot wave in June.

FIREMEN'S demonstration in Ingersoll, on Dominion Day, July 1st.

BANK HOLIDAY.—Saturday next, 28th June, being a legal holiday the banks will be closed.

THE I. O. G. T. lodge of this town are making arrangements for a lawn social. Particulars next week.

KILLED.—John Guggisberg lost a useful horse yesterday. He was kicked in the pasture field and had to be shot.

DISSOLVED—The firm of Wilton & Gellan, cigar manufacturers, of Tilsonburg, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Mrs. Goldie Wilton.

A painful accident occurred at the East Oxford cheese factory on Friday last, a young man named Robinson getting his hand crushed in the curd cutter.

LOSS OF A HORSE.—Mr. Wm. Partlo lost a valuable horse on Sunday from inflammation, superinduced, it is supposed, by the intense heat. He was valued at over $200.

DIED.—Donald Matheson, one of the oldest residents of this county, died at his home in Embro, on Monday, aged 76 years. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

ACCIDENT.—While Mr. W. A. Rumsey was descending his stairs on Monday he had the misfortune to slip, and falling broke two of his ribs. His injuries, although painful, will not prove serious.

GOOD.—Rest to the weary—a machine has been invented that will darn stockings. Bachelors can use them, and mothers can give more time to crazy quilts and other useful household duties.

NOT GOING.—Owing to the illiberal rates charged by the railway lines to Toronto during the Semi Centennial, the members of our various societies in town have given up all intention of visiting that city as was intended.

THE SPARROW.—The borer is attacking the maples, the black grub is destroying the corn, the curculio is after the plums, and the army worm is going for vegetation in general. And still the English sparrow increases and multiplies, and is as healthy and more pestiferous than ever.

LACROSSE.—The following is the team selected to play the Ontarios of London in that city on Dominion Day:—E. Dundas, (Captain); Jas. Vance, E. Eshelby, J. Atkinson, R. Malone, H. Sumner, E. Cowan, J. Hegler, F. Smale, W. Smith, J. Matheson, C. Cowan, and J. T. Christison.

PERSONAL.—Harry B. Jagoe, formerly in the Post Office here, is Canadian travelling agent for the N. Y., West Shore and Buffalo Railroad.—Mr. Bucknell, formerly of this County, now living in Lindsay, has been gazetted Lieuteuant of the Lindsay Company.

ON THE WATER.

Now the small boy, loudly wailing,
Misses both his pants and coat;
While he's in the river trailing
They were eaten by a goat.
Now the fool, who goes a sailing
Just to rock the cranky boat,
Will gain sense while friends are bailing
Out the water from his throat.

DISLOCATED HIS JAW.—Thos. Gollan, of Tilsonburg, while yawning on getting up the other morning, either overstepped the bounds set by prudence or miscalculated his distance, for he dislocated his jaw and couldn't close his mouth again. Dr. McDonald got it into working order.

SALVATIONIST'S IN GAOL.—Capt. Hall, the leader of the Salvation Army in London, was arrested and taken to the county gaol on Saturday evening, to serve the term of ten days' imprisonment, imposed upon her for violating the by law. There are now four of the ringleaders undergoing imprisonment.

FESTIVAL.—A strawberry and ice cream festival, in connection with St. Andrew's Church, will be held at the residence of Mr. T. D. Millar, north of the river, on Monday evening, 30th June. Strawberries and ice cream will be served from six o'clock. All are invited. Admission to grounds, 10cts.

WHY?—The sweet flowers of summer lend fragrance to the softly sighing zephyrs, the emerald decks the lea, the silver-throated songsters make musical the abode of man, and yet the Telephone Company's poles have not yet received that promised coat of paint.

ARRESTED.—A woman named Williams from Woodstock "lost" a five-year-old child in London, Saturday. Enquiries in Woodstock developed the fact that before leaving there she had also bounced her baby. Word was sent to London to arrest her and hold her until a constable arrived to take her to Woodstock.

LAWN TENNIS.—On Saturday afternoon, four members of the Ingersoll Lawn Tennis Club will play a match game with an equal number each from the Woodstock and St. Thomas Clubs. Play will commence at two o'clock with Woodstock, immediately at the close the match with St. Thomas will commence.

A COSTLY CIGAR.—The Elora Express says: Last week Mr. James Bruce, who has been engaged in the butchering business in this village for some time past, was on his way to Toronto when a stranger gave him a cigar to smoke. He soon became drowsy and lost consciousness. When he came to he was minus $350.

BASE BALL.—A base ball match took place in Victoria Park, on Saturday last, between the Alerts, of Dereham, seniors, W. Elliott, Captain, and the Landsdownes, of Ingersoll, juniors, Captain, C. A. Summer. Although the Landsdownes lacked three of their best men, they defeated the Alerts by three runs, the score standing 20 to 17.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—At the last meeting of the O. T. A. it was decided to hold the next meeting for business in the lecture room of Chalmers Church, Woodstock, on Dominion Day at 10 a.m. This meeting is likely to be an important one, and all temperance workers are asked to be present.

DOMINION DAY.—The Steamer Fire Co., are out with an attractive programme for Dominion Day. A grand salute will be fired at sunrise. At 1:30 p.m. a procession will be formed at the Market Square, headed by the 22nd Batt. Band, and proceed to Victoria Park, where horse races, foot races, bicycle races, hose reel races, obstacle race, hurdle race, wheelbarrow race, etc., will take place. Admission to grounds 10 cts., Carriages 25 cents. Entrance fee to all games 25 cts., except girls race, which is free. All prizes paid on ground as soon as judges give decision.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Now that the new Board of Health has got into working order we trust that it will require no urging to do its duty. The Government has placed in its hands almost unlimited power in the direction of protecting the general health of the community; and while its powers should be exercised with judgment, there should be no hesitation in using them to their full extent—from fear of giving offence to individuals by their exercise—when it is necessary to rid the community of anything that is endangering its health. The people should give the Board all the assistance they can.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—The band concert in the rink on Tuesday evening was a most pleasant affair, there being over 800 people present, who listened with enjoyment to the strains of the 7th Batt. Band of London. The 22nd Batt. Band assisted. The Masonic fraternity is deserving of the thanks of citizens for providing such a really enjoyable entertainment. Below is the programme:

March—" War March from Athalie"...Mendelssohn
7th Fusiliers.
Overture—" Bandelier Strelche,"...Suppe
7th Fusiliers.
Overture—" In Memoriam,"...Newton
22nd Batt. Band.
Selection—" Marlana,"...Wallace
7th Fusiliers.
Waltz—" Germany,"...Keler Bela
7th Fusiliers.
Valse—" Mia Cara,"...Bucalossi
22nd Batt. Band.
Selection—"German Melodies,"...Gung'l
7th Fusiliers.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

ICE CREAM Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

COURT OF REVISION.

Result of Proceedings.

The Court of Revision commenced its sittings on Monday evening June 16th. There were 170 appeals and they were taken up in the order of their entry. Below we give the result of each case:—

Geo. Sutherland's appeal against assessment for income was confirmed, as was also M. N. Parsons.

Wm O'Neil over assessment of property, having only 1-10th of an acre assessed for $325, laid over for further consideration.

T A Bishop appealed against property value $900, and does not receive any income. Assessment confirmed.

T W Hipkin appealed against income as it was derived from pension as a half pay officer which was exempt. Assessment struck off.

T F Fawkes appealed against assessment on brick cottage $450, destroyed by fire reduced to $200.

A R Douglas appealed against over assessment $575. Assessment confirmed.

J L Maude appealed against property over assessed. No income assessed, $500 for property, $500 for income, reduced $100 on income only.

E Hegler appealed against over-assessment as he only paid $2,000 for the property and wished to be assessed as owner. Laid over.

Jas Whetstone, owner of property, assessed to Jos Longfield, wished his name substituted for Longfield as owner. Laid over in order to notify Longfield.

H Goble appealed against over-assessment on property $2,100 and $600. Assessment confirmed.

C H Slawson appealed against the assessment of the property, known as the old distillery as too high $3,950. Laid over.

J C Norsworthy appealed against assessment on farm given as 86 acres should be 84 acres. Laid over.

W O Smith appealed against over-assessment $900, having only paid $400 for property, reduced to $600.

J H Downing's assessment on income, reduced to $400.

Jas Adkins' assessment reduced to $600.

Wm. Garner's assessment $375, confirmed.

Fred Gammon was assessed as occupier instead of Henry Goble.

Thos. Garlick, occupier of M Hislop's house, was entered as such.

R W Smith's assessment, $1,200, confirmed.

Geo. Christopher appealed against twenty-seven assessments. Geo. Christopher's house, $4,500, was to high. Assessment confirmed. Houser's house, $425; reduced to $400. Geo. Barrow's house, $375, raised $25 this year; reduced to $350. E Cuthbert's assessment to be changed to Simister, as he had purchased it; laid over to notify Cuthbert. T H Barraclough's shop to be assessed to John, George and Aaron Christopher, as owners; granted. Walter Dutton's shoe shop, assessed at $300; laid over. Harmony Hall, assessed formerly at $600, raised to $625; assessment confirmed. W. J. Pant's house, assessed for $300; reduced to $250. Miss Baker's store, $2,050, wished John, George and Aaron Christopher's names added as owners; granted. A N Christopher's house, assessed at $4,500; laid over. Chas. Johnston's house, $550,—this assessment was claimed in excess of cost, actual value and what it is in the market for; laid over. A McGowan's house should be assessed to John Christopher, assessed at $550; laid over. Jas. McDonald's house, assessed at $425, claimed it should not be raised $25 over last year's assessment; laid over. Miss Warring's house, and four other cottages, Webster's, Robinson's and Middlemiss's, raised this year from $400 to $425 each; laid over. Lloyd Hill's house, assessed at $600, a raise of $50; laid over. C C Carey's barber shop, assessed at $1,800 reduced to $1,500. Thos. Baker's house, Carroll street, John, George and Aaron Christopher's names to be added as owners; granted.

SECOND SESSION.

The clerk read a communication from A N Christopher, withdrawing all appeals made by him, and which were laid over the previous evening.

John Christopher withdrew a number of appeals made by him.

Wm Fitzgerald's assessment $825, confirmed.

Henry Goble's house on Charles St. assessed to P Gammon.

Henry Webb assessed for $400 income.

Dr H H Scott appealed against income assessment, confirmed.

E L Smith applied to be assessed as occupant. Assessment confirmed.

Albert Shan assessment on farm rented to A C Bailey $5,000 raised to $6,000.

L Thompson's assessment on residence $1,500 raised to $2,000.

Miss Chapman's assessment on C C L Wilson's residence raised from $830 to $900.

Dr Williams assessment on residence $1,800 confirmed.

Andrew Sutherland's assessment on residence $1,100 raised to $1,200.

Sutherland and Siggins assessment on workshop $1,300, confirmed.

MONDAY EVENING.

C C L Wilson was assessed for income $1,200.

Mrs A Oliver's assessment on residence $1,500 raised to $1,700.

L Wilson's assessment on residence $1,600 raised to $2,000.

R H Young's assessment on residence $1,300 raised to $1,800.

A Daly's assessment on hotel $2,100 raised to $2,200.

James Gustin's assessment on residence $1,200 raised to $1,300.

J O'Callaghan's assessment on bakery $1,400, confirmed.

B Keating's assessment on hotel $1,800, confirmed.

Estate of J Jarvis' assessment on Mrs McDonald's residence $1,200, confirmed.

Bank of London to be assessed for $2,800.

Mrs G B Petrie's assessment on residence $700 raised to $800.

Andrew Smith's assessment on residence $1,300 raised to $1,500.

Robt. Vance's assessment on personal property $200, confirmed.

J M Wilson's assessment on residence $2,300, confirmed.

G W Walley should be assessed for personal property, not assessable.

L Thompson's assessment on shop occupied by W Wilkinson $800, confirmed.

Henderson and Henderson assessment for personal property $500, struck off.

G A Thompson's assessment on E Hegler's residence $1,500 raised to $1,800, and assessed to E Hegler as owner.

Wm O'Neill assessment on House $325 reduced to $300.

Court adjourned till Thursday evening.

OXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL.

June Session.

The June session of the County Council opened on Tuesday, 17th inst.

The following communications were read:

From the Ontario Government asking the opinion of Council on the desirability of reducing the number of County Councillors.

From the Model Farm Guelph, with circular covering particulars of tuition, etc., and requesting co-operation of members.

From R. W. Phipps, with reference to forest destruction.

From County of Peel asking co-operation in requesting certain amendments to School Act.

From James Chambers and 29 othes, complaining of injustice of Ingersoll and Tilsonburg gravel road company, and praying for relief.

From Auditors', with abstract of school accounts.

From Hon. O. Mowat, in reference to meeting of deputation on question of county bridges, and stating that the Government had deferred legislation until next session.

From James Sutherland, M. P., acknowledging receipt of petition asking for the appointment of railway commissioners, and stating same had been duly presented to the Government.

From Donald Matheson, giving notice of the abandonment by the Woodstock and Ingersoll gravel road company of that portion of their road lying east of the point where the northern rail of the Great Western railway crosses the road in the township of East Oxford.

From Col. Otter, acknowledging receipt of $10 towards the Ontario Rifle Association.

From Attorney General, acknowledging receipt of petition praying for amendment in mode of electing school trustees.

From County Attorney, with account of money paid for arrest and conveyance of tramps and drunkards to the county jail.

From County of Waterloo, with bond of C. Kaufman re bridge near New Dundee.

From Provincial Secretary, acknowledging receipt of petition in reference to the sinking fund moneys on hand, and prayer for authority to deposit the same in some chartered bank.

From Provincial Secretary, enclosing copy of Order in-Council authorizing the Council to deposit in one of the banks the sinking fund, until able to find secure investment at a more profitable rate.

County Clerk's report of licenses issued and amounts paid to Treasurer.

From James Elliott and others, in reference to By-law passed for closing road in West Oxford.

On motion, the above communications were referred to committees for their report.

The Equalization Committee reported that they had examined the rolls for 1883, and base their equalization on the same as follows:

Municipality	Total value per Roll.	Assessed value per acre.	Equalized value per acre including income and personal.	Equalized value of real, personal and income.
Blandford	811611 55	$35 65	$42	$1747232
Blenheim	2474240	33 94	48	3208320
Dereham	2386380	33 83	48	3111648
E. Nissouri	1744360	47 37	50	2323500
N. Norwich	1676190	45 68	50	1692700
S. Norwich	1014910	26 25	38	1361388
N. Oxford	971808	42 97	48	1133376
E. Oxford	1627970	42 56	50	1735550
W. Oxford	1166923	41 67	43	1221084
E. Zorra	2868820	49 04	52	2842580
W. Zorra	2788120	48 29	50	2751800
Woodstock	1754860			1702214
Ingersoll	1185080			1310126
Tilsonburg	471250			457112
Embro	168550			163494
Norwich	329670			319780
	$24873726			$26301228

ROBERT MURRAY,
Chairman.

The report was adopted without amendment after being discussed briefly in committee of the whole.

The finance and assessment committee brought in their report which was adopted, submitting the estimates for the current year:—

Printing and stationery	$ 400 00
County buildings and gaol	600 00
Payment of jurors for assizes and county courts	1 600 00
Payment of division court jurors	110 00
Members of council and committees	1 200 00
County officers' salaries	2 000 00
General sessions of the peace, criminal justice	4 000 00
Special roads and bridges	1 786 00
Miscellaneous	350 00
Province of Ontario for removing prisoners	200 00
Lunatics	40 00
Coroner's inquests	45 00
Registry office	40 00
Reward for arrest of Horse thieves	25 00
Law accounts	50 00
Insurance	14 00
Board of Education	200 00
High and model schools	1 760 00
Appropriation for county roads and bridges	3 000 00
Total for county purposes	$17 500 00
Public schools in township equal Government grant for interest on debentures by-law 175 and part principal	$21 000 00
For interest on debentures, by-law 177 and part principal	2 140 00
For interest on debentures, by-law 183 and part principal	4 047 00
Under by-law 259, for principal	8 122 00

On motion Mayor Grant of Woodstock was heard respecting his visit to Ottawa in regard to the erection of a new post office and custom house in Woodstock. He assured the council that Woodstock would undoubtedly have the buildings desired within a short period.

On motion a pedlar's license was granted to Samuel Lawrence, for one horse, the remainder of the license year.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The first report of the standing committee on county roads and bridges reported that they did not consider it incumbent upon them to consider the petition of James Elliott and others in reference to closing of road allowance between Oxford and Middlesex.

They also reported that they could not recommend that any action be taken with regard to the petition against the Ingersoll and Tilsonburg gravel road company, and recommended the use of the sewer pipe for the construction of road culverts by the different municipalities.

It was moved by Mr. Totten and seconded by Mr. Revell, and resolved, That the clerk of this council be instructed to prepare a petition to the Ontario Government to urge upon the Dominion Government the refunding of this council the amount of bonuses given by the various municipalities in the county in consequence of the railways to which bonuses were granted having been assumed by the Dominion Government as Dominion railways, and that the Warden be authorized to sign said petition and countersigned by the clerk of this corporation under its corporate seal.

James Sutherland, M. P., was heard respecting the motion.

It was moved, in amendment, that a special committee consisting of Messrs. Totten, Hopkins, Gibson, Cook, Munro, Murray and McKay be appointed to consider the resolution and report with draft of petition to the council at this session.

The amendment was carried and the council adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Burgess, leave was granted to introduce a by-law to appropriate and apportion the sum of $3,000 for the improvement of county roads and bridges and the by-law was read the first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Cook, leave was granted to introduce a bylaw to levy county school and debenture rates for the current year and the bylaw was read the first and second time.

The second report of the printing committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:—G. P. Gurnett, $13 55; Pattullo & Co., $6 40; T. C. Bartholomew, $2 50; W. S. Law, $6 25; Woodstock Bookbindery, $12 50; and G. F. Garnett, $36 78.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden in the chair.

With the exception of Messrs. Emigh and Jarvis all the members were present.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Inspector of Public Schools was read and was on motion referred to the Committee on Education for their report thereon.

On motion the Council moved into Committee of the Whole on the By-law to appropriate $3,600 for the improvement of County Roads and Bridges, which was passed.

Council resumed and adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole.

On motion made and seconded, the Council adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden in the chair.

Mr. Jarvis was present and took his seat.

A communication from the County Treasurer asking for a vacation during the summer was read. Which was on motion granted, provided the term of said vacation does not exceed two weeks, and that due notice of his intended absence be inserted in the County papers.

On motion Mr. Virtue was allowed to introduce a by-law to confirm a By-law of the township of E. Oxford, allowing said township to stop up and sell part of the original road allowance in front of the fourth concession, which was read a first and second time.

Council moved into Committee of the Whole and passed the By-law.

Council resumed and adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hopkins, chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment brought in their 4th report which was read.

On motion Council moved into Committee of the Whole on the report just read.

On the first clause being read, a discussion arose on the item of $40 for Mr. Grant's expenses to Ottawa. Mr. Grant, who was present, was heard by the Council.

Committee rose and reported the report as passed without amendment, which was adopted by the Council.

Mr. Murray, Chairman of the Select Committee on County Bridges, brought up their second report, which was read.

On motion, laid over as the first order of business to-morrow.

The Council then adjourned till one o'clock Friday.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden in the chair.

With the exception of Mr. Seldon, all the members were present.

Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and confirmed.

A telegram from the Education Department, announcing the Government appropriation for school purposes to the various township municipalities within the County, was read.

On motion the report of the Bridge Committee was laid over till the first order of business this afternoon.

On motion the By-law to confirm a By-law of the township of East Oxford, was read a third time and passed. Signed, sealed and numbered 268.

On motion Council went into Committee of the Whole on the By-law levying County rates for the current year.

By-law was read in Committee of the Whole and blanks filled in. Committee rose and reported By-law as passed in Committee of the Whole.

Council resumed and adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole.

By-law was then read a third time and passed. Signed, sealed and numbered 269.

Dr. McKay, chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, brought up their second report, which was read and adopted, after being passed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Totten, chairman of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the refund of bonuses mentioned in Mr. Totten's resolution, brought up their report and draft petition, which was read and on motion adopted.

The Warden announced the death this morning of Mr. Smith, the county engineer, and stated that as a consequence it would be necessary to appoint his successor.

On motion made and seconded, the Council adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden in the chair.

Mr. Seldon was present and took his seat.

On motion Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Select Committee appointed to report what bridges should be assumed by this Council.

The report was read in Committee of the Whole, and on motion Committee rose and asked leave to sit again during the December session, which was granted.

Mr. Welford, chairman of the Standing Committee on County Buildings and Property, brought up their third report which was read, and on motion adopted.

On motion the Treasurer was instructed to pay the Bridge Committee $126, being payments of time and mileage, to be divided as follows: Jas. Munro, $42; B. Hopkins, $42, and H. P. Welford, $42.

On motion W. R. Burke was appointed county engineer, in place of Mr. Smith, deceased, to be paid only for the work performed by him.

On motion Council adjourned till 7 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden in the chair.

With the exception of Messrs. E. B. Brown, Cook and Nancekivell, all the members were present.

Minutes of previous sessions were read and confirmed.

Mr. Welford, chairman of the Standing Committee on County Buildings and Property, brought up their fourth report which was read and on motion adopted.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the Select Committee, appointed to report on communications not referable to any Standing Committee, brought in their report, which was read.

On motion the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report just read.

The first clause was read and passed.

The second clause was read, when it was moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, that the clause in the report recommending a grant of $100 to the Fat Stock Club be struck out.

The resolution on being put was lost.

The clause then passed.

The third clause was read, when it was moved by Mr. Munro, seconded by Mr. McKay, that clause three of the report be not adopted, but that the Committee be instructed to report that the number of representatives to the County Council be reduced.

The resolution on being put was lost.

The clause then passed.

The fourth clause was read, when it was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Murray, and resolved, That clause four of the report be amended, so as to read that they do not recommend any change in the law as to what bridges should be assumed by the County Council.

The fifth clause was read and passed.

On motion the Committee rose and reported the report as passed in Committee of the Whole, as amended.

Mr. Gibson asked for the Warden's ruling upon the question of the legality of this report as regards the clause appropriating money, who ruled it would be legal in his opinion if a By-law were passed.

The Council concurred in the adoption of thereport of the Committee of the Whole.

The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of the report. There voted yea—The Warden, Messrs. Abraham, Anderson, Hall, Harrington, Karn, Mayberry, Murray, McFarlane, McKay, Revell, Seldon, Stock, Totten, Virtue, Welford, Wilson,—17.

Nay—Messrs. E. H. Brown, Burgess, Emigh, Falle, Gibson, Hopkins, Jarvis, Munro, McCurdy, McKay, Thompson, Towle, Vicket, Watteworth,—14.

Mr. Watterworth here introduced a By-law appointing a County Engineer., which was read a first and second time.

On motion Council moved into Committee of the Whole.

By-law was read in Committee of the Whole.

Committee rose and reported the By-law as passed in Committee of the Whole.

Council resumed and adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole.

On motion Rule No. 36 was suspended for the purpose of passing this By-law, which was read a third time and passed. Signed, sealed and numbered 270.

It was moved by Mr. Jarvis, seconded by Mr. Maberry, and resolved That as the town of Woodstock is in the habit of making use of the common gaol as a lock-up for the use of the town, against the interest of the County, this Council would respectfully ask the Government to interfere and prevent the town of Woodstock making the common gaol a lock-up for the use of the town, and that the Clerk be authorized to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario for his consideration in the matter.

On motion it was resolved that this Council memoralize the Ontario Government to enact that all new fences hereinafter built on township lines running north and south, should be constructed of wire, and that D. McLay, E. Jarvis and E. H. Brown, be authorized to prepare the said memorial and submit to this Council at its December session.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Bridge Commissioners, drew the attention of the Council to a notice that had been served upon him in reference to a bridge between Wilmot and Blanford over Wilmot creek, stating that said bridge was out of repair, and asked the Council for instruction as to its assumption by the County Commissioners.

Moved by Mr. McFarlane, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and resolved, That after hearing of the death of our esteemed County Engineer, Mr. Wm. Smith, the sympathy of this Council be tendered his family in their bereavement and that the Clerk forward a copy of this resolution to the family of the late Mr. Smith.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on call of the Warden.

By-law to appropriate $3000 for improving County roads and bridges.

The Council deem it expedient to lay out the sum of $3,000 as per annexed equalized schedule, and that the Reeves and Deputy Reeves are appointed Commissioners for laying out and expending the same, viz:

Town of Woodstock	$194.16
" Ingersoll	128.90
" Tilsonburg	52.14
Village of Embro	18.64
" Norwich	36.47
Township of Blandford	142.26
" Blenheim	365.06
" Dereham	354.93
" E. Nissouri	265.01
" N. Norwich	193.07
" S. Norwich	155.28
" N. Oxford	115.58
" E. Oxford	197.96
" W. Oxford	139.38
" E. Zorra	326.37
" W. Zorra	313.89
	$3000.00

Report of Select Committee on communications not referable to Standing Committee:

Recommended $100 be granted to Directors of Fat Stock Club.

In regard to the circular from the Clerk of the Legislature Assembly and in answer to question, one of said circular would say that there is some feeling in some municipalities to have the number of representatives to the County Council reduced, but such feeling is not general, and that we can see no better method of representation or fairer one to all municipalities than the present one.

They do not recommend any changes in the law as to what bridges should be assumed by County Councils.

We consider the law in regard to bridges to be maintained by County Councils sufficient if the word Rivers used in Sec. 532 of the Municipal Act of 46 Vic. Chap. 18, was defined by an enactment so as to make it understood more plainly by Municipal Councils.

By-Law to assess for County purposes, payment of Public School Teachers, and for railway purposes.

Whereas power is given to County Councils by an Act of the Local Legislature of this Province, and it is necessary to levy rates for County purposes, payment of County officers and incidental expenses connected with the County, and whereas it is necessary to levy upon each of the several Township Municipalities an amount equal to the Legislative School Grant, in order to entitle said Township Municipalities to participate in the said grant.

And whereas it is necessary to obey the provisions of the several By-Laws passed by this County Council, granting money by way of bonuses to railways.

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the County of Oxford:

1st. That the sum of $17,500 be levied and collected from the property rated in the assessment rolls of the several townships, towns and villages in the County, for the year 1884, and not otherwise exempt from taxes, for the payment of certain salaries, fees, allowance to County officers, a portion of the expenses for the payment of the administration of Criminal Justice, allowance to County Councillors, grant to County roads and bridges, and other necessary and incidental expenses for the County, and that said sum be provided for at the rate of 666-1000 on the dollar, on the equalized value of the property on the aforesaid rolls.

2nd. That the sum of $4,212 be levied and collected from the township municipalities as apportioned to each for the payment in part of the salaries of qualified teachers of public schools, in order to entitle said township municipalities to their proportion of the Legislative School Grant for the payment of public school teachers.

3rd. That the sum of $21,800 be levied and collected from the property rated on the assessment rolls of the municipalities of Blandford, Blenheim, Dereham, N. Oxford, E. Oxford, W. Oxford, E. Zorra, Woodstock and Ingersoll, for the year 1884, and not otherwise exempt from the payment of taxes, for the payment of the debentures and the interest thereon, on account of the bonus granted to the G. W. R. and that the said sum be provided for by a rate of 1.27-100 on the dollar, on the equalized value of the property on the aforesaid rolls.

4th. That the sum of $2,140 be levied and collected from the property rated on the assessment rolls of the municipalities of Woodstock and E. Oxford, for the year 1884, and not otherwise exempt from taxes, for the payment of debentures and the interest thereon, on account of the bonus granted to the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, and that the said sum be provided for by a rate of 623-1000 on the dollar, on the equalized value of the property on the aforesaid rolls.

5th. That the sum of $4,047 be levied and collected from the property rated on the assessment rolls of the municipalities of N. Norwich, Woodstock and the village of Norwich for the year 1884, and not otherwise exempt from the payment of taxes, for the payment of the debentures and the interest thereon, on account of the bonus granted to the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, and that said sum be provided for by a rate of 1.89-1000 on the dollar, on the equalized value of the property on the aforesaid rolls.

6th. That the sum of $8,182 as apportioned in the schedule, as annexed to By-law 259, be levied and collected from the property rated on the assessment rolls of the municipalities of Blandford, Blenheim, Dereham, N. Oxford, E. Oxford, W. Oxford, E. Zorra, Woodstock and Ingersoll, for the year 1884, and not otherwise exempt from the payment of taxes for the payment of a sinking fund, omitted to be raised in the years 1874 to 1882 inclusive, for the payment of the debentures on account of the bonus to the Credit Valley Railway.

7th. That the aforesaid sums shall be levied, collected and paid over by the Treasurers of the several municipalities to the County Treasurer, or before the 14th day of December next, as apportioned to the several municipalities according to the schedule hereto annexed and which schedule shall form part of this By-Law:

Municipality	Total Equalized Value.	Equalized Value for Debentures.	Equalized Value for Railways.	Equalized Value for Sinking Fund.	Equalized Value for Teachers.	Equalized Value for Total.	Municipality.
Town of Woodstock	1133	1133	1133	1133	1133	1133	Town of Woodstock.
" Ingersoll	905	905	905	905	905	905	" Ingersoll.
" Tilsonburg	365	365	365	365	365	365	" Tilsonburg.
Village of Embro	132	132	132	132	132	132	Village of Embro.
" Norwich	268	268	268	268	268	268	" Norwich.
Township of Blandford	2136	2136	2136	2136	2136	2136	Township of Blandford.
" Blenheim	3208	3208	3208	3208	3208	3208	" Blenheim.
" Dereham	3111	3111	3111	3111	3111	3111	" Dereham.
" E. Nissouri	2323	2323	2323	2323	2323	2323	" E. Nissouri.
" N. Norwich	1692	1692	1692	1692	1692	1692	" N. Norwich.
" S. Norwich	1361	1361	1361	1361	1361	1361	" S. Norwich.
" N. Oxford	1133	1133	1133	1133	1133	1133	" N. Oxford.
" E. Oxford	1735	1735	1735	1735	1735	1735	" E. Oxford.
" W. Oxford	1221	1221	1221	1221	1221	1221	" W. Oxford.
" E. Zorra	2842	2842	2842	2842	2842	2842	" E. Zorra.
" W. Zorra	2751	2751	2751	2751	2751	2751	" W. Zorra.
	$27500	$8182	$21800	$8182	$4212	$47896	
						MUNICIPALITY.	
						FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.	
						FOR TEACHERS SALARIES.	
						C.V.R. BY-LAW 175.	
						D.D. & L.H.R. BY-LAW 177	
						D. & L.H.R. BY-LAW 183.	
						C.V.R. BY-LAW 259.	

2nd report of the standing committee on education and schools.

Recommended accounts be paid amounting to $11.00.

Your committee have carefully considered the memorial of the council of the corporation of the county of Peel, and anticipating that the Hon. the Minister of Education will introduce some changes relative to school matters as soon as possible. Your committee would recommend that said memorial be laid on the table for six months. Your committee have examined the report of the Public School Inspector of the county for the past year and recommend that the report be printed with minutes of the council.

3rd report of standing committee on county buildings and property.

Recommended the payment of several accounts.

Also that veranda on goalers house be painted and that sidewalk be put down in front of court house.

In regard to the account of Oliver Clark, January 1882, some of the items we find have not been paid for amounting to $22.26 those we recommend be paid, the balance $12.25 we cannot recommend to be paid until further evidence of their correctness are furnished.

Also that a clock be purchased for the goal.

Also that Mr. Canfield and the judges room be strapped, lathed and plastered, and that the treasurer be authorized to pay the same on the order of the chairman of this committee.

Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment.

Recommending payment of several accounts amounting to $171.25.

Your Committee would recommend that in future the Co. Clerk be instructed to supply the different county offices with the necessary stationery from time to time, and account to this Council for the same, your Committee believing that such a course will be more satisfactory, as said stationery can be purchased in bulk.

Your Committee have also examined the abstract of Township Public School Accounts, and believe the same correct.

Your Committee also beg leave to report that they have examined the County Accounts as submitted by the auditors and find the same correct and satisfactory, showing a balance in the bank book, May 31st, of $17,312.78, deducting two outstanding cheques amounting to $33, leaving a balance of $17,279.78.

Report of Special Committee to whom was referred the refund of bonuses mentioned in the resolution of Mr. Totten.

Your Committee to whom the above mentioned matters were referred beg leave to report that we have duly considered the same, and we recommend that a petition to the Ontario Government to refund the amount of bonuses paid to the C. V. R., the P. D. & L. H. R., Brantford & Pt. Burwell Ry.

That the various municipalities be recouped the grants they have respectively given, or that your honourable body will make such fair, reasonable and equitable settlement thereof as would do justice to them in the premises, and urge upon Your Honourable Body to take such steps as in your judgment may deem meet to claim from the Dominion Government a refund of the bonuses mentioned, or to endeavor to have an adjustment of such claim on a fair and equitable basis.

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush	$ 97	to	1 12
Red Fall Wheat	97	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 16
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	40	to	42
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 90	to	1 00
Onions "	0 75

FARM AND DAIRY.

Blood Tells.

Says J. A. Smith in the Cedarburgh, Wis., *News*:

We took from the note-book of Hiram Smith the following facts, which show a little of what there is in breed, when all the other conditions are as nearly the same as well can be.

He happened to have two three year old half-blood Jersey heifers, two Ayrshire cows, and two good common cows, come into milk the same week, this spring. When the milk of all was good, he tested the butter-making capacity of three lots of cows taking their milk for one day, with the following result:

Two Jerseys gave 66 lbs. milk and made 3½ lbs. of butter.

Two Ayrshires gave 75 lbs. milk and made 3 pounds butter.

Two common cows gave 75 lbs. of milk, and made 2½ pounds of butter.

The grain food was precisely alike, and had been for weeks previous, while the hay consumed by the larger cows, though not weighed, was known to be some more.

Analyzed a little, it will be seen the grade Jerseys made a pound of butter from 18810 lbs. of milk; the Ayrshires from 25 lbs.; while that of the common cows, took 30 lbs. Each little Jersey made just one half pound of butter per day, more than the large and fat common cow, and one fourth of a pound more than the Ayrshire.

It is held that this proportion will hold good through the season, and that the scrawny little Jerseys will give a good flow of milk nearly the whole year through. One half pound of butter per day for 200 days makes a difference of 100 lbs. per season, worth $25 at no more cost for food. If such facts are the results of breed alone, the butter-making farmer cannot get Jersey blood in his herd too quickly.

Skim Milk Cheese.

Alex. McAdam writes as follows:—That skimming has hurt the reputation and sale of cheese marketed in Little Falls is very evident, as only a few years ago they sold nearly a cent a pound higher than the product of Western and Northern New York and Canada, where skimming is unknown, while now Little Falls salesmen find it difficult to obtain even the same prices as salesmen in those remote districts, who have more than double the freight to pay to New York. The Canadian dairymen in particular, accepting the shrewd counsels of experienced men like Messrs. Ballantyne and Caswell, to make full cream cheese the whole season, and, although they have no advantage over the dairymen of Herkimer County in pasture, climate or the intelligence of their cheesemakers, their product is considerably outselling the once famous Herkimer County cheese in the markets of Britain, and I fully believe that this unsatisfactory state of affairs has been entirely brought about by skimming.

Cost of Raising Cattle.

A correspondent gives the following calculation on the cost of raising a calf: First year, 8 quarts of new milk per day, one month, 240 quarts, at 2½c. per quart, $6; four gallons of skim milk per day, 8 months, $2.50; total, $27.70. Second year, 20 bundles, (15 lbs. to the bundle) of hay per month, 7 months, is 140 bundles—at $5 per 100 bundles, comes to $7; five months pasture, at $1 per month, is $5, making a total of $12. Or, first year $27.70, second year $12, makes the 2-year-old cost $39.70. Add to this the value of calf at one week old, $3, and it makes the cost of calf at 2 years $42.70, and consequently there is very little profit in it.

Dairy Briefs.

Things that have been found out—That the average yield of cheese per cow for a year is 300 lbs.

That—There are 700 cheese factories in Ontario exporting 58,000,000 with a value of $7,000,000.

That—Canada loses $5,000,000 annually through a careless system of butter-making.

That—Butter made in creameries whether the whole of the milk or only the cream is gathered, is not as fine as can be made at the home farm.

That there is no oleo-margarine made in Canada.

That—There is a larger proportion of fine cheese made in Canada than there is in the United States.

That—Fodder corn is the cheapest dairy food, but mixed peas and oats sown together make better butter and of a finer flavor.

That—Drinking stagnant water is a fruitful cause for milk turning unfit for use. It is full of organic germs, which are taken into the cow's circulation and go into the milk still living, and develop in the milk and change the whole character of it speedily.

That—Flavor of any disagreeable weed eaten by a cow will be found in the milk 3 hours after.

That—Wheat-bran is the best and cheapest food for cheese production.

That—The conversion of milk into cheese is a digestive process induced by the action of rennet and is analogous to the digestion of milk in the human stomach.

That—Curd and green cheese are very nearly indigestible; and they are only made digestible by age—don't eat new cheese.

That—The great bulk of factory cheese goes into consumption in such a condition as to make it unhealthful and not more than half utilized.

That—Perfect cheese—well made and cured—has twice the life-sustaining power of an equal weight of meat. Cheese 15 cents a pound; beef do, which is the cheaper?

That—Coloring cheese injures the quality by introducing an alkali which tends to dissolve the cheese and destroy the gastric agency.

That—It would be better for farmers to make cheese at eight cents a pound than to raise wheat at ordinary prices.

That—You can raise a pound of cheese for half as much as a pound of beef, because the same food that will produce a pound of beef will produce two pounds of cheese, and you can get at the comparative profits through such a channel.

IT IS NO WONDER

That so many people sink into untimely graves when we consider how they neglect their health. They have a disordered Liver, deranged Bowels, Constipation, Piles or diseased Kidneys, but they let it go and think they will get over it." It grows worse, other and more serious complications follow and soon it is too late to save them. If such people would take Kidney-Wort it would preserve their lives. It acts upon the most important organs purifying the blood and cleansing the system, removes and prevents those disorders and promotes health.

The finest plain white damask is coming into fashion again for the table.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Stuffed alligators with their mouths open are very cunning ornaments.

PROF. LOW'S Magic Sulphur Soap—Healing, soothing and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use. 4

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hints.

In washing wooden dairy utensils use first hot water then cold, and lastly hot. See that they are well dried.

Never use soap in the water with which you clean the looking glass; it is almost impossible to polish the glass if soap is used.

The successful housekeeper is she who has a practical system, and keeps her eye on the little expenses, knowing that small leaks sink great ships.

The following receipt for making "cold cream" is said to be excellent. To one ounce of glycerine allow ten drops of carbolic acid; add one ounce of rose water.

In cleaning a mattress remove the hair from the tick, souse it up and down in warm soap suds for a few minutes, then rinse in clear water and dry in the sun. Wash the tick and then replace the hair.

When you wish to wash off your windows without much trouble or taking them out, or the glass over pictures or mirrors, take a piece of newspaper and wet in soft water and go over them thoroughly; then polish with dry newspaper and you will be pleased with the result.

There is no law nor ancient custom to restrict the wearing of an engagement ring to any particular finger. At the same time, it is very usual to wear it on the third finger of the right hand, as the third of the left is specially appropriated by the wedding ring, on which by ecclesiastical authority it must be worn.

When a carpet is taken up to be cleansed the floor beneath is generally covered with dust. This dust has been in most cases a long time accumulating, and is very fine, very dry, and very injurious. It often contains minute poisonous germs, which rise rapidly in the air with the dust. If inhaled the lungs suffer much from this fine dust. It is well before sweeping to sprinkle the floor with dilute carbolic acid by aid of a whitewash brush. This dilution kills any poisonous germs that may be in the dust, and also renders the floor sweet in other respects.

Food for Invalids.

Arrowroot gruel is made by stirring a tablespoonful of arrowroot mixed with cold milk into a pint of boiling milk, and seasoning to taste. Boil ten minutes. The double boiler is almost indispensable in cooking for the sick, as a slight burn or scorch renders the whole unpalatable.

A very nutritive jelly for patients too feeble to swallow liquids, is made one-half box of gelatine, one-half pound powdered gum arabic, a half-pint of port wine, brandy or essence, three tablespoonfuls sugar, two cloves. Soak all together for two hours, then place the dish in boiling water and stir over the fire till the mixture is melted; strain and cool. The jelly may be given to the patient on the tongue, being allowed to gradually melt in the mouth.

Blanc-mange is made by using one half-pint of milk, one teaspoonful of arrowroot, one teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt; cook as for gruel, and cool in a tiny mould. Prepare mutton broth by cutting all the fat from a pound of the neck of mutton, and cutting the meat in small pieces, put it into a quart of cold water, add one tablespoonful of barley or rice, let the water come to the boiling point, skim, cover, and let it just simmer for three hours, then add pepper and salt to taste, and let boil ten minutes. Strain and serve.

Nice whey is made by letting a cup of new milk come to a boil, and stirring into it a half wine-glassful of sherry. Let it boil up and strain when curdled. Egg nog is made by beating the white of an egg to a stiff froth, beat in a tablespoonful of sugar, then the yolk of the egg, next a tablespoonful each of milk, wine and water, in the order named. Make a white custard by beating together the whites of three eggs, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Measure out a pint of milk; turn a little of it with the egg, sugar, etc. beat well, then add the rest of the milk; flavor with ever so slight a zest of nut-meg. Bake in custard cups in a pan of water in a slow oven.

Gruels should be boiled at least twenty minutes, and many of the best physicians recommend cooking them an hour or longer. Mix one tablespoonful of flour and two of white corn meal with a little cold water, and stir into one quart of boiling water, boil twenty minutes, then season with salt and boil five minutes more. Less sugar and more salt is recommended for cooking for invalids. Oatmeal gruel is made by sprinkling two tablespoonfuls of coarse oatmeal (if fine is used, it must be first mixed with cold water) into a quart of boiling water, boil forty minutes, salt, strain and serve. Milk may be substituted for water if the patient can bear it.

SPOT'S CARE FOR SHEEP.

How One Dog Cured for Another that was in a Well.

Before the thaw Mark Sampson lost his dog Shep. Shep was last seen playing with Sampson's other dog Spot, on the crust on Bennett's hill. Spot came home, but Shep could not be found. Mark made enquiry of every boy and man he met, but could hear nothing of the lost dog. Mark would rather have lost a cow. He travelled three days on snowshoes, but could not hear a word from Shep. One night, coming home late, hungry and tired, after hours of unsuccessful searching, he threw himself on the bed, and during the sleep that followed Mark dreamed that the dog was in V. P. Bennett's old abandoned well. He dreamed the same dream twice.

Mark had no faith in dreams, but to please his wife he went and looked down in the well. In the blackness he could see two stars. The well was thirty feet deep and dry. He spoke to the dog, and he could see two stars moving round. He could hear no voice, but he knew the two stars in the bottom of the well were Shep's two eyes. Then Mark cried "Dog in the well" three times. Mark is not low spoken in common conversation, but when he yells he makes the woods and hills shake. In less than three minutes a steady stream of boys was seen going up Bennett's hill. A line was brought, and George Russell lowered into the well. When George reached the bottom he found Shep, tickled almost to death to see him. He wasn't hungry, but was awfully thirsty. His hunger had been stayed in this remarkable manner:

While he was lying at the bottom of the old empty well, Spot was hanging around Mr. Bennett's every morning after breakfast and every evening just after supper, when he would always be thrown a liberal amount of food. In the bottom of the well the boy who went down in the bucket was surprised to find a considerable number of bones, and a piece or two of well preserved meat, which seemingly had been left over from Shep's last meal. The path leading to the well, which Spot had made, completes the story. He had substantially remembered his companion who had the misfortune to fall into the well.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. We earnestly urge every purchaser to ask for that which is prepared by Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the true perfume. All other so-called Florida Waters are only ordinary Colognes.

Diplomacy lieth under the dish-cover.

SURVIVAL of the fittest Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best. 06.

TEMPERANCE.

Directions for Making Whiskey.

People who are particular about the brand of whiskey they drink may be interested in knowing that there was picked up on a street of London, Ont., a small vial about half full of a peculiar smelling essence. It bore a label of this kind.

DIRECTIONS FOR IRISH WHISKEY.

40 gallons Highwine proof.
8 ounces of our Irish whiskey essence.
1 pint Rosenheim's glycerine.

We don't suppose this will convey much information to those who adulterate liquors, but it may interest the drinkers to know just exactly how the adulteration is produced.

The Conditions of Intemperance.

It is a significant fact that in every civilized country of this earth drunkenness is rarest among the classes who have other and better convivial resources. In the United States, where the "almighty dollar" confers unlimited privileges, the well-to-do people are the most temperate. In Turkey, where the lower are considered below the dignity of an effendi, the poison-vice is actually confined to the upper-ten; temperance resigns in the cottage, while opium-smoking and secret dram-drinking prevail in the palace. In Scotland where all classes have to conform to the moral by-laws which discountenance holiday recreations, total abstinence is extremely rare. For, "Nature will have revenge, and when the most ordinary and harmless recreations are forbidden as sinful, is apt to seek compensation in indulgences which no moralist would be willing to condone." There is, indeed, no doubt that the "snuffling, whining saints, who groaned in spirit at the sight of Jack in the green," have driven as many pleasure seekers from the play-ground to the pot-house as despotism has turned freemen into outlaws and robbers. For the practical alternative is not between conventicles and rum riots, but between healthful and baneful pastimes. Before we can begin to eradicate the poison-habit we must make reform more attractive than vice; and, as long as the champions of temperance shut their eyes to the significance of that truth, their legislative enactments will always remain dead letter laws. Our worst defects we owe, in fact, less to the shrewdness of our beer-brewing opponents than to the blindness of our sabbatarian allies. A free Sunday-garden, with zoological curiosities, foot-races, and good music, would do more to promote the cause of temperance than a whole army of Hudibras revivalists.—*Dr. Felix Oswald.*

THE ÆSTHETIC WEDDING.

Oscar Wilde and His Bride at the Altar.

(LondonQueen)

Mr. Oscar Wilde, younger son of the late Sir William R. W. Wilde, and Miss Constance Lloyd, daughter of the late Mr. Horatio Lloyd, Q. C. were married by special license at St. James' Church, Paddington, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. A large congregation had assembled at the church by half-past two o'clock, the hour fixed for the marriage. The admittance was by tickets, the dangerous illness of the bride's grandfather necessitating a quiet wedding. The minister in the church was not distinguished by the presence of any social, artistic, or literary celebrities, invitations to the bride's home, in Lancaster-gate, being strictly confined to near relations. Punctually at half-past two Mr. Oscar Wilde was seen standing at the altar, a rose in his button-hole a touch of pink in his neck-tie. He was attended by Mr. William Wilde as best man; Lady Wilde also stood near her son. She wore a handsome costume of silver gray brocaded silk and satin; on the bodice was fastened a large spray of roses and pink carnation; grey and pink feathers trimmed her hat. Some ten minutes later

THE BRIDE

leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Lloyd, and followed by her six bridesmaids, walked down the chancel. Her rich creamy satin dress was of a delicate cowslip tint; the bodice, cut square and somewhat low in front, was finished with a high Medici collar; the ample sleeves were puffed; the skirt, made plain, was gathered by a silver girdle of beautiful workmanship, the gift of Mr. Oscar Wilde the veil of saffron-coloured Indian silk gauze was embroidered with pearls and were in Marie Stuart fashion; a thick wreath of myrtle leaves, through which gleamed a few white blossoms, crowned her fair frizzled hair; the dress was ornamented with clusters of myrtle leaves; the large bouquet had as much green in it as white. The six bridesmaids were cousins of the bride. Two dainty little figures, that seemed to have stepped out of a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, led the way. They were dressed in quaintly made gowns of red surah silk, the color of a ripe gooseberry; large pale yellow sashes round the waist; the skirts falling in straight folds to the ankles displayed small bronze high-heeled shoes; large red silk Gainsborough hats, decked with red and yellow feathers, shaded the damsels' golden hair; amber necklaces, long yellow gloves, a cluster of yellow roses at the throat, a bouquet of white lilies in their hands, completed the attire of the tiny bridesmaids. The four elder bridesmaids wore skirts of the same dim red surah silk, with over-dresses of pale blue flowered mousseline de laine, bodices made long and pointed; high-crowned hats, trimmed with cream-colored feathers and red knots of ribbon, lilies in their hands, amber necklaces, and yellow roses at their throats, made up

A SUFFICIENTLY PICTURESQUE ENSEMBLE.

The mother of the bride wore a dress of rich grey satin, a black lace mantle and black bonnet trimmed with amber aigrette and feather. A very æsthetic costume was composed of an under-dress of rich red silk, with a sleeveless smock of red plush; a hat of white lace, trimmed with clusters of red roses under the brim and round the crown. Mrs. Bernard-Beere wore a dress covered with jet, a long mantle of stamped velvet, and black hat, trimmed with red flowers. Mrs. George Lewis wore a becoming costume of black and amber.

At half-past four Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilde were at the Charing-cross station, en route for Paris. The bride's travelling dress was of deep crimson cashmere and silk; a crimson velvet hat and feathers. The wedding cake was covered with sprays of stephanotis and lillies of the valley.

In a Hopeless Minority.

Several years ago a prominent physician of this county was called to the bedside of a gentleman in Jackson county, sick with fever. A revival meeting was in progress in the neighborhood of the sick one, and the doctor concluded he would attend after administering the physic. He was late on his arrival at the church and had to take a front seat. The preacher preached a rattling good sermon and had the people considerably wrought up. As he closed he stated that he wanted every person in the house who desired to go to heaven to rise. All stood up except the doctor. "All have arisen but one man," said the man of God. "I will put the reverse of the proposition. All who want to go to hell will please rise." The doctor arose, looked around, and as he saw no one standing except himself and the minister, he exclaimed: "Be Gad! parson, we are in a hopeless minority." This convulsed the whole house, and virtually broke up the revival, as none ever went to the mourners' seat afterwards.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph,*

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 6

The Heathen Chinee Canning of the Indian Snake Charmers.

Immense as is the number of snakes annually killed in India, for which a government reward is paid, yet these are but an imperceptible drop in the bucket so far as really reducing their number goes—in fact, the government reward is perhaps little more effectual in reducing the number of snakes than the crusade against them by the so-called charmers. These individuals patrol the country in company, always with a basket or two of their supposed friends, the cobras and kraites, between which and themselves they declare a secret understanding exists, and going from house to house, they profess to wile out lurking snakes from their lairs by the charms of music—as they term the execrably discordant piping to which they treat their reptile friends. Having arranged with a couple of them to pay so much per head for each snake they extracted, one took his stand along with his basket of snakes in an out-house specified, containing plenty of suspicious holes, and began his piping. I had already discovered, by insisting on their showing me the mouths of the snakes in their baskets, that these were minus their poisonous fangs, a circumstance which quite explained the affectionate familarity between the snakes and their keepers, as the latter hung them about their necks, had mock fights with them, etc., to the horror of the admiring native onlookers.

Soon, in answer to the "music" one snake after another glided out of the holes, and with a soft swaying of the head, gradually advanced toward the charmer, till, coming opposite to him, they reared themselves on their tails, and fixing their eyes upon him, kept up the swaying motion as if keeping time to the music. After this had continued a little while the charmer stopped his music, and fearlessly seizing the snakes, deposited them one after another in his basket and closed down the lid. This place was now supposed to be cleared, and we left it for another considered to be equally fruitful. The same thing was repeated here, but with a different conclusion. Considering that I was paying for the snakes extracted at the rate of two annas each, and had a right to regard them as my property, I dispatched a couple of them before the snake charmer could interpose, and evidently to his great consternation. He immediately began to bewail his loss, saying that I had deprived him of his power over the snake tribe, that his trade was gone, and so on. In the midst of this tirade I bent down to examine the mouths of the snakes, a movement which caused the charmers to look rather foolish, and discovered, as I had begun to suspect, that the poison fangs and glands were gone, which discovery, it is needless to add, resulted in the very hasty and uncereminous exit of the snake charmers from the premises. The explanation was clear. They had simply introduced their own snakes into the holes by asleight of hand with which they were familiar, and had afterwards drawn them out by the music, to which they were trained to respond. Never after this was I able to get a snake charmer to practice his jugglery.

Something to Boot.

A horse dealer in Bloomington, Ill., would never trade unless he got some difference, no matter how even the trade might appear. One day a farmer, who knew the dealer's weakness, went into town astride of a horse he wanted to trade, and followed by the meanest yellow cur that ever killed sheep. The exchange of horses was an even one, there not being fifty cents difference in value. "What'll you give me to boot?—have to have something to boot," demanded the dealer. "Well, I'll tell you," replied the farmer, "I don't think there's any difference in the trade, but I'll give you that yellow dog there." "I'll at Scott! what do I want with that thing?" asked the horse dealer. "To be sure of course, and I hope you'll kill him the first kick," was the answer.—*Tid Bits.*

His Education on Pools Had Been Neglected.

"Stranger," he began, as he shoved his hat back on his head, and sat down on a trunk on the platform, "what is this 'ere about these 'ere railroad pools?"

"How?"

"Well, then, what is a railroad pool?"

"Why, a number of railroad lines put all their earnings into a bag, shake it up, and divide even."

"What's this fur?"

"So that they can all get a whack at business."

"An' it's accordin' to law?"

"Yes."

The man pulled his hat down, rested his elbows on his knees for a "think" which lasted three or four minutes, and then said:

"Stranger, I've been a tarnal fool!"

"How?"

"Why, thar's a chap livin nex' door to me at hum, who has allus worked four hours to my one, and who earns a dollar to my quarter, and it has never occurred to me to make him pool our wages and whack up!"

A Sheet Iron Hen That Does Things.

Charlie Kugle, an ingenious fellow in Barnesville, Ohio, has constructed a sheet iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, and looks with one eye so naturally that it would deceive the oldest hen-hawk in the country. It is so arranged that when a hawk, mink or polecat pounces on to it the back springs open, and the wings fly up and force the assailant on to a ravenous buzz saw that makes seven hundred revolutions per minute. After moving half a minute the saw stops, the hen closes up, folds its wings, and begins to cackle as though it had just laid an egg. One winding up will answer for three massacres, provided the rather delicate machinery does not get clogged up with too much blood, bones and feathers. He set a freshly painted one out in the sun to dry last Wednesday, which attracted the attention of a fine old cat belonging to a doctor who had been poking a great deal of fun at the fool thing. The hen is there, but the cat is hence.—*Chicago Journal.*

How Long the Old Man Can Kick.

"Are you a lawyer?" asked a very young man entering our sanctum the other day.

"Yes, sir," we replied. "What can we do for you?"

"I want to know how long after a girl is fourteen her old man can kick?"

"Kick!"

"Yes. How long after a girl is fourteen can her old man kick?"

"Why—about—well, I think you are hunting a doctor, young man."

"No, I wanted to see a lawyer. I want to find out how long after a girl is fourteen her old man can kick."

"Do you mean her father?"

"Yes, her old man; how long can he kick after she is fourteen?"

"Well, I suppose he can kick as long as he is able to handle his legs well."

The look of surprise on the young man's face convinced us we had misapprehended him. A little severe thought suggested to us the meaning of his remark, and as he was turning sadly away, we called him back and said:

"We can give you more pointed advice, if you will state your case."

He returned, and his countenance brightened as he said:

"Well, I've made a mash on a girl about fourteen years old, and her old man kicks."

"He opposes your visits, does he?"

"Yes, he kicks. And I want to know how long it will be before his kicking won't do any good."

"Well, young man, he can kick effectually for four years yet. He has a perfect right to kick until she is eighteen if he wants to, but it won't hurt you if you keep out of his way."

"Whew! Four years? Well, by jinks, I'll go and make love to an old maid down on North street. Her old man died twenty years ago, and there ain't nobody down there to kick—except the mash," he reflectively added.—*Through Mail.*

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

The smaller the string of fish the bigger the lie.

ITCHING PILES—SYPMTOMS AND CURE. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Straw hats show which way the wind blows.

RESPECT OLD AGE. An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhœa and summer complaints. 6i

The lean buyer maketh the fat seller.

Do they ever bury a dead calm?

DOWN IN DIXIE. The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung dealer known. 061

"This is a suggestion of spring," said the rat, when the trap closed upon him.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE. That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaints. 06i

The piano is the most moral of instruments—being grand, upright and square.

Neither the nibbler nor the gutton knoweth the value of the feast.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

All should profit by the aid of the cook—except the apothecary.

GREAT NEGLIGENCE. There is great neglect with most people to maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation. 06i

Peace hideth itself under the lid of th well-managed pot.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL. A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All dealers sell it. 06i

True economy in the household has heaven for its banker.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to-morrow.
Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

Rare beef and well-cooked fish betray a wise cook.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

Wise counsel cometh not from an empty stomach.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST, Sign of White Mortar, THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent *free*. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUGH, Advertising Agent, HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

THE "Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea.
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT, PROPRIETRESS

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. 1573

The "White" is King

OF SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE BY

HENDERSON & HENDERSON, MACHINISTS AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll.

Dealers in Sewing Machines, and Repairs; Firearms and Ammunition, Fish Poles, Hooks & Lines

Largest & Best Assortment in town.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602



Health & Happiness for all.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,

And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c., &c.

PREPARED BY THE

Climax Chemical Company, MONTREAL.

A CURE CUARANTEED



For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa; Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sent free by mail to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt of money, by addressing

J. W. BROWETT, Chemist, Next to Golden Anvil, Ingersoll, Ont.

1578v-y

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of MANHOOD.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated , in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, on thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hand of every youth and every man in the land. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box 450. 1560 vy

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHŒA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

A PRIZE Send six cents postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers; absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS wanted for "The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S." the largest, handsomest and best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Anyone can become a successful agent Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

R. No. 66

Endorsed by the FRENCH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs.

Caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE.

Price $1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ontario. 1578vy

BACHARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES CATARRH RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

RUPTURE CURED.



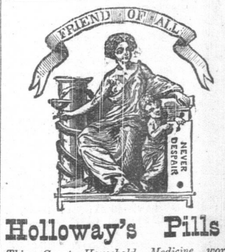
CHAS. CLUTHE'S PERFECTED TRUSS. A great improvement in this Truss has been made, consisting of the Clothe Drawer Belt as plainly as words can describe. Worn in Bath, Labor or Sleep (a Boon for Comfort), and Rupture positively retained. Pamphlet containing valuable information. A Life Study. Sent free. Warranty issued. Registered by CHAS CLUTHE, 118 King Street West, Toronto, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

The above is reproduced from a photograph taken from life and is a correct likeness of Mr. Cluthe.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C. Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582



Holloway's Pills!

This Great Household Medicine works amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,

And BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

Holloway's Ointment

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat. It cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASES, it has never been know to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all Vendors of Medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. 1517v-y

TO THE CITIZENS

Of Ingersoll and Surrounding Country.

I take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and customers, who have given me such a liberal support during the past year, hoping by a continuation of square dealing that I will maintain the confidence of the public at large in the future as I have in the past, believing that I have given my customers entire satisfaction. I would take the liberty of INVITING ALL TO CALL, and give a trial. I am prepared to give all a bargain in

TEAS & SUGARS

That cannot be beat west of Toronto, and all other goods in proportion.

Any one w

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

C. F. GERNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the booksellers, $1.50 in advance; $2.00 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:

Time.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 80	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the pronouncements contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HIGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. C. P. & L. M., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 881y

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetic administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586-y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practising in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1630y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Money by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - $5,698,696
RESERVE - - $1,150,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada. Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

W. M. SMITH, Manager.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

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AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 44. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1608.

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets - - -	$5,617,623
Interest on Investments -	335,907
New Policies Written -	2,178
Amount of New Policies -	$4,534,000
Death Claims Paid - -	$289,660
Premiums Received - -	$812,889

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous Division.

For every information apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

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June 12th, 1884. 1605

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883.

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always? and they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

GAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 of doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Rd. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?

"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."—Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 60th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort cannot carry evacuations and cured me after 18 years use of other medicines."

Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. H. R. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney-Wort *permanently* cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."

Gen. H. Hoyt, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."

Rev. Jeriah Bridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."

Mrs. R. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.

Types for our children are the tiny grasses,
Tender and fragile in the ample moorland;
We know not to what sweetness their unborn fruits may ripen,
But hoping ever, wait till autumn tells their story.
Oh! cherished children, may ye never perish
Flowerless, fruitless, in the early spring time,
Nor like this petal, trampled by the wayside
Fall in the fuller promise of your prime.

WHO WAS THE MURDERER?

A constable was awaking echoes on a silent night by the measured tread of his heavy footsteps on the payment of a fashionable West-end street when he was startled by the thrill cries of "thieves!" and "murder!" close at hand. Being a young man, eager to distinguish himself, he ran at the top of his speed in the direction whence the sounds proseeded, and found a small group of men, including another constable, congregated outside a large house.

'What's up?' he inquired of his colleague.

'Blessed if I know! The women seem too frightened to do anything except scream,' growled the officer—an old hand—apostrophising the row of heads which were thrust out from the upper windows. 'Hi, there! come down and open the door!'

'I believe somebody has been shot. I am sure I heard a report as I turned the corner,' said the young gentleman in evening dress, who was apparently returning from a ball.

'Here, Smith, you run round to the back,' said the old constable to the other; 'make your way in; if you can, and I'll stay here till the door is opened.'

Constable Smith started off on his errand with alacrity, and turning the adjacent corner, climed over the railings into a square or public garden at the rear of the premises. He had no difficulty in identifying the house in its altered aspect, for a light in the basement attracted his attention. The dining room had French windows opening on to an ornamental iron bridge or gangway, which spanned the area, and led into the garden. One of these windows was slightly ajar, and the constable grasping his bull's eye lantern firmly with his left hand, walked across the bridge, and entered the room. Passing through the apartment, and throwing a ray of light right and left as he walked, he came to the hall, and was advancing straight to the entrance door to give admission to his colleague, when he encountered a white-clad figure crouching in a recess, which was used for hanging coats and hats on. The constable experienced a thrill of nervousness and involuntarily laid his hand on his truncheon. A second glance, however, convinced him that he had not to deal with a burglar or desperate character. The individual was a gentleman in night attire, trembling violently, and in a half-fainting condition. The constable rightly assumed that it was the master of the house, and addressed him roughly, but respectfully.

'What is up? I'm a policeman.'

'They—they have shot him,' gasped the other, apparently a trifle reasured at the sight of the constable's uniform.

'Shot who?'

'My butler.'

'Who did it?'

'The—the burglars.'

'Well, we had better open the door. Come, sir, there is nothing to be afraid of now,' he added, a little contemptuously. 'You understand the bolts and fastenings. I'll trouble you to lend me a hand.'

Being thus appealed to, the master of the house made an effort to control himself, and, with trembling hands, commenced to unfasten the chain and to unlock the hall door, while the constable threw the light of his lantern up the stair case and took a rapid survey of the premises. When the door was opened the hall was instantly became filled with the crowd from the outside, headed by the other officer. A great hubbub and Babel of voices ensued, in the midst of which the master of the house repeatedly reiterated that his butler had been shot, and was only with difficulty prevailed upon to explain that the tragedy occured in the basement.

A movement was accordingly made in that direction, and after a brief search, the body of a man was found huddled up on the floor of the kitchen, which smelt strongly of gunpowder. A candle he was burning on the dresser, the reflection of which the constable had seen from the garden at the back. One of the party was a neighboring surgeon, and at once knelt down beside the prostrate man, who was dressed in his shirt and trousers and with professional coolness examined the nature of his injury.

'He is dead, poor fellow,' remarked the doctor quietly, after a short pause.

'Shot, sir?' inquired the constable.

'Yes; shot through the lungs. Here is the wound, you see. I can do nothing,' added the doctor, gently releasing his hold of the man, and rising to his feet.

The party filed out of the room rather quickly and made their way up stairs, awed and nervous, while the two officers commenced a careful examination of the premises. The room and offices on the basement had not been disturbed, and the butler's pantry was locked. From the state of the dining-room, however, it was evident that burglars had been at work. One of the cupboards in the sideboard which contained some silver articles of value had been dexterously wrenched open, though apparently the thieves had been alarmed, for nothing appeared to be missing. Some silent matches and a neat jimmy were found, while the door leading to the garden boro traces of having been forced open. The older constable muttered something to his colleague that the thieves had been accomplished 'cracksmen.'

While this survey was proceeding, an inspector had been sent for, and shortly afterwards made his appearance. After receiving the report of the constables and examining the premises under their guidance, he proceeded to interrogate the inmates of the house. The master and mistress and two terrified female servants had by this time assembled in one of the sitting rooms and were incoherently discussing the affair with some neighbors. The inspector having politely, but firmly, cleared the house of all intruders produced his note-book and asked for details.

'What is your name, sir?' was his first question of the master of the house.

'My name is Miller. I am well known in the neighborhood.'

'And the deceased?'

'John Simmonds. He has been in my service for nearly twelve years, and I esteemed him highly, poor fellow.'

Mr. Miller had in a great measure, recovered from his fright, though he was still pale and nervous. He was an elderly man, with grey hairs and whiskers, and now that he had dressed himself he looked comparatively calm and self possessed.

'Will you tell me what you know of this affair, sir?' asked the inspector.

'I was the first who was aroused,' interposed Mrs. Miller, before her husband could speak. 'About half-an-hour ago I started up on hearing a knock at my bedroom door. Imagining one of the children was ill, I hastily put on my dressing-gown, when I recognized Simmonds' voice. I asked him what was the matter, and he said there were thieves in the house. I then woke my husband, who was asleep.'

'Is that all you know, ma'am?'

'Yes. When my husband went down, I was so terrified that I shut myself in my room. A minute or two after, I heard a noise like the crack of a whip. I did not think it was a shot, but the silence which followed seemed ominous. After a while, I crept out on the landing and called to my husband over the banisters. He shouted up that Simmonds was killed by the burglars, and I then rushed to the window and screamed for the police.'

'Thank you. Now, sir!' said the inspectors, turning to Mr. Miller.

'When my wife woke me,' said Mr. Miller, with a visible effort at self control, 'I jumped out of bed immediately, feeling rather dazed, and joined Simmonds outside, without waiting to dress. He whispered that there were theives in the house, and led the way down stairs. I followed him. I didn't know what he was going to do exactly. I was very nervous and startled, and relied entirely on Simmonds, who was quite cool and collected. We went down without making a sound, for I was barefooted, and so, I think, was simmonds.'

'Had you a light?' inquired the inspector.

'No. I wanted to bring one, but Simmonds said we should be safer in the dark. When we approached the dining-room we stopped and listened. I heard nothing, but Simmonds said he heard a noise in the basement.'

'The silver is kept in the butler's pantry, I suppose?' said the inspector.

'Yes; nearly all of it. There is a safe there. I expect the thief, or thieves, were attracted by that.'

'Well, sir?'

'Well, we went quietly down the kitchen stairs, poor Simmonds leading way, as before. When he reached the bottom he went into the kitchen. I had let him get a good way ahead of me. The fact is, I felt thoroughly frightened,' added Mr. Miller, with a lugubrious smile.

'What made him go into the kitchen?' inquired the inspector.

'I suppose he heard some one moving there. At all events, the moment after he had entered I heard voices, followed by a loud report, a groan, and a heavy fall.'

'Was there a struggle? Was anything said?'

'I don't know. It all happened in an instant, and I was paralyzed with horror,' said Mr. Miller, wiping the perspiration from his brow. 'Before I could realize what had occurred, somebody rushed up the stairs in the dark, and nearly threw me down. I just managed to catch hold of the banisters to save myself from falling. A man—I think two men—hastily stumbled past me. I could not see, but I think there must have been more than one man.'

'Didn't you attempt to stop them?' asked the inspector.

'I had no time. It was so sudden. I was breathless for a moment from the force of the collision, besides being completely terrified,' said Mr. Miller, helplessly. 'I suppose the thieves got away through the dining-room window.'

'What did you do then?'

'Well, I must have gone down stairs with a vague idea of assisting the wounded man, who was groaning. I found myself groping about the kitchen. I don't recollect how I got there. By chance I came across a box of matches. I struck one with great difficulty, and then lit a candle which was standing on the dresser. Poor Simmonds was uttering low moans, which ceased when I bent over him. I then perceived he was dead.'

'He never spoke to you, then?' inquired the inspector, after a short pause of sympathy, during which Mr. Miller was overcome by emotion.

'No. When I found he was dead, I went upstairs,' resumed Mr. Miller with an effort. 'My wife called out to me, I shouted poor Simmonds was shot. I had reached the third landing by that time, and then I suppose I fainted. I remember nothing more till the constable spoke to me.'

The unfortunate gentleman was evidently quite unmanned by the scene he had witnessed. He seemed almost hysterical, showing that the shock had seriously affected his nerves. The inspector asked a few more questions, but forebore to prolong the interview, and after assisting to lay the body of the murdered man upon his bed, and promising that a policeman should patrol the house for the rest of the night, he and his subordinates took their departure.

The affair caused a great sensation in the neighborhood, and the tragic incident was placarded in large letters on the posters of the newspapers. Crowds of people came and stared at the house, and the probability of arming the police was again hotly discussed. An inquest was held, at which Mr. Miller, repeated his story, and the inquiry—which gave the Coroner an excellent opportunity of airing his importance—terminated in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The police, as usual expressed themselves confident of being able to capture the guilty parties at any moment, and asserted that they were in possession of an important clue, though nothing ever transpired to verify the allegation.

About a month or six weeks afterwards, Mr. Miller was one day seated in his office in town—he was a Colonial broker in a large business—when a clerk entered, and announced that a young man wished to see him. The caller declined to give his name, but declared that he had something most important to communicate.

'What is he like?' inquired Mr. Miller who, in broad daylight and in his own office, looked a very imposing and important personage. 'I mean is he a beggar? Why dosen't he send in his name? I can't be disturbed in this manner.'

'He says you wouldn't know his name, sir; but he seems quite respectable,' said the clerk, awed by his principal's outraged dignity.

'Well, you can ask him to step in, But Marshall you can leave the door ajar and remain within call,' said Mr. Miller.

The clerk presently ushered in a tall young man of military aspect, and Mr. Miller was dimly conscious that he had seen his face before. As this reflection crossed his mind, he realized that it was a rather unpleasantly determined face, and he voluntarily dropped his eyes beneath the keen glance which fixed upon him. Judging from his dress, the young man apparently belonged to an humble class of life, and Mr. Miller therefore addressed him in a patronizing tone.

'Well, my man, what do you want with me? Why didn't you send your name in, eh?'

'You would'nt have been any the wiser, sir. I'll shut the door if you don't mind,' said the young man, seizing the handle.

'Thank you, I prefer it open,' said Mr. Miller, rather hastily.

'You needn't be afraid, sir,' replied the young man, calmly disregarding the snub. 'You've only to raise your voice above a whisper to be heard through that partition.'

Mr. Miller was fairly taken back, not only by the man's coolness, but the sudden conviction that his voice and manner also were familiar. The stranger soon solved the mystery by saying:—

'You don't recognize me in private clothes, sir, and in fact I don't suppose you noticed me at all. I am the constable that came into your house that night when your butler was shot.'

'Oh! yes. I remember,' said Mr. Miller, changing color. 'What brings you here?' he added, lowering his voice. 'Has anything transpired?'

'No, not that know of,' said the man, taking the chair which Mr. Miller indicated.

'Have you left the police?' inquired Mr. Miller, struck by a sort of constraint in the man's manner.

'No, sir. That just brings me to what I want to say. I haven't left the police, but I'm thinking of doing so. I've a brother doing very well in New Zealand, and I wish to join him. But, of course, it is no use going without some capital; I shall require £500.'

'I really don't see how this concerns me. You haven't come to ask me for £500, I suppose,' said Mr. Miller, jokingly.

'Well not exactly, but it may suit you to give it to me, sir,' said the young man, quite unbashed.

'Indeed! I don't fancy it will, though,' said Mr. Miller, irriated at the young man's impudence. 'It strikes me you are wasting my time and your own.'

'Then I will come to the point at once sir. I know who shot your butler,' said the young man, looking straight at Mr. Miller.

'Do you? Has the burglar been discovered?' exclaimed Mr. Miller, starting, and suddenly turning pale.

'No, sir, I haven't discovered no burglar, but at this moment I can lay my finger on the party who fired the shot,' said his visitor, still looking him in the face.

'Do you mean that you suspect me?' murmured Mr. Miller, looking like a ghost of himself, and trembling violently.

'Yes, sir. It was accident, no doubt. You had a revolver in your hand, and were so nervous that you didn't know what you were about. I expect the butler startled you by coming up against you in the dark, and you fired from sheer fright,' said the young man in a matter of fact tone.

'What makes you imagine I had a revolver?' gasped Mr. Miller, with a faint show of defiance.

'Well, sir, when I came upon you suddenly in the hall that evening, I noticed that you drew your hand away quickly from one of the coats which was hanging close by you. At the time I paid no attention to the circumstance, but when I thought of it afterwards it gave me an idea. Next morning, being off duty, I strolled round to your house in private clothes, and hung about until you left to go to town. I guessed you would have the revolver about you, and would try and make away with it. You will recollect that you travelled by the District Railway to Westminster Bridge Station that day, and then went to the city by boat. During the journey you dropped a small parcel into the river'—

'Good God! you have guessed my secret!' interrupted Mr. Miller, in piteous tones, as he clasped his hands together convulsively. 'For mercy's sake don't breathe a word to any one! It was a pure accident and happened as you say. I was so horrified and frightened that, like a fool, I concealed the truth.'

'Nobody suspects you but me,' said the young man. 'That is why I thought it might suit your purpose to get me out the country. You have complicated matters by giving false evidence.'

'Yes, yes; the matter must be hushed up. You shall have the money you ask for if you will promise to leave the country and never breathe a word to a soul,' said Mr. Miller, eagerly, as he seized his check-book and turned over the leaves in great agitation.

'You can rely on my holding my tongue for my own sake,' said the young man with a short laugh.

'How is it you said nothing about this before?' said Mr. Miller, pausing after some futile attempts to guide the tremulous hand which held the pen.

'Well, sir, I didn't know what might happen,' returned the young man, with another laugh. 'If the the thief had been taken, everything might have come out.'

'Is—is that likely to happen?' exclaimed Mr. Miller, with another fit of trembling. 'It is what I have always feared. The police say they have a clue.'

'You can make your mind quite easy, sir. They've got no clue, and knew their case was hopeless from the begining. They've no more chance of catching the parties than they have of discovering your secret—if you pay me the money.'

Acting upon this significant hint, Mr. Miller raised no further objections, and the following week the enterprising young constable sailed for New Zealand.

A True Story.

Several merchant travelers were having an "experience meeting," the subject being their adventures on the road. Various were the stories, and finally a St. Louis man remarked:

"Well, boys, I had a little experience that beats them all. I was up on Lake Michigan, coming to Chicago by steamer, when a whooping old storm came up and raised the dickens generally. We were close to shore, and the engines were doing what they could, when, all at once the boiler heads blew out and left us at the mercy of the winds and waves. The vessel began to plunge in toward the rocks, and everything was confusion. The captain was called, and when he got on deck and saw the danger we were in, he was the maddest man you ever saw, because the officer hadn't called him earlier. He tore around the deck, getting hotter every minute and cursing everybody and everything, and the danger got no better fast. Finally the captain reached a white heat and every man on board felt that his time had come, when, by a miracle, we were saved."

"A miracle! What was it? What was it?" cried the crowd of eager listeners.

"It was a miracle, boys, a perfect miracle! We just turned the hose on the fiery captain, and raised steam enough to set the engines going and carry the vessel out to sea safely, away from the deadly rocks of the wave-washed shore."

"Bet me up and send me home," groaned the man from Chicago, and nobody else spoke.

He Was Calm.

The other day a tramp entered an office in Chattanooga and requested the loan of money enough to buy him a ticket to Nashville, where he said loving relatives were anxiously expecting him and would give him the money on his arrival to return the borrowed money.

The old gentleman, who was busily at work, replied sharply that he didn't have any money to lend, and when the tramp still persisted, abruptly ordered him out. The dead-beat retorted impudently, and this irritated the gentleman to such a degree he leaped to his feet and gave his unwelcome visitor a kick which landed him sprawling on the sidewalk.

When the tramp scrambled up and saw a number of people looking and laughing, he remarked, with a deprecatory wave of his hand, as he moved on:

"You needn't laugh, gentlemen. I am perfectly calm; as calm as a May morning."—*Chattanooga People's Paper.*

Has a Son Here.

"What! you live in Detroit!" she said to a Michigander as they happened to fall into conversation on a train in Southern Ohio.

"Yes'm."

"Why, I've got a son there!"

"Indeed."

"Yes, sir—just went up there two week ago."

"Going into business, I suppose."

"Yes, sir, he is. He's gone up there to take lessons of a man who is going to learn him how to make a short-haired reporter!"

The Wolverine did a heap of thinking before he decided that she meant "shorthand."

PLEASE READ THIS.

The writer is Mr. W. O. Lathen of Plympton, N.S. I commenced coughing and raising blood last spring and consulted two doctors and took their medicines, but obtained no relief. I was greatly alarmed, the more so because my father's family died of consumption. I am now well. I was cured by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. Good testimony reply given. There are hundreds like it. In all cases of coughs, colds, and throat diseases and lung diseases including asthma, bronchitis and all their tribe, Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is invaluable.

BANKS AND BANK-NOTES.

A Few of the Stories Told of the Greatest Bank in the World.

All the Year Round, Oct. 1: On one occasion the Bank of England proved much too accommodating for its own interests. Somewhere about the year 1840 one of its own directors, a man of wealth and unimpeachable honor, bought an estate for £300,000, and for convenience sake obtained a note for that amount. On returning home, just as he was about to put it under lock and key, he was called out of the room, and placed the note on the mantlepiece. On coming back, a few minutes later, no note was to be seen. No one had entered the room in his absence, and, after an anxious search, he came to the conclusion that the precious bit of paper had fallen into the fire and been consumed. Hurrying off to Threadneedle street he told his colleagues what had happened, and they gave him a second note on his undertaking to restore the lost one if it should come again into his hands, and, in case of its being presented by anyone else, repay the amount to the bank.

Thirty years afterward, when he had long been dead and his estate distributed among his heirs, the supposed non-existent note turned up at the bank counter, where it was presented for payment. All explanation of the circumstances connected with it were lost upon the presentee—the note had come to him from abroad in the course of business, and it must be honored without delay. There being no help for it, he was paid the £300,000. Application was made to the representatives of the defunct director to refund the money, but they promptly disclaimed their liability, and the bank perforce had to put up with the loss. The story goes that it was discovered (how or when we are not informed) that the builder employed to pull down the dead man's house, preparatory to rearing a new one on the site, had found a note in the crevice of the chimney, and kept it and his own counsel until he thought it was safe to reap the reward of his patience and unscrupulousness, and so became a rich man at a stroke.

The executors of Sir Robert Burdett found no less than £270,000 worth of bank notes scattered here and there about his house, some slipped into bundles of old papers, some between the leaves of books, without a memorandum anywhere to apprise them of the existence of such valuables, much less of their whereabouts. A little better advised were the executors of the gentleman who left behind him a scrap of paper marked, "Seven hundred pounds in till," although they failed to interpret its meaning until they had disposed of all the dead man's belongings. Then one of them recollected that his library had contained a folio edition of Tillotson's Sermons, and wondered if "Till" had any reference to it. The books had been sold to a bookseller, who luckily had not found a customer for them, although he had sent it on approval to a gentleman at Cambridge, who had returned them as not answering his expectations. The executor bought the Tillotson back again, and going carefully through the volume, recovered notes to the amount of £2,500.

The watchman of a factory at New Haven, America, afforded the administrators of his estate no clew whatever as to the hiding-place of the savings, of which they believed him to have died possessed. Overhauling his clothes preparatory to selling them by auction, one of them threw an old overcoat aside, when a dirty piece of cloth dropped out of one of the pockets. On examination this was found to be wrapped around a large cartridge-shell, within which lay notes of $1,800 value, which, but for a mere chance, might unexpectedly have enriched a purchaser of second-hand clothing.

Some 60 years since a Bank of England £5 note was paid into a Liverpool merchan's office in the ordinary course of business. On holding it up to the light to test its genuineness the cashier saw some faint red marks upon it. Examining them closely, he traced some half-effaced words between the printed lines and upon the margin of the note, written apparently in blood. After a long and minute scrutiny he made out the words: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algiers." The merchant immediately communicated with Mr. Dean, and he lost no time in bringing the matter before the Government. Inquiries were set on foot, and the unfortunate man discovered and ransomed. He had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers for eleven years when the message he had traced with a splinter of wood dipped in his own blood reached the Liverpool counting-house. Liberty, however, came too late; the privations and hardships of the galleys had snapped his strength, and although he was brought home to England, it was but to die.

—Of all the intoxicating beverages beer is the foam most.

—A man good at putting two and two together—Oscar Wilde.

—A pawnbroker is deserving of sympathy. He is a lone creature.

—Some college boys, after titles, get that of A. B. And then, again, some get the G. B.

—Because a woman "figures in society" it is no sign that she knows the multiplication table.

—All of the literary women of America write poetry, but not that proportion of them spank babies.

—If there is any one thing more contrary than an obstinate woman, it is a right-handed lock on a left-handed door.

—This being leap year, girls who take swimming lessons next summer will be privileged to kick out like a man.

—Some one asks: How long is a man a bridegroom? We believe it is fashionable now not to skip out for two months.

—She—"Do you believe in love at first sight?" He—"Certainly, my dear; I've loved more than a hundred women at first sight."

—"Have you anything against Brother Watson?" "Nuffin', boss; not do fust thing. Only he's a clergyman. But he may be an hones' man for all dat."

—There are some marriages which remind us of the poor fellow who said, "She couldn't get any husband and I couldn't get any wife, so we got married."

The Wonderful Power

of Shaker Blood Syrup, in eradicating every form of Scrofula, has been so clearly and fully demonstrated, that it leaves no shadow of doubt about its being the greatest medical discovery of this generation.

"My son had several ugly scrofulous sores between the ankle and knee of his right leg. He has taken two bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, the sores have disappeared, and he seems to be free from his humor."

T. J. AKELEY,
Carriage Manufacturer.
Portland, Me.

I have been afflicted with cancerous and scrofulous humor from infancy. My mother, sister and brother died of this terrible disease. Before I had taken one bottle of Shaker Blood Syrup I began to improve, and am now nearly well.

MRS. J. J. CASMPBELL,
92 Townsend Street,
Syracuse, N.Y.

Shaker Blood Syrup cured one of my patients who had been confined to his bed for several months with Mercurial Rheumatism. Without the remedy he would have died. I have used it for skin diseases with marked success.

JOHN D. WILBUR,
Westerly, R. I.
7i

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. 25 cents per bottle. 8t

Spiritual Gardening.

The great Goethe never allowed a day to pass without reading a little poem or studying carefully some little work of art. He gave himself deliberately each day a little time for good and peaceful thought: he did a little spiritual weeding systematically every day. And you will find that you will have to do with yourselves as you do with your gardens—you will have to weed one bed at a time. The secret of growing pure thought and holy feeling is the same. Flowers cannot bear crowding any more than men can; nor can honesty and independence, and the finer forms of thought and feeling, bear it more than flowers. They run up again when crowded—gaining height at the expense of health—into weediness, seediness and want of full life. And so in a man; some such fate is his, unless he resolutely sets himself to work to keep clear room for his own soul to grow in. Unless he do this he will find every lofty principle, every high belief, choked within himself, until the very heavens are forgotten,

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1884.

THE cholera scare in Europe continues, and the plague appears to be spreading. It will be much easier to bar the disease out than to banish it if it should once get admission into the country. Keep the town clean.

THE *Times* says:—The equalization of the town assessment by the County Council is $1,702,214. This is higher than the assessors' return for the present year. We believe the towns and villages of this county are equalized at a higher rate than any other county in Ontario. As an instance of what is done in other places we might mention Stratford, the total value of all property as returned by the assessors' of that town is $2,428,930, and the County Council equalized them at $1,450,000, a reduction from their actual assessment of nearly one million dollars. This is extraordinary generosity, when compared with what is dealt out to Woodstock; but even with this Stratford is not satisfied, and they have decided to appeal against the equalization. If the representatives of towns and villages in this county had sufficient backbone in them to appeal, the municipalities they represent would have considerable less taxes to pay.

OUR Washington correspondent writes;—If Congress shall adjourn by the 5th of July most of the democratic members will go direct to Chicago to attend the convention. Unless Congress adjourns many who want to go will be forced to remain here. The feeling at the Capitol is that Congress should adjourn to Chicago to prevent a row over the tariff, and the principal object of many of the democratic members of Congress in going to Chicago is to keep a governing eye on tariff agitation. The plan is to restrict the entire discussion to the committee on resolutions, and that committee will sit with closed doors. Strong opposition is manifest, even among the tariff reformers, to any movement looking to extreme tariff declaration in the Chicago platform, but both wings agree to a very postive declaration in favor of the tariff revision and reduction, and to an enunciation of the doctrine that taxes should be laid for revenue. This has been a week of new booms and boomlets. There has been even a resustication of the Tilden talk, but it is hard to discern any fire in the smoke. The talk was not very epidemic, only those who are peculiarly susceptible to maladies a second and third time being affected. It mainly sprung up as the result of the New York conference and action of the Ohio democrats. The Randall boom has advanced several points. His friends are becoming more open in their expressions of the opinion that the Pennsylvanian is the proper man for the democrats to nominate. They say that the Cleveland boom is bursted, and the Randall boom gathers from its ruins. The combination against the New Yorker is generally believed to have been the work of Randall's workers, and it is that if they succeed in getting him out of the way they will begin as vigorously to attack the next strongest man in their way. Their design is to knock out their field in detail. They think that if they can defeat the strong by combining with the weak, the latter will be easily enough gotten rid of when the proper time comes. According to Colonel Thomas Porterhouse Ochiltree, Cleveland is "nowhere." "Cleveland can't be elected." said the Hon. Tom the other evening to a Democratic fellow-member of the House; "Kelly will knife him. I've just come from New York, and I know what I'm talking about. If you want to win you should nominate Joe McDonald or Carlisle; either of them could be elected. So could Ben Butler. Butler is powerful with the Irish, the labor element, and anti-monopolists. He'd poll an immense vote. But nominate Cleveland and you're beaten out of sight. I'm giving you the straight tip," and the red ranger of the Rio Grande shook his gory locks and boarded a Herdic for the Capitol.

THE *News* is greatly exercised because the political leaders and the press will not discuss the question of Independence. It may not have occured to the *News* that the Colonial ties with England do not press so heavily on the Canadians, as many of the abuses of our Home Administration, and when they get the provinces so that they (the provinces) will work together in unity, Canadians may turn their thoughts to Independence. There is no doubt that Canada will eventually become an Independent Nation, and we are well assured that a large proportion of the people of Ontario, would prefer, *all things being equal*, to be separated from the diplomatic control of England; but they are well aware of the fact that the people of the other provinces would not join them in breaking the bonds that have so long bound us to the mother country. The people of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and British Columbia, are devotedly attached to English connection, and in severing that link we should lose their co-operation.

Taking the question upon its own merits, what benefits will the change confer upon this country. We are practically independent now, and we are spared the expense of keeping a standing army to defend our coast line, or to preserve the peace between the provinces. We are under the protection of the most powerful nation in the world, and we make them no return for the benefits they confer upon us. We show no more favor to the British than we do to other nations; we tax their goods when they send them into the country, and in every way treat them as foreigners and yet the mother country from a sense of duty protects us from all enemies, and rejoices in our prosperity. To propose such a sweeping change at present from such a rotten sentiment as "national aspirations" shows that the proposer is guided more by a feeling of hostility towards England, than by what his judgement tells him would be conducive to the prosperity to the country.

The grandest idea the human mind has ever conceived and which has enlisted the sympathies and support of great thinkers of all ages and nations, is universal brotherhood. When all nations shall speak the one tongue, be governed by the same laws, and in every act show that they are governed by the principle, the essence of christianity "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Secret Societies have acted as pioneers and show the world that this may be accomplished, and the world at present seems to be drifting fast towards this desirable end. Every act that tends to the setting up of small nations in place of a great confederation, is a step back in the march of civilization. The curse of Europe to-day is the number of petty states with their senseless jealousies and bickerings, and the master mind that brings them all under the one government, whether it be done by eloquence or by the sword will be looked upon in future ages as the greatest benefactor of Europe.

NEWS NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Personal and General Gossip.

General Norton is arranging for an American exhibition in London in 1886.

Mr. Lowell, U. S. Minister in London, is suffering from a severe attack of the gout.

The gross earnings of the Suez Canal during 1883 were $18,000,000, and the dividends amount to about 13 per cent.

Prospects of an early and abundant harvest in the whole of the North-West Territory are very promising.

Oscar Wilde and his bride have returned to London. It is reported that he is letting his hair grow long again.

A despatch says that the Princess Louise is not in good health, and that she will shortly proceed to Marienbad.

The Turkish ambassador to England was present at the preliminary meeting at the Egyptian conference held in London on Saturday.

The Presbyterian Council, at present in session in Belfast, is endeavouring to raise £5,000 on behalf of the ancient Moravian and Bohemian churches.

A diplomatic conference is to be held at Berne, in Switzerland, next September to discus measures for the protection of literary and artistic copyright.

Two Americans have been arrested in Tullamore, the capital of King's county, in the middle of the Bog of Allen, by the Irish police on suspicion of being conspirators.

Sir Richard Cartwright had a narrow escape of losing an eye in Kingston on Saturday, being encountered in turning a corner by a man carrying a board, which fortunately only shifted his hat.

The steamer Bothnia is taking out £75,000 in American gold to the New York agents of the Bank of Montreal. Money is a drug in London at from one to one and a half per cent.

The repeal of the pre-emption laws by the House of Representatives is causing great excitement in the North-West States, and energetic protests are being forwarded to Washington from all points.

Pere Hyacinthe, in a recent interview, praised highly the Americans. He says they are permeated with a Christian sentiment which gives force to the nation, and they are the right material to form a self-governing people.

A Mexican mob recently destroyed the Protestant mission at Celloca, firing upon the missionaries as they escaped, without doing any harm. The latter, returned the fire, killing one and wounding several of their assailants, who then dispersed.

It is stated that the President of the United States will issue a proclamation remitting the collection of taxes on vessels trading with Canada immediately on receiving notice of reciprocal action on the part of the Dominion authorities.

Some remarkable murders have been committed in various parts of the United States by mere children recently, but the latest reported eclipses all others, being the beating to death with a stick by a nine-year-old girl of her sister, aged five, in a North Carolina village.

Wing Chang, a young Chinaman, was arrested at Waco, Texas, on Saturday. On his person was found a forged draft for $20,000, purporting to be drawn by the Clarinda National Bank, of Clarinda, Ia., on the First National Bank of Chicago, and endorsed in Wing's favor.

During a heavy thunderstorm which prevailed over the North-West on Thursday night a house at St. Boniface was struck by lightning and its owner killed in bed, a companion being temporarily paralyzed. Five other occupants of the house were also affected by the same shock, but received no injury.

It is stated in Montreal that the Ontario and Quebec Railway, which was to be opened on the 1st of July, cannot be got ready for passenger traffic until August 1st. The cause of the delay arises from the line running through a swamp which appears to have no solid bottom, for as soon as a portion caves in and is filled up again, the first heavy train passing over causes another opening to occur.

An Englishman, got up in high style, with plausible manners, passed four fifty pound notes, professing them to be genuine Bank of England ones, on an Exchange broker in Montreal on Saturday, getting in return twelve hundred dollars for what turned out to be counterfeit. He tried to do the same on others, but failed. It appears he came here from Chicago, and was successful in that city before his frauds were discovered. The date on the notes is May 16th, 1883. The counterfeit is not easily detected unless by an expert.

A. B. Warner, of A. B. Warner & Son, corn dealers, was found dead in Sixty-fourth street, New York, on Friday. A German passing through the streets early in the morning saw a coach stop and several men remove from it a body, which they desposited on the sidewalk. They then drove away. There were no marks of violence on the body. The police are investigating. It is thought the man met with foul play. His father said he had considerable money on his person. Several letters were found on the body containing demands for money, and threatening summary vengeance if it was not forthcoming. Warner left his residence yesterday morning. He was treasurer of the company with which he was connected.

The Canada Pacific Railway has been successful in accomplishing an arrangement with the Michigan Central for a direct all-rail route to Detroit, Chicago, and all points west, south-west and north-west. The new through line is composed of the eastern division of the Canada Pacific Railway from Montreal to Smith's Falls, *via* Ottawa, and the Ontario and Quebec to Toronto, thence by the Credit Valley to St. Thomas, where connections will be made with the Michigan Central Railway. The route is longer than by the Grand Trunk, but this effect will be obviated by running trains at a high rate of speed. It will be open for passenger traffic when the Ontario and Quebec line is in order. Two through fast express trains with the finest equipment of passenger coaches and sleepers will run through daily without change. Dining saloons will be located at convenient stations along the route.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

James Carroll, One of the Accused in the Mountains.

Winnipeg Sun.

Laggan, June 24.—Two months ago a man turned up on Mackenzie's contract west of here who was recognized by the foreman as James Carroll, the constable, who was alleged to have been the ring-leader of the masked men who massacred the Donnelly family in the township of Biddulph, Ont., in 1879. Carroll, it will be remembered, was tried and acquitted with the rest of the accused. On being challenged by the foreman on his arrival this man admitted that he was the veritable James Carroll. He is in bad health, and goes moaning about the place as if greatly disturbed in mind. The doctor has tried to fix him up, but says "medicine can't cure him." The gang on the work treat Carroll kindly, and no reference is ever made within his hearing to the dreadful crime of which he was accused. It is probable he will be sent east in a few days. He has not done a week's work in the two months.

A CIRCUMSTANCE connected with the late meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church worthy of mention was the presence of a deputation from the Church of England Synod of the diocese of Toronto to convey to the assembly the latter's fraternal greetings. Subsequently a Presbyterian delegation visited the synod and gave expression to similar sentiments. Last week a Church of England depution visited the Toronto Methodist conference, which was reciprocated by a delegation from the conference. In church matters men's views appear to be widening.

A Brantford Elopement.

A white woman named Smith has eloped with a colored man, leaving her husband, but taking three of her children. The negro only came out of jail two or three days ago from serving a year's sentence. The husband will move for a habeas corpus at Toronto to get his children back.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

REV. NEWMAN HALL'S FESTIVAL.

LONDON, June 29.—The great event of next Friday will be the 4th of July festival to be given by the Rev. Newman Hall, pastor of Christ church, who will be remembered as America's most eloquent friend in England during the civil war, and as the founder of the "Lincoln tower," which was opened July 4, 1876, and was erected, chiefly through Mr. Hall's exertions, as an international monument to Abraham Lincoln.

AN ENGLISH STEAMER SEIZED BY SPAIN.

A despatch from Gibraltar says a Spanish revenue cutter recently seized a British steamer a mile from the batteries. The cutter subsequently released the steamer, but took a passenger to Algeciras as a hostage. The Governor of Gibraltar has ordered an inquiry.

SPANISH DESERTERS SHOT.

At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, King Alfonso presiding, it was decided that two officers found guilty of desertion last April be shot immediately. The Government urged this severity as necessary to preserve discipline in the army. The decision has caused a painful sensation, the newspapers, senators and deputies using their utmost endeavors to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but without avail. The sentence was carried out on Saturday morning, and the two officers were shot at Gerona.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Her Majesty in Council has granted an order for the reference of the Ontario boundary question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The petition from Ontario and Manitoba making the request was laid before her Majesty in Comcil, and the hearing of the question was fixed for the 15th of July next.

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

The woman suffragists are devoting themselves to the work of educating British public opinion to the necessity of according the ballot to women by exposing the partiality with which English law is administered to those male taxpayers who possess the corrective power of the vote.

THE ITALIANS AT ZEYLEH.

An Aden despatch says the purpose of the Italian man-of-war Castel Fidardo, in its recent visits to Zeyleh with threats of bombardment, was to force the Governor of that place to pay an indemnity to the family of Sheikh Aburrahman, who was protege of Italy, and to restore the family property which belonged to the Sheikh.

THE CABLE POOL.

The cable pool, which has Mr. John Pender for its head, are closely watching every move made by the Bennett-Mackay people. They will probably take no definite action, however, in the shape of rate cutting until the success of the new enterprise is assured.

REDUCTION OF IRISH RENTS.

A cable despatch says that the returns already in show that the total reductions made in the rents of the Irish peasantry by the land commissioner will amount this year to nearly £3,000,000. The effect of this reduction is that it leaves for circulation among a people numbering five million an increased sum of $15,000,000 and reduces taxation three dollars *per capita*.

If not Parnell, Sexton.

BOSTON, June 30.—Parnell has written a letter, stating that if he is unable to attend the Irish National convention here in August, Sexton will come in his place.

Arranging for a Quiet Funeral.

NEW HAVEN, June 30.—Captain Tayler, of Bath, Me., will start shortly on a trip across the Atlantic in a sixteen-foot boat.

TORONTO KEEPS THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Victorious by Three Games to One—Fine Combined Play by the Home Twelve—Immense Attendance.

TORONTO, June 30th.

The championship in lacrosse still remains in Toronto, the match on Saturday being comparatively an easy victory for the home team, which won the first, third and fourth games, the Shamrocks only getting the second. The match was played on the Rosedale ground, and had for spectators the largest and most brilliant gathering ever seen in this city at any game. The large stand on the west side of the grounds was filled with ladies dressed in light and bright summer colors, while the space in front of the stand and within the fence was packed with men and boys all anxious to see the game. There was no rough play, and whenever the men were ordered to stop to settle any slight dispute, the command was obeyed.

The Toronto team was, on the whole, as good a one as ever was got together in the history of the game in this city. They were in good form and played in the most scientific fashion. Their strongest point was in their combined play, in which they altogether overmatched their opponents; but not only did they show combined play and scientific play, but the second most important feature was the speed at which they drove the game. Never before was lacrosse rushed at such a pace as the Toronto men made it go, and this was altogether at variance with the policy of the Shamrocks, who were relying on wearying their opponents; but in this they failed. The Shamrocks were weakened, so they say, for the want of practice, their grounds at Montreal being out of use owing to the improvements recently made. The Shamrock team is made up of men who have the build, the muscle and the stamina to play lacrosse in first-class fashion, and once they get into practice we know they will prove formidable opponents of the champion team; but as it was on Saturday the Toronto team played all around them. Time after time one of the Toronto players would take the ball away from three of the Montrealers. If the Shamrocks hope to succeed there is nothing for them to do but to get down to practice. They have got the men who can play the Torontos their hardest game, if they only get them into form.

Rowdy Religion.

Under the head of "Rowdy Religion," the staid and sober *Saturday Review*, England, attacks the salvationists and demands that their noisy and offensive street parades be put a stop to if there is any law for doing so, and if not, that laws to that end be enacted. The "Salvation Army" has certainly managed to make itself an offence wherever it has gone, and while many of the churches have hesitated to take issue with it, lest they should prevent some possible good, a strong doubt has been entertained by many if not most thinking friends of religion whether the kind of work accomplished by such methods was not more harmful than salutary. Of course the argument on behalf of the Army is that it reaches people whom the churches do not reach. But the real question must still be whether it reaches any one to any purpose, and whether its profane and tawdry methods can do more than produce a spurious imitation of religion.

In Cleveland, (U. S.,), the leaders of the Salvationists have been tried and sentenced. Justice Hutchins in delivering judgment against them, said: "The city of Cleveland charges these individuals with creating a disturbance. The question is not whether they have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences or whether they have a right to adopt measures of their own. The question involved was whether these people were *Guilty of Creating a Disturbance*, leaving out entirely the fact that they were of the Salvation Army. The facts shown in this hearing were that these people were out on the streets in the evening blowing horns, beating drums, and shouting at the same time, creating a great deal of noise and disturbance. Suppose these people had not been members of the army, but on the contrary a lot of fellows who had been out on a spree and were found under the same circumstance, would any one doubt that the police had a right to arrest, and the court to fine them for their illegal performances? When they came upon the streets and created a disturbance, however, they would be dealt with by the court the same as any other disturbers. They claimed to be followers of the Saviour, but he had yet to hear of the meek and lowly Saviour going through the streets of Jerusalem playing on a bass drum."

THE FEDERAL BANK.

Investigation into its Affairs.

TORONTO, June 30.

A meeting of the representatives of the banks in Toronto was held at the office of the Ontario Bank at noon on Saturday, to consider the position of the Federal Bank. A committee consisting of Mr. Yarker, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Anderson, General Manager, and Mr. Kemp, Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Plummer, Assistant General Manager of the Merchant's Bank, Mr. Holland, General Manager of the Ontario Bank, Mr. Coulson, Cashier of the Bank of Toronto, and Mr. Wilkie, Cashier of the Imperial Bank, were appointed, who, after a careful examination of the assets, were satisfied that the bank is solvent beyond question, and abundantly able to meet all its liabilities, and that under competent management the business can go on without interruption. The committee having learned that the Board had endeavored to secure the services of Mr. Yarker, pressed that gentleman to accept the position, and, at a meeting of the Board held in the evening, he was formally appointed to and accepted the office of General Manager of the Federal Bank of Canada. The fullest confidence in the report of the Committee and the appointment of Mr. Yarker was expressed by the managers of the Bank of British North America, Merchant's, Dominion and Standard Banks, who were present, but had not acted on the committee.

THE CHOLERA.

Deaths at Toulon said to be Eight to Ten Daily.

TOULON, June 29.—There have been four deaths from cholera during eighteen hours.

MADRID, June 29.—The authorities will quarantine English shipping unless England adopts precautions against cholera.

MARSEILLES, June 29.—Two deaths from cholera during to-day. There is no cholera in the hospital here, and the Board of Health issue clean bills of health.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The United States Consul at Marseilles has telegraphed that cholera has reached there. There were six deaths up to Saturday noon. The weather is very warm, and a general exodus from the city has begun.

OTTAWA, June 28.—A proclamation has been issued ordering the quarantining of all vessels from Toulon and Marseilles sailing direct to Canadian ports, as well as all vessels from those places touching at foreign ports previous to coming to Canada.

LONDON, June 30.—Special reports show more deaths by cholera in France than the official returns, and the truthfulness of the latter is distrusted. The chief of the naval health department reports the victims at Toulon as eight to ten daily. There are sixty-two cases in the naval hospitals.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Destruction of Life and Property by the Explosion of a Mill Boiler.

STRYKER, Ohio, June 29.—The boiler of Von Behren & Shaffer's flour mill exploded last evening, blowing the mill to atoms, and burying over thirty men. Eleven of them were recovered in a dying condition. All were heads of families. Pieces of the boiler, machinery, and building were thrown half a mile. One piece of the boiler was thrown against a dwelling a quarter of a mile distant, taking the roof away and seriously injuring two occupants. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Engineer Foster was blown 200 feet, and so badly hurt that he soon died. E. R. Ayers was blown through the roof, striking the ground 200 feet away. He cannot live, as every limb in his body was broken. W. Roof, taken out of the debris after several hours' labor, is dying. His cries for help came from beneath the ruins for five hours. Women, whose husbands were among the victims, filled the air with their cries.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The general situation throughout the United States remains without improvement. At some of the principal distributing centres mentioned in Bradstreet's last week as shipping goods freely, there has been a marked falling off in the number of orders received. The stringency in the money market at many important centres has increased, discounts ranging from six to nine per cent., and few other than regular customers finding accommodation at all. In the wheat-growing regions the banks are reserving their cash to aid the movement of the crops. Merchants generally find themselves cramped by a curtailment of discounts, and mercantile collections in consequence thereof have been seriously delayed. The outlook for the growing crops continues excellent. The only discouraging prospect reported is from North-western Kansas, owing to the wet weather and fears of rust; elsewhere the reports are unanimously favorable. From California, advices to Bradstreet's by telegraph last evening say that the late rains did no damage to the growing wheat, and that earlier estimates of 57,000,000 bushels are considered good. The market has been a slow, declining one.

Wool has continued very quiet; the dulness of the goods trade and tight money market unsettles confidence and cripples business at all points.

There were 23 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, an increase of six from the preceding week, and against 12 and 27 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1882 and 1883.

In the United States there were 153 failures during the week as compared with 187 in the preceding week, and 165, 153 and 103 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Lux Historial.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The author of "The Bible and Its Value" in paper nine, courteously asks the intelligent reader to look at *his* question a moment in the light of history. I do so, and find in a Roman Chronology the following: "In the faithful affection of such a husband, Agrippina could not fail to enjoy the most exalted species of human felicity. Inspired by the same taste, they equally disdained the puerile amusements which are necessary to fill the heavy hours that would otherwise be insupportable to the rich and idle. Minds so accomplished as those of this amiable pair are too opulent to require the aid of such poor resources. Susceptible of all the delicate and refined pleasures which the contemplation of the works of genius can produce, they devoted their leisure to the study of the best authors, and enjoyed the luxury of conversing with the most illustrious characters."

Tacitus says, in speaking of the concluding period of republican virtue, "the son of every family was the legitimate offspring of a virtuous mother. The infant, as soon as born, was not consigned to the mean dwelling of a hireling nurse, but was reared and cherished in the bosom of a tender parent, to regulate all household affairs, and attend to her infant race, was, at that time, the glory of the female character." A matron related to the family, and distinguished by the purity of her life, was chosen to watch the progress of the tender mind. In her presence not one indecent word was uttered, nothing was done against propriety and good manners. The hours of study and serious employment were settled by her direction, and not only so, but even the diversions of the children were conducted with modest reserve and sanctity of manners. The consequence of this regular discipline was, that the young mind grew up in innocence, unstained by vice, unwarped by irregular passions, and under that culture received the seeds of science." And this was Pagan Rome.

How much the advocacy of the Bible has had to do with the establishment of monogamy it is impossible to say, yet this we know, that had we not a Bible, we should still have monogamy.

Wise rulers understanding nature gave to their subjects the monogamistic law.

By the process of natural selection, polygamy must be crushed out. It is but a matter of time.

Your subscriber does not appear to be acquainted with Roman history, and he is rather uncharitable to many a noble woman of later times, and of the present day, when he affirms "Bible Christianity alone gives the gentler sex the true dignity of womanhood, restoring them from *Kaffirism* to life's true and noble mission."

Harriet Martineau is considered by many "a queenly author of modern literature," and she at least did not "owe her influence and general comfort to the Bible."

That Christ taught the purest moral doctrine possible is undoubtedly true, and Christ was a great and good man, but he was not the first, and many have succeeded him.

He who uses such terms as "God's purposes" and "infinite truth" should have some thought for the intelligent reader, and explain to him their meaning.

GEO. W. HUNT.

Beachville, 16th June, 1884.

Salt Rheum.

Salt Rheum, Pimples or Blotches can be thoroughly removed by a proper application of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate to the part, and a few doses of McGregor's Speedy Cure for impure blood. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared by McGregor & Parke. Sold at 25 cents at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's drug store.

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

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

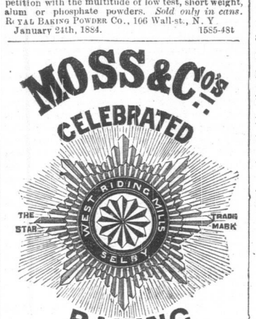
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

January 21th, 1884. 1585-48t

MOSS & Co's

CELEBRATED



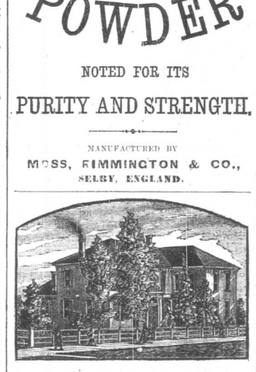
BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS

PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY

MOSS, FIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.



Woodstock Sanitarium

Turkish, Electric and Other Baths.

L. H. SWAN, M.D., - Proprietor,

The Sanitarium has been arranged to afford invalids a pleasant home, with the advantage of being constantly under the supervision of the Medical attendant, assisted by experienced nurses.

The Turkish Bath consists of a full suite of rooms, and in reality is a combination of the hot and cold air and hot and cold water baths, with mas age or friction.

The services of a Nurse from one of the best English Infirmaries, and an experienced man to take charge of the Baths have been secured.

Inhalation and antiseptic air for Throat and Lung Diseases.

Electricity, in its various forms, used when indicated.

T. Spencer Wells, London's eminent Surgeon, says, "I have treated with great success, by the Turkish Bath, cases of gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and diseases of the kidneys, and particularly recommend it as a promoter of health and prevention of disease."

Dr. Barton, Surgeon, Tyne Infirmary where twelve thousand patients are treated annually, says, "Another years' experience has confirmed my former opinion of the great value of the Turkish Bath in cases of rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, diseases of the liver, dropsy, catarrh, and skin diseases."

"If consumption is to be cured the hot air bath is the remedy from which I should anticipate the best success."—*Dr. Eramus Wilson, F.R.S., London.*

The New York Medical Gazette, Feb. 25, says, "in removing irregularities of the uterine system the Turkish Bath possesses unparalleled efficiency."

Change of Business

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has purchased the

HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS

From T. FEIGHTNER, and will in a few days have

A Complete Stock of Goods

In all the departments of the

Best Material and Newest Designs

To be had in the market and hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. TRIPP.

June 19th, 1884. 1603

COAL OIL STOVES.

The Greatest Success of the Day.

Delight. Fairy Queen. Universal. Golden Star.

Economical! Simple! Convenient and Safe!

Will do the work of an ordinary cooking range at a cost of ONE CENT PER HOUR.

Prices from $4.50 to $15.00.

Call and See the Oil Stove working at

S. KING'S.

A full line of Stoves and Tinware.

Ingersoll, June 5th, 1884. 1604t

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.

Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.

Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.

A choice collections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.

Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.

Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.

Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.

May 1st, 1884. 1590tf

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUGH,

Advertising Agent,

HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

Boy's Underwear,

SIZES

16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32.

Mens' Underwear,

SIZES

34 36 38 40 42 44 46 in,

CHEAP AT

W. E TURNER'S

Successor to R. A. Garlick,

174 Dundas Street, London.

June 4th, 1884. 1604

JAS. McINTYRE

UNDERTAKER.



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HEADS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nber 22, 1881.

THE

"Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,

Ingersoll, Nov. 1, 1883. PROPRIETRESS 1578

MUNICIPALITY OF WEST OXFORD.

Public Notice is Hereby Given

THAT THE

COUNCIL of the Corporation OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD

After the expiration of

One Month from the date Hereof

Intend passing a By-Law for the purpose of

STOPPING UP AND SELLING

The hereinafter mentioned public highway, which may be known and described as follows, that is to say: All and singular that certain portion of the original allowance for road between the

Fourth and Fifth Concessions

From the Easterly limit of Lot number 13, to the Westerly limit of Lot number 14, in the said

TOWNSHIP OF WEST OXFORD,

And for the purposes aforesaid the Council of said Township of West Oxford, will meet at the

TOWN HALL, BEACHVILLE,

—ON—

Monday the 7th day of July, 1884,

At 10 o'clock a.m., and let all parties govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Council,

CHAS. MASON,
Township Clerk.

West Oxford, June 2nd, 1884. 1604

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S,

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey' Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.

Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1557c-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4¾ and 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ingersoll.

Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES,
BEANS, PEAS,
CORN, APPLES,
PEARS, PLUMS,
PEACHES, CHERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, PINE
APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES,
AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF,
CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS,
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,
DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE,
KETCHUP, AND
NUMBERLESS
other articles.
&c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas,

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES.

Circulars and Consultation FREE.

Fever and Ague.

Do not throw money away on worthless remedies, when NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS will cure you. Use one and you will find immediate benefit. Every one is guaranteed genuine.

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.55 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.29 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.11 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

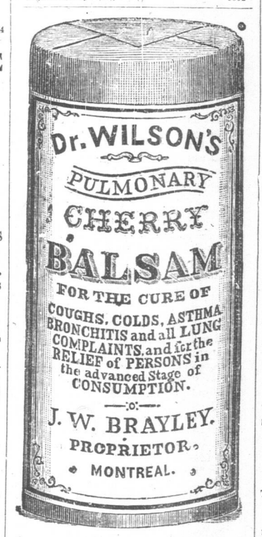
An additional train will be run in connection with the

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,

Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.
D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602



BUY YOUR

Paris Green

And White Helebore,

Guaranteed Pure, at

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.

April 3rd, 1884.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1563

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582wy

DAVID WHITE & CO.

New and Scarce Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

JUST RECEIVED

New White Lacons,
New all over Embroidery,
New Cream and Black Chonchilly Silk Nets,
New Gimpure Embroidery,
Real New Oriental Laces,
New Spot Swiss Muslins, White and Cream,
New Cream Paris Net,
New Real Black Gimpure Laces.

Pure Silk Gloves. Job Line of dollar Kid Gloves for 50c. Black and Coloured Silk Hose. Children's Black Silk and Black Lisle Hose. 50 doz. Ladies' Hose, splendid value, 12½c. Sateen Check, Checked Print, Muslins, splendid stock to choose from.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, June 26, 1884. 1607



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Notice—John S. Sutherland.
Strayed—John Worth.
Special—R. Vance.
Music—W. G. Pugh.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

HAVE THE CHRONICLE sent to you when you take your vacation.

CYCLERS.—A number of Woodstock Bicyclists took a trip to Ingersoll on Monday.

WHEN you go away for a trip, or your friends come to see you, let us have the information for our "personal" column, and thus help to make it interesting.

BASE BALL.—The game of base ball between the Atlantics of London, and the Woodstocks of Woodstock, resulted in a victory for the latter team. Score 19 to 8.

STOLEN.—A hammock was stolen from the verandah of Mr. J. C. B. Galer's residence on Saturday night last. This sort of thing is of frequent occurrence, and a source of much annoyance to our citizens.

NEW BANK.—The Western Bank of Canada has opened a branch office at Tilsonburg, of which Arthur Guy, late of the Ontario Bank, Winnipeg, is manager, and Wm. Rennie, late of the Eastern Townships' Bank, is teller.

TURN OUT.—The members of the Dufferin Lacrosse club are requested to turn out in full force for practice on Monday evening next. Members who have tickets for sale will oblige by making returns to the treasurer as soon as possible.

FESTIVAL.—A grand strawberry and ice cream festival will be given by the Good Templars of this town on Friday evening, July 4th, in the M. E. Church grounds, Charles street, commencing at 6 o'clock. All are invited. A good time is expected.

WHITE CLOVER.—Beekeepers are rejoicing just now that the whole face of nature is a sheet of white, the crop of white clover being the finest ever known. The honey crop promises to be even larger than that of last year, which was the heaviest ever gathered in America.

METHODIST SOCIAL.—On Dominion Day, in accordance with their usual custom, the Ladies' Aid Society of the King Street Methodist Church held their annual strawberry festival at the residence of Mr. Seldon. Owing to the rain the attendance was not large.

STILL ANOTHER. — The Baptists of this town will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in the beautiful grounds of Mr. F. Wixson, Queen street, on Friday evening, July 4th. This is promised to be the best one of the season. Admission to grounds 10 cents.

A TUMBLE—When the Thamesford stage was about a mile and a half from town yesterday morning the front axle broke, throwing the driver, Mr. Garner, and one of the passengers to the ground. Mr. G. hung on firmly to the reins, and succeeded in stopping the horses before any harm was done. There were nine passengers (who were conveyed to town in another waggon,) besides a quantity of luggage.

LAWN SOCIAL.—A very pleasant lawn party was held at "Evergreen Terrace," the residence of Mr. T. D. Millar, on Monday evening, in connection with St. Andrew's Church. There was a large attendance and a neat little sum was realized from the sale of ice cream, strawberries, flowers, etc. The handsome grounds were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, producing a very pleasing effect.

SPECIALS FOR THE WESTERN FAIR. — E. Caswell, Ingersoll, offers $20 for the best matched pair two-year old, heavy draught fillies owned by exhibitor. Russell & Co., Ingersoll, offer one hay loader, value $80, for best three firkins of butter containing not less than 50 pounds each. The butter taking the prize to become the property of the prize givers and to be separate from other entries.

SATURDAY'S GLOBE.—The *Globe* of Saturday was in many respects a most remarkable production. It contained 24 pages, 144 columns, of which 91 consisted of advertisements and 53 of reading matter. The number of separate advertisements was 758. The number of separate bits of metal used in the type-setting was 2,706,000. The weight of the paper consumed was 11,875 lbs.

THE Rev. W. H. Shaw, of Lambeth, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday to a large congregation, who greatly regret his departure from their midst. The sermon and text were appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion. Mr. Shaw's residence will in future be at Arkona, but his circuit has been fixed at Warwick, this being one of the many changes in the Methodist pastorate which have been decided upon since the union.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The temperance people of Oxford, together with the Blue Ribbon Association of Woodstock, a large number of whom are young people, numbering 700 strong, held a successful demonstration in Woodstock Park on Tuesday. Stirring addresses by Rev. W. A. McKay, Chaplain Searls, of New York State prison, Mayor Grant and others were made. About $200 was raised to further the cause of temperance.

NORTH AND WEST OXFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Directors of the above society was held in the Council Chamber on Saturday evening last. A report of the collections for special prizes made by Mr. Thos. Brown, Pres., and Mr. James Brady, was received with much enthusiasm, as it gives assurance of a genuine nature, that the fall show will be superior to any other ever held in Ingersoll. The judges for the various departments were also appointed, besides other important matters. We are glad to know that the citizens of our town are aiding the indefatigable zeal of the Directors so well. A Committee has also been appointed for races and amusements during the fair. We have no hesitation in saying, from present indications, the coming fair will be worthy of both town and country.

LAWN TENNIS—INGERSOLL VS. WOODSTOCK AND ST. THOMAS.—On Saturday afternoon two match games of lawn tennis were played between Ingersoll and Woodstock, and Ingersoll and St. Thomas, on Victoria park here. The weather was delightful, and there was a large attendance, the ladies turning out in strong force. A tent was pitched on the ground from which refreshments were distributed to the friends of the members of the club. Although warm, those present seated under the shade of the magnificent trees of the Park enjoyed the game heartily. The home players were in excellent form and played splendidly as the result shows. Below are the names of the players with the result of the matches:—Woodstock — Longmore, Strong, Clarke, Hart. Ingersoll—A. M. Smith, Woodroofe, Lefroy, Slawson. Eight sets to one in favour of Ingersoll. St. Thomas—Jones, Pratt, Lawson, and Duncan. Ingersoll—Smith, Noxon, Lefroy, and Slawson. Eleven sets to nothing in favour of Ingersoll.

HYMENIAL.—The residence of Mr. R. B. Millar, Woodstock, was the scene of a pleasing event on Wednesday afternoon of last week, the occasion being the marriage of his step daughter Miss Minnie Murray, daughter of the late Wm. Murray, postmaster of Kintore, to Mr. John Thomson, son of Mr. R. Thomson, of the Great Western mills. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. McKay, B.A., assisted by Rev. W. S. McTavish. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie McKay, (daughter of the officiating clergyman), and Miss Barbara McCorquodale, Lakeside; and the groomsmen were Mr. Henry Thomson, of Mitchell, and Mr. Andrew Thomson, brother of the bridegroom. The bride was elegantly attired in white French silk, trimmed with Spanish lace, and her bridal veil being ornamented with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were handsomely dressed in pale blue satin, trimmed with cream lace. The presents were handsome and appropriate. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson left on the noon train for a trip among the Thousand Islands. THE CHRONICLE wishes them joy.

LACROSSE.—INGERSOLL VS. LONDON.—The Dufferin Lacrosse club visited London on Dominion day and succeeded in beating the London East club by three to one. The first game was not a particularly brilliant one in point of playing, and at the end of twenty-three minutes London East secured a goal by a clean shot from Fitzmoses. The second game was not so long and better playing was done on both sides. This time it was the visitors' turn to secure a goal, which they did in fourteen minutes by a throw from W. Smith. Before the third innings was commenced the rain came down in torrents, and the spectators beat a hasty retreat to the nearest sheltering place. The shower, however, passed off in a short time, and the match was resumed. This game was the longest and most closely contested one of the four, and was finally won by the visitors in twenty-five minutes by a second throw from W. Smith. The fourth and last game was very keenly contested, and produced great excitement. It was won by the visitors again in fifteen minutes by a splendid throw from E. Cowan. J. T. Christison acted as umpire for the Dufferins, Mr. Smith of London for the Ontario's, Mr. Geo. Angus referee. W. H. Morrey played the part of field captain in good style. The Dufferins were well entertained by the Ontario's, and say they are jolly good fellows.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers, &c. 1593tf

Dominion Day in Ingersoll.

Victoria Park drew a large number of people on Tuesday to view the Dominion Day celebration conducted by our Fire Brigade. Although the day was hot there was a delightful breeze at the Park, which indeed is a cool spot even on the hottest days, and the crowd in attendance appeared to enjoy their outing greatly. The programme of amusements provided passed off smoothly and satisfactorily, and our firemen and our townspeople who contributed to make up the prize list are deserving of credit for providing amusements to keep people at home and attract others from the country. The judges for the day were Messrs. Tripp, Seldon and Walley. Below is the prize list:—

Trotting Race—H. H. Palmer, Norwich, Maud D., $20; 2nd Benj. Cable, Ingersoll, Happy Lady, $10; 3rd Walter Elliott, Ingersoll, Brown Frank, $5.

Running Race—1st Gurat Dean, $15; 2nd Jos. Wickens, Oxford Queen, $7; 3rd Nelson Borland, Innerkip, Blandford Boy, $3.

Bicycle Race—1st J. W. Holmes, Ingersoll, silver medal; 2nd W. Brydon, silver clock.

Hose Reel Race—Won by Capt. Thompson's team.

Obstacle Race—1st E. Clouse, $3; 2nd P. Lawrence, $2; 3rd David Ely, $1.

Hurdle Race—1st E. Clouse, $3; 2nd John Lynch, $2; 3rd C. Mills, $1.

100-yard Race—1st E. Clouse, $3; 2nd John Lynch, $2; 3rd Robt. Magee, $1.

Wheelbarrow Race—1st E. Clouse, $3; 2nd Robt. Magee, $2; 3rd M. James, $1.

Boys' Race—1st Eugene Lawrence, $2; 2nd John Grant, $1; 3rd divided between Clouse and Carroll, 25 cents each.

Girls' Race—1st Nellie Gammon, $2; 2nd Eda Snider, $1; 3rd Carrie Day, 50c.

Dominion Day at Embro.

Dominion Day was celebrated here in a right royal style. Under the auspices of the Oddfellows a pic-nic was held on Scotia Farm which proved a great success being participated in by two thousand persons. An excellent programme of games and amusements were provided and everything passed off with great glee, the only drawback being a heavy thunderstorm which occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock, causing all to retreat to the nearest possible shelter. The storm proved a very violent one, the lightning leaving its mark on several telegraph posts in the neighborhood of the pic-nic grounds, besides killing a valuable horse and cow within a short distance of the village.

In the evening the Oddfellows gave a grand concert in the old kirk, and notwithstanding the heavy storm prevailing, the building was filled to overflowing, and no wonder, for a better programme provided could hardly be conceived. Miss Ryckman of Hamilton proved the star of the evening, and on rendering her first piece, "Tit for Tat," won the admiration of the audience, who demanded an *encore* in no unmistakable manner. Miss Ryckman cheerfully responded and was compelled to respond to three other demands during the evening. This lady appeared in excellent voice, and her singing was such as to place her among the first-rate Canadian vocalists. The singing of Mrs. R. I. Warner of St. Thomas was well received. This lady acquitted herself very creditably and was awarded an hearty *encore*. Mr. Jas. Nichols' selections on the violin were well rendered. This gentleman was also compelled to "double." Prof. Tanney was present and gave a "musical overture." Before singing this selection Mr. Tanney said it was his *first* time of rendering it; we would advise him to let it be the *last*. The selection was a libel on the excellent programme, and an affront to the large music-loving audience assembled on this occasion. Such a selection, and the manner of its rendering would blast the reputation of any "professor"—provided he had any to lose. Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, gave an address on Oddfellowship, which proved an excellent one, and elicited the heartiest approbation of his many hearers. We have never heard Mr. Gibson speak better, and his address will be long remembered by those who were present. The Embro Brass Band was in attendance and contributed several pieces in good style before the programme was taken in hand. John Sutherland, Esq., M. P., officiated as chairman, which position he admirably filled. In short the concert was a most successful one, and was a credit to all concerned. A number of the Ingersoll Oddfellows were present and enjoyed themselves immensely. At the close of the concert they were invited by the Embro brethren to partake of supper at the Commercial Hotel, which was served up in grand style. Before parting Bro. Gibson returned thanks on behalf of the Ingersoll visitors to the Embro friends, which was gracefully acknowledged by Bro. Jas. Sutherland, M.P., on behalf of the Embro brethren. When the Embro Oddfellows should ever visit the Ingersoll brethren they may rest assured their kindness will be heartily reciprocated.

A BEAUTIFUL TOWN.—Visitors declare Ingersoll one of the prettiest of inland towns. Its position on the two hills and its shade trees give it the appearance of a town built in a forest. It would be a great deal more attractive, however, were the sidewalks kept in better condition.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Pettman, son of Mr. Z. Pettman, of the 10th concession of Dereham was jostled off the Canada Southern bridge over the Branford and Tilsonburg railway track by a passing train, on Sunday, and fell to the ground beneath, a distance of twenty feet. One of his little fingers was nearly torn off, and he was considerably bruised.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.—At the Park on Tuesday "Blandford Boy," which was crowding pretty hard for second place in the flat race, bolted when opposite the gate, and stumbling, both the horse and his rider, Neil Mines, were thrown against the fence with such force as to tear off a portion. Happily, neither horse or rider were injured, however.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—The Y. M. P. B. Association will have a grand demonstration here on the 22nd of August. Visiting brethren from Toronto, Hamilton, Galt and other places will be present. A lacrosse match will be played on the park in the afternoon. Cash prizes will be given for horse races, bicycle races, foot races etc. The 13th Batt. Band of Hamilton, the best in Canada, has been engaged for the day.

INGERSOLL AT THE LONDON ATHLETIC SPORTS.—On Dominion Day Ingersoll showed up to advantage in London at the athletic sports. In addition to winning the lacrosse match several individuals took prizes. E. Eshelby won the silver medal in the quarter-mile race, and took second prize in the running hop step and jump, making 38 feet 4 inch, and second in the running long jump, making 17 feet 5 inches. A. C. Cowan took third in the 100 yard race. Jas. Vance won first prize on the running long jump, making 17 feet 8 inches and third in the running hop step and jump, making 37 feet 4 inches.

"THE FROG HE WOULD A WOOING GO."—At the wheelbarrow race at the Park on Dominion Day, the frogs seemed loth to make the trip and several of them tried before the start to show what leap frog signified in the natural way, and it took all the energies of the competitors to retain their frogships within the bounds of the barrow, but after the start only one of them made a flying leap, which quite nonplussed his owner who was making good progress for second best. According to Mark Twain, No. 6 shot is a good thing to ballast a frog with—it steadies his usually wayward jump.

WITHOUT A BACK-BONE.—It is often said, figuratively speaking, that such an one is minus a back-bone on account of the facility with which he can twist from one side to the other of different questions. There was born in Hawtrey last week a child in whom, literally, this usual part of the human anatomy was absent. The wife of Mr. R. Firman gave birth to the child. In handling a youngster the unusual limberness of the back was noticed, and on examination no bones could be found, and it could be doubled up without hurting it. The child is yet alive and doing well.—*St Thomas Journal.*

THE SPARROW.—In England, the home of the sparrow, farmers have at length become aroused to the fact that the bird has not a redeeming quality. In some counties the farmers offer six cents per dozen heads for young or old sparrows, or for eggs, until the end of September. It is found that the sparrow will not touch a worm or grub while it can get fruit of any kind, and thus it does more harm than good. If the original importers of the bird had known as much about its predatory habits as has since been discovered by such eminent scientists as Prof. Saunders, of London, the sparrow would never have been added to the list of Canadian birds.

SASH LOCK AND SUPPORT.—The J. H. Stone Manufacturing Co. of Hamilton, Ont., are the sole manufacturers of the above Window Sash Lock and Support for Canada. Their general agent has placed this most complete window lock and support upon the residences of some of our best citizens in a neat and workmanlike manner. All who have them are loud in their praise, and prompt to express their entire satisfaction in securing a real comfort so long wanted. They can be seen upon our Council Chamber windows, the Clerk and Treasurer's offices, the Daily House, the depot and other places. Messrs. Henderson & Henderson have been appointed as their local agents to sell and place these goods upon residences, and are obligated to give full satisfaction to all their customers. Their established reputation as skilled workmen, and prompt business, men will need no comment here. This article is superior to weights and pulleys. At the low cost of 50 to 75 cents per window. Call upon Henderson & Henderson and see the goods. 08

COURT OF REVISION.

The Assessment on Stock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Present, Messrs. D. Horsman, chairman. Matheson, Buchanan, McInnes, O'Connor.

A. N. Christoph'er's assessment on residence was raised from $4,700 to $4,700.

John Christopher's assessment on residence $2,500 was confirmed.

C H Slawson re old distillery assessed at $3,950. Sworn, think it assessed at twice its value, don't think it could be sold for $2,000. J A Richardson sworn. The Bank wants to get rid of it, offered it at $2,500 as an asset of the Niagara District Bank. Jas. Noxon sworn; think it would be difficult to sell at more than $1,500 to $1,800. Assessed at $2,500

L Thompson's assessment on hotel $1,700, confirmed.

John Smith's assessment on personal property $1,800. Confirmed.

Robt. McKay's assessment on house was raised from $500 to $600.

Peter Stuart & Co. were assessed for personal property $1,200.

C E Chadwick's assessment on residence was reduced from $1,100 to $1,000.

FRIDAY EVENING.

John Smith's appeal on income was dismissed.

W Watterworth's assessment on 9½ acres and residence was raised from $2,700 to $3,200, and 2½ acres for $300 was confirmed.

H Campbell, jr., appeal on personal property was dismissed.

Bell Telephone Co's. appeal dismissed.

W N Parson's income was reduced to $400.

MONDAY EVENING.

J C Norsworthy's assessment on 84 acres and residence was raised from $5,200 to $6,500.

James Noxon, stock in Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co., $81,500, assessed at 10 per cent. on amount in accordance with Meredith's advice, $8,150.

Robt. McDonald, stock in Noxon Co., $7,200. Mr Noxon heard, $5,000 is held by one of the Co. by assignment, assessed $220.

Thos Wells, stock, $15,500, assessed $1,550.

D White, stock $3,000, assessed $300.

Thos H Noxon, stock $12,300, assessed $1,230.

R H Cotter, stock $6,000, assessed $600.

Stephen Noxon, stock $12,000, assessed $1,200.

Jas Vine, stock $1,500, assessed $150.

Joseph Longfield asked to be struck off the roll and A G McKitrick entered as owner. Granted.

John Thompson, (B Wood the appellant) to be assessed for lot 4, West Oxford Avenue, $800, and the amount, $300, taken of B Wood. Granted.

John Lee re income. Thos Wells sworn, do not know what his income is.

On motion the case was dropped for want of evidence and the clerk instructed to prosecute Mr Lee to recover the penalty provided by law, for disobeying the summons of this court.

It was moved by Mr Buchanan, seconded by Mr Matheson and resolved, That the thanks of this court be tendered to Jas Noxon, Mayor, for the assistance rendered the court both publicly and privately since the commencement of the court.

On motion the assessment as revised, was adopted.

Drowned in Otter Creek While Trying to save Another's Life.

An accident happened near Pt. Burwell on Monday evening by which Thos. De Pley, a young man of Tilsonburg, lost his life while endeavouring to save another from drowning in Otter Creek.

A number of young men had been there during the day fishing, and in the evening one of the party, a young man named Taylor from Glenmire while in a boat on the creek caused the boat to upset. Being unable to swim, he was seen to be in a drowning condition, when De Pley sprang into another boat which happened to be at hand, and gallantly went to his assistance, and while endeavouring to pull him out of the creek drew his own boat under water, far enough so that it filled. Becoming frightened at this he sprang from the boat and endeavored to get ashore, but being unable to swim sank and was seen but once afterward for an instant until his body was taken out. Young Taylor clung to the boat after De Pley jumped and reached the shore in safety. De Pley was a single man and leaves a brother, two sisters and a widowed mother.

Literary Notes.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July is really what its name claims for it, and each number should increase its popularity, for the publisher is constantly adding to its attractive features. The contents embrace articles of great interest and replete with information—serial and short stories, sketches,, adventures, poems, etc., and a miscellany instructive and entertaining. "Australia and its Colonial Confederation," "The Sons of Liberty, and New York City in their Time,' "Two American Ships," "How Plants were Distributed over the Earth," are some of the leading features of the present number. There are 128 quarto pages, over 100 illustrations, and a colored frontispiece, "The Feather in her Cap."

Mr. W. T. Stead will contribute a paper on Chinese Gordon to the forthcoming Century. Mr. Stead is a personal friend of the eccentric general, and therefore writes with full knowledge.

Personal.

Mrs. Suter, *nee* Miss Rumsey, and son, of Dundas, are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Gertrude Niles, of Nilestown, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Christopher.

Mr. Jno. Cook, cheese buyer, has returned to town for the season's business.

Mr. R. J. Bickerton, formerly of this place, was in town this week.

Miss Stewart, of Hamilton, is visiting her friend, Miss Russell, in town.

Miss McMahon, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. John A. McInnes.

Mrs. Bell, *nee* Miss Ruby Fairchilds, of Winnipeg, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. James Long left yesterday for Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDowell left to-day on a visit to friends in Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stuart, of Chicago, are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. Geo. Foster leaves on a trip to Manitoba shortly.

Mr. J. A. Richardson, manager of the Imperial Bank here was absent last week inspecting the branch in Woodstock.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. A. M. Smith, manager of the Merchants' Bank here, is on a visit to her old home near Montreal.

Mr. J. Felix Nassoy of Suspension Bridge is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. John A. McInnes.

Mr. Lord-Jones of England has associated himself this season with Mr. Riley in the cheese business.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller left on Tuesday for Battle Creek, Michigan, for a short visit previous to Mr. Miller's going into business at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Messrs. Wm. Ewart and Jas. Smith, delegates from the Ingersoll Society, are in attendance this week at the annual convention of the United Caledonian Association at Brantford.

Lieut. J. A. Walsh, Sergt. R. Rose, and Corp'l Middlemiss of No. 4 Co. Oxford Rifles, participated in the grand review at Toronto on Tuesday, being attached to the 7th Fusiliers of London.

NUMBERS from Ingersoll visited Toronto this week.

R. Vance opened up this morning several cases of the finest lemons ever brought to this town.

ENTERPRISING.—Messrs. Waterhouse & Bradbury have placed a revolving show stand in his window. It exhibits the goods to the best advantage.

THE grocers are buying all the eggs they can procure. They sell them to the shippers who have contracted to take any quantity.

RUNAWAYS.—On Dominion Day a horse attached to a buggy, tied to the park fence, broke loose and ran into another buggy, the concussion knocking him down, when he rolled over three times down the hill before he recovered his equilibrium. Considerable damage was done. Mr. Charles Cook, of West Oxford, owned the horse.—On Saturday a team from Woodstock attached to a phaeton ran down Thames street at a lively rate. The driver kept them on the street and brought them to a standstill when they reached the hill, without damage.

LOCAL LEGAL.—Judgment was given in the Court of Appeal at Toronto on Tuesday last in a case of considerable importance, wherein one Lemon J. Beamer, a wholesale merchant of Toronto, was plaintiff, and Wm. Oliver, of this town, was defendant. The action involved the question as to the title of some property in Springfield, which Oliver had purchased from one Naven, the assignee in insolvency by a man named Foster, the plaintiff alleging that the deed was void as against him, he being an execution creditor of Mrs. Foster, to whom the land previously conveyed by her husband. The case was first tried at the Chancery Sittings at Brantford in September, 1882, and judgment was given for the defendant. Against this judgment Beamer appealed, and the case was argued in the Court of Appeal at Toronto in February last, and judgment was given on Tuesday for the defendant, with costs, thus upholding the judgment of the court. Fitch & Lees, of Brantford, acted for the plaintiff, and J C Hegler, of this town, for the defendant.

A. O. F.

At the late regular meeting of Court Marquis of Lorne, No. 6157, A.O.F., the following were elected officers for the ensuing term:

C. R. —Bro. Thomas Dougan.
S.C.R.— " J. Mitchell.
Sec.—Bro. J. Bradshaw.
Treas.—Bro. W. Mills.
S. W.—Bro. J. Donaldson.
J. W.—Bro. E. Silverthorn.
S. B.—Bro. F. Dominey.
J. B.—Bro. C. Johnston.
P. C. R.—Bro. E. C. Kenady.
Court Surgeon.—Bro. Thos. Bowers.
Delegate to High Court.—W. Mills.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Putnam.

Putnam had a "home" celebration on Dominion Day. There was a good attendance and a pleasant day was spent.

North Oxford.

Last week, while going down the cellar steps which were wet at the time, Mrs. R. Kerr near Dickson's Corner's, had the misfortune to slip and fall, breaking one of her ribs and severely injuring her back.

James Forbes' house of North Oxford was burned on Monday morning. The fire had evidently smouldered from the previous night, one room (frame) was saved, but the contents of the other portions, stone and log were almost entirely destroyed. The family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in this trying ordeal.

West Oxford.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Cuthbert took place yesterday from the Urlin Farm to the Cemetry. The Rev. Mr. Bland officiating. The deceased was over 80 years of age and came from England in early childhood. Mrs. Cuthbert was greatly esteemed by all who knew her. The greater part of her life was spent on the farm in the neighborhood of Falden's Corners. She had been a member of the church of England all her life.

The bush meeting in connection with the evangelistic services at West Oxford on Sunday last was a decided success. A large gathering of people assembled from within a radius of ten miles. The meetings were opened at 2 o'clock with a children's address by Mr. White, which was specially adapted to the young. A short time was then spent in prayer and praise, after which addresses were given by Messrs. White and Curtis, the evangelists Rev. C. C. Willett and Mr. Duncome. Mr. White's address had the peculiar title of "The Short Bed and the Narrow Blankets." A large number took part in the testimony meeting, after which the proceedings came to a close about 5 o'clock. Good order prevailed during the services.

Salford.

Foot ball is all the rage.

School closed on Wednesday until Aug. 18th.

Rev. T. A. Moore preached his farewell sermon on Sunday.

The Alerts gained a glorious victory over the Salem boys on Tuesday.

Rev. Hunt and family move this week.

The Methodist S. S. pic-nic on Thursday was well attended, and proved a source of much enjoyment. The different games (yes and strawberries and ice cream) were heartily indulged in, and all seemed to feel that pic-nics were good.

The report of our school for the month of June is as follows—names given in order of merit:—4th class: E. Lawrence, Annie Stockdale, May Noxon, S. Ramsey, Helena Harris, Willie Poole. 3rd Sr.: Millie Smith, Florence McKeand, Maggie Naylor, George Harris, E. Hunt, Jos. Dickout. 3rd Jr.: Alice Stockdale, Minnie Gregg, Lizzie McKeand, Andy Dunphy, Wesley Dickout, Willie Hogg. 2nd Class: Lulu Green, Chas. Clark, Ella Gregg, Chas. Mitchell, Edith Harris, Wigle Hunt. 2nd Jr.: Maud Smith, Bertie Mayberry, Ethel Foster, Adam McKeand. 1st Class: Bertie Dunphy, Nellie Piper, Eddie Poole, Fred. Dutton, Richd. Dutton. Class A.: Annie Mayberry, John Allen, Ethel Gregg, Ada Jolliffe, Robt. Magill, Clara Harris.

Mt. Elgin.

During the recent storm a barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Stone was blown down and completely destroyed.

Sweabarg and Mt. Elgin are expected to cross bats in a friendly game of cricket on Saturday.

Mr. Carlyle, school inspector, visited our school on Monday and expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress the scholars were making under the very able tuition of Mr. Edgington.

Our Port Dalhousie boys are great mashers, and the way they work upon the susceptibilities of the confiding females would make a Chicago hummer sick with envy. They are all adepts in the art of mashing but Hugh takes the cake.

The visits of friend Roy to our village have become so frequent as to excite the suspicion that it is not the beautiful scenery alone that attracted him to our neighborhood. There is no doubt the attraction is beautiful and worth all the attention that is bestowed upon it. Roy is a capital fellow and we wish him all happiness and success.

One of our young men had set his heart upon taking his girl to see the fireworks in Tilsonburg on the evening of Dominion Day, and the little pile he had saved to meet the necessary expenses of that occasion was represented by bills upon the Federal Bank. Imagine his consternation when on Monday he was informed that the Bank had collapsed and his money was worthless. However, a little later in the day, he was informed that the Federal was all right, and we have no doubt that on Dominion Day ice cream was punished to an extent hitherto unknown in Tilsonburg.

East Nissouri.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment at Kintore on Monday, 30th June at 1 p.m. A quorum being present the Reeve took the chair. Minutes of previous meeting was read, approved and signed by the Reeve. Sundry commications were read and laid on the table. The following payments having been duly authorized, were made by the Treasurer:—Alfred Thornton, for gravel supplied to Wm. Hogg, Wm. Oliver and D. Quinn beats, $8.48; E. White, for building culvert on lot 33, con. 12, $6; J. Mullacky, for ditching and puttiag in tile culvert on lot 32, con. 12, $6.80; James Brennan, for building stone culvert on lot 34, con. 12, $23; R. McLeod, for building culvert on lot 33, con. 11, $18; John Clark, for building culvert on fourth side road, $3.80; E. Harris, for ditching and also fixing 3 scrapers on 6th side road, $11.50; R. McLeod, for plank and trusswork on bridge opposite lot 33, con. 13, $7.00; J. McQuilan, for gravel to Chancy Furdy and R. Dawson's beats, $10.48; J. Anderson, for gravel supplied to Mr. Murphy's beat, $6.16; E. White, for putting in culvert opposite lot 34, con. 12, $3; George Matheson, for gravel to John Sutherland's beat, $15.60; Alfred Thornton, for gravel to G. Furze's beat, $3.20; I. Day, third cost digging tap drain opposite lot 17, con. 10, $4.53; I. Day, ditching on 9th con. lots 16-17, $1.28; John Conway, for building a culvert on 8th line, $3; John Marren, for gravel to L. Murphy's beat, $7.04; A. Thornton, for gravel to J. Kennedy's, T. Boy's, J. Sutherland's, M. Skillings, B. McArthur's, Hugh Ross and A. Ross's beats, $28.88; James Moore, for ditching and filling in with gravel both sides of bridges opposite lot 33, con. 13, $4; W. Sutherland for 3 sheep killed and 3 injured by dogs, $26; E. J. Pearson, one third cost of digging ditch opposite lot 16 on 3rd side road, $6.66. On motion the Clerk was authorized to notify Charles Kittmer and D. McCorquodale, to remove iron fences from road allowance opposite lots 23 and 25, con. 13. On motion the Council adjourned till Monday, August 5 at 10 a.m.

C. R. COMMANDER, Clerk.

Avon.

Mr. John Fleming and daughter Madge started for New York city last week. We wish them a pleasant time and safe return.

Miss Bella McCallum left on the 3rd ult. for Marilla, New York.

G. A. Whaley and Mrs. M. Whaley returned from Mich. last week, where they have been visiting friends the past three weeks.

Mr. Will Jolliffe started last Tuesday for Kent County where he intends engaging in the book business. Mr. Peter Blake of Lyons also accompanied him.

Miss Libbie Walker, of Springfield is visiting friends in this locality.

Mr. John Willis, of Marilla, New York, who has been visiting friends in this place the past few weeks, returns home this week.

A few of the farmers in this place have commenced haying. But it will not commence generally until next week.

EGGS! EGGS!!

Highest price in cash paid for fresh eggs at Vance's Bakery, Ingersoll. 81

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

Thamesford.

Mr. Joel McCarthy, our oldest inhabitant, has gone on a visit to relatives in Michigan.

Mr. Bardwell's people had a close call on Saturday by the explosion of a coal oil stove. Fortunately no one hurt.

Alexander Bain is renovating his residence by placing new sills under and newly siding it. Girls he is a bachelor yet, you know.

Miss Margaret Jeffrey had a large tumor removed from her breast by Drs. Williams and McWilliam.

Linus Bolton rejoices in the possession of a new found treasure. N. B.—It is a daughter.

Neil Morrison, is placing a stone foundation under his barn and also re-shingling.

Mr. John McKay had three ribs broken by a falling beam at the raising of an addition to D. R. Calder's barn on Saturday week.

Mrs. Charles Cowan arrived in town on Saturday, from Winnipeg; she purposes remaining a month with her mother Mrs. Weir.

And now how doth the weary school boy count the long long summer hours and days before vacation. Yea verily the Masters and Misses may also be suspected of casting sheep's eyes forward to that delectable period in which females are unknown and tasks forgotten.

The officers of King Soloman Lodge, No. 394, A. F. & A. M., were duly installed on Monday evening by Worshipful Bros. J. Warnock, and C. Brock:—

Bro. J. G. McKay,.....S. W.
" H. Kennedy,.....J. W.
" C. Garner,.....Sec.
" Dr. McWilliam,.....Treas.
" W. Payne,.....Chap.
" Wm. Smith,.....Tyler.
" N. E. Morrison,.....J. D.
" J. G. McNee,.....S. D.
Bros. W. Brock, } Stewards.
" J. McLeod, }

The following visiting brethren were present from Ingersoll:—Hugh Kerr, M. Walsh, J. C. Hegler, R. Vance, R. Jackson, S. King, W. Underwood, and James Badden.

A change in the mayorality is necessitated by a social event in the family of the present mayor. Whatever little interest Mr. Lefaive may have formerly manifested in village affairs cannot reasonably be expected to be maintained any longer, besides which, the mayor's chair will no longer hold Mr. L—, neither will he have time to occupy it as all his spare moments will be appropriated in practising the tune of lullaby. Of course Mr. L— will resign, and in the event of a vacancy, where can we find such a fitting successor to the onorous position as in the person of our estimable friend, Mr. Consequence. True, Mr. C— is not strictly a resident excepting of the northern auburb, but we feel assured he will be the right man in the right place, for where can we find any one so assiduous in attending to other people's affairs as he, and where, oren in our village any one who needs less that celebrated position, 'Gie me conceit of mysel.' Does even an intelligent cow smile benignantly over the brimming pail she is filling to the tune of the cheese factory whistle, Mr. C— rushes into print through the columns of the *Sentinel Review* and informs the world thereof and so on add infinitum. Therefore "rise fellow men," place Mr. C— in the prospective vacancy for no one loves office better than he. Provide him with a new chair or at least paint the old one of heavy "grand elder" color and we may expect our affairs to be attended to with an attention entirely unknown during the incumbency of Mr. Lefaive.

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$ 97	to	1 10
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 16
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	30	to	40
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 90	to	1 00
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	11	to	12
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs "	5 00	to	5 50
Hay, per ton	0 00	to	10 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts "	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	18	to	20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, old process, 100 lbs.	2 50	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	85
Butter, tub	12½	to	15
Butter, rolls, per lb	16	to	18
Cheese,	8½	to	9
Stilton Cheese	15	to	20
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	13	to	14
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks,	60	to	70
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	08	to	12

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

The cable has dropped 3s. since our last report and 9c

FARM AND DAIRY.

Dairy Cows.

Many farmers will tell you, when asked how many cows they milk, with pride as to the number, twenty, thirty, fifty, as the case may be. Another farmer may say twelve, and still he may carry as much milk to the cooling vat as another man who milks twenty-four cows. "Oh!" the skeptical man says "that ain't so, I don't believe it," but whether it is believed or not, it is a fact. Go into the stable while the twenty-four-cow-man is milking, and see the amount of milk he gets from each cow. If you are bold enough to speak about the small amount got from each cow he will have a world of excuses to offer. "This is a heifer with her first calf. This cow got her bag spoiled last summer and only has three teats. Well, you see the grass is kinder dry now and they ain't doing as well as they were a while ago. Oh, this cow had a calf in the winter and is pretty near dry. Yes, this one is a rather poor milker; I allowed to sell her last fall but I couldn't get much for her and so kept her. This one don't give much! Yes, that's so, but you see she is a dreffal hard milker and the boys kinder let her dry up." And so it goes on to the end of the row, with four or five good milkers in the lot who require more than one pail to hold their milking—and it takes these five to pay for the keep of the poor ones. The case with the twelve-cow man is different; he sets out twelve full pails of milk as the product of the herd at one milking. "Why, how do you manage to have all such good milkers!" "I don't keep a poor one." "But isn't it difficult to get good ones." "Yes, I can't depend much on buying them, but when I know of a good one I try to get hold of her. These two here are out of that old cow over there, and here are three of their daughters. The old cow is getting along in years? Yes, that's so, twelve this spring. I am going to let her go now, but up to this season she has given her two pails and over a day."

Every herd of milk cows should be carefully tested by their owner, and this test to be of any value should be a test of each individual animal, and then work off the poor ones at the first opportunity. By this we do not mean to sell to your neighbors and recommend them as first class animals, but every animal that falls below the average of the herd as milkers and as butter makers should be got out of the herd and replaced by a good one. The most satisfactory way to get good ones is to raise the heifer calves from the best milk and butter cows in the herd. If your herd numbers thirty head of milk cows, raise seven select heifers every year to put into it; probably two of these will have to be discarded when they come to pail. In five years you will have raised the average of your herd four pounds of butter per head per week, or 120 pounds for the herd per week; this at thirty cents per pound is 536 a week, and no more trouble, work or feed, mind you. This for one year or fifty-two weeks is $1,872. This is a pretty neat little income to make just for a little care and head-work. But even say the four pounds per week is only gained for half the year or twenty-six weeks, then the net gain is $936 or nearly $1,000 clear profit.

Let every man who keeps cows and milks them ask himself the question, How many pounds of butter does "Mollie," "Daisy," or "Buttercup" (as the case may be) give me per week? If the answer is, "I don't know"—and you know as well as we in how many thousands of cases that is the only answer that can be given—then the first hard work that should be done is to *find out*. Seems to us we hear some one say, "Oh! I ain't no book farmer; these tests may be all well enough for fellows that wear white shirts and write for the papers, but I ain't got time to fool around with the cows' milk. I have got to hurry up my haying and get something for the critters to eat next winter."

Now, hold on a minute. Wouldn't you stop and think it over if somebody that you knew could back it with greenbacks should come along and say, "Look here, Mr. Farmer, I want you to work for me, and I will give you eighteen hundred dollars a year and board yourself and family?" That's more than nine-tenths of the people make a year in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, and most of these that make more than that lose every cent they have about every fifteen or twenty years.

A dairy composed of all good cows is a profitable investment. The milk product must be carefully taken care of and made most of. Owning the cows is not the only part; but if the milk is ever so well taken care of, if the cows don't give enough of it, and rich enough in butter, a profit cannot be made.—*Breeders Journal for July.*

Where the Hereford Stands.

A leading authority on cattle breeding takes the ground that the Hereford can probably afford to give away any claim it has on the ground of dairy usefulness, and takes its extraordinary grazing and beef-making propensities, while the Shorn-horn can stand like the Colossus at Rhodes, on two seperate bases. How far this divided support gives it an advantage over the Hereford, or the contrary, is a question which the admirers of Short-horns and Herefords, respectively, may make the subject of amicable debate. To an unbiased outsider, it seems clear that, granting the advantage of ability to meet either purpose—the production of beef or of milk—we must still doubt how far the milking and flesh-making tendencies can be long conjointly to any one animal; how much of either must be surrendered for the sake of the union where an attempt is made to bring out both together.

Notes.

Sometimes surplus milk may be profitably fed to cows, though it is not easy to teach an old cow to drink it, except those cows, always extra milkers, that never refuse any kind of food. The milk fed to cows should not be soured, as it will affect what they are producing.

My cattle, including calves, annoy me very much by eating boards and similar substances. What can be done for them? Use sulphur one-half pound, saleratus one-half pound, saltpetre one-quarter pound. Pulverize and mix thoroughly. Give each grown animal a tablespoonful, and to calves from two-thirds to a teaspoonful each, according to size and age. It should be given every other night for two weeks and can be fed in shorts or meal.

Beans produce an enormous crop in deeply trenched soils, and are improved as much as any crop by surface manuring. We hope this method of fertilizing the soil will be extensively adopted for garden crops this season. Those who have not yet tried it will be surprised at the economy and beneficial results of this practice.

Horses are apt to be neglected after the hurry of Spring work has passed, partly because as there is less for them to do it does not seem worth while to feed heavily. It is a serious mistake to allow teams to get out of condition at this season. The better way is to keep up the grain feed, even if green grass takes the place of hay, and then provide work enough to make the team pay its way every week in the year.

An Atlanta, Ga., farmer writes the *World*: "Finding that my cows and calves would eat corn ensilage in preference to the best cured hay I could purchase, I determined to try feeding it to my horses. At the end of a trial of six weeks (I would have continued longer but ensilage gave out) I found that not only the cows but the horses were in good condition, much better than I had ever seen them at that season of the year. The feed given the cows was twenty pounds of ensilage per day, divided into two feeds, with four quarts of bran at a feed. The horses had the same amount of ensilage, with four quarts of corn in the place of bran. No hay was given them during that period. My impression is that chemical analysis shows that one pound of hay is equal to two or 2½ pounds of ensilage as food for horse or cow. My belief now is that one pound of ensilage is a little better than one pound of the best cured hay as food for either a cow or a young calf. My belief is based on the condition of my stock when fed on ensilage as compared with their condition when fed on hay, the other feed given being the same."

Bees for Profit.

Aside from a few fortunate ones who can afford luxuries regardless of cost, the first question that presents itself to the farmer when a new industry is suggested is, will it pay? If the answer is in the negative, it is useless to investigate further, but if in the affirmative the next thought is, am I so situated that I can make it a success? Let us, then, look at bee keeping as an investment, and see if it can be shown that there is money in it. If any farmer could find a good hand that would work for nothing and board himself, asking nothing but tools and room, we think he would not hesitate to put him to work at once, nor would he tire of telling his neighbors what a prize he had found. Well, this is just what bees do for their owners. They work for nothing and board themselves, requiring only room to store their gathered sweets and to rear their rapidly-increasing brood. Not only do they work for nothing, but they can be safely depended upon to double their productive force every year. But let us look at the profit of a single swarm:

A good movable comb hive (and no other is worth having) can be made for $1.50, and the bees will cost, say $3, making the entire outlay $4.50 to commence with. Now, what can we with certainty calculate on as the receipts from this outlay? Right here it is proper to say that the receipts from bee keeping depend as much on the season as any other product of the farm or garden. If the season is excessively dry no honey will be secreted in the flowers, and on the other hand, if it is very wet, much of the secretion will be washed away. A fair yield of honey for an average season is, say, twenty-five pounds of comb honey, although 100 pounds is not uncommon in good seasons. Good comb honey can be readily sold anywhere for twenty cents a pound. Now, let us look at the figures:

Outlay—Hive and bees	$4 50
Hive for a new swarm	1 50
Total	$6 00
Receipts—Twenty-five pounds of honey at twenty cents	$5 00
Two swarms on hand	9 00
Total	$14 00

making a total of $8 in a single season on an investment of $6.

Will any other farm product yield anything like this? We think not.

Selecting Seed Corn.

As soon as the corn is in the dough I take a sack on my shoulder, and passing between the rows, select the largest and ripest ears. As soon as I have enough picked to take care of that half day, I take the ears home, strip them and hang them in bunches in a dry place, rejecting all that may prove defective in any way. Never pick all day and pile the ears up, and never leave them all night unhung.

If corn can be hung in a granary or other dry place where mice will not molest it, it may hang till spring; but, as I have no mice-proof building, I adopt the following plan: I hang as much as I have room for in the cook-room, and as soon as it is thoroughly dry I shell it into iron powder canisters holding about three gallons each, and having small holes punched for the admission of air. These are mice-proof. I then fill up the cook-room ceiling again with bunches of seed, and proceed as before.

The main ideas are these: Corn should be selected long enough before the frost to be perfectly dry. It must not be heated in piles. It must not be housed in too large a bulk, and it must be kept dry. Other details are minor considerations.

From actual tests I find ground fall-ploughed deeply and well harrowed in spring, gives at least one-third more corn than the same ground when it has a coat of stable manure and is ploughed in the spring. I find also that yellow corn requires richer soil than white to arrive at the same degree of perfection, and that white corn is better for horses than yellow. For cold weather feeding and for fattening swine yellow corn is the best.

Peculiarities of the Apple.

The earliest sorts of June and July apples, generally bear annually, or a full crop one year and a fair or moderate crop the next. Having delivered their crops early, they have August and September for continued growth and recuperation, and are enabled to form mature fruit buds for the next season. We have a striped June apple tree that has seldom or never failed to give a good crop every year.

The late winter sorts have not this advantage, as growth for the season is over after the fruit is gathered, and the natural consequence is that there are few or no fruit buds for the next year. Late summer and early fall apple trees may be induced to give fair crops almost every year if they have generous soil, with abundant nutrition; otherwise, like the late winter sorts, the next season is required to form fruit buds, and their bearing is restricted to every other year. So it pays to feed and take care of the trees.

The apple tree requires good, rich soil and plenty of it to secure annual crops and healthy growth. The soil naturally is never too rich, and the trees are never surfeited or injured by heavy manuring—but this is sometimes the case. As a rule orchards are grieviously mismanaged or neglected. The cultivation of young trees should be as regularly and carefully done as that for the corn or vegetable crops. The surface needs frequent but shallow stirring, especially under the branches if high-topped. If low, which is best, especially for southern orchards, no ploughing should be attempted immediately under the trees to bruise the fruit and branches.

We believe low-branched trees are better for several reasons. No sun-scald can affect the trunks; no suckers are produced from torn roots; the feeding roots and trunks are protected from the 3 o'clock sun. The best fruit is always on the middle and lower branches, and the convenience of gathering the fruit without bruising is far greater with low headed trees. The windfalls are but little injured. If straw or soft litter is spread beneath the apples can be shaken off with little or no bruising, but it is best to hand gather. With these advantages low heads must be the most profitable as well as natural.

☞A happy thought. Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

A goat wants butt little here below.

If you have a Cough, do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured. See adv.

A decade—a roustabout on a vessel.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying Worms.

Any man can make money—go.

A lady from Syracuse writes:—"For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered with a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

How Much Should we Eat?

How, asks Dr. Nichols in the *Food Reform Magazine*, are we to get at the proper quantity of food? Animals living in a state of nature do not overeat. They stop eating when they have enough. There are no prize cattle on the prairies. It is the stalled ox, and the pig in his pen deprived of exercise, that can be fattened into a diseased obesity. Horses escape this process because men do not to any great extent knowingly devour them. The hunter and racer are not overfed. All animals expected to do their work are carefully fed as to quality and quantity. If human beings were fed as wisely, they would be as healthy. There are some good rules for feeding as to quantity. When our food is simple and natural in kind and quality and mode of preparation, there is little danger of eating too much. There is little danger, for example, of eating too many grapes, apples, pears, or bananas. Salt, sugar, spices, and luxurious cookery tempt to excess. With men, as with animals, a natural diet is self limiting, and we are disposed to stop when we have enough. The more artificial the food, the more elaborate and luxurious the feast, the more the liability to over-load the stomach, over-task the digestive power, and overwhelm the forces of life. Simplicity of food is a condition of health, and promotes longevity. The quantity of food which enables a man to do his daily work without loss of weight is precisely what he requires. This quantity may vary a little with each individual, but every one can easily ascertain his own measure of requirement by reducing the quantity of daily food until he finds a balance of force and weight. It is my opinion that the average quantity of water-free aliment required, say by business and literary men, is twelve ounces. Men of great muscular activity may require sixteen to twenty ounces. I have found myself in very good condition for sedentary work on eight or ten ounces. When any one is in good condition for his work, and keeps his normal weight, he has had enough. Find this quantity by experiment, and then habitually keep to it.—*The Present Age.*

Useful Hints

It is an excellant plan to prepare the cabbage for dinner an hour before it is time to cook it. Cut the cabbage in quarters, and scatter a handful of salt over it and cover it with cold water. This is a good course to pursue if one has not time to look the cabbage over carefully. Cauliflower also should be treated in the same way, after being picked apart. There are so many small insects this year, especially, that great care is necessary in looking over vegetables.

Indian meal cake is made of one pint meal and half a pint of wheat flour. Sift them together. Then mix a tablespoonful of baking powder and about the same quantity of salt. Mix three quarters of a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter together; beat until light and creamy; then add to this four well-beaten eggs, half a cup of sweet milk, a little nutmeg and cinnamon. Then stir in a little at a time the meal and flour. This should be baked slowly and a long time in well buttered tins.

Oyster plant, or salisfy, as it is usually called by gardners, makes delicious croquettes. Wash, scrape, and boil the plant until it is tender, soft, in fact, and can easily be rubbed through a colander; mix with it a little cream, butter, pepper, and salt, with just a dash of cayenne pepper. Beat until smooth; when very cold, shape in balls, dip in eggs and roll in fine crumbs, and fry until brown. Another way is to make a sort of pancake. After putting the oyster plant through the colander add an egg for each cupful of the pulp; add a little butter and salt also, and if necessary a little flour may be stirred in; fry in lard and butter mixed, and serve hot.

Everybody knows how difficult it is for the average woman to keep track of the family wash, if it is sent out of the house, and many husbands have lost respect for their wives on account of this inability of hers. If the record is kept on a piece of paper, it is certain to be lost; if in a book, that will be mislaid but if a small slate is procured and is hung in a convenient place, with a pencil tied to it with a string long enough to admit of the pencil being used without untying, the difficulties vanish as if by magic. There are no more misunderstandings with the washwoman, and no more heartless discussions in regard to the number of collars the man of the house really did have in the wash.

If obliged to bear up under the infliction of cold white walls in parlor or sitting-room it must be the effort of the housewife to give color to the room in some way; and to make the colorless ornaments of use also. There is one way by which a corner may be brightened. Get a plain bracket of white wood, with a back; cover it entirely with crimson plush. A marble bust or vase will be very pretty on this. Common Japanese paper fans may be covered with bright-colored satin, silk or plush. A round jar covered with crimson plush, with two small pipes gilded and tied on with crimson ribbons make a bright ornament and bit of color, and may be utilized as a match safe. Over the mantel may be placed a piece of the heavy self-colored paper used for decoration; it should be the length of the mantel, and should be higher than any vase or ornament you place upon that.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 6t

It is not death that makes the martyr, but the cause.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system. 8t.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

Kill weeds when small.

If you want fast colours and brilliant shades use the popular Star Dyes.

There is no power of genius that can do the work of toil.

Volumes of bombast have been published about the multifarious and irreconcilable effects of many proprietary remedies. The proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery content themselves with facts susceptible of proof. They state their Purifier to be what it has proved itself to be, an eradicator of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, and a fine general alterative.

True merit like a river, the deeper it is, the less noise it makes.

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes:—"I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best Oil for horses I ever used." Observe that the name "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil" is on front of the wrapper, as there are imitations of it.

The secret of happiness is never to allow your energies to stagnate.

GREAT FATALITY.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints among children is truly alarming. The most reliable cure is Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction. 8i

Cauliflowers require plenty of room.

TEMPERANCE.

The Other Side of the Shield.

In the State of Kansas there is a sternly prohibitory liquor law. The intoxicating fluid cannot be manufactured, sold, give away or imbibed in that State except under heavy penalties. This sort of Arcadian puritanism has prevailed there for more than two years and to the great exasper of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens thereof. The State with utmost intensity and regularity gave huge majorities to the Republican ticket last fall—when the people rose en masse and elected a Democratic Governor. This official in a recent interview gave some solid facts and figures concerning the disasters that prohibition has brought upon this State. Among them he graphically enumerated these:—"Diversion of immigration to other states; engendering of strife in every neighborhood; increase of litigation; clandestine use of intoxicating liquors in club rooms and in the homes of the people; drinking to excess, caused by the purchase of liquor in large quantities; and loss to the cause of temperance of thousands of good and sincere temperance people through the meddlesome interference by authorities with the habits and customs of so many worthy and useful citizens." This severe recapitulation is merely a bit of history repeating itself.

Archdeacon Farrar on Intemperance.

"Let us begin with the fact that the direct expenditure of England for intoxicating drinks is reckoned at £130,000,000 a year, and the indirect which we are forced to pay from the result of drunkenness, £100,000,000 more.—Maintain, if you will, that alcohol is a harmless luxury; you still cannot deny that for the vast majority it is not a necessity. Whole races of men, the votaries of whole religions, do without it, and gain by its absence. From 20,000 prisoners in England, it is cut off from the day of their imprisonment and they are not the worse, but the stronger and the healthier from its withdrawal. There are some five million total abstainers in England, and the impartial statistics of insurance prove conclusively that longevity is increased by abstention from it. The most magnificent feats of strength and endurance of which mankind has ever heard have been achieved without it. At the very best, then it is a luxury. If it were not so, three Chancellors of the Exchequer would not have congratulated the nation on the diminution of revenue drawn from the sale of it; nor would a speech from the Throne have expressed satisfaction at this loss of income. Being, then, at the best a luxury, even if no harm came from it, I ask you seriously whether we can, in these days, bear the exhaustion which arises from this terrible drain on our national resources? We live in anxious times. The pressure of life, the intensity of competition, both in the nation itself and with other nations, is very severe. Of late two daily newspapers have been filled with correspondence which proves the state of middle-class society. One has given expression to the sorrows and struggles of thousands of clerks in our cities and has told the dismal story of their grinding poverty. The other has revealed with what agonies of misgiving thousands of parents contemplate the difficulty of starting their sons in the crowded race in life. Can there be a shadow of a doubt that the nation would be better prepared for the vast growth of its population, that the conditions of average life would be less burdensome if we abandoned a needless and therefore wasteful expenditure? Would not the position of England be more secure if that vast river of gold were diverted into more fruitful channels?—if the 88½ millions of bushels of grain (as much as is produced in all Scotland) which are now mashed into deleterious drink, were turned into useful food?—if the 69 thousands of acres of good land now devoted to hops were used for cereals?—if England were relieved from the burden of supporting the mass of misery, crime, pauperism, and madness which drunkenness entails? Even in this respect, as Sir Matthew Hale said two years ago, "*perimus licitus*, we are perishing by permitted things." A Chinese tradition tells us that when 4,000 years ago, their Emperor forbade the use of intoxicants, heaven rained gold for three days. Looking at the matter on grounds simply economical—considering only the fact that the working classes drink, in grossly adulterated beers and maddening spirits, as much as they pay in rent—considering that there is hardly a pauper in England who has not wasted on intoxicants enough to have secured him long ago a freehold house and a good annuity—I say that if the curse of drink were thoroughly expelled it would rain gold in England not for three days but for many days."

A Plant Preying on Fish.

Mr. Simms, of Oxford, has recently made a most interesting discovery. He finds that the bladder traps of Utricularia catch newly hatched fish and kill them. Mr. Moseley has examined the evidence, and is satisfied with it. The jaws of the bladder traps of the plant close on the small fish, and hold them fast till they die. Mr. Simms supplied Mr. Moseley with a fresh specimen of the plant in a vessel in which were fresh young fish and spawn, and six hours afterwards more than a dozen fish were found entrapped. The fish are usually caught by the head, and in such cases the head is pushed as far into the bladder-trap as possible, till the snout touches the hinder wall of the bladder. In some cases, however, the fish were caught by the tail. In three or four instances one bladder trap had caught the head while another had caught the tail, the body lying between the two bladders. As Utricularia possesses (so at least Darwin considered) no digestive powers, it is rather a puzzle to know what it wants with the unfortunate fishy small fry. Verily nature is full of quaint mysteries!

The following is from J. W. Ptolemy, of Winnipeg, formerly grain buyer for William Gillesby, of Hamilton and Grimsby: "I was for many years much afflicted with Costiveness, Biliousness, and ultimately Dyspepsia. I suffered very much and tried many different medicines, which gave me only temporary relief and then I was as bad as ever again. I was recommended by a friend, who had been restored to health by it, to try McGregor's Speedy Cure. I did so, and it was not long before I felt like a new man, and I have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I first commenced taking it February 7th, 1879. Sold by Gayfer and Kneeshaw.

We ought not to judge of man's merits by the use they make of them.

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes—"I was suffering from the most excruciating pains from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure.

The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.

A GOOD TIME.

When is the best time to take a blood purifier? Whenever the blood is foul and humors appear, or when the system is debilitated take Burdock Blood Bitters. 8i

The truly valiant dare everything but doing any other body an injury.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. 8t.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning not only cures Toothache instantly, but also Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. Pain of any kind cannot remain one minute when it is applied. When you hear of Fluid Lightning you hear of one of the greatest marvels ever known in the way of a medicine, as it never fails to cure, and not in a week or a day, but the instant it is applied to the affected part. Sold at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's.

He surely is most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.

MODERN MAGIC.

The magical power over pain that Hagyard's Yellow Oil possesses, outrivals the marvels of ancient times. It acts in a natural manner to subdue inflammation; cures Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Sore Throat, and painful injuries. 8i

Living Above Our Troubles.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

You may think it a great thing for the Apostles to go through the various scenes narrated in their lives, buoyed up by the indwelling Spirit of God; but I think it is much more difficult for us to go through the scenes of our daily experience borne up in the same way than it was for them. The unusualness of the events that were transpiring around them gave them a kind of stimulus, and roused them up to bold and noble deeds; but the cares of our every-day life, its watchings, its successes and failures, its thrifts and unthrifts, its hopes and fears, do not do the same for us. A state of mind in which we are lifted above these things, and look down on them; in which our spirit is dwelling so near to God and so high that nothing can happen to touch our settled peace; in which we are unconcerned; in which the way between our soul and God is clear; in which we know that we mean to fulfil God's will, and feel sure that his hand is protecting us; in which we believe that all things shall work together for our good, and that whatever befalls us is for the best—what a state of mind that is! Into what a tranquil and beautiful condition does it bring the soul!

It is in the power of every man to have this state. I do not say that it is in the power of every man to be perfect; I do not understand any meaning of the term perfection; sinlessness is a word without significance to me; I do not expect we shall attain any such thing till we get to heaven; but I believe there is such a thing as access to God through Jesus Christ; I believe there is such a thing as God's protection of us; and I believe there is such a thing as the Spirit of God witnessing with our spirit. I believe that a man may be superior to all circumstances in life, and walk with perfect calmness and entire courage. I believe that there are some who have attained to a state in which they are enabled to do this; but they are very few. We are nervous, we are sensitive, we are worried, we are fretted; and, not only so, we are casting our drag-net into to-morrow, or next week, to anticipate things that are yet to come. We live constantly under the influence of fear or apprehension. How many are there that live so as always to be able to throw overboard these disquieting circumstances, and say, "They do not concern me"? What a blessed life that is in which the most annoying troubles and the most grievous temptations are powerless upon us, because we live higher than they can go!

And when we have come to that state, we are not, as some perhaps may think, rendered unfit for the world and worldly business. It is just the state that renders a man fit for these things. When you have been excited even by lower influences, when you have received some exhilarating news, when some good fortune has befallen you and raised your spirits you can do as much work in a day and do it quite as easily as ordinarily. You know that the effect of exaltation springing from lower things, even, is to lighten your burden in life. And if the Divine Spirit rests on your mind it will enable you to carry yourself a great deal easier through the trials and perplexities of your worldly experience than you otherwise could.

Blessed are they with whom is this secret of God. Blessed are they to whom is fulfilled the promise of God that he will hide them in his pavilion until the storm is overpast. And when you live as seeing him every day and every hour, just as if he were present before you; when you live with a full reliance that heaven, and not earth, is your true home; when you live so that you can say sincerely, "All the things I seek here are not worthy to be compared with the joy that I have laid up for me there; there my mind rests, there my treasure is, and there is my heart also;" when you come into that state in which the power of the world to come is stronger on you than the power of the world that now is—then you will have this peace, and, out of it, and with it, this exaltation; and man cannot hurt you; the devil cannot overecme you; the world cannot seduce nor circumvent you; God will be for you; and who can be against you!

English and French Women.

The French are very fond of decrying the women of our country, says the London *Standard*, as a flat-chested, long-membered, large-footed race, awkward in gait, ill-dressed or over-dressed, unlearned in the elementary rules of that important matter, the dressing of the hair, and incapable of harmonizing colours. These criticisms are ill-natured and exaggerated, but nevertheless a good many grains of truth underlie them. Take a London and a Parisian shop girl as an example. The former has generally the advantage over the latter in clearness of complexion and in comeliness, yet she loses by the comparison. She is neither so becomingly dressed nor so careful to suit the colour of her dress to her complexion, nor so neatly shod; and above all, she seems to be ignorant of the resources an abundant head of hair affords her, as a frame to an attractive, youthful countenance. The horrible, barbarous fashion of cutting the hair short, which obtains no favour in France, prevails, I observed with real regret, to a considerable extent in London, and, when the scissors have not been ruthlessly applied to masculinize the female head, there seems to be a deplorable want of taste displayed in the arrangement of their tresses by London girls. Those I met out, those I saw behind the counter, appeared to have a peculiar penchant for screwing their hair up into tight, ugly little knots, singularly ungraceful—so I thought, at all events, fresh from the sight of Parisienne heads. The appearance of the London nursemaid also contrasted unfavourably with that of the French *bonne*. I do not refer to the *elite* of the calling in either country, but to the ordinary middle-class nursegirl or *bonne* such as one meets with in Kensington gardens or in the Tuilleries. Perhaps the tasty cap worn by the latter with its metre and a half of broad ribbon streamers behind, gives her an advantage; perhaps she holds herself better, or pays more attention to her general appearance. Whatever may be the cause, the result undoubtedly is that the eye rests with more pleasure upon a group of French nurses gathered together with their charges in a public garden than upon a similar group in a London park. To sum up my impression concerning London women of the middle or lower classes, they seemed, as a Frenchman would put it, *vetues*, not *habillees* clothed, not dressed.

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74y

There is a majesty in simplicity which is far above the quaintness of wit.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Influenza, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Mumps, and similar complaints always abound in unsettled weather, and are most safely and effectually subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment at least twice a day upon the chest and glands of the throat. The Ointment penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, and heals ulcerations. This treatment is sufficient for curing the most serious and complicated throat affections, provided Holloway's Pills be taken at the same time. When swallowing gives pain, the Ointment may be relied on till improving symptoms admit of painless deglutition. In asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, whooping cough, incipient consumption, scarlet fever and measels, Holloway's medicines are not less valuable in mitigating the most troublesome features than they are certain in ultimately curing.

When flattery is unsuccessful, it is but the fault of the flatterer.

The reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

Painted and stained floors grow more popular each day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A good surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart and a lady's hand.

A SUDDEN ATTACK.

All people, and especially travellers, are liable to a sudden attack of Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and reliable remedy known. 8i

The smaller the string of fish, the bigger the lie.

ITCHING PILES—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

The cup of pleasure sometimes has dregs that one must drink long afterwards.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498ry

The black currant is very wholesome.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with Consumption. It proved Liver Complaint and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters. 8i

Sheep should be shorn with kindness and care.

A FIRM OPINION.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is one of their best Standard Medicines for Summer Complaints. 8i

See that the lambs are not infested with ticks.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to morrow.
Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

A general crop of beans grows well on sod land plowed in June.

HEALTH IN THE WILDERNESS

The Great Antidote to Miasma.

The axe and the plough are annually making vast inroads into the wildernesses of the western world. Forests, as if by magic, are changed into cornfields, and prairies, swamps and canebrakes into arable land. But these conquests of industry are not achieved without loss. Hundreds, aye thousands of the energetic pioneers whose labours have caused the wilderness to "blossom as the rose," fall a sacrifice to the terrible diseases engendered by the miasma of the soil. Violent intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and affections of the stomach and bowels, are the almost inevitable penalties incurred by families who settle on new lands. Hence it is that the demand for Holloway's Pills and Ointment in the far West is so large in proportion to the population. The cultivators of the soil on the outskirts of civilization look upon them, and with reason, as among the prime necessaries of life. In the more densely populated regions of the West, they are universally considered specifics for the diseases we have named; and every provident farmer takes care to fore-arm his family against the prostrating influence of an insalubrious atmosphere and climate, by keeping a supply of the remedies constantly on hand. This will be no news to such of our readers as have travelled in the West. There, as in the North, the East, and the South, the prestige of the medicines is constantly increasing, and Holloway's success in the glorious work of mitigating human suffering, and saving and prolonging human life, is spoken of among all classes with wonder and gratitude. We believe that there is scarcely a family in Europe that does not keep these medicines by them; the soldier carries them in his knapsack, and the sailor has them always ready to hand in his chest for every case of emergency, either from internal or external complaints, knowing that by the aid of these wonderful medicines he may brave the disease of any climate with impunity.—*Greenwich Journal.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
8:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1560ry

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Engraved Visiting Cards, Pirie's Best Wedding Stationery, latest New York Styles at THE CHRONICLE Office. See samples.



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.

A CURE CUARANTEED
MAGNETIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK
FOR BRAIN & NERVE FOOD.

For Old and Young. Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Orgative Organs in either sex. With each order for 12 packages, accompanied with five dollars

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

C. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

¶For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

¶Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, in the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

Time.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll.

H. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.,

F. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Noles & Stevens', next to Brown's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Badden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1884. 1505-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont., teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1600-y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1883. 1403

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,700,000
RESERVE - - $1,250,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada. Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

A. M. SMITH, Manager.

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LARATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Draft issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1504

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 45. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1609.

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets	-	$5,617,623
Interest on Investments	-	335,907
New Policies Written	-	2,178
Amount of New Policies	-	$4,534,000
Death Claims Paid	-	$289,660
Premiums Received	-	$812,889

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous Division.

For every information apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

June 12th, 1884. 1605

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER.

Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559-y

London Loan Company,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians;

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you: "*Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!*"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to.

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS INDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the ... successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. ..., Fellow, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always ... reliable." Rev. ... Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife of ... years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun ..., Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, and harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers, Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops and Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞Bread delivered in town daily.

A LAY OF LAWN TENNIS.

London (Eng.) World.

Where the level lawn is greenest, and the sunlight glistens sheenest,
Lo, she stands;
While the game is just beginning, there's the racket poised for winning—
In her hands.

She is daintily athletic, she is very energetic,
In the "set;"
See, she's just returned a twister, that was sent her by her sister.
O'er the net.

She is great at "Renshaw smashes," 'tis a stroke that rather rash is—
All the rage;
But her pretty little muscles are quite equal to the tussles
Of the game.

Happy he who stands beside her, and is privileged to guide her,
As she plays!
I could do that pleasant duty to this Amazonian beauty
All my days.

As I watch her garments flutter there are words I fain would utter,
But I'm dumb;
For she's tennis mad, and never from her racket seems to sever—
When I come.

I must take my chance while playing, there is danger in delaying;
I'll confide
My devotion so unswerving to the lady when I'm "serving"
By her side;

Not all Atalanta's paces, when she ran her famous races,
Were more fleet;
Like Milanion in olden days, I'd cast the apples golden—
At her feet.

A NIHILIST ROMANCE.

The Love of Andre Franjoli and Eugenie Zadadray.

Not very long since a brief paragraph in the Geneva papers mentioned, in the guarded language which it is the local usage to employ in such cases, the tragical death of a Russian revolutionist and his wife. He had died of a painful and lingering illness, through which his wife had nursed him with heroic devotion, and within an hour of his death she was found lying by his side, also dead, and both were covered with the same winding sheet.

Knowing something of the ways of Russian refugees, writes a Geneva correspondent of *The London Daily News*, that this event was the denouement of some terrible story of real life. I made inquiries and a Russian gentleman who was intimately acquainted with the unhappy pair was good enough to communicate to me the following narrative, which, beside being in itself deeply interesting, throws a vivid light on the causes of Russian discontent and the character and methods of the enthusiasts who, whatever we may think of the means they occasionally employ, are men of truly heroic mould, and never hesitate to sacrifice all they hold dear for the advancement of the cause to which they have devoted themselves. These men, the so-distant nihilists, are known in western Europe chiefly as a political party of extraordinary energy and resource, engaged in a mortal struggle with a truculent despotism. There are men whose exploits from time to time thrill the world with horror, and whose courageous deaths extort even the admiration of their foes. It is only on rare occasion that the veil which shrouds the mystery of what may be called their home lives (albeit few of them have homes) is withdrawn: for the nihilists say little of themselves, and it is not in the nature of things that the outer world should know what they do not choose to reveal. One of these occasions was the death of Andre Franjoli and his wife, and my informant possessed full knowledge of the romantic and touching story of their lives. This gentleman, I may add, has himself played an important part in the Russian revolutionary movement; nobody is better acquainted than he with "Underground Russia," and his name is not unknown in England. I give the story, word for word, as he gave it to me:

Andre Franjoli, born in one of the Black sea provinces—despite his name, of Russian parents—was one of the oldest and most respected members of our young revolutionary party. Although at the time barely 21 years old, he took part in the great propagandist movement of 1872 and 73 which opened in Russia the era of revolution. It was a time of vague yet noble yearnings—of a visionary socialism—or dreams of universal happiness to be attained by the sole force of teaching and example. Franjoli accepted the new faith with all the ardour of youth. A missionary by vocation and conviction, impressionable and passionate, enthusiastic to exultation, he personified that religious idea which, despite their professed materialism, is the leading motive of the apostles of Russian revolution. His faith in the redemption of the oppressed and the future of humanity seemed to be inspired by revolution rather than based on reason. His devotion had in it something verging on fanaticism; he was more ascetic in his habits, more heedless of his own comfort than a monk of the middle ages. Firmly believing in the regenerative force of ideas, he attributed too much importance to the moral perfection of the individual and too little to the reform of institutions which, as political science teaches, are the most powerful factors in the moral regeneration of mankind. While others discussed the relative value of insurrectional attempts and peaceful propaganda, Andre was preaching to his young disciples, in season and out of season, the necessity of personal example and an austere morality as a means of winning converts to socialism. In this way he acquired immense influence over the youth of St. Petersburg, Kieff, and Odessa, where he laboured incessantly. When, as in Russia, a propaganda has to be conducted secretly, and from man to man, a capacity in the missionary for attracting personal sympathy is of supreme importance. It would be difficult to find anywhere a man who possessed this precious gift in the same degree as Franjoli. The enthusiasm which was the principal trait of his character, together with a winning manner and natural kindness of heart, made all who knew him his devoted friends; and he, on his part, loved his comrades, his pupils, and his fellow workers with all the passion of a Christian zealot who sees in his converts brethren in the Lord, children of his Divine Master, and co-heirs of a heavenly inheritance. In 1874 Franjoli, abandoning his life in the towns, took a place as village schoolmaster in the province of Tchernigov, in order to begin a social propaganda among the peasants. After a few months' inactivity in his new sphere of duty, he was arrested under suspicion of teaching revolutionary doctrine. When o... was led away by two gendarmes all the village, men and women, young and old — notwithstanding the terror with which a Russian peasant always regards the emissaries of the law—accompanied Franjoli, silently and mournfully, for several miles on his road, and when they left him, looked the blessings they dared not utter. And later, when magistrates and officers went to the village to search for proofs against Franjoli, not a single witness could be induced, either by promises or threats, to testify against him, albeit he had carried on his propaganda freely, and almost without disguise, in the streets, at village fetes, and friendly gatherings, as well as at communal meetings, and from house to house. Three years and a half he was kept in prison without trial, and in the end the judges, in default of sufficient evidence to convict him, were compelled to pronounce him not guilty. On this he was exiled, by administrative order, to Solvitchegodiv, a small town in the far north. On his way thither Franjoli made an attempt to escape, which well nigh cost him his life. While his guardians were sleeping he jumped from the window of a railway carriage, but he was so badly hurt that he could not rise, and the next morning the gendarmes, when they returned to the spot, found him lying where he had fallen. He was then taken to the hospital of Solvitchegodiv, and after being discharged took up his quarters in the town. There he met Mlle. Eugenie Zadadray, whose acquaintance he had made when she was one of the accused in the trial of the 193. It is sometimes said that contrasts are mutually attractive. Perhaps this may be true, yet it is much more natural that common sympathies should be a bond of union and a cause of love; and there are natures that can never sympathise with their opposite natures, whose contrasts irritate and repel. Those are the natures that Heinrich Heine would have called Hebraic, whose peculiarity is to attach themselves not to the conventionally beautiful and charming, but to an abstract ideal which dominates and absorbs them to the point of fanaticism and intolerance. Whether his possessed one of those natures or not it was similarity of character and community of ideas that kindled the intense sympathy which quickly developed itself between Andre and the fair companion of his exile, for Eugenie belonged to the same exalted and enthusiastic type as himself. Like him she had suffered bonds and imprisonment, and like him she was still ready to spend and be spent in the cause to which both had consecrated their lives. Soon the mutual sympathy grew into an overmastering love and became one of those great passions that absorb the entire being and consume all the forces of the soul. Attachments of this ardent sort are much more common among nihilists than might be supposed. Men and women meet as companion at-arms, they combat in the same ranks, share the same views, gain the same reward. The complete equality that prevails between the sexes, and the sense of ever-present danger, to which all alike are exposed, render that lofty and romantic love sung by poets much more frequent in the wild and inflammable world of nihilism than in the world of restraint and convention. Of this sort were the loves of Andre and Eugenie. The first months of their union were the happiest they had ever known or conceived—or were destined to know—and seemed to both rather the realization of a romantic dream than an episode of real life. A common friend, Mlle. A. R., who visited them at this time, remarked to another common friend, little thinking how soon and how terribly her prevision would be verified, that the affection of the Franjolis was greater than life itself, and that neither could outlive the other. But love had quenched neither their revolutionary ardor nor their loyalty to the great cause in which their friends were engaged, and to which they devoted their lives. Their happiness became even a reproach to them, and they burned to take part in the mortal struggle with despotism which had now become one of acts as well as of words. They contrived a plan of escape. In February, 1879, they left Solvitchegodiv, and after a long and perilous journey succeeded in reaching St. Petersburg, where they were at once affiliated to the organization known as the Narodnaio Volia. The difficulties and dangers which always beset the path of conspirators, especially in Russia, were greatly increased in the case of the Franjolis by the state of Andre's health. His naturally not robust constitution, after suffering from the fatigues and privations inseparable from the life of an active propagandist, had become still further enfeebled by his long imprisonment, and he never fully recovered from the effects of his terrible leap from the railway carriage. He was affected with chronic anemia and a disease of the bones, and the physicians whom he consulted at St. Petersburg were able to afford him but little present relief, and not much hope of ultimate recovery. The life of a revolutionist who had to be perpetually on the move, and to hide where he could, was moreover altogether incompatible with the care, attention, and regimen which his case imperatively demanded, and Andre grew worse and worse. A friend—one of the editors of the *Narodnaio Volia*—relates that in December, 1880, when he went to warn Franjoli that his whereabouts had become known to the police, and that he must instantly remove to fresh quarters, he could hardly walk, and it was only by a sort of miracle that they contrived to elude the spy by whom they were tracked. Yet, despite his sufferings, aggravated by the dangers to which he was exposed, and the entreaties of his fellow workers, he refused to retire from the contest. In the courage of this young man, stricken with a mortal malady, as weak as a child, and with the look of a corpse, there was something superhuman and almost sublime. Not being able to move about, Franjoli took always the position of house master in the Conspiratory Kvartiry—that is to say, in the rooms in which the terrorists met to receive their orders and discuss their plans. Holders of this position are invariably exposed to great danger by reason of the coming and going of the conspirators, and the risk thereby incurred of attracting the notice of the police or their spies. Now that both are gone there is no reason why it should not be known that in the house of Franjolis was made the dynamite destined to blow up the mine on March 13, 1880, and that Andre and his wife superintended the making of the bombs which were used with such fatal effect on the Katarina canal. Domenico Guerratzi, an Italian writer, describes a battle between Corsican patriots and a French force much superior in numbers, in which the wounded Corsicans formed with their bleeding bodies a barricade to protect their comrades from the bullets of the foe and enable the survivors to continue the struggle. No less heroic was the conduct of the two Franjolis. He hardly able to move from his bed, the house full of deadly explosives, not knowing what a day might bring forth, liable at any moment to a visit from the police, and neither able to escape himself nor destroy the damning evidence which would have insured his death on the scaffold. She watching over her husband day after day, hardly ever daring to venture from his side; listening even in the watches of the night for the footfall of the enemy and the summons to admit the emissaries of the czar; living in instant expectation of death, for both carried poison, and were firmly resolved, if the summons should come, to die rather than be taken. But great as was their love for each other, their devotion to that which they believed to be their duty was even greater. Eugenie, with full consent of her husband, placed herself unreservedly at the disposal of the executive committee, and offered to go whithersoever her services might be most useful to the cause. But none had the heart to require from them so terrible a sacrifice, and they remained together to the last. After the death of Alexander II. they left St. Petersburg—which had become more dangerous than ever—for the south of Russia, and from that time forth, owing to Andre's increasing weakness, they were unable to take any further part in the revolutionary movement. Early in the present year it was deemed expedient for them to leave Russia, and in May last they arrived in Geneva, where they received a warm welcome from many old and faithful friends. But death was written in Andre's face, and none who saw him could doubt that the end was near. Eugenie never left his side; her devotion was heroic, and the calmness of her manner and the serenity of her spirit surprised all who were admitted to her intimacy. We knew afterward that it was the serenity of irrevocable resolve neither in life nor in death to be separated from him she loved. At 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 7, Andre, after cruel sufferings, closed his eyes forever. "It is finished," said Eugenie, turning to a friend who was with her; "his troubles are over. I am content." Then she arranged the chamber carefully, as if she expected a solemn visit, and dismissed her friend with the remark that, after so many sleepless nights, she felt the need of rest. When left to herself she sat down and wrote a letter of farewell to her friends. This done, she sat down on the bed where lay the corpse, swallowed a large dose that she had brought with her from Russia, and, lying down, drew over herself the same cloth with which she had veiled the face of her dead husband. An hour later, when a member of the household in which they had dwelt entered the chamber of death, Eugenie, though unconscious, still lived, but it was impossible to save her, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon she breathed her last. Husband and wife were laid side by side in the communal cemetery, and followed to the grave by many mourners who knew the touching story of their lives. In Andre and Eugenie Franjoli the party has lost two of its most devoted members, but their death will not have been in vain, and their friends will never forget them. "They were noble representatives," said one of their most intimate friends in his funeral oration, "of the Noradnaio Volia party. Let us think of them so often as possible; let the recollection of their heroism and devotion encourage and strengthen us. To those who are not of us their lives and their deaths will not only show how nihilists love one another, but how they love their cause."

HOW IT FEELS TO BE INSANE.

The Strange Experience of a Recovered Lunatic.

I was once insane and I often muse over my experience. There are, of course, many kinds of insanity. Some mental disorders take place so gradually that even the closest companions of the victim are at a loss to remember when the trouble began. It must have been this way in my case. One evening, after an oppressively warm day, a day when I experienced more fatigue from the heat than ever before or since, I sat on my porch fanning myself. "This arm that is now in motion," I mused, "must one of these days be dust. I wonder how long will the time be." Then I mused upon the evidence I had of immortality. I could do things that other people could not accomplish. I had gone through battle after battle, and though bullets sang and struck around me thick as hail, yet I remained uninjured. I had passed through epidemics of yellow fever. My idea gained strength as I mused, and I was convinced that I should live for ever. No, this cannot be, for death follows all men alike. Yes, I am to die like other men, and I believe that it is my duty to make the most of life; to make money, and enjoy myself, and to educate my children. I wanted to be rich, and I began to study over an imaginary list of enterprises. At last I hit upon radishes. People must have radishes. They should be in every store. They could be dried and sold in winter. I would plant fifty acres with radish seed, and people all over the country would refer to me as the "radish king." I would form a radish syndicate, and buy up all the radishes, and travel around and be admired. I hastened to the house to tell my wife that she was soon to be a radish queen. At the breakfast table I said:

"Julia, how would you like to be a radish queen?"

"A what?" she exclaimed.

I explained my plan of acquiring great wealth, and during the recital she acted so curiously that I was alarmed. I feared that she was losing her mind. Finally she seemed to understand. She agreed with me, but told me not to say anything more about it. After breakfast I saw her talking earnestly with her father, and I knew that she was explaining to the old gentleman how she intended to pay his debts when I became known as the radish king. The old man approached me, with much concern, and told me that I needed rest, and that I must not think of business. Pretty soon I went out to inspect my radish kingdom. Looking around, I saw the old man following me. From the field I went to the village. I approached a prominent citizen, who had always been my friend, and told him how I intended to become rich. He seemed grieved, and I saw at once that he was contemplating the same enterprise. It seemed mean that he should take advantage of me, and I told him so. He tried to explain, but he made me so mad that I would have struck him if my father-in-law had not come up and separated us. I tried to calm myself, but could not. Those who had been my friends proved to be my enemies, and I was determined to be avenged, but before I could execute my will I was seized by several men. My father-in-law did not attempt to rescue me, and I hated him. I was taken to gaol. My wife came to see me, but she did not try to have me released. I demanded a trial but no lawyer would defend me. Then I realized that the entire community was against me. I became so mad that my anger seemed to hang over me like a dark cloud. It pressed me to the floor and held me there. Men came after a long time, and took me away, I thought, to the penitentiary. One day a cat came into my cell, and I tried to bite it. She made the hair fly, but I killed her. I don't know how long I remained here, but one morning the sun rose and shone in at me through the window. It seemed to be the first time that I had seen the great luminary for months. A mist cleared from before my eyes. My brain began to work, and suddenly I realized that I had been insane. I called the keeper, and when he saw me he exclaimed "Thank God!" and grasped my hand. I was not long in putting on another suit of clothes, and turning my face toward home. A physician said that I was cured, and everybody seemed bright and happy at my recovery. I boarded a train, with a gentleman, and went home. My wife fainted when she saw me and learned that I had recovered my mind. I asked for my little children, and two big boys and a young lady came forward and greeted me. I had been in the asylum twelve years.

Granville has received a dispatch from General Gordon, giving assurance of his health and safety.

The Fortescue-Garmoyle breach of promise case has been withdrawn. The Earl of Cairns, Garmoyle, a father, paid the plaintiff large damages.

The Free Church of Scotland has taken a step in advance. The General Assembly has decided to adopt both a hymnal and the use of instrumental music in the church—the latter by a majority of 321 to 119.

The Austrian Government has very wisely issued rigorous regulations respecting beautifiers, hair dyes and patent medicines. Those containing poison must be sold by druggists only by medical prescription, and none are to be sold of which the authorities do not know the composition, or which they recognize a prejudicial to health.

The picnic season has resulted in several cases of poisoning in Detroit, the affected parties having partaken of cheese as part of their lunch. It is concluded by the examining scientists that some fungus growth attached itself to the cheese, but they are unable to account for it further than to suggest that it may be the result of improper storage or to affect cheese coming from same particular locality.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer. 6t

All straw is alike to the hungry donkey.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet. 8t.

HOW THEY DANCED.

In the Good Old Times of Shakespeare, Queen Anne and James I.

A young man was found lying on a stoop in New York and taken to the police station on a charge of drunkenness. Before the Magistrate he said: "I was not drunk. I went to a party and became dizzy from dancing. There were ten girls to one fellow, and you can imagine that my lot was not a happy one." Indeed, he went further, and declared he could not wish a worse fate for his greatest enemy than to have him go to a party where there were ten girls to one fellow.

This young man's experience suggests some facts about the history of dancing and an episode that ended more disastrously than his.

The ancients held the dance in the very highest esteem, for was it not invented by the Goddess Rhea, who preserved Jupiter from Saturn? while Homer and Hesoid sang its praises. Socrates himself, who is supposed to have realized the vanity of all things save the immortality of the soul, went to the trouble of learning dancing when an old man, and perhaps received the invitation of some antique edition of Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkins or Mrs. Leo Hunter eager for his entrance. But then it must be borne in mind that the classic dance was more severe in character, as the martial Pyrrhic dance, performed by Greek or Roman armed cap-a-pie, weapon, torce or wand in hand, amply testifies. The ancient rustic was, however, particularly partial to a curious dance, which consisted of jumping with one foot only on a bladder inflated with air or filled with wine and rubbed on the outside with oil; and he who did this slippery exercise well, received the wine-skin for his pains. The dance of the Eumenides, or Furies, in the theater at Athens, is said to have produced such an effect upon the spectators that they were totally unable to control their excited feeling and the direst result often happened. Dancing now remains among all savage nations the outward and visible sign of their emotions. Perhaps the most curious custom in the history of dancing is that which is said to have taken place at Limoges not long ago, where the inhabitants "danced the round" in the choir of the church, invoking their patron saint, St. Marcel, saying, instead of Gloria Patri, "St. Marcel, pray for us, and we shall dance in honor of you."

Witty "Beatrice," in "Much Ado About Nothing," gives a graphic review of the dances of Shakespeare's time, where, speaking of "Hero," she says: "Wooing, wedding and repenting is as a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest as a measure, full of state and ancientry; and then comes repentence and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave."

In such high repute was dancing held in the reign of James I. that the benchers of Lincoln's Inn issued an order that "under-barristers were, by decimation, put out of commons, because the whole bar offended by not dancing on Candlemas-day proceeding, according to the ancient order of the society, when the judges were present, and that if the fault were repeated they should be fined or disbarred." Later on, down to Queen Anne's time, when ladies in hoop and farthingale, crested with marvelous edifices of pomatumed hair and power, contrived to dance the stately minuet or gavotte, "dancing was dancing in those days," and it was also through the reigns of the Georges, when men had their legs encased in painfully tight pantaloons, having a most disagreeable effect of showing up a deficiency of shapely calf. The present generation has at least to be thankful that the wheel of fashion has rescued the dancer from this and invented the trouser. The country dances, derived merely from a corruption of contre-danse—that is, a number of persons placed opposite each other to begin a figure—became, by this confusion of ideas, rooted in rustic favor naturally because these dances introduced greater personal familiarity between the partners, and were more or less of a romping order. The introduction of these dances, even of the glorious Sir Rodger de Coverly, into select circles was at first resented by the ton, but finally levity prevailed.

The Difference.

Burdette: "There is this difference between us," said the needy tramp, looking the editor full in the eye. "You fill a long felt want, and I want a long felt fill." The editor wept, and with many a muffled blow hewed off a fragment of a wedding-cake that had been sent in with the notice, and handed it to the wanderer. "Fill up on that," he said, "and you will feel it long after all trivial fond records have been wiped away from the subtraction-table of your memory."

A Romance of the Chase.

Walking across country into the 'Land of Burns,' into the parish where Tam o' Shanter had his habitation, we strike on a romantic incident to which Scotland owes the most memorable of its sovereigns, Robert Bruce. Martha or Marjory, Countess of Carrick, a young widow whose husband had fallen into Barbary fighting for the Cross, while out hunting one day with her squires and handmaidens, met a gallant knight riding over her domains. The 'seemly' youth proved to be the son of the noble lord of Annandale. When greetings and kisses had been given on each side, as is wont of courtiers, she besought him to stay and hunt and walk about. Seeing that he was rather unwilling to do so, she by force so to speak, with her own hands made him pull up, and brought the knight with her to the castle of Turnberry, though he was very loth to go. After dallying there with his followers for fifteen days, or more, he took the Countess to wife clandestinely, while the friends and well-wishers of both knew nothing about it, not had the king's consent been got at all in the matter. Therefore, the common belief of the whole country was that she had forcibly laid hold on this youth for her husband. When the thing came to the ears of King Alexander he seized the castle of Turnberry, and made all her other lands and possessions be acknowledged as in his hands because she had wedded Robert the Bruce without consulting his royal majesty. However, by means of the entreaties of friends, and by means of a certain sum of money agreed upon, this Robert gained the King's good will and the whole domain of the ardent countess. The noble couple were the parents of King Robert Bruce.

THE WEAK AND IMPURE.

The merry little mountain brook, as it lightly dances over the rocks and sparkles in the sunshine on its way down to the river is pure and clean. It is active; therefore, it is healthy. It is vigorous; therefore, it resists impurity.

But the sluggish pool, where the current is not strong enough to keep the water in motion, is stagnant and foul. Dirt and rubbish are thrown into it, and stay there. Impurities and vile odors make it a breeder of disease and an object to be avoided.

When the blood is strong and rich and red, and vigorously courses its accustomed rounds through arteries and veins, the system is hearty and healthy.

When the blood is thin and poor and weak, impurities and defilements creep into it, and it has no strength to cast them out. Then the system runs down.

Shaker Blood Syrup purifies and enriches the Blood; curing Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood diseases of every description.

A dollar a bottle at your nearest druggists. 9i.

All that is yellow is not butter.

Nothing gives such beautiful colors as the Star Dyes.

A STRANGE DIVORCE CASE.

Euston vs. Euston—Remarkable Complications.

The divorce case of Euston vs. Euston has caused an extraordinary sensation in England. The London *Times* says:—Had such a tale as that unfolded in Court formed the plot of a novel or a play, the author would have been reproved for sinning against the probabilities of life and for painfully straining after effects. We can conceive Mr. Wilkie Collins, in his most inventive and daring hours, devising some such complications, but the facts proved on Friday in solemn form before Sir James Hannon threw into the shade the staple of sensational literature. When about two-and-twenty years of age, Lord Euston, heir to the Dukedom of Grafton

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884.

THE cholera is coming. *Keep the town clean.*

THE two great parties in the United States are evenly divided. In 1880 the popular and electoral votes were as follows :—

	States.	Popular vote.	Electoral.
Garfield,	19	4,449,053	214
Hancock,	19	4,442,035	155

The electoral vote is cast by states; hence the great difference in the majority as compared with the popular vote.

THE petition for the repeal of the Scott Act in Halton county has been filed in the sheriff's office. It contains 2,520 signatures, and it is asserted that even supposing 100 of these are struck off for deaths, removals, and other irregularities, there will still be double the number required. In Halton county the most vigorous of all the Scott Act campaigns will be conducted, for it is felt that if the movement for repeal succeeds the result will be a severe blow to the agitation in favor of prohibition in other municipalities.

A United States paper compares the efforts England is making to reduce her debt with what the United States has done. The English do not consider their national debt so unmixed an evil, and are paying it off more slowly. Yet they have done much, and the desire to get rid of the debt appears to grow stronger. In proportion to our means, says the *Globe*, the debt of Canada is greater than that of the United States or of Great Britain, and we go on adding to it recklessly, madly, and adding to our other burdens and liabilities so fast that many have become anxious about our immediate future. The addition of fifty millions to the debt and liabilities of Canada in a single session surprised and shocked all who feel an interest in this country.

STEP by step the cholera is advancing in Europe from the original scene of its outbreak at Toulon. It is now as far as Marseilles and Lyons. It has in a few weeks advanced half way to Paris from where it first broke out. It has also appeared at Saluzzo in Piedmont, and is raging very virulently at Odessa on the Black Sea. At Paris, Rome, Madrid, Hamburg, Antwerp, Stockholm, and London, and everywhere the authorities are up and doing what they can to bar out the unwelcome visitor. Strict quarantine has been established, sanitary cordons are drawn, and all the resources of modern science are being put in requisition. When it will arrive on this continent no one can tell. It may break out in any of the great centres of population any time for it approaches insidiously and attacks swiftly. With such an amount of traffic as is going on between the two continents it may be carried to New York or any of the sea board cities, nobody knows how, nobody knows when.

WE are sure that on reflection the majority of our townspeople will agree with us that the action of certain members of the town council in introducing a motion of censure on the late Court of Revision was ill timed and flavoured strongly of spitefulness. The Court of Revision was regularly constituted and they entered into their work zealously, and with the laudable desire of doing justice to all. As a result of their deliberations they have increased the assessment over $21,000, thus reducing the rate of taxation appreciably, and placing it on a fairer basis. The Court may have overstepped its bounds in some ways, but we believe they acted throughout with the sole aim of placing the assessment on a more equitable footing. This being the case they are deserving of the praise of every citizen, for their position was not an enviable one. The Council should have allowed the Judge to pronounce on the twenty-four appeals. The attempt to make a wholesale condemnation of the acts of the Court will not have the approval of the ratepayers generally we feel certain. Mayor Noxon, in voting against the motion, took the proper view of the situation, and did his duty as a representative of the people, although as a private citizen he had appealed to the Judge against his assessment.

NEWS NOTES.

El Mahdi is still following his gory path in Egypt.

There were nine deaths from cholera in twelve hours yesterday at Toulon.

One man killed another by a blow of his fist in Montreal yesterday.

The St. Louis *Republican* has decided to employ no more union printers; 35 have been discharged.

The jury in the case of Callaghan killed by a blow of the fist from McDonald in Montreal, has returned a verdict of excusable homicide.

A son of acting Mayor Mumford, of New Orleans, who was hung by Gen. Butler in 1862, threatens to kill Butler if he runs for president.

Dr. Koch, the head German cholera commissioner, thinks that cholera is not inhaled, but swallowed with water, fruits and vegetables.

A family in Clinton were poisoned last week by eating canned lobsters. The poison was very rank, and the lives of the parties were only saved by strong antidotes being administered promptly.

Lobo, about twelve miles from London was visited Friday afternoon by a destructive hurricane, which travelled from the north-west to the north-east. Its track was only a few hundred yards in width but the damage done was quite serious.

There is danger in tight-lacing of boots as well as in tight corset-lacing. Mrs. Jessie Raymond, a well-known British actress, after suffering intense pain for a long period, has just died at Glasgow from an ulcerated ankle, brought on through tight boot-lacing.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the distinguished Baptist preacher, promises to be unselfish to the end. He has resolved to devote the $22,500 presented to him on the 50th anniversary of his birthday to religious and philanthropic institutions.

In the contest for the championship at Wimbledon on Friday there were 28 entries, including Dwight, of Boston. He defeated Ridgeway, of the Avondale Club, easily. There were only four advantage games, and Dwight won all. His remarkable knack of cutting the ball back over his head puzzles English players.

Cure for Cholera.

London, July 2.—Advices from Toulon say that five cases of cholera have been cured there by inhaling pure oxygen. The effect of this is immediate, and consists in restoring warmth to the system and making the pulse normal once more. The *Times*, commenting on these cures, says: "Nervous persons may henceforth trust in the existence of a cure for cholera. The Academy of Medicine ought to inquire into the oxygen treatment."

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS.

John Gayfer is always alive to business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, May Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial Bottles free. Regular size $1.00. 6t

EGGS! EGGS!!

Highest price in cash paid for fresh eggs at Vance's Bakery, Ingersoll. 8t

NEWS NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Personal and General Gossip.

A cyclone on Friday night caused considerable damage at Sioux City, Ia.

The Metal Workers' National Union was organized in Philadelphia on Saturday.

De Lesseps declares there is no ground for the assumption that the Panama Canal will not be finished in 1888.

The Butler boom is declining. A prominent Georgian delegate says his nomination would lose Georgia for the Democrats.

The Dominion line steamship Oregon, Captain Williams, which left Liverpool 3rd inst., has on board £100,000 stg. in sovereigns for the bank of Montreal.

Frank Hartmann, the New York Socialist who threatened suicide, has been found and cared for. He was wading into the river when discovered.

Captain Joseph E. Dutton, of the Allan steamer Sardinian, died in the General Hospital in Montreal on Sunday of Bright's disease, aged 57.

The U. S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution asking the President to negotiate for the renewal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The Tammany delegation left New York for Chicago by the New York Central at nine Saturday morning. It was over 600 strong. The Irving Hall delegates left by the Erie.

By the explosion of a toy cannon at Schenectady, N.Y., on Friday, both eyes of Harry Furman, aged ten, son of ex-assemblyman Furman, were put out, and his hand mutilated.

While a young lad leading a cow was trying to urge her over the railway crossing at St. John's on Saturday, a passenger train from Montreal came along striking and instantly killing the boy and cow.

One day last week, while some men were in the bush near the North Shore road, Parry Sound, they came across a large bear and immediately shot it. After it was dead and the hide taken off it weighed 500 pounds.

The Niagara park project is progressing as favorably as possible. The board of appraisers to take testimony as to the value of the property to be taken will meet at the Falls this month, and continue in session until their work is completed.

There are 3,985 paper mills in the world, which turn out annually 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper. Half of this is used in printing generally, while 600,000,000 pounds are used for newspapers. An average of 11½ pounds is used by every Englishman and 10½ pounds by every American.

An Order-in-Council, published in the *Canada Gazette*, provides that goods the produce or manufacture of Canada which have been exported therefrom, and intended to be returned, may be admitted free of duty on being imported into Canada, provided such goods or packages were entered for export, and branded or marked by a collector or proper officer of Customs at the port or place where they are so imported, and provided that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the same person by whom they were exported, and that such importation takes place within one year of the exportation. The Order-in-Council relating to the same matter of the 19th March, 1883, is repealed.

To Toronto belongs the honor of the latest important invention. It is to be known by the name of "The Infold," and Mr. A. Cox, treasurer and superintendent of supplies of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, is the inventor. The "infold" is a device for folding a sheet of paper containing a telegram, invoice, monthly statement, way-bill, advertising circular, or ordinary letter, in such a manner that the address written by the operator or writer of the document appears on the outside of the communication when folded. Its advantages are manifold. It has come into use as a telegraph blank in the Montreal and Toronto offices of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company, and that Company expects to place the new blanks on the whole of their system as the old stock becomes exhausted.

The first Mexican bull-fight on American soil took place last Friday, at Dodge City, Kansas. A large number of visitors arrived, and five hundred cowboys were present. There were five bull-fighters and four animals. The first bull made only a fair fight, furnishing half an hour's amusement. The second showed no spirit and was withdrawn. The third pranced into the ring, throwing up clouds of dust. After being angered by several spear thrusts, he made matters very lively, and as soon as he was exhausted he was lassoed and dragged from the ring. The fourth proved a failure, and the crowd demanded the first bull, which was returned. After a brisk fight and much charging, the picadore gave him a fatal thrust. One of the matadores was severely injured. The crowd was greatly excited.

Senator Skead died at Ottawa on Saturday. He was 67 years of age. The deceased Senator was born near Moresby Hall in Cumberland, Eng., and was educated there. After coming to this country he was long and intimately connected with the lumbering and manufacturing interests. He was President of the Ottawa Board of Trade, of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society, and of the Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association. He was also President of the Dominion Board of Trade, a director of the Ottawa Association of Lumber Manufacturers, of the Madawaska River Improvement Company, and of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company. At different times also he was Vice-President of the Canada Central Railway Company, and of the Montreal and Ottawa City Junction Railway. He was elected President of the Liberal-Conservative Convention which met in Toronto, 23rd of September, 1874. In 1876 he was appointed a Judge of the Timber Department of the U. S. Centennial. He unsuccessfully contested Carleton for the Ontario Assembly at the general election in 1867. He was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation in May 1867. He resigned in 1881 and was re-appointed on 24th December, 1881.

Crops in the vicinity of Quebec are looking remarkably well. Hay is thick and heavy, oats average, potatoes somewhat backward, but it is thought that with the recent rains they will greatly improve.

A lad thirteen years of age, named Wright, was killed at Hochelaga depot on Monday by a mass of coal falling on him. His sister received injuries from the same cause which will probably terminate fatally.

During the month of June 19 steamers from Montreal carried 7,189 head of cattle and 892 sheep for England. Of these 3,173 cattle were taken to Liverpool, and the rest to Glasgow, London, Southampton and Bristol.

The liquidators of the Exchange Bank in Montreal have sold 3,000 shares in the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., which were deposited for advances to Mr. F. E. Gilman, advocate. The shares only brought ten dollars each.

Schedules of Grant & Ward, of New York, filed on Monday last, show liabilities $16,792,000, nominal assets $27,139,000, actual assets $67,000. The assignee says the books do not show with any degree of completeness or accuracy the transactions of the firm. He believes immense sums of money were borrowed at usurious rates of interest, and upon fraudulent representations.

Another unsuccessful attempt to wreck a Canadian Pacific railway train on the Pembina branch was made on Friday night at the same place as on the previous evening. The bolts were taken from the fish-plates, but fortunately the conductor took the precaution to stop his train on reaching the spot. Thus a calamity was avoided. The object of the perpetrators is unknown, unless it was robbery.

It appears that very serious losses have resulted from the recent fires in the woods, particularly in the vicinity of Baie St. Paul and St. Joachim. The seminary of Quebec has alone lost some $40,000, and Mr. Valé, the farmer of the seminary, loses a large number of sugar utensils in a sugar bush which has been destroyed. The chapel built upon Cape Tourmente has also been burnt. The fire originated, it is said, in a small fire made by sportsmen from Quebec city. There is a story that the parties are known, and are to be prosecuted by the seminary.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

UNDOING STANLEY'S WORK.

Despatches from St. Paul de Loanda on the west coast of Africa mention reports that Stanley has sailed for England. Commanders of Portuguese war vessels ascended the Congo and annulled the treaties Stanley concluded with natives, which granted to the African International Association sovereignty over territory that had been declared neutral.

A LORD LET OFF LIGHT.

Lord St. Leonards was sentenced today to seven weeks' imprisonment for his assault on a domestic, which term includes the time already spent in jail. This was a virtual discharge, as the term expired Monday. The lightness of the sentence is bitterly denounced.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

The official returns of the emigration from the British Islands during the six months ending June 30 show that it was considerably less than during the corresponding period of last year. The total number of emigrants during the last half year was 82,276 against 114,148 in the first half year of 1883. The emigration to Canada has fallen off in a more marked degree than the general emigration, the number being only 19,476 this year, against 27,846 in 1883.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Gladstone is again ill, and there is even more than the usual amount of mystery as to the nature of his malady and the seriousness of the attack. His physician says he has merely an attack of dysentery, which has already yielded to treatment.

THE FLAG OF FRANCE HAULED DOWN.

A Paris special dated July 4 says: "The excitement over the cholera was greatly enhanced to-day by the announcement that the military students at the school of St. Cyr, about twelve miles from this city, had revolted and hauled down the tri-colors of the republic and hoisted the white colors of the Bourbon regime in its stead. The services of the gendarmes were required to restore order.

EXCURSION TO THE ROCKIES.

A select party of seven earls has been formed to hunt large game in the Rocky Mountains next autumn. They will leave during the latter part of next month.

A MURDEROUS BURGLAR.

Makes an Onslaught Upon a Brantford Man With a Knife.

BRANTFORD, July 7.—On Sunday morning about three o'clock a burglar entered the residence of W. J. McHaffie and proceeded to Mr. McHaffie's bedroom, where he was helping himself to valuables when Mr. McHaffie awoke and told him to drop that. The robber, with a long knife, turned on McHaffie, who drew his revolver, but it missed fire. A scuffle ensued and the robber made several plunges with his knife at Mr. McHaffie, but with a pillow he warded them off, and the knife cutting through the pillow inflicted a slight flesh wound in McHaffie's arm. The knife struck the bedpost and the blade broke in two and the robber fled through the window. McHaffie again fired at him but missed, the ball passing through the window frame. The thief obtained entrance by cutting away two bars of the Venetian window shutters and raising the window.

The Cholera.

That the Asiatic cholera prevails in some places in France seems to be established beyond a doubt. It has been found by experience that this epidemic travels most usually by the routes of commerce. In 1832 it made its appearance on this continent in Canada, in June; appeared at New York in the early part of July, and in Philadelphia at the latter part of the same month. Progressing by the water routes and avoiding elevated regions, it gradually spread through various parts of the country. In 1849, after its appearance in Europe, it made some impression upon the Atlantic ports of this country, and was active along the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Rigorous quarantine measures have been successful in keeping out this scourge since 1866, when a number of sporadic cases occurred, but these measures afford no absolute assurance of immunity. The individual may best avoid contagion by a temperate and orderly life, and shunning all excesses. Unripe or overripe fruit should be let alone, and vegetables, even when properly cooked, partaken of with moderation. Good beef, mutton and bread, with milk, hominy, oatmeal, hulled corn and rice would form a safe diet. Stimulants should be avoided. Thirst is best quenched by cold tea or weak lemonade, avoiding ice water. Whether the cholera comes or not, these simple dietic rules are worth observing, since they embody the principles of right living during the sultry months. And if the Asiatic plague should appear they furnish to each person the safest means of effectually avoiding it.

DESECRATING THE SANCTUARY.

A Madman rushes into a Church and Destroys the Altar.

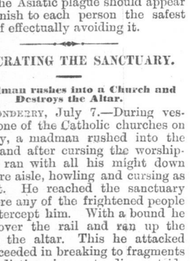
LONDONDERRY, July 7.—During vespers at one of the Catholic churches on Saturday, a madman rushed into the church, and after cursing the worshippers, he ran with all his might down the centre aisle, howling and cursing as he went. He reached the sanctuary rail before any of the frightened people could intercept him. With a bound he passed over the rail and ran up the steps to the altar. This he attacked and succeeded in breaking to fragments the benediction pieces standing outside the tabernacle. He then leaped on the altar table and cursed the people and priests. Disrobing himself of his coat, vest, and pantaloons, he danced upon the altar, and then snatched up the Communion cloth and tore it to tatters with his teeth. Finally the officiating priest and several of the men recovered their self-possession, and sprang upon the intruder. He was hurled from the altar, and would have been torn limb from limb but for the interference of the priest. The man made a desperate resistance, and was not overcome until some police arrived and he was handcuffed. It was ascertained that he was of weak mind, and had become hopelessly demented during the recent exciting political events in Derry. The scene in the church was one of terrible excitement, and during the panic several women swooned.

County and Vicinity.

On the evening of Dominion Day, Mr. Robert Sutherland, sr., of Dorchester, was agreeably surprised by about one half of the most prominent members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church, of Dorchester station, visiting his residence, when Mr. James Gilmour, on behalf of the many admirers of Mr. Wm. Sutherland, presented him with a very kindly-worded address, accompanied by a gold-headed cane, as a slight recognition of his long services as leader of the choir of the congregation, a position from which he recently resigned.

Embro Courier:—"The Post Master General has acted wisely, and the residents of Embro and vicinity heartily appreciate his courtesy in conceding to their unanimous request in appointing Miss Mary Matheson to fill the vacancy in the Post Office occasioned by the death of her esteemed father."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. January 24th, 1884. 1555-52t

QUEBEC'S LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP.

A Rumor that Alonzo Wright Will be Robitaille's Successor.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Lieut.-Governor Robitaille's term of office expires on the 26th instant, having on that day filled the high office for the stipulated period of five years. As yet the Dominion Cabinet does not appear to have fixed on a successor, but it is understood that Sir John Macdonald is very favorable to the claims of Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P. for Ottawa county. If the "King of the Gatineau" receives the nomination it will be the first time an English-speaking Canadian has filled the position since confederation. The name of Mr. C. J. Coursol is also freely mentioned as a suitable person to fill the position, whilst the most recent rumor says that Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, is the coming man, and that in the event of his accepting the honor he will be succeeded in the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Tessier, of Court of Queen's Bench, in his turn to be succeeded by Mr. D. Girouard, M.P. for Jacques Cartier.

MILLIONS OF DEAD SHAD.

The Species being a Sea Fish will not Exist in Fresh Water.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The Marine and Fisheries Department have come to the conclusion that the millions of dead fish now floating on Lake Ontario are young shad hatched at Mr. Seth Green's fish breeding establishment at Rochester, N.Y., and placed in streams tributary to the lake. Shad being a sea fish will not, it seems, live in the lakes. It is believed that the falling off in the catch of whitefish in Lake Ontario is also due to the poisoning of the waters by the dead shad. Representations will probably be made to the United States Government respecting the matter.

STRAYED.

From the premises of the subscriber, on Dominion Day, a large **BLACK SOW**, with small white stripe on face; about two years old; her pigs lately weaned from her. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

THOS. HISLOP,
Lot 29, Con. 2, West Oxford.
July 10, 1884. 9

DAVID WHITE & CO.

New and Scarce Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

JUST RECEIVED

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

Swiss Spot and Sprig Muslins.

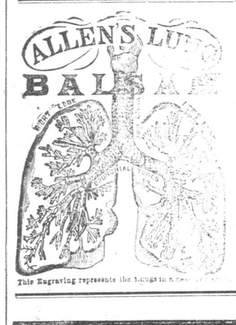
All-over Embroidery, Over and over Net, Guipure, White and Cream Muslin Embroidery, Real Oriental Laces. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose. Pure Silk and Taffetta Gloves.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Shirting and Denims, Cottonades, Table Linen, Table Napkins, Damask Towels, Cotton Bags. 36 inch Factory Cotton only 5 cents.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a Consumptive Condition.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Hearn & Co

JUST TO HAND.

ONE CASE

COLOURED MUSLINS,

FAST COLORS, which we are able to offer at the low price of 10 cents per yard. Come one and all, and secure a grand bargain.

We also offer a grand assortment of

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS

In all prices, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Splendid value.

Do not fail to see our stock of Black Brocade Silks, Black Gros Silks, Black Satins, Black Satin DeLyons, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Millinery ! Millinery !

Great reductions in this department, we are determined not to carry any of our stock over, so that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. This is no Blow but solid facts.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608

School Books !

Croquet Sets, Express Wagons, Carts, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books. Music and Musical Goods.

FULL STOCK GENERAL STATIONERY AND OFFICE BOOKS.

PICTURE FRAMING NEATLY EXECUTED.

G. B. FOTHERINGHAM,
Campbell's Old Stand, Christopher's Block, Thames-St.
April 17th, 1884. 1597

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY
MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

All parties found trespassing on the Raspberry Patch, Lot 4, Con. 13, East Nissouri, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JOHN S. SUTHERLAND.
July 3rd, 1884. 1608c

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

6 pieces your own selection for 25 cents. List sent post free on application to

W. C. PIGH, 478 Queen-St. West, Toronto.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical instruments. Several second hand Pianos in first-class order at reduced prices for cash.

July 3rd, 1884. 1609st

STRAYED CATTLE.

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, Lot 28, first concession, West Oxford, on the first week in May, FIVE YEARLINGS, one white heifer, one white steer, and red steer and two red and white heifers. Any person giving information as will lead to their recovery will be suitable rewarded.

JOHN WORTH.
West Oxford, July 2, 1884. 1608

HOUSE FOR SALE.

With immediate Possession, a splendid NEW BRICK HOUSE containing 12 rooms, in one of the best localities in Ingersoll, fitted up in first-class style with Hot and Cold Water, Bath Room, &c.

Apply to J. H. HEGLER, Ingersoll.
June 26th, 1884. 1607c

Harvest Tools !

Machine Oils,

Paris Green.

A. E. ELLIS,

Sign of Golden Anvil, Thames-St.
Ingersoll, June 26, 1884. 1607

The "White" is King

OF SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE BY

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

MACHINISTS

AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll.

Dealers in Sewing Machines, and Repairs; Firearms and Ammunition, Fish Poles, Hooks & Lines Etc.

Largest & Best Assortment in town.
Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

Change of Business

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has purchased the

HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS

From T. FEIGHTNER, and will in a few days have

A Complete Stock of Goods

In all the departments of the

Best Material and Newest Designs

To be had in the market and hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. TRIPP.
June 19th, 1884. 1605

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.
Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.
Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.
A choice collections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.
Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.
Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.
Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Boquets 10 cts Each.
May 1st, 1884. 1599f

Boy's Underwear,

SIZES

16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32,

Mens' Underwear,

SIZES

34 36 38 40 42 44 46 in.

CHEAP AT

W. E. TURNER'S

Successor to R. A. Garlick,

174 Dundas Street, London.
June 4th, 1884. 1604

THE

"Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,
PROPRIETRESS
Ingersoll, Nov. 1578

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.

A large amount of FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT to parties applying at once, AT SIX PER CENT.

J. C. HEGLER.
Ingersoll, Nov. 29, 1883. 1357c-m

FOR SALE.

The Stone House and Outbuildings KNOWN AS

THE PETER CARROLL PLACE,

With 4½ or 12½ acres of land. Trout pond and stream, orchard and ornamental groves, etc., situated on the London Road, one mile west of the market house, Ingersoll, and just outside the town limits.

For price and terms apply to the undersigned,

JAMES F. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ingersoll.
Feb. 14th, 1884. 88

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS-FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1598

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

(ESTABLISHED 1874),

4 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELTS, BANDS AND INSOLES. Circulars and Consultation FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ECLECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no others. Every Belt guaranteed.

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

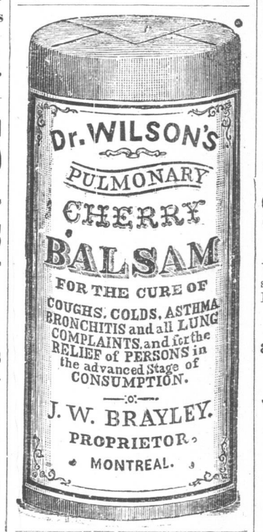
GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.35 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.11 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

An additional train will be run in connection with the

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,

Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.
D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602



BUY YOUR

Paris Green

And White Helebore,

Guaranteed Pure, at

D. SECORD'S

DRUG STORE,

THAMES-ST., - INGERSOLL.
April 3rd, 1884.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.
Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN,

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582y

GREAT BARGAINS.

A Reduction in the Prices at the

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

16 lbs. Good Sugar for $1.00.

20 lbs. Valentia Raisins for $1.

This is the place to buy the CHEAPEST TEAS. Young Hyson and Congou, a specialty. The cheapest place to buy CROCKERY. Selling Printed TEA SETS at $3.50, worth $5.00. Glass and Silver Ware very low. Cutlery at Rock Bottom Prices.

Any one buying $5 worth of goods at the CHINA TEA HOUSE, and paying Cash for the same will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent.

Ingersoll, July 9th, 1884. 1609

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the  White Mortar.

HELLEBORE. PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for currant worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist,
Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.
Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

NOTICE.

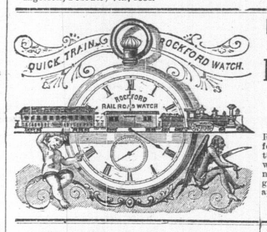
Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S.

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey' Block, Thames Street.
Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec.

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces, China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets, White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.
Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884.

B. LAURANCE'S 63 Hatton Garden, Lond'n SPECTACLES

—AND—

246 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P.	writes—	For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston	writes—	Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.
A. G. BLAIR, Esq., Premier N.B.	writes—	Of the comfort and assistance experienced.
LT.-GOV. HAVILAND, P.E.I.	writes—	I never experienced any strain upon my eyes after using them.
REV. FATHER BOLDUC, Quebec	writes—	That he finds them superior to any previously used.
PETER LYNCH, Esq., Q.C., Halifax	writes—	Using one pair of Laurance's specs for 18 years with great satisfaction and benefit to my eyes.
LE CURE DE QUEBEC	writes—	He is more than satisfied with the seclection made.
M. F. WALSH, Esq., Sec. Min. Interior	writes—	The glasses suit admirably and give every satisfaction.
DEAN OF ONTARIO	writes—	Of the great comfort and relief found in the wearing of his spectacles.
Lt.-Gen. Sir P. McDOUGALL, K.C.M.G	writes—	He is greatly pleased with the selection made.

Thousands of other residents of Canada, including the greatest names among the Faculty, have also testified to their value as aids to vision.

The above celebrated English Spectacles and Eyeglasses are now for sale at

D. SECORD'S DRUG STORE.

Call, Inspect and be Convinced of their superiority. 1601

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for land, allowed on certain conditions. The company also offer lands WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION,

THE RESERVED SECTIONS,

Along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on adv

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Strayed.—Simeon Sage.
Muslins.—Hearn & Co.
Teas.—China Tea House.
New Goods.—D. White & Co.
Industrial Fair.—H. J. Hill.
To Let.—King st. East.
Strayed Heifer.—R. Stroud.
Envelopes.—THE CHRONICLE Office.
Cow Wanted.—THE CHRONICLE Office.
Printing.—THE CHRONICLE Office.
Dressmaker Wanted.—John Swartout.
Account Paper.—THE CHRONICLE Office.
Special.—Liver Pad Co.
Special.—Meek & Harrison.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

HAYING has commenced.

THE raspberry crop promises to be big.

THE small boy now counteth the days as the long vacation approacheth.

GAS for cooking and heating purposes is being extensively used in town.

GEO. KEMPSHALL, V. S., has removed his office and residence to the premises on Thames street formerly occupied by Dr. McCausland.

LACROSSE MATCH.—A match game of Lacrosse will be played between the Okas of St. Thomas, and Dufferins of Ingersoll, in Victoria Park, on Friday afternoon, July 11, at 3.30 p. m.

MEAT MARKET.—G. R. Thompson, butcher, has purchased the meat business in the market formerly carried on by Thos. Seldon. Telephone connection.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Rev. R. B. Rowe will preach in St. Andrew's church next Sabbath, in the absence of the pastor who is suffering from a very severe cold.

LAWN TENNIS.—The Ingersoll club hope to play Galt and Dundass clubs at an early date. They will also play a return match with St. Thomas when the latter are ready.

THE evening air is now made melodious with cries of the "liver pad" men, and from the number of so-called "pads" they sell, we judge that the fools are not all dead yet.

THE SUMMER STRAW HAT :
The straw hat is a pretty thing
On labourer or scholar,
They tie it with a piece of string,
And buy it for a 8.

A LIBERAL GIFT.—Mr. H. Richardson, jeweller, has kindly donated a bicycle medal, valued at $15, to the Y. M. P. B. A. for competition at their great demonstration on the 22nd of August.

WE regret to note that the "singing" of the Salvation Army is not improving. The new "capting's" voice is a cross between the bellowing of an enraged bull and the skriek of a fog horn.

JAY EYE SEE.—We have received from the Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester, a picture of the trotting horse Jay Eye See, whose time 2.10½ is the fastest on record. The picture hangs in our office window.

KNOX CHURCH.—The Rev. J. C. Tibb, B. D., Who was announced to preach in Knox church last Sabbath, but was unavoidably absent, will conduct the morning and evening services in that place next Sabbath, July 13th.

COURT OF REVISION.—Out of over 170 appeals against the assessment adjudicated upon by the Court of Revision only 24 have been appealed to the judge. The result of the deliberations of the court has raised the assessment over $21,000.

WHY don't our able contemporary, the London *Advertiser*, copy our report of the Ingersoll cheese market the next day after our issue instead of taking it a week after, third hand, from some other paper and dating it ahead ?

LAWN SOCIAL.—The garden party held at the residence of Mr. W. F. Wixon on Tuesday evening, in connexion with the Baptist Church, proved a success in every way. There was a large turn out and all appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

CROQUET VS. LAWN TENNIS.—According to the society journals the stupid game of croquet threatens to come again into fashion in England, lawn tennis being objected to as making ladies dreadfully flushed, and as too rapid in its movements for adequate flirtation.

AN HONOURABLE NAME.—People who desire to name their boys after the Philadelphia judge who sent a man to jail for three months for pointing a pistol at another man, are respectfully informed that his name is Finletter. Our coutemporaries will please copy.

PERSONAL ITEMS.—Items of news regarding the arrival or departure of friends are more than usually interesting at this season of holiday making and a favor will be conferred by those readers who are acquainted with such items by furnishing them for our "personal" column.

HOW TO HANDLE BEES.—"What is the best way to handle bees ?" queries a correspondent. Well, a pair of tongs is about the best thing to use, if you can get a pair 900 feet long. Personally, however, when we have any bees to handle we always let the hired man do it, which we consider superior to the tongs.

EXAMINATIONS.—The Intermediate examinations are now being held in the High School. Fifty candidates are being examined. Mr. W. A. Carlyle, of Woodstock, is the presiding examiner. About eighty candidates wrote at the entrance examination last week. We hope to give the results in our next issue.

THE following are the names of the team to represent the Dufferins in the match with the Okas of St. Thomas, on Friday afternoon, in the Park, at 3.30. E. Dundas, Capt.; J. H. Hegler, R. Malone, J. Vance, J. C. Atkinson, G. Cowan, E. Eshelby, F. Smale, J. T. Christison, J. O. Matheson, W. Smith and E. Cowan.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Meek & Harrison have purchased the stove and tin business on King st., opposite the market and purpose keeping on hand a large and well assorted stock of stoves, tinware, &c. Stove pipeing save troughing and general job work will have prompt attention. Give them a call. 09

THE LONDON SALVATIONISTS.—The men of the Salvation Army in London delegate the drum pounding portion of their 'worship' to the young women, so that thus far nearly all those committed have been females. This is not very heroic or gallant on the part of the male members of the army, but it is mighty discreet.

THE CANADA PACIFIC.—The Canadian Pacific R'y is now opened for passage and freight business east of Toronto as far as Norwood. The stations north of Toronto being Yorkville, Agincourt, Green River, Claremont, Myrtle, Burkton, Southypool, Manyers, Cavanville, Peterboro, Indian River and Norwood. It is expected the final opening to Montreal will take place August 1st, when two solid trains each way daily will be run between that city and Chicago, with Wagner cars attached.

THE C. V. R. EXTENSION.—The Galt *Reporter* says, but on what authority we do not know : "It is generally understood that the completion of the arrangement between the Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central Railway Companies for a through line to Chicago has resulted in the abandonment of the proposed extension of the Credit Valley line to the Detroit River. This will be a disappointment to many in the west; but the arrafigement which has been made gives all the advantages without any serious cost."

THE WEATHER.
Oh ! great Scott!
Ain't it hot ?
That was all the speech he made!
And he flopped
Where he stopped,
In the park 'neath a maple's shade.

Here's Lindsay's view according to the *Post* :
Moses Oates!
How he floats!
Flat upon the Sengog placid ;
Now a stone,
Softly thrown,
Hits him in the sto— pass it.

THE CHRONICLE is seldom more pleased than when it receives letters for publication provided they touch upon any point of interest. But of the great number who try, how many have hit the point at the first blow? To those who cannot, we earnestly commend the following:

1. When you have finished your letter strike out all the preface—it is unnecessary and only takes up space—and begin at the heart of your subject at once. Go at it hammer and tongs. When you have made your point, drop it right there, and don't add another word.

2. Sign it with your own proper name and address—for 'publication if possible. Don't shift off to the 'editor responsibility which you are not prepared to assume yourself in a matter which chiefly concerns yourself. It is rarely that there is any good reason for hiding behind a nom de plume, when there is not an equally good reason for dropping the esteemed communication into the waste basket. 3. Don't ask the editor to correct errors. Don't make them. When God inspires a man with a thought worth uttering He generally supplies him also with the faculty of uttering it correctly.

4. If you never hear from your "esteemed communication" do not assume at once that the editor suppressed it from "cowardice" or "corrupt" motives. There are abundance of other theories which might account for its disappearance. It may have been of very little interest; it may have been too long; it may have been unfit for publication by reason of its personality or stupidity.

DOMINION DAY SOCIAL.—Notwithstanding the rain the Ladies Aid Society of the King Street Methodist church realized $67.00 at their social at Mr. Thomas Seldon's on Dominion Day.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.—The Toronto compositors having struck, the *Mail* comes out as a four page. The *Globe* however is issued as usual, its managers having had forethought enough to employ non union as well union men and thus avoided being left at the mercy of the union. We hope our cotems will get on their feet again without having to give in to the unfair demands of their former employees.

HE PEELS.
The small boy stands
Beside the pool.
And with his hands
The waters cool
He feels.

He lingers not,
Nor time does waste,
The weather's hot,
And with great haste
He peels.

TAR SMOKE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A few weeks since we printed a paragraph describing a new and simple remedy for diphtheria. The item has been widely copied. The *World* some time ago stated that the remedy had been tried in Toronto with success, and the *Post* states that a couple of Lindsay doctors have tried it with satisfactory results. A leading Toronto physician says that the remedy is a good one and may be safely tried. It can do no harm anyway. A very important point in diphtheritic complaints is prompt action at its early stages.

YOUNG ROWDIES. — Some boys who ought to know better behaved themselves in a most blackguardly manner at the garden party at Mr. Wixson's, on Tuesday evening. After gaining entrance without paying they attempted to let down the tent, in which there were ladies and children, and which was lit by oil lamps, endangering the lives of the inmates. They also abstracted the ice cream and freezer, and otherwise conducted themselves in an unmanly way.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played at the picnic at Salford on Thursday last between the "Alerts" of Dereham and a picked nine from Ingersoll. Some clever playing was done on both sides, very few errors being made during the game. The town boys were the victors by a score of 14 to 13. Mr. E. Eshelby umpired the game in good style, giving perfect satisfaction to both teams. The following are the names of the players :—Ingersoll, McLeod, McMurray, Sutton, Byram, Hook, Grace, Greenaway, Chambers, and Smith. "Alerts," Elliott, Mayberry, Newell, Miller, Shuttleworth, Service, Shuttleworth Shelton and Service.

EXCURSION TO THE AGR'L COLLEGE.—The four hundred excursionists from the county of Oxford who visited the Agricultural College on Friday spent a very pleasant time and were highly delighted with their visit, the only drawback being that they had not sufficient time to make a thorough inspection of all that was to be seen, as it was after twelve before they got to the College and the excursion train left a little after four. They were welcomed by President Mills and Prof. Brown, both of whom briefly addressed the excursionists. They were entertained to a lunch in the tent on the grounds after which they were shown over the farm. The experimental portion of the farm claimed a great deal of attention as also the new building being erected for the chemical analysis of the different soils.—*Guelph Mercury.*

A BRILLIANT METEOR.—About 8 o'clock Thursday evening some of our citizens who were looking heavenward were treated to a magnificent sight. An immense meteor moved across the eastern sky at an elevation of about 48 ° from the horizon, from east to north. The sky was illumined for some moments with red, yellow and pale green colors. At about two thirds of its course an explosion was seen to take place, but no noise was heard. From the point where the explosion was seen to take place, after all other trace had disappeared, a streak of light vapor extending 20 ° in length remained visible for a considerable time until covered by the rapidly increasing cloudiness. The size of the head was five times the diameter of Venus, and the light emanating from the meteor was sufficient to startle many.

YOUNG EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Fegan who was over in May, is coming out from England again in the Allan Line *S. S. "Parisian"* leaving Liverpool on 17th July. He is bringing a large party of lads who have been carefully trained in his Orphan Homes, and purposes taking the majority of them (between 13 and 16 years of age) to Manitoba for employment in the Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon districts. His favourable account of prospects in the North West for well-brought up industrious youths has been received with much interest by Christian philanthropists, and the whole cost of the party (2,500 dollars) is borne by an English nobleman. There are a few younger boys to be placed with farmers in Ontario at wages from 3 to 5 dollars a month to begin with. Applications accompanied by references from a minister of the Gospel, may be made by letters addressed to Mr. Fegan, Toronto, so as to reach there by 28th July.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR AND SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.—This being the fiftieth, or Semi Centennial year of the Incorporation of Toronto as a city, the Industrial Exhibition Association of the city have determined on making their next Annual Fair and Exposition, which is to be held from the 10th to the 20th of September next, of such a magnitude as will eclipse any of its predecessors. On account of the large number of applications already received from intending exhibitors, it has been decided to enlarge several of the buildings, and an immense programme of special attractions of a novel character is being prepared for the occasion. The Governor-General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne are to open the Exhibition on the 10th of September. Among the attractions already announced are an International Fireman's Demonstration, a Colley Show and Field Trials by the dogs, which will be of great interest to the farmers ; Balloon Ascensions, an Electric Railway, &c. The Manager, Mr. Hill, is to visit New York and other places next month in search of other special attractions of the latest and most interesting character. Special days have been set apart as the Farmers' Day, the School Children's Day, the Societies' Day, &c. The Prize Lists, containing full particulars of the great Fair, have been issued, and can be obtained from the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes in the Province, or they will be sent to any one who will drop a post card to the Secretary at Toronto. See advertisement in another column. A full programme of all the special attractions will be published about the middle of August. This will undoubtedly be the greatest event of Toronto's Semi-Centennial year.

THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT.—This is the name of an asylum for insane persons and inclinates of the well-to-do class, which has been recently established in Guelph. The institution is situated in a beautiful and secluded spot and is the only private asylum for insane persons, and the only regular retreat for inebriates in the Province of Ontario. This, as far as insanity is concerned, is no doubt to be accounted for by the fact that the public asylums have in a measure made special provision for those who could pay for their maintenance. But that provision is not by any means sufficient to meet the growing requirements of those insane persons whose friends are able to pay for the special care and the best attendance. Homewood Retreat is designed for only fifty persons, and every facility will be afforded so that the medical superintendent may learn the special character of each person under his charge and nature of his disease. Homewood will benefit the whole Dominion in its work of reforming inebriates and those addicted to the use of narcotics. The President, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, was for many years the Inspector of Ontario, and it is largely to Mr. Langmuir's hard work and practical knowledge that the credit is due for Ontario having a greater efficiency combined with economy in the management of its public, charitable, and reformatory institutions than any other community in America. Mr. R. A. Meredith, the Vice-President, also has great practical knowledge of the management of such an institution, having been for years Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums for Canada before Confederation. The Association are specially favoured in that they have secured Dr. Workman as consulting physician. Dr. Workman was for twenty-three years superintendent of the Asylum in Toronto, the largest in the Province. He has devoted a lifetime to the study of insanity, and has a world-wide reputation as an authority on that subject. The charge of this institution is committed to Dr. Stephen Lett, who was for thirteen years assistant superintendent of the London, Toronto, and other Provincial Asylums. He is not only an experienced physician and manager but an enthusiast in his work.

Don't miss the free concert given by Electric Pad Advertising Co. every night. 9

DR. WILLIAMS' Electric Pads are pronounced by all who give them a trial to be a first-class article. 9

HAVE THE CHRONICLE sent to you when you take your vacation.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

TOWN COUNCIL.

A MOTION TO CENSURE THE COURT OF REVISION DEFEATED,

By the Casting Vote of the Mayor.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday evening last.

Present—Mayor Noxon in the chair ; Messrs. Watterworth, Gibson, Walley, Nelles, Buchanan, O'Connor, Matheson, Waterhouse, Richardson, Seldon, McInnes, and Horseman.

The minutes of last two meetings were read, approved and signed by the Mayor.

The Treasurer's report for June, showing a balance on hand of $3,979.20.

Collector's report of rents collected $11.50.

Letter from F. G. Carroll asking for use of market sheds.

Apportionment of Legislative School Grant 1884. Public School $543, Separate School $66.

From R. Keating, Secretary Separte School, asking for $250, and giving estimate for 1884, $450.

The following accounts were rendered :—G. W. Watson, lumber, $419.30 ; J. H. Brown, storage of engine, $5 ; J. Guggisberg, Board of Works, $3 ; R. W. Soper, dog tags, $10.50 ; J. H. Stone, 12 sash locks, $3 ; J. Gibson, expenses to Toronto, C. V. R., $5.20 ; R. A. Woodcock, cost P. M. Court of Revision re John Lee, $3.25 ; Ingersoll Gas Light Co., $77 58.

Garnishee—E. M. Henderson vs. E. J. Reffman, $86.

Report of Fire, Water and Gas Committee, recommending that the following accounts be paid ; J. Russell & Co , Street Water account, $5.85 ; J. R. Warnock, steamer heater, $2 ; Ingersoll Gas Light Co., $79.41 ; L. Scofield, repairing hose, $2.50. We have examined old hand fire engine and sold it to J. Russell & Co. for $16, subject to the approval of the Council, was read and on motion adopted.

Account of S. King for fixing lamp, $7.73.

Application for town park for Aug. 22nd, by the Y. M. P. B. Association, which was granted.

Letter from Jas. Smith offering $20 for old hand engine.

List of 28 firemen belonging to the Steamer Co.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Watterworth, it was resolved that the agreement between the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society and the corporation of Ingersoll be amended by adding the following clause, That upon the payment of the above society of $100 to the corporation of the town of Ingersoll, the said corporation agrees to erect a dining booth 20 x 40 with a wooden floor, the style of the said booth to be after the manner of the main building, and the said corporation further agrees to furnish the said booth and carry out all the other obligations of the said agreement binding on the said corporation not later than the 20th September of the present year.

On motion the account of G. W. Watson was referred to the Board of Works.

On motion the sum of $600 was placed to the credit of the Board of Works.

On motion the following salaries were ordered to be paid : R. A. Woodcock, $87.50 ; C. C. L. Wilson, $50 ; M. H. Grey, $25 ; F. Sheppard, 2nd engineer, $12.50 ; W. Towle, 3rd engineer, $6.25 ; for the quarter ending 1st inst.

On motion the sum of $65 was placed to the credit of the Market and Printing Committee.

On motion the clause in the Fire, Water and Gas Committee, recommending the sale of the hand engine, be struck out, and the following submitted, That said Committee offer the engine for sale by public tender—Lost.

On motion it was resolved that Mr. Duke be paid $5 at the end of season on condition that he attends to the closing of the gates of the Town Park, and that the Clerk be instructed to put up a proper notice at each gate, warning any person or persons that they will be prosecuted if they leave the said gates open, thereby endangering the town property.

On motion rule 37 was suspended for this session.

It was moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Nelles, That whereas we have reason to believe that certain members of the Court of Revision, appointed by this Council for the current year, went beyond the spirit of the law in assisting to prepare cases of appeal, knowing that the said cases would have to come up before themselves for adjudication, and whereas the proceedings of the said Court were not conducted in that spirit of British fair play which ought to characterize such a body :

Be it therefore resolved, That we authorize the Mayor to employ counsel to represent this corporation before the County Judge, before whom many of the appeal cases are yet to be submitted with the view of having the whole proceedings of the said Court set aside, and allowing the Assessment Roll as it came from the hands of the Assessor to hold good for this assessment year.

On this resolution there voted yea—Messrs. Watterworth, Seldon, Gibson, Walley, Nelles, Richardson, 6. Nay—Messrs. Waterhouse, Horsman, McInnes, Buchanan, O'Connor, Matheson, Noxon, 7.

On motion the sum of $250 was placed to the credit of the Secretary of R. C. Separate School.

On motion the Printing Committee were instructed to have 200 notices printed and distributed about town, notifying all parties harbouring or owning dogs or bitches, that unless the tax is paid for the same before the 1st day of August next, costs will be incurred in each case in default by the Clerk.

On motion the sum of $10.50 be paid C. C. L. Wilson to pay for dog tags.

On motion the sum of $168 be paid Wm. Thompson, being one half year's salary for 28 firemen, due on 1st inst.

On motion of Mr. Watterworth, seconded by Mr. Richardson, it was resolved that this Council, by this resolution, grant power to the Board of Works to have all noxious weeds cut on the highways within the municipality, and also authority to cut all noxious weeds on vacant property after notifying the owners of said property, should they continue to refuse to cut the weeds on said lots.

On motion the sum of $50 was placed to the credit of Street Watering Committee.

On motion R. A. Woodcock was paid $3.25 being costs in the matter of Court of Revision vs. John Lee.

On motion the Mayor was instructed to hand over to the Manager of the Merchants' Bank our Debenture Stock with instructions as contained in the correspondence which is to be attached to the Debenture Stock, giving full information as to the exchange of said stock for Ontario and Quebec Debenture Stock.

On motion it was resolved that the matter of water pipes being laid on the Main streets as suggested by Mr. Waterhouse be referred to the Fire, Water and Gas Committee.

On motion Mr. Gibson was paid $5.20 being amount of expenses to Toronto re C. V. R. business.

On motion it was resolved that the sum of $2.70 be paid to Mr. Shannon, express agent, being the amount that the corporation is liable for on account of sending an indigent of our town to Michigan.

On motion it was resolved that the expenses of the Mayor in visiting Toronto in connexion with the C. V. R. business, $5.20, be paid.

SOCIAL.—Notwithstanding the rain the social held on the grounds of the M. E. Church, under the auspices of Beacon Lodge, I.O.G.T., on Friday, proved a grand success. The proceeds amounted to $42.65.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—It will be seen by Council proceedings that Victoria Park has been secured by the members of the Young Men's Protestant Benevolent Association for their celebration, which takes places on Friday, 22nd Aug. This affair promises to be one of unusual attraction, and from what we know of the arrangements already entered into by the promoters, it will not be for the lack of enterprise and means if it is not one of the best ever held in our Park. On this occasion several lodges in full uniform from a distance will be present, accompanied by bands. At one o'clock they will form an imposing procession, and march through our principal streets to the Park, where games, amusements, etc. will be provided. There will be a Lacrosse match between the Actives (of Hamilton) and the Dufferins of this town. Bicycle races will also be in order, for which excellent prizes will be offered. A grand tug-of-war is being arranged for between the two teams which competed here on Queen's Birthday, representing Nissouri and Dorchester, for the prize of $70 in cash ! There will also be trotting races for good purses. Other features will be provided, the programme of which will appear in due time. Short speeches by the Grand Master and other prominent members of the Order. One of the main features will be the grand strains of the 13th Batt. Band of Hamilton, besides the 22nd Batt. Band and other musical organizations. The day will end with a grand promenade concert in the Mammoth Rink, the music being supplied by the above mentioned bands. Note the date and look out for programmes. The Railway Companies have signified their intention of giving reduced rates to and from Ingersoll on this occasion.

FIZ ! Zip ! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

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

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

I. O. O. F.

OXFORD LODGE

A regular communication of Oxford Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., was held Monday evening, July 7th. The following officers were duly installed by D. D. G. M., John Andrews :

P. G. ..... Geo. A. Rose.
N. G. ..... R. W. Smith.
V. G. ..... Jno. Webster.
Sec. ..... Jno. Andrews.
P. S. ..... Thos. Budd.
Treas. ..... A. Matheson.
War. ..... S. King.
Con. ..... G. B Fotheringham.
O. S. ..... Geo. Dennis.
I. S. ..... S. E. Hillman.
R. S. N. G. ..... W. A. Sinclair.
L. S. N. G. ..... F. W. Merchant.
R. S. V. G. ..... Jno. Lovel.
L. S. V. G. ..... Geo. Powell.
R. S. S. ..... S. A. Martin.
L. S. S ..... Chas. Smith.
Chap. ..... Jacob Size.
Rep. to Grand Lodge,—John Andrews, P. G.

SAMARITAN LODGE

P. G. ..... J. Gibson.
N. G. ..... T. H. Webb.
V. G. ..... A. W. Bell.
R. Sec. ..... J. C. Atkinson.
P. Sec. ..... L. Scofield.
War. ..... F. Symons.
Con. ..... H. Rowland.
R. S. N. G. ..... J. Birss.
L. S. N. G. ..... M. Hyslop.
R. S. V. G. ..... A. McLeod.
L. S. V. G. ..... R. Gemmell.
R. S. S. ..... J. W. Russell.
L. S. S. ..... Geo. Sharp.
Chaplain ..... Jas. McIntyre.
Organist. ..... W. H. Clous.
Rep's. Grand Lodge.—J. McIntyre, M. Hyslop.

Personal.

Miss Smith, of Petrolia, is the guest of Mrs. McCaughey.

Gas Inspector, Williams, of London, was in town last week in his official capacity.

Mrs. Butcher and children, of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Mairs, of this town.

Mr. Andrew Hoagg, of Detroit, is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. C. C. L. Wilson went to St. Louis, Mo., on Friday, for a week's visit.

Miss Nicholson, of Hamilton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. W. Murdoch.

Miss Watterworth, who has been attending the Institute at Woodstock, is home on her vacation.

Carl Richter, who has recently returned from a lengthy tour through Mexico, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Hugill has returned from Grosse Isle, where she has been visiting her daughter for the past six months.

Miss Grieve, daughter of Mr. Jas. Grieve of this town has succeeded in taking honours at Alma College, which she has been attending during the past session.

The Rev. T. A. Moore, who has been stationed on the Salford circuit for several years past, has been appointed to the Brumbo charge. Previous to his departure he was made the recipient of numerous presents, including several handsome purses of money, which even clergymen find useful. We wish him continued success in his new home.

Literary Notes.

A PERILOUS SECRET, is the title of a novel by that fascinating writer of fiction, Charles Reade, which has just been issued in a convenient form by Dawson Bros., Montreal. Price 25c.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—The August number abounds with edifying and pleasant reading. "New Zealand and the Canterbury Settlement" is the opening article, by Rev. F. Pember, B. A., with numerous illustrations. The late Lady Blanche Murphy, Rev. E. A. Rand, F. E. Weatherley, James Croil, James Buckham, Afreton Hervey, Mrs. Alexander, J. Alex. Patten, and other favorite writers, have contributed to the number. The editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., gives some excellent "Advice to Young People," and the Home Pulpit has a sermon of his, "Is Life Worth Living?"

Poultry Raising in Kansas.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—So many of my friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give you my experience. Over a year ago I constructed two very crude hatches designed from some good points in several others, I filled them with eggs and they worked fairly well. I kept them going from Dec. 1st to June 1st, clearing from them during that time $650 over and above everything, and that too in spite of the high price of feed, and the fact that my chickens were marketed at low prices, the highest price I got was $6 a dozen, and the lowest was $3.75. During that time I also attended to my regular business. Believing this to be a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to the Common Sense. June 1 I procured instructions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, Ohio, he is Secretary of the N. A. Poultry Association, and will send directions for making this hatcher to any one sending three two-cent stamps to prepay postage. I had one made that would hold 250 eggs, cost about $7. My success with this hatcher was such I could wish for. I immediately had four more made. From these five hatches I have just taken 1030 fine chicks out of a little less than 1200 eggs. I believe I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to close $2000 for the year. There is no business so profitable as this is providing one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start on. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business or monopolize it. The field is the world, and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying for more. There are thousands of young men who are teachers and clerks who look forward to the time when they can start in some lucky way, this way is open to them all if they will only profit by it. Thousands of young women too who feel themselves dependent on some father or brother, who in one year could place themselves high above any dependance if they only would. Get your hatchers immediately. You can make them yourselves.

Respectfully yours,
L. L. J.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Beachville.

A lawn party was held on the beautiful grounds of Mr. Chauncey Martin's, on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance and a thoroughly pleasant evening was spent. A detachment of the Woodstock band was present, also old St. Paul's choir.

Thamesford.

At the Installation of Officers of King Solomon Lodge, No. 394, A. F. & A. M. held last week in the Masonic Hall. Mr. Francis Patterson was made the recipient of a handsome Past Master's jewel, accompanied with an address.

Harrietsville.

A most successful garden party in aid of the Sunday School of St. John's Church, Harrietsville, was held in the beautiful grounds of Mr. James Jackson, 5th con., North Dorchester, on Friday evening, the 4th of July. The weather in the early part of the day was very unfavorable, but the afternoon was more cheerful and the attendance was much larger than was anticipated. The chair was ably filled by W. H. Niles, Esq., and the audience was addressed chiefly on the advantages of Sunday Schools by the Rev. Mr. Miles of London, Rev. Mr. Robins of Belmont, Rev. Mr. Rowse of Gladstone, and others. The evening amusements were much enlivened with music by the 22nd Battallion Band of Ingersoll, while the local musical talent was well represented by Miss Brodie, who was assisted by several others, Miss Jolly and brother, the Misses Rowse, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, and others. Too much praise cannot be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and family for their kindness, not only for the use of their beautiful grounds but for the very great kindness to all visitors, while the efforts of Mr. R. Thomas, superintendent of the school, who also fills the position of churchwarden, assisted by his brother warden, Mr. P. H. Pickard, and others, to make the festival a grand success, must not be overlooked, while the catering of the ladies was all that could be desired, and deserves the highest praise. The proceeds, amounting to the handsome sum of $75, are to be applied for the purchase of a library and other sources to further the interest of the Sunday School.

The Manly Art in Dorchester.

At Dorchester, on Dominion Day a knockout with soft gloves was arranged between Richardson, of that place, and Tell of Manitoba, for the gate receipts. The house was a very small one, $5,50 only being taken in. The first round ended by Tell being knocked down. In the second Tell struck Richardson below the belt, and the referee called time. In the third Richardson rather weakened, and Tell gained some advantage. The spectators here gathered around and proposed to jointly maul Tell but order was finally restored and the fight went on. It was ended by Tell knocking Richardson out. During these scenes a county constable was down stairs, and the boys took it turn by turn in taking him across to the tavern treating him to draw off his attention.

Kintore.

Mrs. Easson has returned from Buffalo.

Some of the farmers in this vicinity have started haying.

Mr. John Tims of St. Marys is doing our village.

Mr. Wm. Armstrong is building an extensive kitchen to his residence.

The school has closed again for vacation.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers preached his farewell sermon a week ago last Sabbath.

G. M. McPetrie's new tailor shop is nearly completed, and we are glad to state that Mac is rushing business.

Mrs. George Anderson presented her better half last week with a fine young chopper.

The Kintore boys have organized a base ball club. They play every Tuesday and Saturday evening. We are pleased to notice that Jumbo is the best man among the boys.

West Oxford.

The evangelistic services by Messrs. Curtis and White were brought to a close on Friday night, after three weeks' successful work.

Sunday last Mr. Curtis filled Mr. Willet's appointment in the Baptist Church. After the sermon he gave a few suggestions to the young Christians who were converted during the mission.

Evangelistic services will be commenced on Tuesday at the Temperance Hall, Salford, at 8 o'clock, and continued until further notice.

The following is the standing of the three first pupils in each class in S.S. No. 2, for the month of June :—Fourth Class, Sr., Bertha Walker, Goldie Mayberry, and Frank B. Sage. Fourth Jr.—O. Alida Sage, Mary E. Walker, and Lucy Wilkinson. Third—Lavanza Edwards, Emma May Sage, and Willie Minkler. Sr. Second Class—Willie Peck, George Potter, and Fred. Harris. Second Class, Jr.—Edith Wilkinson, Ella Sebben, and Walter Harris. First, Sr.—Willie Walker, Rubie Mayberry, and Charles Wilkinson. First Junior—Robbie Harris, Laura Sebben and Olive Potter.

North Oxford.

DEAR EDITOR—Having been a visitor at the examination or closing exercises of S. S. No. 4, I thought a few lines would be received by you for the purpose of publication. I was very much impressed with the beautiful situation of the school house. The grounds are surrounded by maples, which add greatly to the pleasure of the children in protecting them from the heat or glare of the sun. Having stepped inside the building I noticed that the walls and windows were hung with wreaths, etc., of maple, but was sorry to notice the dilapidated condition of the blackboard and walls—in many places the plastering had fallen away. The children of the different classes were put through a strict examination by their tutor, Miss E. A. Crawford, and I must say I was surprised at the correctness of the answers, which is the best test that can be given of the efficiency of the tutor. Indeed I must say I never found a school, particularly of the young, under greater or more perfect control. During recess cakes, etc., with lemonade were freely given the children, who spent their spare hours in games in a neighbouring grove. At the closing of the school a very pleasant surprise was in store, namely, the pupils presenting their teacher with an address and a handsome token of their esteem. Miss Crawford made a very pleasing and happy response.—VISITOR.

H. J. Guppy, of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, is spending his holidays with his wife and child at his father in-law's, J. A. Crawford.

East Nissouri.

At the request of several of his friends, the Rev. J. S. McKay, M.A., preached in the School House, No. 8, East Nissouri, on Wednesday evening, July 2nd. The house, as usual, was well filled to hear their friend for the last time before his departure to his field of labor (British Columbia). After the services were concluded, two of the section arose and presented him with a handsome purse accompanied by the following address :

REV. J. S. MCKAY, M. A.

Dear Sir.—It is with pleasure that we, your old friends and neighbors, meet with you to-night and hear the truth of God declared from your lips. You have been born and brought up among us, and we all along admired your studies and praise-worthy habits but more especially did we admire your piety and your endeavors to prepare yourself for the holy work of the ministry ; and it is with pleasure that we have learned that you have finished your course of study successfully, that you have been licensed to preach the gospel of the Lord Jesus, and that the Presbytery of Toronto has such confidence in your prudence, ability and piety, as to send you to a distant part of the Dominion, in order to do the work of the church there. And now as you are on the eve of leaving us for the far west, we promise to follow you with our good wishes and prayers that God may make you eminently successful in his vineyard, and finally, that you may hear the well done of your Lord. Please accept this purse as a small token of our regard for you.

Signed in behalf of the section :
BELLA DAVIDSON.
JAS. SNETSINGER.

IN REPLY

Mr. McKay said, that as he was so completely taken by surprise, he was at a loss what to say. But ere many seconds had elapsed he showed them clearly his appreciation of sincere friends. Then after giving a short description of the work he anticipated in British Columbia, he said that he would be cheered and encouraged in his work by reverting his thoughts to the people of S. S. No. 8, E. Nissouri, and to their kindly feelings towards him.

This is not the first time that the people of this Section have publicly shown their respect and osteem for any one engaged in a good work in that community. And I think that if public benefactors were encouraged as much in their work in other sections as they are in No. 8, there would be more real good done in this fair country of ours. X. Y. Z.

A very enjoyable and successful picnic came off at S. S. No. 8, on Tuesday. The weather was all that could be wished for ; and notwithstanding the busy season, there was a large gathering. After the eatables, of which there was and excellent and bounteous supply, had been passed around, the assemblage was entertained by a number of interesting addresses and humourous recitations, interspersed by some choice music and songs. Some very laughable games followed among which the frantic efforts of three big boys to ascertain which of them could most rapidly consume a large bun suspended by a string, and the grotesque figures cut by the sack races produced much mirth. Swings and croquet were also supplied for the amusement of the young people and all seemed highly delighted with the amusements of the day.

Putnam.

Dominion Day was celebrated by our village and community in a very loyal manner, an exceedingly large crowd collecting to witness the sports. In the forenoon the Crampton Grasshoppers played a match game of baseball with the North Oxford Crickets. The hoppers were too much for the chirpers by two runs and an innings. The half-mile race and fat man's race caused some sport and a good deal of laughing. It is much to be regretted that a couple of our weaker champions had the misfortune to run so fast that their great speed turned their eyes cross-sighted when they ran into the ditch about half way from the starting point. Richard is a fine runner. He runs very *hard*. The following is a list of the prize winners :—Putting heavy stone, 1st Ellice, Verschoyle, 28ft.4in. ; 2nd, Shannon, Putnam, 27 ft. Throwing sledge, 1st, Ellice, Verschoyle, 63 ft. 10 in. ; 2nd, Shannon, Putnam, 63 ft. 7 in. ; 3rd, Halpin, N. Oxford, 60 ft. Tossing Caber, 1st Ellice, Verschoyle, 30ft. 5 in. ; 2nd M. Day, N. Oxford, 28ft. 4 in. ; 3rd Shannon, Putnam, 27 ft. 4 in. Men's Race, half mile, 1st A. Anderson, Belmont ; 2nd H. Solloway, Putnam. Men's Race, 200 yards, 1st A. Anderson, Belmont ; 2nd R. Dundass, Putnam ; 3rd J. George, North Oxford. Running Long Jump, 1st A. George, 17 ft. 3 in. ; 2nd A. Anderson, 16 ft. 2 in. ; 3rd B. Campbell, 15 ft. 11 in. Standing Jump, 1st M. Clear, 10 ft. 8 in. ; 2nd D Palmer, 9 ft. 8 in. ; 3rd P. Smith, 9ft. 6in. Vaulting with Pole, A. George and B. Camp. bell equal ; 3rd J. Sylvester. Running Hop, Step, and Jump, 1st Sylvester, 37 ft. 1 in. ; 2nd A. George, 36 ft. 11 in. ; 3rd M. Clear, 36 ft. 8 in. Boys' Race, 1st McDermot ; 2nd J. Collins ; 3rd B. Dundass. Girls' Race, 1st Clara Dundass ; 2nd K. McCullough ; 3rd E. Taylor.

FARM AND DAIRY.

Hints for Farm and Garden Work.

JULY is the harvest month over the central part of North America, and the hay and the earliest grain is then gathered in. It is very important to know how these crops can be gathered in the best condition. As regards hay, enough has been said in these columns and so recently that it may be only necessary to repeat, that the sooner the hay is cut after it has blossomed the better it will be, and the less the hay is exposed to the sun in euring it, the more palatable and nutritious it is.

MARSH HAY is subject to the same conditions as meadow hay, when cut at the proper time—that is, early, and before it is ripe—and when well cured, it is not much inferior to the common hay and it is well worth saving and caring for. Wet marshes that cannot be drained, may be made almost as valuable as dry land if they are cleared of brush and coarse weeds and the grass properly cared for. The coarse brakes and weeds may be destroyed in time by constant cutting before the seed ripens and the grass will soon take its place. And this course stuff is excellent litter and will add largely to the manure heap.

DRAINING WET LAND. Wet lands such as swamps and low meadows may be reclaimed by draining at much less cost and labor, if the ditches are dug in the dry weather. If former hints have been regarded the lines of the drains have been marked out and the ditches can now be dug; or at any rate, a beginning can be made, after which the work is most likely to go on. In undertaking any work it is always most difficult to begin; but it is necessary, for no work is ever finished until after it has been begur.

THE GRAIN HARVEST.—There are few points about the harvesting of grain which are worth considering just now. If the crop is cut before the grain is dead ripe, there is less loss by shelling; the grain is of better quality for the miller and is brighter and plumper and the straw is more valuable for feeding. All these advantages are worth securing. The work is also out of the way in good season, affording opportunity of doing something else in good season. He is a happy farmer who has his work all ahead of him, and is driving it along; but he is a very unhappy one who has it all behind him, and it driving him.

AFTER HAYING it will be a good thing to give the meadows a top dressing of manure, or fertilizer; and if nothing else, 100 or 200 lbs. of plaster will be of great help to the grass and clover. This should be done at once after clearing off the hay. If nothing else can be procured, a liberal dressing of swamp muck will be very useful; and this month is an excellent time to go upon the swamps and haul out the muck.

CULTIVATING THE CROPS should not be neglected. If the weather is dry the stirring of the surface prevents injury by helping the soil to absorb moisture; and if it is wet and the weeds are flourishing it keeps these down; besides the growth of the crop is much helped by it. We must not suppose that crops require cultivation merely to kill the weeds; they would need just as much if there were no weeds at all.

POTATOES. Every opportunity must be taken to destroy the Colorado beetle and save the crop from its ravages. It is no use trying experiments with this pest; Paris green is the only sure thing that will destroy it, but it is so sure that one part of it to 100 parts plaster will be sufficient, if it is thoroughly well mixed.

FODDER CROPS. Sweet corn or early varieties of field corn may be planted in the month. Hungarian grass or millet may also be sown any time in the month. We have grown a fine crop of millet on oats stubble plowed as soon as the crop was off. Half a bushel of seed is required for an acre of either millet or Hungarian grass.

LIVE STOCK of all kinds will now suffer unless well cared for. Flies, heat and poor water are all prevalent discomforts at this season. The first is not fully estimated by owners of horses and cattle. Tired horses shut up in an ill-smelling stable stamp all night long and cannot rest for them, and are sometimes so bitten that swollen patches in the morning show how they have suffered. This trouble may be greatly mitigated by having the stable clean and sweet and the horses' skins well cleaned and washed if necessary. A solution of carbolic soap in water, sponged over the skin and left to dry on it, or sponging with a solution of one part of the acid in 100 parts of water will keep the flies off from the poor beasts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS suffer much from the heat, some shade should be afforded them, where there will be a draft of air. The most frequent disease with sheep and lambs at this season of the year is diarrhœa which is sometimes caused by the heat and very often by bad water or poor feeding. This should not be neglected. A sheep so troubled should be put in a cool, quiet pen and given one ounce of linseed oil; and after that a dose of what is known as sheeps' cordial consisting of prepared chalk, 2 oz.; ginger, ½ oz.; opium 1 dram; powdered gum arabic ½ oz.; peppermint water one pint. Give two tablespoonfuls to a sheep, morning, noon, and evening. It is necessary to shear the wool from lambs, and sheep, about the hind parts and the tail, to prevent filth adhering and forming a nest for maggots.

CALVES also require looking after, especially those that are fed upon milk. Sour milk and butter milk should be given sparingly at first, and grain or meal with quite as much caution. Over feeding with either will make trouble. In case of diarrhea occurring, they should be treated as recommended above for sheep; but the doses should be twice as large.

BRUSH AND WEEDS are usually cut this month in the expectation that they will be killed. Many farmers have cut the same patch of brush every year for 20 years or more and still they go on; the same old plan. It is a waste of time and labor. It will be far better to grub up the roots thoroughly or plow out a piece every year, as large as can be properly finished and have done with it. Otherwise one might as well try to fill a barrel without any bottom in it as clear brush the old way. No time of the moon nor no month of the season, will help us to kill brush by merely cutting it.

IN THE ORCHARD watch should be kept for borers. Wherever any dust is seen about the trees near the ground the worms should be dug out or killed by pushing in a wire. To keep them out it is a good plan to give the trees a thick coat of whitewash. It is a good plan to have the fallen fruit consumed as it falls by turning a few sheep or pigs into the orchard. If there are but a few trees this fallen fruit which has each one or more worms in it should be gathered and destroyed in some way. This will lessen the mischief of them another year.

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate has been tested by years of trial and has been found the most convenient and effectual method of applying carbolic acid. The greatest antiseptic in use for Cuts, Burns and Old Sores. Be sure you get McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold for 25 cents by Gayfer and Kneeshaw, druggists.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Curing Weak Eyes.

Bathe your eyes daily in salt water; not salt enough though to cause a smarting sensation. Nothing is more strengthening, and we know several persons who, after using this simple tonic for a few weeks, had put aside the spectacles they had used for years, and did not resume them, continuing, of course, the oft-repeated daily use of salt water. Never force your eyesight to read or work in insufficient or too broad light. Reading with the sun upon one's book is very injurious to the eyes.

Oil Stains on Paper.

To remove oil stains from the pages of a book without destroying the printing, gently warm the stained parts with a hot flatiron (so as to take out as much of the oil as possible) on blotting paper, then dip a brush into rectified spirits of turpentine, and draw it gently over the sides of the paper, which must be kept warm during the whole process. Repeat the operation as many times as the thickness of the paper may require. When the oil is entirely removed, to restore the paper to its usual whiteness, dip another brush in highly rectified spirits of wine and draw it in like manner over the stained place, particularly round the edges. By adopting this plan the spots will entirely vanish, and the paper assume its ordinary whiteness.

To Make Lemon Syrup.

In the spring, when lemons are cheap, a large family would always find it to their advantage to buy a whole box. Some dozens squeezed and the juice made into syrup, enables one to have emonade at a moment's notice for months, and give much needed refreshment to the sick and weary. To two pounds of loaf or crushed sugar put two pints of water and the juice of eight good lemons, boiled for about twenty minutes with the rind of three. After the sugar-water and rind are boiled and skimmed till clear, you then add the juice, not to be strained till the syrup is done; when boiled for about five minutes, take it off the fire, strain and bottle it. This quantity makes two quart bottles full, bringing the cost to from twenty to thirty cents each.—*Mary Stuart Smith's Virginia Cookery Book.*

How to Make Good Corned-Beef Scrapple.

Purchase a four-pound piece of corned beef, brisket, free of bone, with fat and lean mixed. Put it in a kettle that has a cover, and then pour over it sufficient water to cover it. Put the lid on the kettle and set it on your range or stove where it may cook very slowly for four or five hours; or until it is perfectly tender. Then take it out of the pot, and with the water in which it was boiled mix enough plain water to boil one breakfast cup of Hecker's hominy grits and two cups of yellow corn meal; stir all well while cooking (about half an hour will do); while this is being done, cut the meat up in small, thin pieces (not chunks) about half an inch square; mix these pieces through with the mush while warm, and pour the same into flat pans; use a little black pepper and a little sage for flavoring. When cool, cut up in slices and fry.—*The Caterer.*

Bean Soup.

Wash a quart of navy beans, put them over the fire with enough cold water to cover them, bring to a boil slowly, throw in a piece of baking soda the size of a large pea, boil three minutes, drain and return to the fire with three quarts of boiling water, a small carrot, a quarter of a pound of salt pork, two small onions, a piece of celery, and a few sprigs of parsley. Season with pepper and salt (lightly with the latter, as the pork is salt), and boil slowly for four hours. Pass it through a seive, season this pulp with cayenne pepper, dilute if too thick, bring to the boiling point and pour into the tureen, in which you have previously placed some croutons. If any of this soup remains mix it the next day with a cupful of stewed tomatoes for each pint of soup, strain and serve with croutons. Bean soup is also very nice if a small quantity of any kind of stock or broth is added about fifteen minutes before dinner.

An Artistic Crazy Quilt.

I have just finished my "crazy" quilt. And it is very dear to me, as the wardrobes of relatives and friends are there represented.

Yes, there are sixteen squares in it, and I made them all myself. This one with the velvet parasol is considered very artistic. It is easy enough to make the parasol. Just cut the velvet as a parasol would look when half opened, and scallop it around the bottom. Baste a tiny strip of lace under the button, and catch it down neatly with the bottom bole stitch. Then you work the handle and top to suit your fancy, and it is indeed lovely.

This white slipper I call my grandmother's bridal shoe, and is it not quaint? It is cut from an old fashioned book, and look at the tiny satin lacers and the faded yellow rosette.

That half moon and star were worked on canvas, and then the threads were pulled out.

Oh, it is very easy, and such charming work! Make one; it does not take very long. Get your friends to give you some odds and ends, and I am sure your dressmaker would save you a bundle. Then cut an old sheet into squares and baste thin wadding on them, and arrange your pieces any fashion. Of course you must study the colors a little and you can make some very unique figures. Baste down the raw edges of the silks or velvets, and then work all the seams with different colored embroidery silk. The stitches are very easy—simply the briar stitch or catch stitch. The border I quilted myself, as the bought is apt to be slazy; and I think the blue and old gold corners look nice with red sides. Yes, satin is better for the border than plush. No, I have no painting on mine. It is liable to crack and fade, and I want this to be an heirloom in our family.

These tassels on the corners give it an elegant finish, and are not expensive. It is such nice "pick-up" work, and the squares are so little trouble. You begin one, at any rate, and you may improve wonderfully on mine. Mine is lined with red silesia and looks very nice.—*Bettie G. in Detroit Free Press.*

DO NOT BE DISCOURAGED

even if you have tried many remedies for your Kidney disease or Liver complaint without success it is no reason why you should think your disorder incurable. The most intractable cases readily yield to the potent virtues of Kidney-Wort. It is a purely vegetable compound which acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system. Don't wait, but get a package to-day and cure yourself.

In the House of Commons yesteday, Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he intended, in view of the prospect that the House of Lords would reject the Franchise Bill, to ask whether Mr. Gladstone would create a number of Liberal and madical Peers to overcome the adverse Rajority.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similarly named articles; they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

All should profit by the aid of the cook—except the apothecary.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of any old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

Peace hideth itself under the lid of a well managed pot.

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no one to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion. This most excellent medicine acts as a nervine and bodily tonic by aiding nutrition, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, languor, listlessness, and despondency.

TEMPERANCE.

What Drink Does.

Drink causes loss of self-respect; it deadens nerve sensibility; it makes the brain perform its functions very imperfectly; it blunts the acuteness of the perception; it impairs the serenity of the temper; it augments the sum of human woe; it mightily diminishes the sum of human happiness; it has filled life with most of its most mournful tragedies; it destroys the temporal well-being of many young men and imperils that of many more; its constant motion is towards the disorganization of society it is the cause of almost all the poverty and ignorance which prevail; it is the creator of crime the leveller of laudable ambition, the sailor's syren, the scholar's snare, the ravager of the rich and the purloiner of the poor; it snaps the ties of natural love which bind man to man; it invades the family circle, whithers its peace, blasts its hopes, quenches its loves and too frequently converts that which should have been a type of heaven into the very reflection of hell. In view of the gravity of this charge against a vice which curses earth and displeases heaven, it is the duty of young men to have nothing to do with it, and the more they recognize their individual responsibility, the more intense will be their hatred of a system which has, in the past, so terribly thinned their ranks. Every young man who countenances or encourages the use of stimulants, who boasts that he can drink when he pleases and abstain when he likes,, who laughs at friends when they remonstrate and sneers at young men when they adopt total abstinence principles, in retarding the arrival of that day when this great evil which oppresses humanity will be swept away, and for the evil which his example caused he will be held accountable. This thought is appalling, but neither logic nor sophistry can overthrow its stern and solemn trust. How many men who, in the first flush of young manhood, contracted drinking habits, and who were plucked as "brands from the burning," would pass along the paths of life with lighter steps and happier hearts if the influence of that earlier life could be removed, but their new life cannot destroy the effects of their old one, and upon the walls of their memories are traced the scenes of hours misused, of talents misapplied and of influence misdirected. Young men who know anything experimentally of alcohol, and who have not experienced the trials and temptations which contact with it brings, do not touch the first glass, for in so doing you will run the risk of dispelling your ignorance and losing your bliss. Have you taste! Drink has no purity in it to refine you. Have you imagination? It cannot assist you, but it will cause the poetry of life to become one sad refrain of what might have been. Young men who are moderate drinkers adopt the great common sense doctrine of teetotalism, a doctrine based upon truth, simple majestic and imperishable.

A Successful but Dangerous Practical Joke.

Seated around the fire in the Antisdal House office, Tuesday evening, smoking their after-supper-cigars, were half a dozen delegates to the Odd Fellows' Grand Encampment. The name of one, whom they all seemed to know, was mentioned, when a story, of which he was the hero, was suggested to one of the party. "There were four of us," he said, "including John ——, out together one evening, and we dropped into the billiard-room of the hotel, where two of us engaged in a game. John had been drinking rather freely, and soon after he sat down he was fast asleep. One of the boys suggested, after we had finished the game and it was time to go home, that we play a joke on John. Everybody had left except our party, and the landlord readily gave his consent. The gas was turned off and the room was as dark as pitch. One of us took two balls and knocked them together, and we walked around the table talking about the shots, as if the game were in progress. Presently one of us, as if by accident, stumbled against John and woke him up. He rosed himself long enough to hear the click of the balls and call out, "Let's go home." He was told that we would as soon as we finished the game, and the balls were again clicked together. This programme was repeated at frequent intervals, until John was quite awake. He apparently realized that a game of billiards was in progress, but was confused and then alarmed because he couldn't see. But one of the boys shook him and carelessly told him to wake up and open his eyes again, and assured him that the game was near the end, and so soon as it was finished we would all go home.

"'But I tell you I am blind," he exclaimed. 'I can't see a thing in this room!'

"We then affected some interest in his case, and one of us put his hand on his cheek with the remark, in a tone of great anxiety, 'Why, boys, he's cold!' Then another felt his pulse, 'Why, good Heavens, he's paralyzed!'"

This was more than John could stand, and he sprang to his feet fairly trembling with terror, and almost yelled, "Boys, I'm ruined; for the Lord's sake, send for my wife!" Then the gas was lighted, and you ought to have seen that man! If ever a fellow was suddenly scared sober he was the one. He was so thoroughly reformed by the fright that to-day if you even point a corkscrew at him he will run.—*Detroit Journal.*

Simple Tests for the Purity of Water.

In suspected potable water for persons who cannot command chemical analysis, the following tests are recommended as being generally available and reliable:

Color—Fill a bottle made of colorless glass with the water; look through the water at some black object; the water should appear perfectly colorless, and free from suspended matter. A muddy or turbid appearance indicates the presence of soluble organic matter, or of soluble matter in suspension. It should be "clear as crystal."

Odor—Empty out some of the water, leaving the bottle half full; cork up the bottle and place it for a few hours in a warm place; shake up the water, remove the cork and critically smell the air contained in the bottle. If it has any smell, and especially if the odor is in the least repulsive, the water should be rejected for domestic use. By heating the water to boiling an odor is sometimes evolved that otherwise does not appear.

Taste—Water fresh from the well is usually tasteless, even though it may contain a large amount of putrescible organic matter. Water for domestic use should be perfectly tasteless, and remain so even after it has been warmed, since warming often developes a taste in water which is tasteless when cold. If the water at any time has a repulsive or even disagreeable taste it should be rejected.

Heisch's Test for Sewage Contamination—The delicacy of the sense of smell or taste varies greatly in different individuals; one person may fail to detect the foul contamination of a given water, which would be very evident to a person of finer organization. But if the cause of bad smell or taste exists in water, the injurious effect on health will remain the same, whether recognized or not. Moreover, some water of a very dangerous quality will fail to give any indication by smell or taste. For these reasons I attach special importance to Heisch's test for sewage contamination or the presence of putrescible organic matter. The test is so simple that anyone can use it. Fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated sugar will answer—cork the bottle and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes cloudy or muddy, it is unfit for domestic use. If it remains perfectly clear it is probably safe to use.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. 8t.

Send Me Some Wish.

BY KITTY CARROLL.

Send me some wish for my birthday—
Something no other has said,
Something no other has written,
Something no other has read.
Something no other could think of,
Something no other could say,
Something from your heart to my heart,
Something to brighten the day.

Send me some wish for my birthday,
Others will send kind words.
Theirs are like "tales oft repeated,"
Yours are heart notes of birds.
Send me some wish for my birthday—
Something to gladden and cheer,
Something to think of, to hope for.
All through my new dawning year.

A REALISTIC SCENE.

The Skeleton in the Closet Revealed by a Close-Observing Child.

An amusing incident occurred at a matinee at the Academy, in Cleveland, which for a moment bade fair to break up a further presentation of the play. In the third act the leading man gets into a passion with his wife. They quarrel most naturally, and the man seizes a whip and strikes his wife. The latter sinks on the floor with a groan, while her demon husband glares at her like a tiger. When the play had gone thus far, and just after the husband had struck his wife, a little child in the audience, imbued with the irrepressible desire to give away family secrets—like all good children—piped out in a loud voice: "That's just the way my pa hits my ma!" The effect on the audience was instantaneous, and, although worked up to the highest pitch of angry excitement by what was transpiring on the stage, a loud, long and hearty laugh followed the innocent remark of the little one. The actor and actress on the stage laughed louder than any one else in the house, and it was a long time before they could assume sober faces enough to go on with their lines. The mother of the little one hustled the youngster rapidly out, and it will probably be a day of frigid atmosphere when she again takes that child to see a play.

Something the Dear Darling Never Thought of.

Two girls sat in the front of the car. The only remaining occupant was a reporter, who sat in the rear, in the shade. The girls were unaware or at any rate oblivious of his presence, for they were mutually confidential.

"Oh, Clara," exclaimed the one in the corner; "do you know Gus proposed to me last night?"

"Did he? How nice!"

"Yes, he did. And he brought me a box of the sweetest caramels you ever saw."

"Does he bring you a box of candy every time he calls?"

"Why, of course he does. He's just as nice as he can be."

"Charley never brings me any. But then he takes me to the theatre real often."

"Humph! Gus takes me, too."

"He must be too sweet for anything."

"Oh, I tell you he is; he is a clerk in a dry-goods store, and he gets $4 a week. Just think of it! Why, we can get married and that money will buy ever so much candy."

"But don't you know you'll have grocery bills and lots of other things to buy?"

"How funny! I never thought of that. Pa'll have to buy them, I suppose."

"Will he?"

"Of course he will."

"How do you know?"

"Because."

But the reporter resolved to walk the remainder of the journey, which resolution he immediately carried into effect. —*Rochester Herald.*

A Bridal Present Which Modjeska Sent to a Parisian Friend.

A most superb piece of work has been sent off to Paris, says a writer in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. When Mme. Modjeska was in town a few months ago, she requested a lady, who devotes her leisure to painting on satin, to make a wedding present for a young French girl.

"It must be unlike anything ever dreamed of before," she said; "make a bed-spread and pillow-covers and dressing-table ornaments."

Carte blanche being given, and a royal sum of money advanced, our lady artist set to work. Heavy ivory-white satin was chosen, and so arranged that the centre-piece was a large medallion in which an angel head, after Correggio, was placed. This was surrounded by a wreath of maidenhair fern, and out of this the name "Marie" gleamed in golden letters. The painting of this fern, and the illumination of the name was exquisitely done. A heavy silk cord encircled a medallion, under which was a half-wreath of clematis, honey-suckle, Lady Washington geraniums, lilies and nasturtium vine, begonia leaves and briony. Tea roses, crimson damask, superb pink, and sofrano roses filled the four corners. The same satin, elaborately quilted, formed the lining of the bed-quilt, which was finished with heavy silk cord and a border of duchess point lace—the price of it $30 a yard.

The pillow covers contained the well-known angel heads of "Night" and "Morning," and exquisitely arranged half-wreaths were grouped about them. One pillow bore English wild flowers, ferns, hairbell, eglantine-red clover, daises, laburnum and morning glories, while the other had pansies, purple and white, tulips, fringed gentian, wall-flowers and carnations. The pin-cushion of the toilet set was also of ivory satin, with laburnum sprays and double quince blossoms, and the word "amour" illuminated in gold. The glove case had white pansies and chrysanthemums, and "je pense a toi." The handkerchief case was covered with English primroses, forget-me-nots and pink anemone.

The lace which surrounded them was in itself a bridal gift of real value, but Modjeska is as generous in her gifts as all great, whole-souled women are. She gives regally or not at all.

—The craze in Chicago is for curly wigs. An extensive hair dealer predicts that there will not be a wigless woman in society six months hence. "I know what I am talking about," he declared to a Chicago reporter, "for I have sold 327 wigs in Chicago since last September, and on an average, I half-shingle a customer every day."

"A severe cold settled in quick consumption. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam and she took them. They worked a complete change, and by its continuance she was completely restored to health." This is F. B. Gardner's testimony regarding the most popular remedy for coughs and colds, and throat and lung diseases generally, and a testimony somewhat similar is given by all who have tried it. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is nature's cure, and its effects are rapid and beneficial.

Let the doubting cook roast his fish.

Thos. Sabin, of Egliugton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure."

Rare beef and well-cooked fish betray a wise cook.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

Court the onion and flee the doctor.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

A bad dinner is often redeemed by a good salad.

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranteed as recommended or money refunded. 8t.

Discretion is the proper sauce for cheese.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough. 8t.

The lean buyer maketh the fat seller.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system. 8t.

Diplomacy lieth under the dish-cover.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations.—First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

THE WOES OF AN EXPRESSMAN.

Doing a $3 Job for Nothing and Paying $25 for Moving a Trunk.

On a west side expressman's stand the following placard was prominently displayed:

Pay on Giving Your Order.
If a Job ordered To-day to be done To-morrow Burns Up To-night, Money Refunded Only to the Person Who ordered the Job.
No More Skin Games Here.

"What does it mean?" said the expressman to a *Sun* reporter, who asked for an explanation of the sign. "Well, it means that I've just been doing a $3 job for nothing, and I'm mad.

"Yesterday a man that I've done quite a little expressing for hired me to move some things to another part of town. I charged him $3, and he paid me down. I was to call at 11 o'clock to-day to get the things. A little after 9 o'clock this morning a messenger boy handed me this note."

The expressman placed the note in the reporter's hands. It was signed with the name and address of the gentleman who had hired the expressman as above. It read as follows:

"There was a fire in this house last night, and my things were so badly damaged that it will not pay to have them moved. Please refund the $3 to bearer and oblige."

"I was sorry to lose the job, of course, but planked the $3 down to the messenger boy and away he went. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the man who had ordered the things moved came here madder than a bull, and gave me such a going over as I never had before. The fire and the message were all news to him, and I simply had to go and yank those goods to the place I had agreed to, while somebody else was off enjoying himself, probably by filling up with beer on my $3.

The only way I can explain the skin is that the fellow who worked it was standing in hearing of the man when he gave me his name and address, and saw him pay the money. Then his game was easy—the note, the messenger boy, and the money. I hear now that the game has been played on other expressmen, and it's the offshoot of the 'changed address' swindle.

"Oh, that's an old game, and won't work any more. I had to make good for a trunk once by paying $25 through this game. They played it in this way: A nice, pleasant man would come to you and leave an order for you to call at a certain address for a trunk which you were to leave at another address. Before the time at which you were to call for the trunk came round, a messenger boy would come running up to your stand with a note signed with the name of the owner of the trunk, stating that he had concluded to have the trunk taken to another address, and ordering it left there. You carry the trunk to the last address, and it is received by a man you haven't seen before, but who tells you it's all right, and you go back to your stand. The next day the owner of the trunk comes up a-boiling, and wants to know where you've lugged his trunk to. You tell him. He asks you in very strong and plain language who told you to take the trunk there. You produce the written order. He never sent it, of course. You hurry down to the place where you left the trunk. Trunk is gone with the man who received it and said it was all right. What are you going to do? You can't prove that the owner of the trunk sent the order to change the address. He paid you for carrying it to one place and you left it at another. You're responsible for it, and the easiest and cheapest way is to just come down with the value the man puts on it. I got off with $25, but some of the boys got warmed a great deal prettier than that.

"It was a put up thing, of course. The men worked together, and I spose that the same Saratoga for which I paid $25 for the privilege of carting a couple of miles did duty on half the stands in the city before the boys dropped to the little game. This fire-racket that burned me to-day is worked by the same fellows, I'll bet my head.

"And that's why I stuck up that sign." —*N. Y. Sun.*

Theatrical Dinners.

"Theatrical dinners" are lum tum in Philadelphia. The idea is to serve the banquet in subdued and changing lights and at times in total darkness, for the purpose of producing weird effects. This is a happy thought, and originated in the mind of an economical householder.

When the soup was brought in the lights were turned up high, so that the might feel cheerful and eat most heartily.

A sad, solemn blue light cast a ghastly pallor over the oysters, insomuch that the guests gazed at them in horror and with awful suspicions and wouldn't touch them. Thus the oysters were saved and lasted the family all next day.

A red light that glowed on the scene at intervals gave the thin lemonade the dissembling aspect of claret.

When the hash was brought on, up went the lights white and full as the moon.

A pale green light so effectually concealed the bones in the fish that every guest who essayed to eat thereof choked. Clear saving of eighty per cent. on the fish.

Every time anything cheap came on up went the white lights.

When the dessert was brought in total darkness fell upon the scene, and, in the gloom, dark-robed servants came in and carried all the dessert away. Lasted the family two weeks.

Oh, it is very effective, the theatrical dinner, especially if it is managed right. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Fowl Cackle-ation.

Young Chick—Mamma, why do you scratch with one foot and then with the other, and don't look down until you get through?

Old Hen (brought up in Boston)—Because, my dear offspring, if I were to excavate the soil with both my pedal extremities simultaneously, and direct my organs of vision on the ground at the same time, I would lose my equilibrium and present the undignified spectacle of balancing myself on my cranium without any visible means of support.

McGREGOR'S SPEEDY CURE.

Every purchaser of common sense business capacity, when requiring an article for a certain purpose, purchases only that which has been tried or is allowed first to test before buying. You are allowed a free trial bottle of McGregor's Speedy Cure, the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood and Liver Disorders at Gayfer and Kneeshaw's Drug Store. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

Discretion is the proper sauce for cheese.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to morrow.

Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is tne best. 06

A son of Kossuth lives in Illinois.

A GOOD TIME.

When is the best time to take a blood purifier? Whenever the blood is foul and humors appear, or when the system is debilitated take Burdock Blood Bitters. 8i

A wise cook fondles his fire.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Fast well, feast well.

ITCHING PILES—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

Miscellaneous Items.

Nearly every educated Swede understands English.

Dr. Schliemann's health is as broken as some of the relics he has excavated.

BUCKLEY'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

The early Richmond cherry is regarded as almost valuable fruit.

A SUDDEN ATTACK.

All people, and especially travellers, are liable to a sudden attack of Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and reliable remedy known. 8i

Wise council cometh not from an empty stomach.

GREAT FATALITY

The ravages of Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints among children is truly alarming. The most reliable cure is Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction. 8i

True economy in the household has been for its banker.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

Minnie Palmer is still the reigning sensation of the London dramatic season.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die by her physicians, as incurable with Consumption. It proved Liver Complaint and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters. 8i

Clara Morris is on a tour of twenty two weeks.

A FIRM OPINION.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is one of their best Standard Medicines for Summer Complaints. 8i

Buffalos, after an absence of several years, are now returning to the plains of North Texas.

MODERN MAGIC.

The magical power over pain that Hagyard's Yellow Oil possesses, outrivals the marvels of ancient times. It acts in a natural manner to subduo inflammation; cures Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Sore Throat, and painful injuries. 8i

Professor Christison says that alcohol is a poison for which there is no antidote.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:20 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

Get Your Bill-heads now at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE for Half Yearly Accounts. Best Work and Lowest Prices.

ADVERTISERS
Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.
Send for New Catalogue.
J. C. HOUGH,
Advertising Agent,
HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

JAS. McINTYRE
UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK.
A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE
All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nber 22, 1881.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

Engraved Visiting Cards, Pirie's Best Wedding Stationery, latest New York Styles at THE CHRONICLE Office. See samples.



Health & Happiness

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

C. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks .	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, L.L. B., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH, BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold. OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

W. W. HOLCROFT, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER, BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at sight per cent. OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B., F.T.M.S., M.C.P.S., Ont. L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh. Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Baldwin's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to. March 20th, 1884. 1503r-y

DR. McKAY, L.R.C.P. & L.M., EDINBURGH, Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.—Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D., M.R.C.S. AND L.M., ENGLAND, L.R.C.P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY, SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth. Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH., SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL, PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock. January 31st, 1884. 1580r y

W. R. BURKE PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN, OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed, W. G. WONHAM, P. L. Surveyor. May 8th, 1884. 1600r-y

JAMES BRADY, LICENSED AUCTIONEER INGERSOLL, ONT., Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882, 1493

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000. Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH, J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,700,000 RESERVE - - $1,250,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada. Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks. A. M. SMITH. Manager.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres. A. M. SMART, Cashier. W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG. BBE. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT. IRA BANKS. THOS. KENT. M. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH. A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Draft is issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager. Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Electro Plate GOODS —AT— R. W. WOODROOFE'S JEWELLERY STORE, Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 46. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1610.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets - - -	$5,617,623
Interest on Investments -	335,907
New Policies Written -	2,178
Amount of New Policies -	$4,534,000
Death Claims Paid - -	$289,660
Premiums Received - -	$812,889

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous Division.

For every information apply to

H. C'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT, INGERSOLL & DISTRICT. June 12th, 1884. 1605

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE Life Assurance Com'y OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada, 217 St. James St., Montreal.

Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security.

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued WM. ROBERTSON, MANAGER. Ingersoll, July 26, 1883. 1559r-y

London Loan Company, LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates. Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to M. J. KENT, Manager, London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587r-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured,

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

KIDNEY-WORT DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why so? Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IF SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers, Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

Bread delivered in town daily.

HIS FINEST SONNET.

The New York *Evening Post* considers the following Longfellow's finest sonnet:

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door.
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please me more,
So nature deals with us and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go,
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

AN IRISH STORY.

"Yes, God is good, I'm told. You see
I cannot read. But, then,
"I can believe. He's good to me,
He is, and good to men.

"He keeps my little cabin there
Safe when the sea wind blows,
When I was young he let me wear
Upon my cheek a rose;
And then it was he sent a youth,
The handsomest, you'd own,
On all the Irish coast. * * * In truth
It's much I've lived alone.

"My lady, since that long black night
His fishing-boat went down,
My boy, that kept my heart so light
Had worked there in the town;
A lovely boy! Such god-like hair,
All curls!" (Her eyes grew dim,)
"Christ keep him. He is quiet there
With daisies over him."

She hushed and turned to go inside,
An earthen floor, ah, me!
A heap of straw (the door was wide)
Was all that I could see.
Yet on the little window, low,
A bright geranium grew;
"That's for my boy, he loved them so,
He loved these thrushes, too."

"Good mother—": "Sure but things go ill
In our poor country. Yet
He gives me bread and shelter still,
It's me He'll ne'er forget."
We parted, for the light was low;
I turned and looked around;
Lord of us all, can heart's-ease grow
In such a plot of ground?

MY FAIR ROAD COMPANION.

BY CLARENCE MOWBRAY.

To all in any degree familiar with the history of Mexico, it is well known that a regular history of highway robbery exists in every section of that miserably governed country; and that, through a want of interference of the authorities, this has grown up into such a regular and formidable shape, that every traveler must be prepared to put his life at hazard at every stage, or be provided with a suitable contribution for *los caballeros del camino* (the knights of the road), who, in the event of finding you prepared and willing, will make their levy with a politeness only equalled by the smiling landlord when he receives your overcharged fare for your last night's entertainment.

Why such systematic boldness of robbery is allowed—if not with the connivance, at least with very nearly any interference, of the government or state authorities—is one of those mystical matters, which, among many others, so puzzles and perplexes the intelligent foreigners; but that such is the disagreeable truth, every traveler through that wretched country can bear ample testimony.

Some years ago, having business which first called me to the Capital of Mexico, and thence through the interior of the country to the northward, I met with several thrilling adventures, which I have recorded for the benefit of whomsoever may take an interest therein, omitting only the dates, they being non-essential to the interest of the narrations themselves.

The first of the series occurred on the route between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. In the regular diligencia, running between the places just mentioned, I had taken passage, and had passed through the beautiful city of Jalapa, and entered the gloomy town of Perote, without meeting with any unusual incident, though being continually warned to be on my guard against the dangers of the road.

At Perote, where we halted for a relay and refreshments, all my fellow-passengers took leave of me, very solemnly assuring me that, if assailed by the *ladrones*, or robbers, it would be much better for me to take matters quietly, and suffer myself to be genteely plundered, than to run the risk of having my throat cut for resistance, as I had somewhat boldly proclaimed it was my intention of doing. I thanked them for their advice, and replied that I would take the matter into serious consideration.

At Perote, I repeat, all who had been my companions from Vera Cruz, took leave of me, this being the end of their journey in that direction; but there was one new passenger here to go forward, whom, to my agreeable surprise, I found to be a beautiful young lady, some twenty years of age.

Senorita Paula, as I subsequently ascertained her name to be, was indeed one of those rare beauties seldom met with except in works of fiction—tall, graceful, with a profusion of long black hair—soft, clear, melting dark eyes—features as perfect as ever came from the hands of the sculptor, and with an animation the most fascinating—varying in expression with every changing mood of the intellectual possessor. A glance at her bewitching dark eyes showed me that she was one who was naturally of a social disposition; and as we rattled away from the gloomy town, I took the liberty of opening a conversation.

'They tell me,' said I, 'that the route between here and Mexico is a very dangerous one to travel.'

'There is little to fear,' she replied, with a sweet smile and in a melodious tone, 'except from the professional robbers, and they seldom harm any one who makes no resistance.'

'It seems strange to me,' I rejoined, 'that you Mexicans should take such things as a matter of course, and deem resistance a very impolite way of treating the knights of the road, instead of boldly asserting your rights and abating the evil by a manly spirit of resistance. For myself, I must consider it the most cowardly of proceedings for any respectable party to set out prepared to quietly gratify the cupidity of the *ladrones*, and unprepared to treat them to their just deserts.'

'Every traveler, senor,' she replied, 'should before setting out, count the cost of his journey; and as of course it is natural he should value his life highly, it seems to me natural that he should pay a certain sum for positive safety, rather than put that life in jeopardy. For instance, in traveling from Vera Cruz to Mexico, if he will first reckon that so much is the fare by the diligencia, and that so much will be required for entertainment on the way, and so much for the contingency you speak of, he will then have the exact cost between the two points; and if he will look at the whole as the sum total of his journey, he will not seem to be robbed by any one party more than another.'

'That,' I replied, 'may be, I believe is, the Mexican mode of doing business, but does not tally with the preconceived ideas of foreigners.'

'But every one,' replied the fair speaker, 'should conform to the customs of the country he visits.'

'And do *you* then go prepared for this highway robbery? and have you no fear in thus journeying by yourself?'

'Well, senor, what can I do? I am, as you perceive, an unprotected lady, who, for certain reasons, am required to make the journey between Perote and the Capital some two or three times a year, and you certainly could not expect me to go prepared to resist an armed band! As to fear, I will not deny I have my share of that; but, so far, I have never met with any rough treatment, and of course I trust to the saints that my fortune will ever be as propitious.'

'And have you really been robbed on your journey back and forth?' I inquired.

'I think I have paid my share to the *ladrones* for my transit through their country!' she laughed.

'And you expect to continue a repetition of the same for the rest of your life?'

'Who knows?' she replied. At least I hope to be always prepared.'

'And your fellow travelers?' said I; 'have you never seen any disposed to resist these unlawful acts?'

'Once, senor, an American and an Englishman, who were in the same diligencia with me, fired upon the robbers, killing one and wounding two.'

'And did the robbers fire back?'

'Yes, but fled immediately, and fortunately injured none os our party.'

'As I should have expected,' returned I. 'You were not robbed on that occasion, I suppose?'

'We were not, senor; but the two foreigners subsequently paid dearly for their resistance; for in journeying back and forth, both were killed, separately and at different times, near the same spot. You see these crosses by the side of the road, senor?'

'I have observed them frequently, but here, they seem to be much more numerous,' I replied, looking forth from the vehicle.

'Each stands on the spot where some one has met a violent death,' she rejoined; 'and as we go along, I will call your attention to those which mark the places where the foreigners met theirs.'

'Do you know,' said I, 'that I am resolved to emulate their example, let the consequences be what they may?'

'Holy saints defend us!' she exclaimed; 'you are not in earnest, senor?'

'Seriously so, I assure you.'

'You would only bring certain death upon us both.'

'Say, rather, I should lighten the expenses of the journey—for your knights of the road understand retreat as well as advance—and you yourself have acknowledged that firm resistance put them to flight for once.'

'But there were numbers opposed to them, senor, and you are only one.'

'But fortunately I have a couple of revolvers, which, in two good hands, amount to some ten or a dozen shots, and my friends have repeatedly told me I am not a bad marksman.'

'Ah, Santa Maria! you will think better of this, senor?—the very idea of resistance terrifies me!'

'But not the idea of robbery?'

'Because I have never met with violence.'

We continued to converse in a similar strain for some time longer—my fair companion gradually changing the subject, and seeming much interested in myself. I learned that her family name was Valerde, that she was unmarried, that her father and brother were officers in the army, and so forth, and so on; and in retmrn I gave her my own name, stated something of my history, business and prospects, and altogether became more communicative than I would advise any friend to be with any stranger of either sex in a strange country.

As we continued our journey, the conversation gradually changing from one thing to another, Senorita Paula suddenly brought it back to the point where it first opened.

'We are coming upon a dangerous part ot the road,' she said; 'are you still resolved to defend yourself if assailed?'

'With your permission, Senorita!'

'I do not think it advisable,' she replied; 'but still, if such is your intention, I think it no more than right that you should give me a chance to take a part in my defense, since my risk of danger will be as great as yours!'

'And have you really the nerve, after all, to defend yourself?' I inquired.

'If I had the means, senor.'

'I have two pistols,' said I; 'if you will accept of one of them, it is at your service!'

'You are very kind, senor—but can I fire it?'

'With ease, senorita;' and producing one of my revolvers, I explained to her the manner in which it was to be used.

'And this, you say, will shoot some half a dozen times?'

'I think it safe to calculate that five charges out of the six will explode, senorita.'

'A very formidable weapon indeed!' she replied; and with such I can almost fancy we are safe. You have another you say, like this?'

I produced it.

'What a beautiful invention!' she observed, reaching over and taking it from my hand. Then extending her hands, one of the revolvers in each, she continued: 'Armed like this, one might almost count himself safe against a host! You say this is fired in this manner?' she proceeded, cocking one of the weapons as she spoke and pointing it toward the road.

'Have a care, Senorita, or you will discharge it?'

The words were scarcely uttered, when her finger pressed the trigger, and one of the barrels was exploded with a sharp report, A minute after, and while I was gently chiding her, we heard a loud, quick tramp of horses, and several sharp, rapid exclamations.

The next moment our conveyance was stopped suddenly, and we saw ourselves surrounded by some eight or ten mounted men, one of whom, in a loud voice exclaimed:

'Yield you prisoners, or die!'

'Quick, Senorita!' said I, extending my hand; 'quick! in heaven's name! give me one of those weapons! for now is our time for decisive action!'

'Nay,' she replied, putting the weapons behind her, 'you will be to hasty! Let them suppose we yield—let them open the door!'

'Oh, no! it will then be too late!'

As I spoke, the door was suddenly thrown open, and three or four swarthy heavily-bearded men presented themselves to my view.

'Quick, Senorita, for the love of God!' I cried, grasping at her arm.

'Hold!' she exclaimed, instantly presenting one of my own revolvers to my head. 'Resistance is useless—you are our prisoner!'

'Gracious heaven!' exclaimed I perfectly astonnded. '*Our* prisoner, did you say? It is not possible that one so fair and lovely as yourself is in any manner connected with these banditti!'

'It is even so senor,' she replied, with one of her most bewitching smiles, still keeping one of my own weapons turned against myself, and significantly pointing the other to the door. 'You will oblige us by stepping forth and giving yourself into the care of these good gentlemen, who will see that you are treated as a brave man should be, but who will trouble you meantime for any little change and valuables you may have to spare!'

There seemed to be no help for it—the beautiful Senorita Paula Valerde was a spy and accomplice of the *ladrones*. She had entered the diligencia at Perote for no other purpose than to ascertain the exact condition of things inside, and be able to signalize her associates as she passd along, so that they might know exactly in what manner to conduct themselves and make their work sure without risk. By a simple stratagem she had obtained my arms, just at the point where she knew the attack would be made; and her discharge of the pistol, as if by accident, was the sign to show them that all was secure.

'I acknowledge myself conquered by being outwitted!' said I, bowing to la senorita.

Then turning to the robbers, who had now collected in a body, in front of the door of the diligencia, I continued:

'Gentlemen, will you permit me to alight and make you some valuable presents! In the language of your country, 'all I have is yours,'

The leader of the party bowed politely in return, and said, with a grim smile:

'Si, senor, we shall be most happy to receive anything which so distinguished a traveler may have to bestow.'

With this I quickly stepped from the vehicle; and one quick, searching glance put me in possession of the whole state of affairs.

The diligencia had been stopped in a wild, gloomy place, and the driver was sitting carelessly on his box, taking everything as a matter of course. He might also be an accomplice of the robbers or he might not; but, in either case, there was little hope of assistance from him—for any attempt of the kind would certainly bring upon him a severe punishment sooner or later. I glanced up and down the road, where it wound between dark, overshadowing trees, but discovered nothing to give me any hope. The robbers, some eight or ten in number, and all well armed, well collected around me, part of them mounted, and the others standing on their feet, holding their mustangs by the bridle. Looking upon my case as a desperate one, so far as being plundered was concerned, I still retained my presence of mind, and did not wholly despair. True, I had been outwitted and disarmed, and now stood singly between numbers, but the idea of yielding tamely to this outrage was repugnant to my very nature, and I resolved to put any favorable opportunity for defence and retaliation to the strongest test.

'Will you accept this purse?' said I, producing one that held several gold coins, and handing it to the chief of the *ladrones*.

'Thank you, senor! you are very kind!' he said, as he took it in his hand, with a polite bow, and chinked the money.

'This diamond pin may prove acceptable to your friend?' I added, as I quietly removed it from the bosom of my shirt, and handed it to the gentleman on his left, who received it in the same polite manner. 'This diamond ring I trust you will retain as a keepsake!' I continued, drawing the jewel from my finger and presenting it to a third. 'I beg your pardon, senores!' I pursued, glancing at the Senorita Paula, who, with my pistols still in her possession, was quietly standing within the diligencia, regarding the whole proceedings with one of her sweetest smiles; 'I must not forget this beautiful lady! I have here,' I went on, at the same time producing the article, 'a very beautiful gold snuff-box—set as you perceive, with diamonds—will your ladyship honor me by accepting this as a slight token of my regard for the pleasure afforded me by your company and converstion?'

'You are a very gallant gentleman, senor!' she laughed, taking the two revolvers in one fair hand and presenting the other.

I reached the box toward her—but my hand trembled a little—and, just as the present was about to touch her fingers, it slipped and fell between us.

'A thousand pardons, Senorita, for my awkwardness!' I said, as I bent down to pick it up.

Now was the all important moment—the moment of life and death! All were in a measure off their guard; and one quick, furtive glance, showed me that the girl still held my weapons carelessly in one hand, with the other remaining extended for the prize. I lifted the box carefully; but, as I raised myself, I gave a wild, startling yell; and as the Senorita started back, I, with the quickness of lightning, seized both weapons, and wrenched them from her.

To wheel and commence firing upon the party was now only the work of a moment. The first shot, fortunately, stretched out the chief; the second took effect on the one nearest to him; and by the time the third had been sent on its mission, there arose one simultaneous yell of dismay, and the astounded robbers began to scatter in every direction. I had no disposition to follow them, however; another minute they might rally and turn upon me; and, springing forward, I grasped the reigns of a free mustang, and vaulted into the saddle. One more glance around me, showed me the Senorita Paula upon the body of the chief, her laughter changed to grief, and some of the scattered cowards bringing their weapons to bear upon me.

'Adios, senorita and senores!' said I, bitterly; 'he laughs best who laughs last!'

The next moment I was dashing away down the road, the half-rallied robbers pouring after me a volley, but fortunately not touching. They would doubtless have followed me in hot pursuit, but for the wholesome dread they had of my still undischarged weapon.

As it was I escaped, and entered the town of Puebla in triumph; where, it is almost needless to add, a narration of my exploit made me a hero and a lion for the time.

Here I sold my captured mustang and trappings for enough to indomnify me for what I had disposed of in the way of presents; and the next day saw me an inside passenger of the same diligencia *en route* for Mexico, where I arived in safety, without any further event worthy of note.

What became of the robbers and their beautiful accomplice, I never learned; but the lesson taught me on that journey I have never forgotten; and during the remainder of my stay in that country, no pretty woman ever had the honor of being my business confidante, or of getting possession of my trusty and unfailing revolvers.

Glycerine after Bathing.

Like the ancient Romans, D. S. Troy of Montgomery, Ala., (Popular Science News), has taken to using glycerine after bathing, with most happy results. He puts one drop of attar of roses in two ounces of glycerine, and rubs the body after bathing. The result was charming; it left the skin soft, with all of its functions in as full operation as before the bathing, and with a delicious sensation of perfect cleanliness. He has been using it for four or five years regularly, leading a life more sedentary than ever, and it seems to supply to the skin a vigor similar to that resulting from physicial exercise. It has been of great benefit to his general health and personal comfort. No care is required in rubbing it on, except to see that it is applied to all the skin except the face, and particularly to the soles of the feet. If any remains after the rubbing, it can be readily wiped off with a towel.

The Strongest Drink.

Water is the strongest drink. It drives mills; it's the drink of horses and lions, and Samson never drank anything else. Let young men be teetotallers if only for economy's sake. The beer money will soon buy a house. If what goes into a mash-tub went into the kneading-trough, families would be better fed and better taught. If what is spent in waste were only saved against a rainy day, workhouses would never be built. The man who spends his money with the public and thinks the landlord's bow and "How do ye do, my good fellow!" means true respect, is a perfect simpletcn. We don't light fires for the herring's comfort, but to roast him. Men do not keep pothouses for labor's good; if they do, they certainly miss their aim. Why, then, should people drink "for the good of the house!" If I spend money for the good of any house, let it be my own and not the landlord's. It is a bad well into which you must put water; and the beerhouse is a bad friend, because it takes your all and leaves you nothing but headaches.

An Old Physician's Views.

I believe, however, that it is not the liquor alone which produces the disease generally attributed to it. It is rather in the fact that those who are supposed to fail in physicial health by its use, or who use it to excess, do so because they create by their course of life or labor, a morbid demand for the stimulant. I have already shown how a board of trade men may rush off to get a drink to prevent a reaction from excitement. It is so with many other vocations. Take a compositor on a morning paper. He will work all night, and have his slumber broken in the day. He rises unrefreshed. He must work again, and utterly prostrated, suffering from nervous losses, he drinks to restore himself. He continues this course for years and becomes a wreck. Whether from the drink or the work, for which he may have been constitutionally unfitted I could not say, unless I could determine what would have been the result had he followed either course and left the other alone.

I am inclined to think, however, that the effect of liquor on a person following a nervous and exhaustive vocation, especially if it is used to brace up to greater efforts and harder work., is far more injurious than when used by such men as first peopled the West, and who drank it frequently, and sometimes to excess. Their systems were strong enough to throw off its effects. Their occupations did not cause nervous prostration, hence they did not develop a seeming necessity in the system for it. It is not the peculiarity of modern liquor or the depravity of the present generation; it is the exhaustion induced by the terrible outlay of vitality in exciting business, that makes drinking what it now is with a large class. My advice to all workers is to go slow. Do not brace up that you may overwork. Rest; that is Nature's own magnificent and unrivalled remedy, that will cure when nothing else will. Take to the woods, the fields, the open air. Throw physic to the dogs, and do not sell your health for money, for you cannot buy it.

Keene's Ascot Gold Cup.

The gold cup won by James R, Keene's horse Foxhall in 1882 at Ascot was sent to the N. Y. Custom House Friday to be sold at the auction of unclaimed goods, unless it is claimed by the owner within the next two weeks. It has been lying at the public stores for a year. It is of solid gold, weighing nine pounds, and is valued at $5,000. The cup is an inverted Jockey's cap, mounted on black marble. It bears the legend "Ascot" and a figure representing Atlanta. The Government demanded $1,000 duty on the trophy. Mr. Keene said he would re-export the the cup to his establishment in England rather than pay any duty.

THE WEAK AND IMPURE.

The merry little mountain brook, as it lightly dances over the rocks and sparkles in the sunshine on its way down to the river is pure and clean. It is active; therefore, it is healthy. It is vigorous; therefore, it resists impurity.

But the sluggish pool, where the current is not strong enough to keep the water in motion, is stagnant and foul. Dirt and rubbish are thrown into it, and stay there. Impurities and vile odors make it a breeder of disease and an object to be avoided.

When the blood is strong and rich and red, and vigorously courses its accustomed rounds through arteries and veins, the system is hearty and healthy.

When the blood is thin and poor and weak, impurities and defilements creep into it, and it has no strength to cast them out. Then the system runs down.

Shaker Blood Syrup purifies and enriches the Blood; curing Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood diseases of every description.

A dollar a bottle at your nearest druggists. 9i.

As the body is purified by water, so is the soul by truth.

ALLEN'S Lung Balsam is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States. See adv.

PRETTY FAIR.

'Do you attend the fair?' she said,
And tossed her pretty little head.
He spoke up with a roguish glance,
'Yes, always when I get a chance.

She blushed and said: 'Now don't be green;
You know quite well, sir, what I mean;
There's only one fair in the town,'
Said he, 'That's what I said to Brown.'

'Charles, I shall have to box your ears,'
The lovely eyes were full of tears,
'You know what fair; will you take me?'
'For better or worse?' said Charles in glee.

'All's fair in love or war,' and they
A family ticket bought next day.
Now Charles looks into her sparkling eyes
And swears he has carried off the prize.

AN OLD STORY.

A gilded youth on a jolly spree,
Jolly and gay as gay can be;
Working the mine of youth with glee,
And spending daily the product free;
Life is gay,
It may be.

A bank cashier in an honored place,
An earnest look on the quiet face,
Where lines of patient toil we trace,
Lighting the features with classic grace,
Life is bright,
Wait and see.

A sparkling eye, and a rosy cheek,
A dimpled chin, and deportment meek;
A whispered word; a moment to speak,
A man disgraced and a woman weak;
Life is false,
Verily.

A felon pale in a prison cell,
For wine, and the sparkling eye, he fell;
A ruined life, an earthly hell;
The end is, where? Ah, none can tell.
Life is sad,
Misery.

THE LONDON SEASON.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE SOCIAL PHENOMENA OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Experience of a Promenade on London's Wonderful Streets.

London, June 30th, 1884.

Once again we are in the fullness of the thrall of that wonderful movement called the London season. Among the uncountable mysteries of this curious world of ours there is perhaps none of the minor kind which is more incomprehensible than the annual social madness which throws this vast metropolis into such admired confusion during the lovely months of May and June. The

INTELLECTUAL AND ARTISTIC RICHNESS

of the earth is congregated here, and offers the world at large an opportunity of judging of its works, of admiring its beauties. The worst of the matter is that the human power of comprehension like the human capacity for physical fatigue, is limited. A man would need to be a creature of more colossal faculties and proportions than any giant that pervades the realms of fiction in order to absorb more than the merest fraction of the vast sum of instruction and amusement which is here set out. For myself, familiar as I am with the yearly recurring phenomena of the London season, the mere aspect of the morning paper has still the power to cause my nerves to quiver, my heart to flutter with excitement. So much to see, to hear, to criticise, to compare, to observe! Painting, sculpture, music, the drama, educational movements, religious upheavals, political warfare, social successes, failures, follies, tragedies and farces—how futile the endeavor to keep abreast with all these sensations! The most ubiquitous person can only see a portion of what is going on, and I frankly acknowledge that ubiquity is not my forte. The fact is that a mere promenade in

THESE WONDERFULLY PEOPLED STREETS,

is, in itself, an experience so fraught with interest and instruction that one scarcely has the desire to do more than stroll along the thoroughfares and look in at the shop windows, with their amazing stores of riches, open for the admiring inspection of every passer-by. Not for us, these magnificent services of solid gold plate; these crowns and bracelets of diamonds; these sofas and arm-chairs, covered with Genoa velvets; these treasures of the ceramic art, worth many times their weight in gold. Costly superfluities like these are for the pampered oligarchs who can afford to gratify every passing whim, no matter how expensive it may be, and have palaces in which to show off their splendid purchases to friends and parasites. But, as an exhibition for me and you as are the treasures of the National Gallery and the British Museum. Therefore for us, the pure, unfettered enjoyment of their contemplation; for others, the care and responsibility of their guardianship.

Among the adventures of the week let me record my visit to the art gallery, where, on disbursement of one shilling, current coin of the realm, I had the satisfaction of beholding

MR. WHISTLER'S "ARRANGEMENT IN FLESH COLOR AND GRAY."

Surely the clever Scotch-American painter can take it as no disparagement if I say he is the Sarah Bernhardt of the pictorial art; full of brilliancy, eccentricity, novelty of device, rapidity in execution. The room in which are exhibited his sixty-seven 'notes,' 'harmonies,' 'bravuras' and 'nocturnes,' bears evidence of the personal supervision of the celebrated painter. The walls are hung with serge of the most delicate tint of flesh color, the wood work is painted a soft gray. The chimney-place is hung with gray velvet upon which in pink silk is embroidered Whistler's autographic sign, a wasp. The chairs are gray, and on the matting-covered floor are placed old Persian

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

CHOLERA is on its way westward. Let Councillors everywhere be warned by the terrors of 1832 and 1834. Let them remember they have the people's lives in their hands.

SOME idea of the destruction that has been wrought in financial circles during the first six months of the present year may be had from this bird's eye view afforded by a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. He says:—"The prophet who, a year ago, had prophesied that this *annus mirabilis* would witness the financial overthrow of Villard, General Grant, Commodore Garrison, George I. Seney, Morgan's Sons, Jim Keene, the West Shore folk, Fiske & Hatch, Bogart & Co., Follett & Co., Hatch, Foote & Co., Fish, Eno, the Metropolitan Bank, the Marine Bank, the practical suspension of railroad building, all the great iron mills running at a loss, or preparing to shut down, and the withering away of $1,200,000,000 of our national wealth, would assuredly have been without honor in his own country, although his forebodings were destined to so calamitous a realization. It has, indeed, been a year of wonders, its like never having been known in the street. There have been seasons of greater excitement and agitation, but never of such sustained and ruinous depression."

The Democratic Candidates.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, on March 18, 1837. After graduating from Clinton Academy, Oneida, N. Y., he became a clerk in one of the State charitable institutions in New York city. Tiring of his occupation he started for Buffalo, and at the age of 18 reached that city 'friendless unknown and poor,' to use his own expression. An uncle gave him a clerkship in his store, and his spare time he devoted to the study of law. Having completed his studies, he was admitted to the bar, receiving soon afterwards the appointment of assistant district attorney for Erie county. Subsequently he was elected sheriff of the same county. He was next elected mayor of Buffalo, and under his regime effected a radical reform in the management of that misgoverned city. Ringsters were ousted from office, and his administration saved the city hundreds of thousands of dollars. In 1882 Cleveland was nominated as a Reform candidate for Governor of New York, but was elected as much by the Republicans as his own party. There was need of driving out the corruptionists in the State offices. The Republicans nominated Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, and the vast federal machinery was put in trim to secure his election. It was a bad year for machine politicians. Cleveland was elected by over 190,000 majority, the largest majority, ever given to the Governor of any State.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born a Buckeye, his native place being a small village in Muskingum county, not far from Zanesville, O. In 1822, when he was three years old his father moved to Shelby county, Ind., and that state has since been his home. His father had sufficient property to educate his children, and at the age of 22 young Hendricks was graduated at Hanover College. He went immediately to Chambersburg, Pa., where he studied law, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Indiana, and in the village of Shelbyville hung out his shingle. Old acquaintances say he made a quick success, both by his knowledge of the law and by his attractive personal characteristics. It is said that the late Gov. Morton, when opposing young Hendricks, could usually win before a jury, but in an argument before a judge, Hendricks would beat him every time.

In 1845 Hendricks was elected a member of the State Legislature, and two years later helped to form a Constitution for his State. The next five years he served his district in Congress. Then one morning, while sitting on the portico of his home in Shelbyville, a friend handed him a franked envelope postmarked "Washington." It was from Franklin Pierce, asking him to come on to Washington and take the office of Land Commissioner. He accepted, and for nearly four years discharged the duties of that post. He remained in office one year longer than he intended to because of a controversy with Land Officer Burch of Missouri. Burch's son had taken up a very large tract of the best land in Missouri, and Burch wanted to get a patent for the young man, contrary to law and right. Hendricks cut off the grab, and stayed in office long enough to see that it should not again be attempted. While Commissioner he heard and decided 22,000 contested land claims.

His standing before the people of his state made him the democratic candidate for Governor in 1860. That was not a good year for Democratic candidates, and Henry S. Lane defeated him, Lane went to the senate at once, and Morton succeeded to the Governor's chair. Two years later the Democrats turned the the State Legislature and Senate inside out, and the new Houses at once elected Hendricks United States Senator for the term expiring 1869. This was the opportunity which Hendricks needed to give him a national reputation. Democrats could do little more than protest in those days, but Hendricks protested against the Republican reconstruction methods so effectually that he was the most conspicuous candidate before the National Convention held in New York city in 1868. New York's delegates and all the Northwest backed him, but Ohio kicked over the traces, voted persistently for Seymour, and finally with the aid of the gallery gods, created a stampede.

After leaving the Senate, in 1869, he practiced law in Indianapolis until 1872. He was then made the candidate for Governor of the State, and was elected by a majority of 1,148.

At St. Louis in 1876 he accepted the second place on the ticket headed by Mr. Tilden.

The Sun Cholera Mixture.

From the Chicago Herald.

For more than forty years what is known as "The Sun Cholera Medicine" has stood the test of experience as the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. As was once vouched for by the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "No one who has this by him and takes it in time will never have the cholera." Even when no cholera is anticipated it is an excellent thing for the ordinary summer complaints—colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.—and we have no hesitation in commending it. Here it is:—Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint, and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a wine glass of water, according to age and violence of attack. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

The Notorious Dave Young at the Head of the Gang.

Brantford, July 14.—Mr. McCarthy, of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has been in the city during the past week shadowing a man named David Young, on Saturday night last arrested him in company with a son aged 12 years, on a charge of counterfeiting. The prisoners were caught red-handed, carrying tools and metal. The former comprise two plaster paris moulds, one for turning out 25-cent and the other 50-cent coins. The prisoner, who is about 50 years of age, came to Brantford some three years ago, since which time it is believed he had been continuously issuing and passing bad money. The counterfeit coins are admirable imitations, and have a true sounding ring. The prisoner has at times before served terms in the penitentiary. A sister of his, who kept a dive in the city, left for other parts last week. She is believed to have been implicated in the swindle. A brother of the counterfeiter exposed the fraud.

A TALE OF THE CHOLERA.

The Pestilence's Ravages in a Canadian Village in 1834—One Fifth of the People Succumb.

In the 'Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries,' by Hon. James Young, a graphic account is given of the ravages of the cholera of 1834, brought to the place by one of the attaches of a travelling menagerie. But graphic as is the writing of Mr. Young, it cannot convey such an idea of the plague as is given in a letter published in that book, which was written about the time of the cholera, by Alex. Burnett, one of the most prominent citizens of Galt. The following are extracts from the letter:—

'On Monday, the 28th July, all was life and each was on the tip-toe of expectation. There was to be, and was, exhibited such a collection of wild animals as never was in these parts before. Towards noon the steady and honest Dutchmen of Waterloo began to canter into the village with their well-fed horses and thrifty wives, attended by plainly-dressed chubby-cheeked children. Dumfries from its utmost verges poured in its tribute of sturdy Scotch, studded here and there with a whisky-loving wight, who was glad to make the show his pretended errand, although he in truth only wanted something to wet his wizzen. Beverly, Blenheim, and more distant townships sent in their sight-seeing sons and daughters. 'In the afternoon all was bustle and confusion, nothing doing, nothing saying, but 'Have you been in at the beasts?' 'What a beast the lion is!' 'How large that bear!' and 'What creatures the monkeys are!' So passed the afternoon, with now and then an inquiry about the showman who had come sick

TO GALT WITH THE CHOLERA.

But this was hushed down lest it might hurt the show or hurt the stir of the tavern. Things went along until the gathering dispersed, the sun setting on many a son of intemperance rolling homewards under the influence of the 'wee drop o' barley bree.' Those more regardless of their home, and equally regardless of themselves, hung about the tavern and the village, while by their joint efforts the loud voice of mirth had given way to the rude bosterous roar of riot. Such was the state of things when I bade one and all of them 'Good-night,' went to bed and slept soundly.

'Tuesday was just like other days, with various conjectures as to the value of the establishment of beasts, what cash they might have got, and so on.

'Wednesday came, and with it a certain dubious expression might be seen on the countenances of some of the villagers, others thinking less of

THE LURKING FOE,

followed their usual avocations. Before noon there were to be seen clusters of three and four together, whispering their doubts and fears, even then afraid to speak the name of the horrid pest aloud. The doctor of the village appeared to be more than usually busy; by his pony standing by hours at his door, saddle and girth unslackened. Soon after noon the secret was out! The cholera with all its horror and malignity, was upon us. Two persons had died and several were sick. By sundown three more had fallen, and others were victims to the scourge. Fear now began to lay her timorous hand upon us, and each thought he felt symptoms he had never felt before. Our sleep was unrefreshing. Long and dreary was the night, white with doubt and anxiety the morning came.

'That (Thursday) morning the sun rose

NINE OF OUR NEIGHBORS

who had settled all their worldly affairs and paid the debt of nature. These were unburied and yet lay as death had left them. Now was the hour of trial. The arm of industry becomes powerless, and the hum of business ceased to meet the ear. Nought was heard but the sound of the stroke of the coffin maker's hammer as he nailed the rude and unsmoothed boards together that the dead might be gathered to their father who had gone before them. Even the noise of the waggons to and from the burying-ground struck you as having something ominous in the sound they made. Now and then your attention was arrested by the echo of the distant tramping of a coming horse, whose lathered sides and expanded nostrils showed his headlong haste while the anxious features and sunken visage of the rider told he was no messenger of fun, or heedless follower of a thoughtless frolic. He came for the.

ASSISTANCE OF THE DOCTOR.

But, alas, how vain! The demon of Death, now triumphing in his strength, and glorying in the number of his victims, laughed to scorn the healing art, and bade defiance to the powers of drug or medicine. Yet, still glad to cling to hope the doctor was sought and sent for:

'So passes Thursday, and the sun of that day had not set when the last of thirty-five unceremonius burials had taken place in the neighbouring burying-ground—those from our village and suburbs in the short space of thirty-six hours! Twilight came, when all who had a chance reluctantly prepared for bed—yes, reluctantly, for believe me, each had secret dread and heart-felt fear that ere to-morrows dawn he or she should also be numbered with the dead. The night passed slow and restless.

'With the morning of Friday those who were first stirring were afraid and yet anxious to know what had been the events of the last few hours. On enquiry

GLAD WAS THE HEART.

when it was heard that few, comparetively had been attacked, and fewer dead. Hope the steady friend of man, again beamed in our eyes, while our hearts beat high with exultation. It seemed as if the monster pestilence had gorged itself with the number of its victims and fatigued its energies with the work of destruction. Those who were under its power appeared to have great strength to struggle for existence. It was less quick in its action and operation. Yet, steady to its purpose, and unrelenting in its grasp, some near and dear ones were suddenly attacked and unexpectedly carried off, which cases as they occurred nearly extinguishing the rising flames of hope. Nevertheless it was abating, Saturday Sunday, and Monday it sought its prey and found them, although fewer in number. Two or three showed symptoms of recovery and

TWO ACTUALLY RECOVERED

From out among the little circle of villagers, thirty-three had gone to their long homes. Among these was the smiling infant, the man of grey hairs and experience, the stripling just budding into manhood and the maiden blooming into woman's state, just beginning to be conscious of her power and influence over the rougher part of creation, the man of steady habits and sedated behaviour, with the intemperate and the profligate fell easy victims to the dreadful and afflictive malady."

SPANISH JUSTICE.

An American Agent Sentenced to be Shot as a Spy.

TROY, N.Y., July 14.—Five months ago Pedro Llanes visited Cuba to look after property left him by his father about 20 miles from Havana. To pay expenses he decided to act as agent for a Troy firm, in the sale of a patent lubricator, and took samples with him. A week after his arrival in Havana he was thrown into prison. The military authorities would not or could not understand that the boxes of lubricators were harmless and not for war purposes, and he was sentenced to be shot. Mrs. Llanes hearing nothing from her husband, sailed for Cuba with letters from the Secretary of State of New York, and the Spanish Consul. She searched the Havana prisons, and finally found her husband in one of them breaking stone, and not knowing what moment he would be shot as a spy. She secured his release, and yesterday both reached Troy. It is probable a statement of his experience will be sent to Washington, and a demand made for papers taken from Llanes when arrested, as well as for other reparation.

DEADLY DROUTH.

It Threatens Destruction to the Stock Industry of Western Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 14.—The sheep and cattle industry in the western part of the State is threatened with annihilation by drouth. Sheep men with their flocks are arriving daily at Eagle Pass seeking ingress into Mexico. The water holes and streams on the American side of the Rio Grande are dried up,

NEWS NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES.

Personal and General Gossip.

The Toronto City Council has voted $2,000 to aid the sufferers by the Port Perry fire.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition Board offers prizes for portraits of the most beautiful living Canadian ladies.

Dr. Koch, the German authority on cholera, says that America, with careful quarantine, may escape the plague.

Carmichael & Emmons, iron dealers, of New York, have assigned. Liabilities upwards of a quarter of a million.

The French Government has granted 2,500,000 francs for the relief of the cholera sufferers and for staying the epidemic.

Halsted, Haines & Co., wholesale dry goods, Broadway, New York, have assigned. Liabilities in the neighborhood of two millions.

Cornwall has been arrested at the residence of his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Dalzell, Scotland, charged with felonious practices and unnatural crimes.

The Allan mail S. S. Nova Scotian from Liverpool for Baltimore *via* St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax, arrived at Halifax at 7 p.m. on Friday.

Montreal mortality returns show an unusual number of deaths from Canadian cholera, which doctors ascribe to the filthy condition of some streets.

The Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co., of Montreal, have given notice that it will sell on the 19th of August all shares on which the last call has not been paid.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has written to the Iron Trade Review denying that a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States has been negotiated.

An unknown man, stealing a ride on the top of a sleeping car, was ground to pieces while passing through the Central tunnel, at Syracuse, N.Y., on Saturday morning.

The inquest upon the bodies of the men killed in the Cincinnati riots has just been concluded, with the result that one man is said to have been unlawfully killed by the militia.

The Earl of Granville is seeking to obtain equally favorable terms for the admission of British West Indian products into the United States as may be granted to Cuba.

It appears from a cable despatch that Mr. Joseph Doutre's suit for $8,000, expenses for services as counsel of the Mackenzie Government in the Fishery Award case has been maintained by the Privy Council.

Cleveland and Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic Convention in Chicago on Friday. Tilden is said to endorse the nomination of Cleveland. Hendricks refuses to state positively whether he will accept or not.

The Privy Council has given judgment in the case of McLaren v. The Canada Central Railway Company, dismissing the appeal with costs, and confirming the judgment of the Supreme Court in Mr. McLaren's favor. The amount involved is about $100,000.

Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co., importers of china and earthenware, Montreal, ask an extension from their creditors. They show a surplus of $80,000 and carry a stock of $160,000, which dull times have kept on their hands. The banks interested are Merchants', Peoples', Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga.

The funeral of Miss Ross and Miss Barry, drowned at Valois on Friday, which took place on Sunday in Montreal, amounted to almost a public tribute of sympathy to the bereaved family. The attendance was very large and the floral gifts very costly and elegant.

Gen. Middleton, the new commander of militia in Canada, arrived in Quebec on Sunday per S. S. Polynesian. Upon disembarking a salute of 13 guns was fired from the Citadel. The Polynesian brought 66 cabin and 332 intermediate passengers. She experienced fourteen hours' detention from fog on the passage.

The str. State of Maine, of the International line from Boston for St. John, went ashore at Point Lepreaux on Saturday afternoon during a thick fog, and she is in a bad position with a hole in her bottom. The passengers were safely landed. If the weather continues favorable the steamer may be saved.

An Order in Council has been passed declaring that for Customs purposes the standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce (Troy) of vinegar, and that so-called vinegar of greater strength shall be taken and held to be acetic acid, and be rated for duty accordingly.

The Finance Department at Ottawa has issued a circular to each of the other branches of the public service calling attention to certain abuses that have existed for some time with respect to the depositing of money received on Government account. The regulations require that every dollar received by any public servant of the Government shall be at once deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General in some bank. Some officials have, it seems, been disregarding this rule, and retaining public money for their own use for some time after it has reached them. One official is referred to as having retained five thousand dollars in this way for a considerable length of time. The circular orders that in future, every sum, however small, received as public revenue, shall be deposited immediately in the bank, etc. The branches of banks have also been notified that hereafter they must report the receipt of moneys placed to the credit of the Government more promptly.

The officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department are not disposed to accept Mr. Seth Green's assertions that the millions of dead fish floating on Lake Ontario are alewives and not young shad hatched at his Rochester establishment. They ask how it is if the fish are really young alewives that none of the parent fish are caught in the lake? No alewives are caught in the St. Lawrence, in Lake Francis, or in any other stream in communication with Lake Ontario, and it is considered impossible that the parent alewives can exist in the lake in quantities sufficient to produce millions of fry without some being seen or caught. Perhaps Mr. Green will be able to explain the mystery for Minister McLelan's benefit.

A GREAT DETECTIVE.

Death of Allan Pinkerton—An Eventful Life.

Allan Pinkerton, the founder and head of the private detective agency, now known throughout almost the whole world, died at Chicago on Tuesday, July 1st, from the effects of a malarial fever caught in May last; but for a long time time he was in feeble health. He was born in 1818, near Glasgow, Scotland, and was bred a cooper, but on finishing his apprenticeship became interested in the Chartist movement, which culminated in the Birmingham riots, and the arrest, conviction and sentence to death of some of the leaders. Because of these political troubles Pinkerton married a young lady to whom he was greatly attached, and emigrated to America in May, 1842. The vessel was wrecked on Sable Island, and Pinkerton and his bride were cast ashore there in a destitute condition. They made their way to the United States, and reached a small place called Dundee, near Elgin, Ill., where some Scotch families had settled. Young Pinkerton had lost everything in the shipwreck, but he pluckily went to work, established himself as a cooper, and soon succeeded in business.

An accident led to the development of Mr. Pinkerton's wonderful talent for the detection of criminals. At that day there was but little money in circulation in what was then the Far West, and checks on the Milwaukee Fire and Insurance Company passed current as money. They were so poorly engraved that they were easily counterfeited, and the country where Mr. Pinkerton lived was flooded with the spurious checks. Mr. Pinkerton, like other business men, was victimised with these spurious checks, and he determined quietly to hunt down the counterfeiters. He discovered that John Gray, of Vermont, was the leader of the counterfeiters, and after a hunt among desperadoes, in which Mr. Pinkerton was twice shot and nearly lost his life, he arrested his man and took him to jail. The remarkable bravery and determination which Mr. Pinkerton showed in this first detective work attracted general attention and applause. He was made deputy Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, and soon acquired local fame as a fearless and shrewd thief catcher.

Among Mr. Pinkerton's early exploits was the arrest and conviction of Augustus Stuart Byron (the illegitimate son of Lord Byron by Mary Stuart) and a confederate named Napier, a nephew of the great English Admiral of that name. These two wrecked a train and caused the loss of several lives on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, in order that they might secure Government funds, which were then sent through the mails in the absence of express facilities. The capture of these outlaws resulted in the promotion of Mr. Pinkerton to be a special agent of the United States Treas. Department, under Secretary Guthrie.

When Abraham Lincoln was about to leave Springfield, Ill., to go to Washington to be inaugurated as President, Mr. Pinkerton discovered a plot to assassinate the President at Baltimore.—Through Pinkerton's management the the President was conveyed safely and secretly from Philadelphia to Washington, and the traitorous plot was foiled. President Lincoln invited Mr. Pinkerton to take command of the Secret Service of the Government — the first Government police force ever organized in this country. The position during the rebellion was a post of great national importance. Mr. Pinkerton performed valuable services to the country in this capacity, and when he retired from the public service at the close of the war he did so with the esteem of every one who knew him.

Mr. Pinkerton then went to Chicago, and established the famous detective system which has since grown to such large proportions with branches in all important cities in this country and even in Europe. At present the Pinkerton agency employs nearly 200 detectives.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

CAPTURE OF ASIZ.

LONDON, July 13.—It is reported that Osman Digna has seized Asiz, on the Red Sea, six miles south of Suakim.

RELIEF OF KHARTOUM OPERATIONS.

Operations for the relief of Khartoum will begin early in September. Lord Wolseley advises that the line of chief attack be *via* Suakim and Berber. Additional material for the railway is being sent to Suakim, and preparations for the expedition are in progress. The opinion is gaining ground that the fight with the Mehdi is close at hand. Though the news is contradicted, the general belief is that the Mudir of Dongola has sold the pass.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A peaceful settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty seems likely. The representatives of China adopt a conciliatory tone and are understood to offer fair reparation. Replying to the ultimatum of France, the Supreme Council at Pekin states that it had no intention of invalidating the convention signed at Tein Tsin, and maintains that the note signed by Li Hung Chang and Capt. Fournier, fixing the date of the evacuation of Tonquin, never received the Imperial sanction. The statement that Li Tong Pou has offered to withdraw the Chinese troops from Tonquin at once is confirmed. The indemnity demanded by France will probably be limited to £800. It is hoped that the trouble will be promptly arranged.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Lord Randolph Churchill, insisted on the accuracy of his statement made at the meeting of the Liberals on Thursday, that the Government had proposed a compromise with the House of Lords on the Franchise Bill. The proposal was made through Earl Granville to Earl Cairns, but declined. Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he had the authority of Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns to say that the communications in relation to the compromise were private. Mr. Gladstone denied that they were of a private nature. Lord Churchill then charged Mr. Gladstone with having used a private communication to traduce his opponents. Mr. Gladstone repelled the charge that he had traduced them, and said it was a disgraceful imputation. Lord Churchill stated that he deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He had done so under the influence of vexation. He promised to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone to avoid a conflict in the House of Lords in the event of a renewal of the offer of compromise. Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied with Lord Churchill's explanation. The Government, he said, was still open to propositions for a compromise. Mr. Gladstone's moderation in addressing the Commons misled no one. His friends believe that he is resolved to carry on the struggle to the bitter end, if compelled. Outside the Houses of Parliament the country is aflame, and many public meetings are already arranged for.

A despatch of later date says that on the 15th, in the House of Lords, the Bill will be again introduced by Lord Wemyss, when it is thought a compromise may be effected and the Bill passed. Should the Lords reject the bill the Government will dissolve parliament immediately, and a general election will follow.

TWELFTH OF JULY RIOTS.

Despatches state that in Whitehaven-Belfast, Newry, and other parts of Ireland, during the Orange demonstrations on the 12th, the processionists were attacked by the Nationalists and many serious riots occurred. Three Nationalists were killed, and several, on both sides, more or less injured. Ninety of the Belfast rioters have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Indian Government is collecting material at Quetta for an advance on a large scale upon Candahar. A hitch has arisen in the negotiations for the appointment of an Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. Russia desires to stipulate that the Commission shall have no power to survey beyond certain lines.

THE EAST END POOR.

A special despatch says that a proof of the universal interest in the improvement of the poor, which is left behind by the agitation of unsanitary dwellings, was shown by the Princess' visit on Friday night with a number of the highest noblemen to the remote regions of the east end, to aid in the erection of a great place of public amusement.

A SUBSTANTIAL PRESENT.

The King of Abyssinia has sent an elephant to Queen Victoria as a token of amity.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

The Exodus from Marseilles—What is Thought About it in London.

LONDON, July 15.—It is estimated that 120,000 people have left Marseilles since the commencement of the plague. The distress in the suburban districts in consequence of this state of things is something terrible. It is feared that a similar panic will take place in Paris, many of the wealthier families having already given signs of departing. Even in England great uneasiness is being manifested in the larger cities. The sanitary condition of both Paris and London is good in comparison with what it has been in former years.

PARIS, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies by a unanimous vote has passed a bill for the appropriation of two million francs for the relief of the cholera sufferers and five hundred thousand for combating the epidemic.

MARSEILLES, July 14.—There were sixty-five deaths during the day. At Toulon there were five deaths since ten o'clock this morning. The mayor of Toulon is now down with the disease.

ON THE ROCKS.

An Iron Laden Steamer Ashore at Fox River—Another Steamer Grounds in a Fog and is Wrecked.

QUEBEC, July 14.—Intelligence from Fox River states that the steamship Warwick with a cargo of iron is ashore two miles below that place. The passengers and crew on board will be landed as soon as the weather permits. So far there is no serious damage to the vessel. The only communication to shore is by line or hawser.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 14.—The steamer Hartington during the fog yesterday morning ran ashore at Western Head, St. Shots, and became a total wreck. The crew are saved. The Hartington was laden with phosphorus, and bound from Charlestown to West Hartlepool.

Chas. E. Courtney is making another effort to pose before the public, but his chances of success are now reduced to a minimum, as it is said among rowing men that he will never have another chance to row in a race against any reputable sculler. His latest move has been challenging Wallace Ross to row him again, but the latter, in a very curt letter, declines.

Judge Caron gave judgment on Saturday in the case of the American swindler, John C. Eno, who was held on warrants for extradition on the charge of forgery. After an exhaustive review of the evidence he said he found nothing in it to justify his committing the accused under the extradition treaty. He therefore maintained the writ of *habeas corpus* and ordered that John C. Eno be set at liberty.

Great excitement has been caused in business circles in Halifax by the arrest of Henry Hart, of Bremmen & Hart, West Indian merchants. The firm recently failed for a large amount. Mr. Hart was arrested on a charge of obtaining $1,000 under false pretences. The warrant was issued at the instance of the Halifax Banking Co., and Hart was arrested at the Halifax Hotel on Friday by Dectective Power and the City Marshal. He was subsequently released on giving bonds himself in $2,000 and two securities in $1,000 each. Hart, it is said, obtained various amounts ranging up to $5,000, from the Halifax Banking Company, on notes made by his father and endorsed by himself, upon asserting that the notes were *bona fide* transactions, and that his father was worth $20,000. It has now been ascertained that these were nothing more than accommodation notes, the sequel being a charge of fraud and consequent arrest. Other banks are said to have discounted notes under like conditions. Hart is a man of about 45, married, but without family.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

January 24th, 1884. 1555-481

PATENTS.

INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C.

Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582

DAVID WHITE & CO.

New and Scarce Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

JUST RECEIVED

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

Swiss Spot and Sprig Muslins.

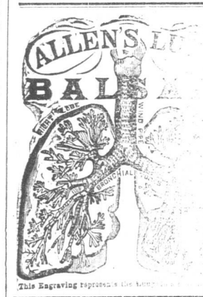
All-over Embroidery, Over and over Net, Guipure, White and Cream Muslin Embroidery, Real Oriental Laces. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose. Pure Silk and Taffetta Gloves.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Shirting and Denims, Cottonades, Table Linen, Table Napkins, Damask Towels, Cotton Bags. 36 inch Factory Cotton only 5 cents.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608



THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

Directions accompany each bottle.

For sale by all Druggists.

This Engraving represents a bottle

Hearn & Co

JUST TO HAND.

ONE CASE

COLOURED MUSLINS,

FAST COLORS, which we are able to offer at the low price of 10 cents per yard. Come one and all, and secure a grand bargain.

We also offer a grand assortment of

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS

In all prices, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Splendid value.

Do not fail to see our stock of Black Brocade Silks, Black Gros Silks, Black Satins, Black Satin DeLyons, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Millinery! Millinery!

Great reductions in this department, we are determined not to carry any of our stock over, so that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. This is no Blow but solid facts.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

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

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INVENTORS, send model or sketch of your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C.

Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas,

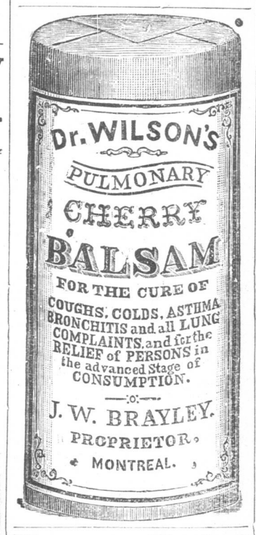
Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

GEORGE BECK.

Sign of the Big Lamp.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Ingersoll, April 24th 1884. 1508



Harvest Tools!

Machine Oils,

Paris Green.

A. H. ELLIS,

Sign of Golden Anvil, Thames-St.

Ingersoll, June 26, 1884. 1607

The "White" is King

OF SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE BY

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

MACHINISTS

AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll.

Dealers in Sewing Machines, and Repairs; Firearms and Ammunition, Fish Poles, Hooks, Lines Etc.

Largest & Best Assortment in town.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

THE

"Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,

PROPRIETRESS

Ingersoll, Nov. 1573

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS

PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY

MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

Fruit Store.

WE HAVE THE

Greatest Variety

Of Canned Goods in Ingersoll,

TOMATOES, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, SALMON, SARDINES, MUSTARD SARDINES, AND MACKEREL, CORNED BEEF, CHICKEN, TURKEY, DUCK, PIGS FEET, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING, ANCHOVY SAUCE, KETCHUP, AND NUMBERLESS other articles. &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS.

A Reduction in the Prices at the

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

16 lbs. Good Sugar for $1.00.

20 lbs. Valentia Raisins for $1.

This is the place to buy the CHEAPEST TEAS. Young Hyson and Congou, a specialty. The cheapest place to buy CROCKERY. Selling Printed TEA SETS at $3.50, worth $5.00. Glass and Silver Ware very low. Cutlery at Rock Bottom Prices.

Any one buying $5 worth of goods at the CHINA TEA HOUSE, and paying Cash for the same will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent.

Ingersoll, July 9th, 1884. 1609

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the  White Mortar.

HELLEBORE. PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for currant worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist.

Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1509

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S,

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey' Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec.

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1605

B. LAURANCE'S 63 Hatton Garden, Lond'n SPECTACLES —AND— 246 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Farm for sale—J. C. Norsworthy.
Voters' List—Abm. Hillsdon.
Drugs—D. Secord.
Notice—R. A. Woodcock.
Lost—Gold Bracelet.
Notice—Thos. Seldon.
School Books—G. B. Fotheringham.
For Sale—D. A. Bucknell.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

THE first watermelon and the cold wave arrived about the same time.

ST. Andrews' and St. James' Church Sunday Schools pic-nicked at the Park yesterday. The day was cool but not unpleasant.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hal. O'Connor, express agent, had the misfortune to smash his thumb in closing a safe door, in consequence of which he is off duty for a time.

PIC-NIC.—The Sunday Schools of Knox and the Charles Street Methodist Churches held their annual pic-nic at the Park on Tuesday last.

THE St. Thomas *Times* says the Okas of that place were very much pleased with the manner in which they were treated by the Ingersoll Lacrosse club.

THE Bank of London in Canada has leased the office at present occupied by the Federal Bank of Canada at Petrolia, they having decided to close that branch.

THE Mayor has proclaimed Monday, 4th August, as Ingersoll's Civic Holiday. There will probably be an excursion to Pt. Stanley and Toronto.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.—The Oddfellows of this town are making preparations for a grand pic-nic at Port Stanley, on the Civic Holiday, Monday, 4th August.

I. O. O. F.—Grand Master McDiarmid of Lucan will pay a visit to Lilly Lodge, Dorchester Station, on Tuesday evening. A number of the Ingersoll fraternity will be present.

FINE FRUIT.—MRS. Thos. Brown this season again takes the lead in growing gooseberries. We have samples from his garden lying on our desk which we believe for size cannot be beaten.

22ND BATT. BAND.—This Band has been lately reorganized, and for a time will be under the management of Sergeant Ireland. They will make their first appearance on Friday evening at the usual place.

SENT TO PRISON.—The Police Magistrate on Monday sentenced Wm. Lynn, arrested on Sunday, to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry from the residence of Mrs. Adam Oliver.

The wheat harvest has commenced in the vicinity of St. Thomas, and by the end of the week, harvesting of the crop will be general. The yield promises to be above an average, notwithstanding the cry of the ravages of the midge.

A POPULAR BAND.—The 13th Batt. Band of Hamilton—the crack band of Canada—is flooded with engagements this summer, being compelled to refuse many good offers, particularly from the States. By good luck the Y.M.P.B.A. have secured this excellent organization for their gala day, Aug. 22.

THE Dufferin Lacrosse Club send the following team to Princeton to play the club of that place to-morrow afternoon:—E. Dundas, Captain; J. W. Vance, R. Malone, E. Eshelby, J. C. Atkinson, C. Cowan, F. Smale, J. O. Matheson, W. Smith, E. Cowan, J. H. Hegler and O. E. Robinson.

A. O. F.—The installation of officers of Court Marquis of Lorne took place last evening under the direction of Bro. Wm. Moore, H.C.R., London, and Bro. Chaplin, D.C.R., Woodstock. A very interesting time was spent by the brethren. We are glad to note that this Lodge is very prosperous, and has a good cash balance in the bank at its command.

GRAND LODGE.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. will be held in St. Thomas, commencing on Wednesday, 13th August. The St. Thomas brethren purpose having a grand demonstration on this occasion at which many of the Oddfellows of this section will be present. The Oddfellows of that city are a go-ahead lot, and whatever they undertake they carry through in a decided successful manner.

TUG-OF-WAR.—The tug-of-war between Nissouri and Dorchester, which was not completed at the late Queen's birthday celebration, will again take place at Victoria park, Ingersoll, at the grand demonstration to be held under the auspices of Anchor Lodge, Y. M. P. B. A., on Friday, 22nd August, for a prize of $80—the Caledonian Society giving their original offer of $40, and the Y. M. P. B. A. adding thereto $40. This will be a most exciting contest.

ANOTAER LIBERAL DONOR.—The members of the Young Men's Protestant Benevolent Association are meeting with great encouragement for their demonstration on the 22nd of next month. Mr. R. W. Woodroofe, jeweler, with his usual well-known liberality to public enterprises, has kindly donated a very handsome prize for bicycle race, which gift is fully appreciated by the members of the above society, and we feel sure it will be highly valued by the successful competitor.

PUSH.—The directors of the Toronto Exposition are evidently alive to the interests of the Queen City. The forthcoming show promises to be the most attractive yet held. If the railway companies act in the same *liberal* spirit during the exhibition as they did during the late semi-centennial celebration, the show must end in failure (both in number of visitors and financially) equally as great as that which attended the great event alluded to. Let the railway fares be reasonable, and the city will see the largest influx of visitors known in her history.

COOKERY FOR BEGINNERS, with Marion Harland's name as author, needs no other indication of its character and genuine value. It has been a fault of previous books on Cookery that they have taken for granted the possession of a certain degree of knowledge requisite to their successful use, not always possessed. This book, while affording a range of information unsurpassed by any other book, and thus suited to the use of all, has the advantage of being perfectly adapted to the needs of the veriest tyros in cookery.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Andrew Hoagg is the happy possessor of a night blooming cereus that came out in flower on Saturday night. The cereus is a genus of the cactus family, and although the plant itself is not uncommon, it is rarely and only with the most attentive and intelligent treatment that it can be got to bloom. Mr. H. was lucky enough to secure the blossom immediately after it appeared, and had it preserved in spirits. It can be seen in the window of Mr. Browett, druggist, and is certainly a flower of the most delicate loveliness. The following pretty verses "To a Night-Blooming Cereus" are taken from *Vick's Monthly*:

Thou sweet-breathed flow'r, in vesture white!
Why must thou fade so soon?
Art thou a spirit, born of night,
That vanishes at morning light
Dispels the midnight gloom?

Thou weird, white flower! Art thou a star,
That falling from the sky,
Did'st pale thy brightness—glory mar—
And to reclaim thy home afar
Must wither, droop, and die?

From noblest selves we've fallen too;
O, what we long to be!
Can we attain the good and true
When all our toil and suffering through,
We drop and die like thee?

THE TEACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.—The above named manuscript which has been attracting so much attention of late, both in the United States and Europe, was discovered in 1875 by Philotheos Byrennios (Metropolitan of Nicomedia) in the library of the most holy sepulchre in Fanarif, Constantinople. It is part of a large octavo volume, containing 120 leaves of parchment, written in cursive characters, and bears the date A.D. 1056. The authenticity, genuineness and integrity of the document has never yet been questioned. The historical evidence in favor of it is very strong. It is frequently quoted by Clement of Alexandria; by Eusebius and Athenasius. "The document belongs undoubtedly to the 2nd century; possibly as far back as 120 A.D., hardly later than 160 A.D. The whole tone of it is Archaic. It contradicts nothing belonging to that age; corroborates some things which may henceforth be more strongly emphasized; and adds some things for which we may well be profoundly grateful." The book contains 16 chapters from ten to forty lines in each chapter. We purpose giving a chapter translated from the original each week until all our readers will be in possession of the "teaching of the twelve Apostles," as contained in the newly discovered document.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1309tf

PARTIES requiring money on good security can obtain any amount they may require at from one to two per cent. cheaper than any where else by applying to P. O. Box 25, Ingersoll. Business strictly confidential. 82

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

EGGS! EGGS!! Highest price in cash paid for fresh eggs at Vance's Bakery, Ingersoll. 81

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaugher's Block. 41.

Town Council.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday evening, Mayor Noxon presiding.

Members present—Messrs. Watterworth, Gibson, Horsman, Waterhouse, Richardson, McInnes, Buchanan, O'Connor, Matheson, Walley, Seldon, and Nelles.

The Mayor gave his reason for calling the members together, which was chiefly for considering the way for making the exchange of the corporation debenture stock with the C. P. R. Co.

The following communication was read:—

THE MAYOR, Ingersoll,

DEAR SIR,—In the matter of the appeals from the Court of Revision, the Judge has appointed the 29th day of July to hear them, and he has suggested that in order to facilitate matters and save expense, the points of law connected with the cases should be first argued, and if all parties consent he will hear them on the 25th inst. at his chambers in Woodstock, and then it will be known what witnesses will be required for the 29th. Mr. J. F. McDonald and I represent the appellants in all cases, and we will consent to the arrangement, but the corporation will also have to consent. Will you call a meeting of the Council, and if their consent can be obtained we may as well proceed that way.

Yours truly,
THOS. WELLS.

On motion Reeve Seldon was granted three months' leave of absence from the Board, the gentleman being about to visit England for the benefit of his health.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Seldon, That the Treasurer be instructed to hand over the C.V.R. debenture stock to J. C. Hegler, barrister, for the purpose of making the exchange with the C. P. R. Co. at Montreal.—Carried.

Several accounts were read and referred to Finance Committee.

On motion the Merchants Bank was instructed to hand over the C.V.R. debenture stock to the town treasurer.

The report of the Market Committee was read recommending that a gift of $25 be made to Mr. Redman, for the extra and superior work accomplished in beautifying the Town Hall.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the above report, Mr. Walley in the chair.

A great portion of the evening was occupied in discussing the recommendation of the Market Committee, the whole being more of a personal argument than a public matter. We deem it well to drop it.

The recommendation, however, was lost.

Committee rose and council resumed.

F. G. Carroll made application for the use of the shed in rear of the market, for the sale of buggies. On a motion being offered to allow him the shed for $8 per month, the applicant emphatically stated he "didn't want it."

The account of Wilson & Robertson, for goods supplied Redman for town hall was ordered to be paid.

On motion Wm. McLeod was ordered to be paid the balance of his account ($100) for services performed as assessor.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. McInnes, and resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby instructed to employ either W. R. or E. Meredith as counsel in the matter of appeals from the Court of Revision to the County Judge, and that he be guided by the advice of said counsel whether the argument on legal questions shall be brought on or before the time appointed by the Judge for hearing the appeals.

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, That the Mayor now appoint a committee, consisting of three members, to go into the matter now pending between the Police Magistrate and this Corporation.—Carried.

Messrs. Buchanan, Walley, and Watterworth, were appointed a committee in accordance with the above resolution.

Council adjourned.

Personal.

Mr. N. W. Ford of St. Thomas, is spending a few weeks in town.

Dr. Ross of Montreal is visiting his son-in-law Mr. M. S. Hodder.

Mr. J. S. Deacon left on Tuesday to attend the Ontario School of Art.

Mr. R. Vance leaves on Thursday for Scotland, the land of his birth.

Miss Sadie Gunn of Woodstock is the guest of Mrs. Gayfer.

Miss Mabel Harris, of Brantford, is the guest of Miss Wixson—Homewood Villa.

Miss L. A. Barr left this morning for Cayuga, N. Y., where she intends spending her holidays.

Mr. Hawthorne, stock broker, New York, was in town last week, the guest of the Rev. E. M. Bland.

Mr. A. M. Smith, manager Merchants Bank here, left on Saturday for a few weeks holidays.

Mr. W. McColl, of the Imperial Bank, St. Thomas, has been temporarily appointed ledger keeper of the Ingersoll branch.

Mrs. Thos. H. Noxon and Master Herbert Noxon left on Monday for a two months' sojourn in P. E County.

Mrs. S. Richardson and her son Mr. S. Richardson, of Toronto, are visiting friends in town.

Dr. Tassie, for many years headmaster of the Galt collegiate institute, has been appointed headmaster of the Peterboro collegiate institute.

Mr. Thos. Seldon left yesterday for England. He will be absent about three months. Mrs. Seldon goes as far as Montreal.

The St. Thomas *Journal* says Mr. C. W. Clinch, manager of the Molsons Bank, Woodstock, will probably be appointed manager in that city, vice Mr. G. K. Morton, resigned.

Entrance Examinations.

The following candidates passed the entrance examination at the Ingersoll High School. Those marked "recommended" failed by a few marks in one subject, but were recommended by the Local Board to be passed by the Central Board at Toronto. A revised list will be published when the report of Central Board is received:

C. Bourn, Ingersoll	452
N. Sutherland, Beachville	423
Phemia Sutherland, Beachville	423
Effie Davis, Dereham, No. 9,	403
Thos. H. McKay, E. Nissouri, No. 8,	385
Minnie H. Empey, Dereham, No. 8,	369
Jennie Grandy, Culloden	364
C. Burns, Beachville	363
Bertha Walker, W. Oxford, No. 2,	361
Mary E. McAuley, Dereham Centre	358
Aggie Currie, W. Oxford, No. 9	354
William McKay, Ingersoll	331
Georgina Crawford, Ingersoll	329
E. Baigent, Thamesford	323
Sam Kirwan, N. Norwich, Nos. 4 & 9	318
William D. McKay, E. Nissouri, No. 8.	303
Bertha Douglas, Ingersoll	294
John C. McMulkin, Ingersoll	288

RECOMMENDED.

William I. Cope, N. Oxford, No. 1.
E. Creighton, Beachville.
Thos. Doyle, Ingersoll Separate.
Thos. Sandick, Ingersoll.
John B. Thompson, Dereham, No. 9.
Richard Weaver, Beachville.
James Weir, Thamesford.
John Wight, Ingersoll.
Kate Cuddie, Verschoyle.
Mary Dunn, N. Oxford, No 4.
Nettie Eldon, E. Nissouri, No. 6.
Maggie Graco, Ingersoll Separate.
Ida Hadcock, Dereham, No. 5.
Mary Morrison, Dereham, No. 5.
Lillian Miller, Ingersoll.
Goldy Mayberry, W. Oxford, No. 8.
Hattie Paterson, Dickson's Corners.
Jennie Smith, Beachville.

Lacrosse.

A match game of Lacrosse was played on Victoria Park, on Friday afternoon between the Okas of St. Thomas and the Dufferins of this town, resulting in a victory for the Dufferins, defeating their opponents by two games to one, the game being played on time the team securing the most goals to win. The Dufferins secured the first game in 2 minutes. The Okas taking the second in 40 minutes and the Dufferins the third in 3 minutes, time being called while the fourth game was in progress. Mr. K. Cameron acted as umpire for the Okas, Mr. J. A. Shaw for the Dufferins, and Mr. Joseph Gibson as referee. The following are the names of the players and their positions:

Okas.	Positions	Dufferins.
E. Hillis	Goal	J. H. Hegler
J. S. Kennedy	Point	R. Malone
Geo. Midgely	Cover Point	J. W. Vance
J. O'Reilly	Defence Field	J. C. Atkinson
O. O'Reilly	" "	C. Cowan
E. F. Wicks	" "	J. O. Matheson
J. Hammond	Centre	F. Smale
T. B. Patton	Home Field	J. T. Christison
M. Chambers	" "	E. Dundas
L. F. G. W. Wilson	" "	E. Cowan
G. Fitzsimmons	" "	W. Smith
O. Bougbner	Field Captain	J. M. Brady

FLUID LIGHTNING

There are but few that have never suffered almost intolerable pain from Toothache, Neuralgia, or like acute pains. To them such an instant relief as Fluid Lightning is an untold blessing in time of trouble. No disgusting, offensive medicines to be taken for days. One application of Fluid Lightning cures. Sold at Gayfer's and Knee-shaw's.

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

ALL kinds of canned goods guaranteed good at Bock's. 80.

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

INGERSOLL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

North Ward School.

Miss Gussie Dyke's Room.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Benjamin Cable	7 Maud Cobbin
2 Willie Marshall	8 Bertha Cronk
3 Lena McKay	9 Fannie Marriott
4 Arthur McKay	10 Bertha Jemison
5 Ethel Sinclair	11 Edith Cairns
6 Ernest Jenkinson	

PASS CLASS.

1 Annie Bowman	6 Bertha Bucknell
2 Wallis Brown	7 Willie Campbell
3 Nelson McCarty	8 Robbie Kennedy
4 Eddie Ward	9 Maggie Daugherty
5 Maggie Johnson	10 Ethel Bucknell

No. 1 North to No. 7 Central.

HONOR CLASS.

1 James Oliver	6 Mary Poole
2 Barbara McKay	7 M Chamberlain
3 Willie Oliver	8 Lena Little
4 Olive Barr	9 John Cronk
5 Percy Coyne	10 Levi Case

PASS CLASS.

1 Edward Petrie	6 Phillie Ackert
2 Effie Bower	7 Bella Christison
3 Frank Moffatt	8 George Gardner
4 Emma Ross	9 Jessie O'Neill
5 Birdie Winter	10 Edward Oliver

Central School.

No. 10 to No. 9—Miss McNeil's Room.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Bella Berry	11 Pearl Campbell
2 Nellie Collins	12 Fred Buchanan
3 TempleBlackwood	13 Clar. Blackwood
4 John Cannon	14 George Brown
5 Harry Bowers	15 Minnie Livens
6 Mary Avery	16 Abram Edwards
7 Minnie Hirst	17 David McKay
8 Edith Sharpe	18 Mabel Parker
9 Tom Roberts	19 Walter Bloor
10 Harry Aikman	20 Joshua Casswell

PASS CLASS.

21 James Thomson	31 Mary Tinney
22 Isaac Bird	32 Willie Pinkson
23 Willie Roddy	33 Mamie Hill
24 Charlotte Cannon	34 Tessa Dixon
25 Maud Size	35 Daisy Alexander
26 Nellie Size	36 Alfred Gibson
27 Willie Garbutt	37 Arthur Berry
28 Mary Fisher	38 Rosa Dominey
29 Louie Hepson	39 Roger McKay
30 Allan Noxon	

No. 9 to No. 8—Miss Stimson, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Willie Heath	10 Willie Kyle
2 Frank Dennis	11 Minnie Ross
3 Lena Petrie	12 Mable Barraclough
4 John Knox	13 Emma Trout
5 Welcome Carroll	14 Robert Hayhoe
6 Minnie Moore	15 Elsie Munro
7 Temple Blackwood	16 Alfred Noxon
8 Eddie Emigh	17 Charlie Greenaway
9 Delia Touil	

PASS CLASS.

1 Roddie McKenzie	12 James Henderson
2 Alfred Ryman	13 Ralph Hayhoe
3 Willie Campbell	14 Bella Berry
4 James Huntley	15 Willie Hearn
5 Gertie Matheson	16 Harry Palmer
6 Willie Day	17 May Heath
7 Eddie Oliver	18 Robert Smith
8 Susie Perkins	19 Grace Miller
9 Lilly Garbutt	20 Charlie Baker
10 Sarah Vanpatter	21 Lena Hepson
11 Fred Borland	

No. 8 to No. 7—Miss Clement, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 George Colridge	4 Lena Connor
2 Roddie Ross	5 Ethelwyn Gillespie
3 Max Richardson	6 Joseph Hirsch

PASS CLASS.

1 Annie Sandick	10 Jennie McBain
2 Roy Inglesby	11 Martha Lillywhite
3 Lillie Scoffin	12 Evy Dundass
4 Sadie Hirsch	13 Eva Henderson
5 Gordon Ellis	14 Bella Murray
6 Gertie Baker	15 George Ferris
7 Fred Sharpe	16 Fred Ward
8 Rahl Rufus	17 Lily Sutherland
9 Samuel Noxon	

No. 7 to No. 6—Miss Dingman, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Frank Marsden	3 Nellie Ross
2 Herbert Noxon	4 Fred Little

PASS CLASS.

1 Clara Estey	6 Edith Porteous
2 Willie Todd	7 Albert Tune
3 Willie Traut	8 Harry Silk
4 Katie Porteous	9 Rose Bailey
5 Ida Fotheringham	10 Jennie Tripp

No. 6 to No. 5.

HONOR ROLL.

1 Robert Henderson	10 Alfred Robins
2 Thomas Robins	11 Jarvis Thompson
3 Mary Robins	12 Willie Took
4 Bessie McMulkin	13 John Johnston
5 Jennie Henderson	14 Willie Berry
6 Ethel Ashcroft	15 George Gayfer
7 John McDermott	16 Katie Armour
8 Maggie Campbell	17 Ada Campbell
9 Lucy Rowe	18 David McGee

PASS ROLL.

1 Fred Feeny	13 Edie Rowe
2 Nettie Adair	14 Bertha Todd
3 Austin Stuart	15 Willie Hillman
4 Tom O'Neill	16 Maggie Hambidge
5 Robert Proctor	17 Ernest Sumner
6 Carrie Day	18 Libbie Stevens
7 Lulu Tripp	19 Charles Sexsmith
8 Eddie McKenzie	20 Effie Wixson
9 Ella Dunn	21 Eliza Adair
10 Chone Oliver	22 Era Stevens
11 Hattie Harrington	23 Bert Walley
12 Jim Smith	24 Mabel Maud

No. 5 to No. 4—Miss H. Dyke's Room.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Eva Hirst	12 Amelia Shortt
2 VeronicaSutherland	13 Florence Sevales
3 Lizzie Downing	14 Nettie Sutherland
4 Eugene Inglesby	15 Lilly Cavanagh
5 Agnes Perry	16 Gordon Brown
6 Jessie Reader	17 Fred Moore
7 Jennie Sutherland	18 Livinia Knox
8 Jessie Downing	19 Blake Hegler
9 Albert Downing	20 Robert Downing
10 Jack Gayfer	21 Lizzie Daugherty
11 Mary McKay	22 Edith Scoffin

PASS CLASS.

1 Flora Badden	11 Tillie Vance
2 Ralph Clark	12 Sara Barnum
3 Seward Kanady	13 Alex Spence
4 Willie Morrison	14 Hattie Williams
5 Lizzie Snider	15 John Borland
6 Eddie McMulkin	16 Willie James
7 Bownman Clement	17 Mary Mallaby
8 Willie Gustin	18 Celie Ferris
9 Minnie Hooper	19 Maggie Morgan
10 Mary Miller	20 Bella Matheson

Room 4 to Room 3.

HONOR LIST.

1 Beauchamp Stiff	11 Willie McIntyre
2 Aggie McLaughlin	12 Herbert Odell
3 Edith Geddes	13 Vivian Ackert
4 George Barr	14 Nellie Matheson
5 Charlie Dennis	15 Dan Munro
6 Elwin Mabee	16 Willie Size
7 Minnie Hirst	17 Lena Marshall
8 Jean Christopher	18 Thomas Gibson
9 John Gibbs	19 Willie Gordon
10 Howard Gray	20 Minnie Sutherland

PASS LIST.

1 Minnie Cornell	9 Willie Gibson
2 Maggie Hager	10 Geo Lillywhite
3 Willie McIntyre	11 Arthur Hayward
4 Walter Reader	12 Bertha Sizo
5 Lydia Bucknell	13 Ivanhoe James
6 Sophia Lillywhite	14 Charlie Warnock
7 Geo. Matheson	15 A Fotheringham
8 Willie Stickwood	

Room No. 3 to No. 2.—Miss Pool, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Lulu Menhennick	11 Jennie Rice
2 Mary Porteous	12 Jessie Winter
3 Blanche Crawford	13 Mary Mason
4 Minnie Snelgrove	14 Nettie Moore
5 Herbie Gillis	15 Ettie Carroll
6 Bessie Petrie	16 Lizzie Stuart
7 Henry Baker	17 Flora McDonald
8 Ida Foster	18 Maggie McGee
9 Maggie Scofield	19 Annie Harris
10 Jessie Fraser	20 Louisa Darker

PASS CLASS.

1 John Aikman	8 Fannie Smith
2 Charlie White	9 Sterling Warnock
3 Willie Matheson	10 Mary Armour
4 Andrew Middlemiss	11 Sarah Bowman
5 Herbert Pittman	12 Fred James
6 Kenneth O'Neil	13 Mary Ross
7 Lena Denning	

No. 2 to No. 1—Miss Hudson, Teacher.

HONOR CLASS.

1 Carrie Bourne	8 Nettie Jenkinson
2 Wesley Husband	9 Aggie Petrie
3 Katie Livings	10 Lizzie Dundass
4 John Smith	11 Hugh Cook
5 Nellie Pellow	12 Eva Boles
6 Flo Bailey	13 Annie Stickwood
7 Osmon Lyman	14 John Barr

PASS CLASS.

1 Ellen Wood	7 Minnie Gardiner
2 Millie McDonald	8 Hattie Hearn
3 Maud Bell	9 Gertie Sandick
4 Charlie Webster	10 Willie Campbell
5 Ada Silk	11 Susie Boles
6 Minnie Myers	

J. S. DEACON,
Principal.

Ingersoll, July 11, '84.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer, druggist. 104

HAVE THE CHRONICLE sent to you when you take your vacation.

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

THE CREDIT VALLEY EXTENSION.

The Line to be Pushed Through.

The survey of the Credit Valley extension has been completed and the line located to Windsor. It has been decided to run the line from Ingersoll instead of Woodstock Near the station at the former place the road will cross the Great Western line and run thence in an almost direct line to London, thence passing Hyde Park and within three-quarters of a mile of Komoka to a point four miles south of the village of Strathroy, thence through Louisville to Chatham, passing about four miles north of Glencoe. At Chatham a bridge will be built across the River Thames. About four miles west of that town the line will a second time cross the Great Western track, and passing about 1½ miles from Jeannette's Creek will go nearly direct to Windsor, passing very close to Belle River. The mileage will vary but little from that of the Great Western. The management of the Canadian Pacific Railway intend commencing operations almost immediately, and will hurry the line through to completion as fast as possible.

Literary Notes.

THE August CENTURY will contain, in Mr. Cable's novel, "Dr. Sevier," a thrilling description of the departure of Confederate troops from New Orleans at the beginning of the Civil War. The march of the New York Seventh down Broadway is also described, with hardly less graphic power.

THE Midsummer Holiday CENTURY will contain "A Glance at British Wild Flowers" by John Burroughs and Alfred Parsons the artist. It will be one of the most decorative articles in illustration and most charming in text that has ever appeared in THE CENTURY.

MARGIE'S MISSION.—By Marie Oliver. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price 25 cts. This deeply interesting story, by the author of *Sebo's Discipline* and *Ruby Hamilton*, forms the second issue in the Young Folks' Library Series, an honor it richly deserves. The plan of the publishers is to make this series a model in everything that goes to constitute good book—interest, purity of tone, and a direct purpose to teach lessons of truth, honor and usefulness. These qualities give each separate book a claim upon the consideration of every parent who exercises a judicious care over the reading of his children. The present volume may well stand as a representative of the series in all these respects.

DISTRICT NEWS.

Salford.

MESSRS. Curtis and White, of the Canadian Evangelization Society, commenced a Mission on Tuesday week last.

Dereham.

MESSRS. White and Curtis, the evangelists, occupy the church at Thompson's Corners. Mr. Curtis opened the Mission on Wednesday week last, the meetings being well attended through the week. Sunday last services were held at 3 and 7 p.m.; the evening meeting was well attended, about 130 present. After the addresses by the evangelists there was a testimony meeting, in which a great number took part. The meeting closed about 10 o'clock, after a successful day's labour. Meetings will be continued every evening during this week and next at 8 o'clock, also on Sunday at 3 and 7 p.m.

Avon.

Rev. Thos. Jolliffe, of Toronto, was visiting his friends in this place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walley of Bridge port, Mich., arrived here last Friday.

The haying is pretty well finished up in this locality and of a very fine quality.

Mrs. M. Whaley has been seriously ill with bilious fever but is now in a fair state of recovery.

Messrs. James and John Jolliffe, of Iowa, who have been visiting their many friends here the past two weeks started for home last Saturday.

Mr. Philip Andrew starts for Thamesville on the 15th inst., where he intends working for a time at the book business. We wish him success.

North Oxford.

The Council met on Monday, the 7th day of July at the Clerk's residence at 12 o'clock noon. All the members present except Mr. Nelles. Minutes of last meeting of Council read and confirmed. Letter from M. T. Buchanan in reference fences on highways laid before the council and read. Moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Colyer, That the clerk notify William George to move his fence from the allowance for road between the 5th and 6th concessions of this township, also from the side line between lots 23 and 24-5th concession. Mr. Nelles enters and takes his seat. Motions moved and seconded, the reeve signed orders to pay the following accounts: J. B. Johnson for goods supplied Mrs. Molson, indigent $6.00, Mrs. Carpenter, indigent, $5.00, Angus Morrison and sister, indigents, $5.00; Francis Appleton, for five sheep killed by dogs, $16.66; Township Clerk part of salary $30.00; George Matheson, for 128 loads of gravel, $10.24. On motion the sum of $23.00 was placed to the credit of division No. 3 from the general fund of the township. On motion, Council adjourned until the first Monday in September next at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to meet at the Clerk's residence.

ABM. HILLSDON, T'p Clerk.

Mt. Elgin.

Busy haying.

The mashers are mad.

Mr. Wm. Harris is erecting a new barn.

Mrs. J. M. Kelly, of Brantford, is visiting her sister Mrs. Jones.

Messrs. D. Ross and H. Dell of Thorold, were in town Sunday.

J. & R. Miller are making heavy shipments of lumber again this week.

Mr. R. Miller and family have returned from a very pleasant visit to friends in Detroit.

The Ladies Aid Society had a very pleasant gathering at Mr. J. V. Bodwell's on Thursday evening.

A game of baseball was played on Friday last between the Ingersoll and Mt. Elgin clubs and resulted in a victory for Ingersoll. The return match will be played next Friday in Ingersoll.

Unearthly sounds and ghostly appearances have for some time disturbed the even tenor of our quiet village life, and various have been the opinions expressed regarding them. All surmises have proved incorrect however. The other morning sounds as of a great conflict were heard proceeding from the garden of Mr. R. Miller, and upon investigation Mr. M. was discovered in very ghost-like attire, racing around the garden in frantic endeavors to drive out sundry horned depredators who had taken possession during the night. Th. pronounced over those unfortunate cattle were forcible enough to curdle their milk for the next two weeks.

What Made Him Lame.

A gentleman recently met an old acquaintance and remarked:

'Ah, Jones, I'm sorry to see you with that limp; hurt your foot?'

'No.'

'Got bad corn on it? Terrible weather for corns.'

'No.'

'Bunion?'

'No.'

'Ingrowing toe nail?'

'No.'

'Well, what is the matter with it?'

'There's nothing the matter with it' I'm booked for a Sunday-school picnic to-day, and, I suppose they're an idea they'll use me for a mule to pack wood and carry water and put up swings, like they did last year, but they'll get left. I'm lame. Cut my foot half off. Had a railroad train run over it. Got it caught under a triphammer. I'm going to sit in the shade and have 'em bring me strawberries and cream.'

MERIT PROVEN

Dollar upon dollar is frequently spent on the faith of recommendations for articles entirely worthless. Not so with McGregor's Speedy Cure; you are not asked to purchase it until its merits are proven. Call at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's drug store and get a free trial bottle, and if not convinced it will cure you of the worst form of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., no matter of how long standing, it costs you nothing. Sold in 50c. and $1 bottles. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Gayfer's Drug Store. Large bottles $1. 104

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush..	$ 97	to	1 10
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 13
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 16
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats "	30	to	40
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 90	to	1 00
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	11	to	12
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs, "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	10 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, old process, 100 lbs	2 50	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts "	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	12½	to	15
Butter, rolls, per lb	16	to	18
Cheese,	8½	to	9
Stilton Cheese	15

FARM AND DAIRY.

Summer Feeding of Calves.

A calf cannot be reared on meal. When milk is scarce it seems to be thought by some that it is only necessary to substitute so much corn-meal to satisfy the necessities of the young creature. Milk is a special food; the solid portions are all in solution and readily digestible. Indeed, when it is sweet it can be absorbed into the system almost without change, through the lacteal vessels, and discharged from these into the thoracic duct, and so contribute directly to the enrichment of the blood. Solid food must be macerated and dissolved before it enters the intestines and can be absorbed by the lacteals, and there go through the assimilative processes; but when the young animal has not yet acquired the ability to digest solid food these necessary processes are not completed, and, of course, the intestines become disordered and the common provision of nature to get rid of the indigestible matter which we call diarrhœa begins to operate. Then the young animal is subjected to two evils, under which it quickly succumbs. These are, first a severe drain on the system from the pain and exhaustion of the diarrhœa; and second, a complete deprivation of nourishment from the suspension of digestion. It is worse than no food, because the food taken is an injury and exhausts, instead of being a benefit and nourishing the animal.

The difficulty is removed by the proper selection and preparation of food. We may know precisely what food to select, knowing the special needs of the animal and the actual constituents of the food. A young animal requires chiefly nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and carbon in its food, and these are furnished in such substances as oat-meal, corn-meal, bran and linseed-meal, and these must be given in solution at first and until the stomach is able to digest solid food. This it does at about 4 to 8 weeks old, after which it will live wholly upon solid food, but will do better if its food is partly in solution up to the age of 3 or four months. By thorough boiling or even cooking these foods may be brought into a soluble and digestible condition, and the liquid should be reduced to the consistence of milk. The great mistake is in feeding too much and, by overlooking the digestive organs to produced exhaustive diarrhea and the accompanying spasm. Three quarts twice a day is amply sufficient for a calf up to a month old, when the ration may be gradually increased up to four or five quarts at the end of the second month, with the addition of a little solid food, as grass or hay. It is not well to increase the grain food after this, but the calf may be gradually used to take this dry, and the liquid may be watered more liberally, until water only is given for the drink.

Hay and Hay Making.

Grass will always be a crop of great value in this country, though in most sections our climate is not so well adapted to its growth as is that of England. Here, too, we can grow corn, and this staple as food for stock has of late considerably reduced the relative importance of grass and its products. Hay is yet, however, in many places the staple Winter food of stock. It is undoubtedly, a dear food, costing more on high-priced land than the grower and feeder generally realize. It will scarcely be credited, but the average product of hay through the country is considerably less than one ton per acre. At its best the weight of feed produced in hay is less than the same quality of land would give if cultivated with almost any other crop. Grass land is not cultivated, and unfortunately is seldom manured except when about to be broken up as a preparation for something else. Under present conditions this is probably the wiser course. It is generally poor policy to put manure where cultivation and labour do not follow to increase its effectiveness. The difference between cultivated and uncultivated crops is pretty sharply defined sometimes when a thin sod with grass plants not occupying one quarter of the surface is plowed up mellowed and millet or Hungarian grass sown in its place. The weight of the cultivated hay is invariably much greater than the grass would have given.

The first step in creating increased interest in the hay crop is to make it profitable. Only a very largrly increased yield can accomplish this result. The meadow should be seeded so thickly that bare places, which now detract from the crop, will not appear. Many of the weeds that occupy grass land come in because there is nothing in their way to prevent. The old philosophers had a queer idea that nature abhorred a vacuum, and in farming, this idea, though unphilosophically expressed, is absolutely true. If the land is not filled with valuable grasses and plants, then weeds are sure to occupy the place. Probably more than half the grass land in the country is imperfectly seeded at the start. Unless the soil is unusually rich and the seasons are very moist, the sod grows thinner instead of thicker every subsequent year.

Cutting grass frequently through the season is the only way to secure the largest quantity of hay. It also insures the best quality. Dried grass is more palatable and nutritious than the woody straw which forms the bulk of ordinary hay. By cutting before the starch and gum in the leaves are transformed into fibre, the root is not enfeebled and growth is renewed almost without cessation. It is common in many places to cut clover twice, one early full crop and another later and from one-half to three-fourths as large as the first cutting. Yet on rich soil four and even five cuttings of good hay in a season are possible. It is often done where clover is used as a soiling crop, and, thus grown, clover produces a very large amount of excellent feed, which, as the land does not need cultivation nor the crop reseeding, makes it profitable.

The objection commonly urged against making hay from clover cut just as it comes into a blossom is that it is difficult to cure properly. But farmers have learned some facts about curing hay which our fathers did not know. It is the green leaves of the clover and grass that give hay its chief value. If woody fibre is needed to dry it let us have straw from our grain stacks rather than attempt to turn the valuable nutrition in leaves and grass into fibre. In fact, using grain straw to cure hay is a method by which the value of both may be increased. We do not want our hay too dry, otherwise much of the value is lost. With clover the fine leaves are broken off and only go to fertilize the soil. After a few hours' dry ing, grass, however green, is ready to be got into small cocks. There it should be left two or three days until slight fermentation has taken place, which may be known by the gradual settling down of the heap. Then open in bright, sunny weather when there is no dew, and draw at once to the barn, putting the hay in alternate layers with dry straw from the grain stacks. Do not be afraid, however wet the heaps may appear. The hay is dryer than it seems, and if there is any surplus moisture it will be absorbed by the straw, to which it will give an excellent flavor. In the Winter hay and straw are fed together and will be greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It is possible, also, that some nutritive value from the hay thus passes into the straw. Many farmers have learned this method of curing hay and find that it lessens labour while greatly improving the quality of the product.

In one view of the case the hay tedder is an implement invented some years too late. There are, doubtless, places where hay is gathered by old-fashioned methods where it is a valuable aid, but generally the less stirring hay gets after cutting the less loss there will be in curing it. As cut by the mower it is spread pretty evenly and it will dry sufficiently without shaking up, so that after a few hours of a drying day it will be ready to gather into cocks where the subsequent curing can be best performed.—*W. J. F., Henrietta, N. Y., in American Cultivator.*

BEAUTIFUL JERSEYS

Said to be the off-spring of a Buck Deer.

'There is nothing like a Jersey cow and a pea-fowl for the ornamentation of a lawn,' said a gentleman at his country seat in Connecticut last week. As he was describing the points of beauty of a sleek, lithe little cow, with head and eyes like a deer, a tall, white-bearded man drove up and asked permission to look at the cow. The accent of the stranger indicated that his home was in the South, and his dignified courtesy and solemn good nature recalled the planter before the war. He slowly circled around the timid little cow, put a few questions as to her registry and history, and then surprised the owner by a plump offer of $500 for the animal, and a bonus of $25 for making the sale.

'Ah, but she is not for sale,' said the owner. 'I will, however, give you the refusal of her at that price, if you will leave me your address.'

The stranger produced a card which showed that he lived in a Western state, although he appeared to be thankful that he had 'got his raisin,' down in the blue grass of Kentucky. He was making his annual trip through New England, picking up Jersey cows and heifers for his herd, and he said that he would 'be very happy, sah, if you would do me the honah to sell that three-yeah-old, for I confess, sah, that she is a beautiful animal.' Being unable to make a purchase, he did not object to burning a cigar under the shade of a veranda and to revealing his love for Jersey beauties.

'There's no other such sort of cow,' he said,' and upon my honah, sah, as a gentleman I know men who are as much in love with these shy little animals as they are, sah, with their wives. There are no such milkers, and no cow sells like them. There's Mary Ann, up at St. Lambert, Canada, that has yielded four pounds of butter in one day. She is worth $30,000. Mr. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, has a beautiful animal, that produces twenty odd pounds of butter a week. The milk of a good Jersey is about eighty per cent; pure cream; and, sah I have milked a Jersey and churned the vessel at the same time, and when I finished, sah, I had a small quantity of butter in the vessel merely by agitating the milk as it came from the cow. This shows how rich the milk is.

The Jersey cows sell from $200 to $2,000 according to their record as butter makers. Their butter sells for from eighty cents to one dollar a pound and if it is well made it will stand firm without ice in warm weather. At my herd I sell the cream by the inch. It is collected in registering cans, and sold according to the number of inches of cream registered.'

'I suppose the cows are great pets.'

'On the contrary, they keep wild nearly always. It seems to run in their blood. It is said that the stock is the offspring of a buck deer that in early times swam over from the coast of France to the Jersey islands. They are like the deer in some points, and the young calves are very like fawns. The cows when they run in blue grass are hard to find. They drop down in the grass, and make themselves as small as possible. I give you my honah; sah I have been within ten feet of a cow in a blue grass field, and have failed to see her. They have a way of hiding themselves like game. We are making the experiment out west of regulating the sex of the progeny from the foundation cows, so as to get as many heifers as possible, and we believe that we will succeed. The bull Jerseys are not so profitable to handle. I think we will increase the capacity of the cows in this country. You know we are exporting short horns from Kentucky, and are selling them to the very breeders in England who supplied us some years ago. The breed is improved here, because of the lime in the water and in the food. It gives more bone and adds weight and strength to the beasts. I believe we can so treat the Jerseys as to be able to increase their capacity. They are not fit for beef, because they are of a lean kind, which you cannot fatten. But, sah, lime water and blue grass are wonderful bone and muscle makers.'

Ensilage.

It might greatly simplify the better understanding of the process of ensilage and enlighten the understanding of those persons who have so much to object to in regard to the acetic acid or vinegar which they declare is contained in it if it was more generally known that ensilage may be sour and yet contain no acetic acid at all. Sauerkraut and sour beer have but an exceedingly small quantity of acetic acid in them; the acid of there substances, as of ensilage, is lactic acid, which is formed without any fermentation or oxidation. The acid of brewers' grains and of glucose meal that have been stored for some time is also lactic and not acetic, and is formed without fermentation. This will "non plus" those persons who have so much to say about fermentation, decomposition, decay, and rottenness in all these wholesome, although sometimes acid foods. Lactic acid is formed without the presence of oxygen, and may be produced in a vacuum by the mere transposition of the elements of carbohydrates of the sugar type. Lactic acid is not volatile, as acetic acid is, and cannot, therefore, be absorbed by the blood or pass into the milk. Ensilage that is perfectly well sealed by pressure from the air will still be sour, but the acid will be lactic and not acetic, and will not, therefore, be injurious as food for cows, while that not well sealed by pressure will first develop alcohol, then acetic acid, and then pass into the putrefactive fermentation, a condition obviously unfitting it for wholesome food.—*Montreal Family Herald.*

Blackville, Oct. 4, 1883.

I write to tell you of the great and lasting benefits I have received from Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. I had disease of the lungs for over two years. All the doctors I tried considered my case hopeless. A friend recommended your Balsam. When I began taking it I had violent coughing fits and strangulation from phlegm; my feet and limbs were swollen, and hectic fever had full possession of me. The Balsam relieved all these symptoms, and made a complete cure of me. I am desirous of making my cure known.

J. LAWSON.

The noblest mind the best contentment has.

PHOTOGRAPHY can give us only the images of the flowers, but in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world.

The wise man avenges injuries by benefits.

Notes.

The Jersey cow usually breeds at two years old, and sometimes at little more than one, and gives milk almost or quite up to the time of her next calving. She gives a fair quantity of milk, in proportion to her size, and it is so rich that it makes as much butter as the milk of any breed, however large. The butter is remarkably fine and brings double price. It is churned with the greatest ease. Often a little stirring of a bowl of cream with a spoon is all that is needed.

There is quite an awakening in the dairy throughout England. A writer in the London *Gazette* says: "We are nothing here but for the cow." Parliament is legislating on it. New associations of dairymen are forming and employing teachers, so that they may win back the laurels they have let slip from them during the past fifteen or twenty years. Dairy fairs are held with members of the royal family as office holders. Dairy schools are being organized in England, Ireland and Scotland, while the largest convention of dairymen ever held in the United Kingdom took up three whole days last month.

Many cases of abortion in cows are caused by eating ergot, which is a powerful poison especially affecting the genital organ. It is usually found in rye, but some kinds of ergot grow in the seeds of various grasses. Rye affected by ergot is sometimes used in Germany to bring cows in heat when they are becoming rather old to breed freely.

Sows about to farrow should be allowed some exercise and be fed mainly with green food. This will make parturition easier, increase the tendency to give milk and prevent the feverish condition which frenzies sows so that they often destroy their pigs. A sow that has once done this is not apt afterwards to make a good mother, and should be fattened as quickly as possible.

The practice of plowing under green crops for manure is coming into fashion again, with the difference that now the crops are not as formerly plowed in to grow wheat. That ceased to pay with Western competition causing low prices for this grain. But some grain crops plowed under for potatoes or other hoed crops enrich the soil more than it can be by an equal expenditure of labor or money. The green manure is more evenly distributed over the field than an equal bulk could be in any other way.

From most localities word comes that fewer potatoes have been planted this year than last. It is probable that enough have been planted to supply the demand, but there is every incentive to give them good care and cultivation, with the certainty that all the labor expended will be repaid by fair prices for the crop.

Increased attention will be given to the buckwheat crop the present year, partly owing to the fact that last season the crop was generally a failure. The Silver Hull variety is recommended as being slightly earlier than the old sort and less liable to injury from blighting. It presents a very fine appearance when ripened, and brings rather more per bushel than the old sort.

Content to be a Drunkard's Wife.

The Supreme Court of Iowa refused to grant a divorce to a woman with a drunken husband for the following reasons: "She does not show that her personal safety or even her well-being require her to leave him. She doubtless would have lived more comfortably in the society of a sober man, but she ought to have considered, and doubtless did consider, the discomforts of a drunken husband when she married the defendant. But, she urges, he promised reformation before marriage. His failure to keep his promise did not justify her in deserting him. All the world knows that such promises made by a drunken husband are always broken. In a few words, as she knowingly married a drunkard, she must be content to be a drunkard's wife."

On the Next Block.

After walking up and down several times past a Gratiot avenue clothing dealer's yesterday a stranger halted and said to the man at the door:

"Do you remember me, sir?"

"Not shust exactly, my frendt. Who vhas you?"

"I'm the man who paid you $28 for a suit of bottle-green clothes last October, and inside of a week the moths ate 'em up!"

"You doan' say so!"

"You bet I do, and I'm here to get satisfaction."

"My frendt, you make a dreadful mistake. All der moths in dis store vhas in der sky-blue suits for $14. If dot man on der next block keeps his in der pottle-green suits for $28 dot vhas all right. No two men do peesness alike. Only, if you go up dere I vhish you to tell him for me before you punch his head dot if he keeps his moths in der pottle-green suits he vhill soon haf to shut up shop. Der shade makes safery insect color-blind in ten days."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Biggest Speech on Record.

They tell a good story of "Ed" Sowles. Years ago he obtained leave to "write out his ideas" for a directors' meeting of the Vermont and Canada railroad. He appeared at Boston followed by a darkey carrying an old-fashioned carpet bag containing an enormous roll of manuscript, from which Sowles read "ideas" through a morning and an all afternoon session, until he wilted the collars of the entire party. When they broke up Lawyer Hard, of Burlington, asked Sowles which way he was going home, and Sowles replied by White River Junction.

"Oh, yes, of course, you couldn't go by Fitchburg anyhow."

"Why not, pray?" asked Sowles.

"Because you couldn't get that speech of yours through the tunnel."—*Rutland Herald.*

Didn't Want a Royal Scion.

Mamma—"Who is that young man you were walking with to-day?"

Edith—"Lord Fitznoodle. He is making a tour of America. He has a magnificent estate in England and lives like a prince."

Mamma—"Lives like a prince, does he? Mercy! don't recognize him again. I had no idea he was so bad as that."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Wanted To See His Nose.

Young Blabbitt has been making calls at stated intervals for some time in South Clinton. Last Sunday night he called, as usual, and after waiting an hour in the parlor the girl's little brother came in and in rather a sheepish manner asked to see Blabbitt's nose.

"See my nose!" exclaimed Blabbitt. "What do you want to see my nose for?"

"Well, Plummer Plunkitt was over last night and Maria promised to marry him, and ma said she thought you'd find your nose out of joint when you called again."

Making a Barber Relapse into Silence.

Gloomy and taciturn barber, sadly regarding the skull of a loquacious subject, "Hair's coming out, sir; falling out very fast, sir."

Light-minded and loquacious subject, very frivolously, "Yes; I was afraid it would. You put something on it last week for a dollar you said would bring it out."

Gloomy and taciturn barber relapses into dignified silence.

☞ All ladies should know that hoods, scarfs, ribbons and all fancy articles can be made any color wanted with Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors. 10c. at druggists. None equal them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The first step to virtue is to love virtue in another.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Furniture Polish.

Spirits of turpentine, ¼ pint; yellow wax, 1½ pounds, alkanet root (to color), ½ ounce. Melt and strain; apply with a cloth, and rub with a chamois skin to dry.

Cleansing Liquids.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled exercises remarkable cleansing properties upon silverware of all kinds, especially upon spoons discolored by eggs. Hyposulphite of soda dissolved in water will remove all tarnish from silverware in two or three applications, if applied with a soft cloth wet with the solution.

Eggs a la Mode.

Remove the skin from a dozen tomatoes, medium size, cut them up in a saucepan, add a little butter, pepper and salt; when sufficiently boiled beat up five or six eggs and, just before you serve, turn them into the saucepan with the tomatoes and stir one way for two minutes, allowing them time to be well done.

Egg Pudding.

Four eggs well beaten; four tablespoonfuls of flour; add to the eggs until a smooth mass; then add a pint of milk slowly, a pinch of salt. Beat all smooth together. Put in a well-buttered dish, and bake about twenty minutes. Eat with sauce made of butter and sugar beaten together to a cream; flavor with vanilla.

Unalterable Paste.

Take one tablespoonful of flour, add gradually one pint of cold water; boil slowly and stir well to prevent burning until it thickens; keep boiling till it becomes thin, add one teaspoonful of nitro-muriatic acid, and boil till it again thickens, when it is ready for use. This paste is harmless, cheap, and will neither turn sour nor mould.—*Scientific American.*

Cheese Ramakin.

Grate six ounces of good cheese on a coarse grater; sprinkle among it a tablespoonful of flour; add enough milk to moisten the cheese; then stir in three eggs, previously well beaten and mixed with a cup of milk. These, when mixed with the cheese and flour, should make a thin batter. Butter a small pie dish, fill it only half full with the batter, place a few slices of butter on it, and bake in a quick oven. When well risen in the dish, and of a good yellow color, which ought to be in about ten or fifteen minutes, when it is done, serve at once, before it falls.

Sweetbreads With Oranges.

Choose the largest and finest sweetbread you can get, gash it very lightly in two or three places, then baste it well with butter; when this is done, squeeze a Florida orange carefully over it, that some of the juice may get into the gashes, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and let it be carefully and thoroughly roasted; when the sweetbread is nearly done, prepare a little rich gravy, take up the sweetbread, squeeze another orange over it, and pour some of the gravy over it hot; serve on a flat dish, garnished with thin slices of orange from which the seeds have been extracted.—*From Mary Stuart Smith's Virginia Cookery-Book.*

Onde Sauce for Cold Meats.

Cut up two onions very fine, and brown them lightly in two ounces of clarified butter, stirring them to prevent their burning. Just as they are beginning to turn in color add a half-dozen minced chilies, a salt-spoon of salt, and an ounce of dried fish, shredded (haddock is the best for the purpose). Mix and stir these well together for a few minutes and then add, a little at a time, the juice of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of tomato pulp and a little water. Continue to stir the sauce while adding these, and until it becomes like thick paste, when it is ready to serve. This sauce will not keep, and should be used the day it is made.—*The Caterer.*

Delicious Tapioca Cream

To be eaten cold is made easily. Let two tablespoonfuls of tapioca soak all night in enough sweet milk to cover it, and a trifle more. In the morning heat one quart of milk to the boiling point, beat the yolks of three eggs with half a cup of sugar and the tapioca; when well mixed stir these in the boiling milk. Let it boil for a minute or two, or until you are sure it has all reached the boiling point, then remove it from the fire, flavor it with lemon or vanilla. Put it into the dish in which it is to be served. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, or, better still, have some one else do it, so that, while the tapioca is still hot, the meringue may be placed on the top. A tablespoonful of powdered sugar should be beaten with the eggs.

The Cookery of Milk

is very simple, but by no means unimportant. That there is an appreciable difference between raw and boiled milk may be proved by taking equal quantities of each (the boiled sample having been allowed to cool down), adding them to equal quantities of the same infusion of coffee, then critically tasting the mixtures. The difference is sufficient to have long since established the practice among all skilful cooks of scrupulously using boiled milk for making *café au lait*. I have tried a similar experiment on tea, and find that in this case the cold milk is preferable. Why this should be, why boiled milk should be better for coffee and raw milk for tea, I cannot tell. If any of my readers have not done so already let them try similar experiments with condensed milk, and I have no doubt that the verdict of the majority will be that it is passable with coffee, but very objectionable in tea. This is milk that has been very much cooked. The chief definable alteration effected by the boiling of milk is the congulation of the small quantity of albumen which it contains. This rises as it becomes solidified, and forms a skin-like scum on the surface, which may be lifted with a spoon and eaten, as it is perfectly wholesome and very nutritious. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Gayfer's Drug Store. Large bottles $1. 10t

The god of the bean—Cupid.

Use the Star Dyes if you want brilliant and fast colors.

A snow bawl—"Excelsior."

THE rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

Invisible blue—the wind.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Oh Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeed in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavour to be what you desire to appear.

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Humility is a virtue all preach, none practice, and yet everybody is content to hear.

MR. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc, purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

He that wants money, means and content is without three good friends.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N.F., writes—I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose, while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbours' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.

He who waits to do a great deal at once will never do anything.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet. 8t.

There will be plenty of oranges next winter.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms. 8t.

Rubies and diamonds are now worn by brides.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. 25 cents per bottle. 8t

A sailor died in Pensacola last week from taking six tablespoonfuls of salts.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

The larger the crop the less the corn. A hen's motto.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system. 8t.

Brass-finished bedsteads are now fashionable.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough. 8t.

The speculator loses hope when he loses "soap."

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranteed as recommended or money refunded. 8t.

Reducing the price of gas has no effect on the meters.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. 8t.

High art—The labors of the hanging committee.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to morrow.

Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

The blind pool is a poor place for small fry.

NO RIVAL IN THE FIELD.

There is no rival for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the acknowledged champion for the cure of all summer complaints. 10

All straw is alike to the hungry donkey.

HOPEFUL WORDS.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., says she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectorial Balsam to cure prevailing throat and lung troubles. 10

Men are the most frequent purchasers of cough candies.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

So far as we can remember no plumber has ever failed.

RESCUED AT LAST.

W. H. Crooker, druggist of Waterdown, says, when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue. [10

"Raw for me!" shouts the lover of oysters.

ITCHING PILES—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

When a man's head swims there is generally more water than whiskey about it.

A SEARCH WARRANT.

If there is any lurking taint of scrofula in the system, Burdock Blood Bitters are warranted to search it out. 10

A man without a future—a bursted stock broker.

FOR OLD OR YOUNG.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. No person is safe without it. 10

A regular poser—The photographer.

PREJUDICED PEOPLE.

Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines, but all who try Burdock Blood Bitters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery. (10

Queen of the May—the scrub-girl.

Why is an artist to be sharply looked after? Because he is a designing man.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

A "fly" fellow—The angler.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:36 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:52 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	5:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1560yy

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Engraved Visiting Cards, Pirie's Best Wedding Stationery, latest New York Styles at THE CHRONICLE Office. See samples.

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of the Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT. - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

Get Your Bill-heads now at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE for Half Yearly Accounts. Best Work and Lowest Prices.

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Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

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UNDERTAKER.



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

☞ A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS SHROUDS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. ☞ Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nuber 22, 1881.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me

Daly House Livery,
J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.
Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

The Chronicle & Dairyman

Published weekly at Ingersoll, is by general admission the BEST PAPER for DAIRY NEWS IN CANADA. It gives the latest and most reliable reports of the leading dairy markets; reports of factory operations throughout the country; ably written reviews of the dairy market; discussions on dairy matters by practical dairymen; articles on the best breeds of cattle, and other matters of interest and use to dairymen generally. A trial will convince you of the merits of

The Chronicle & Dairyman

Which has the largest circulation among dairymen generally in all parts of the Province. It is therefore a most desirable advertising medium for those who wish to reach this large and influential class. If you have an article to sell which is used by dairymen; if you want to rent, sell, or buy a cheese factory; if you want a situation as cheese maker, or want to engage one, advertise in

The Chronicle & Dairyman

Examine a sample copy, which will be sent free upon receipt of a postal card. Terms, $1.50 per year. Address

THE CHRONICLE & DAIRYMAN,
INGERSOLL, ONT.

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.35 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.11 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

An additional train will be run in connection with the

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,

Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.
D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

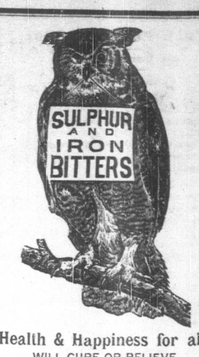
And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.
Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

HORSE BOOK. Send 25 cts to THE CHRONICLE Office, Ingersoll, for a sample copy of a new Horse Book. It treats all diseases of the horse, and has a large number of receipts, and is pronounced the best book ever printed for the price. Profusely illustrated, and sells at sight. Agents claim it to be the best selling book they ever canvassed with. Try it. Agents wanted.



Health & Happiness for all.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dizziness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Fluttering of the Heart,
And every species of disease arising from Impure Blood, &c. &c.
PREPARED BY THE
Climax Chemical Company,
MONTREAL.

A CURE CUARANTEED

MAGNETIC MEDICINE.



For Old and Young. Male and Female.

Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Frostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa; Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates, the Jaded Intellect. Strengthens the enfeebled br

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GURNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford cotabined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

☞ Printing by Steam Power in all its branches. ☜

ADVERTISING RATES.

☞ Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

Time.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week..	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks .	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates, Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey. Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. BEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M. B.

L. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Brownett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street first place west of Hadden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to. March 29th, 1884. 1503v-y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND. L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to the preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house," Ingersoll. 884v

W. A. SUDWORTH.,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetic administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock

January 31st, 1884. 1536v y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM,
P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1600v-y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.
Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - $5,700,000
RESERVE - $1,250,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

A. M. SMITH. Manager.

BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISAAC BANKS. THOS. KENT.
N. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Draft is issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON,
Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Electro Plate GOODS

—AT—

R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 47. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO. THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1615.

THE CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets - - -	$5,617,623
Interest on Investments -	335,967
New Policies Written -	2,178
Amount of New Policies -	$4,534,660
Death Claims Paid - -	$289,660
Premiums Received - -	$842,889

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous Division.

For every information apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGET,

INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

June 12th, 1884. 1605

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Life Assurance Com'y

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office for Canada,

217 St. James St., Montreal.

☞ Policies unconditional and rate as low as absolute security will admit.

☞ Reserves deposited annually with Government, thus rendering the policies unquestionable as to security

Funds invested in Canada over $300,000 and increasing yearly.

Every desirable Form of Policy Issued

WM. ROBERTSON,
MANAGER

Ingersoll, June 26, 1884. 1550v-y

London Loan Company,

LONDON ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates,

Short loans at one and two per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb 20, 1884. 1557v-y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!

Ask the most eminent physicians

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops."

CHARTER

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *Buchu*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you

"Mandrake or Dandelion"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use

CHAPTER II.

Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases and

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why ?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

☞ Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers,

Manufactured on the premises, and consequently always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops an Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE,
Thames Street.

☞ Bread delivered in town dail .

Never Again.

BY CARLOTTA PERRY.

"Never again," I say it over,
Say it over with silent tears;
Never again, O faithless lover,
In all the waiting years.
Lo, it lies in my trembling fingers,
The simple words from your cruel pen;
And over the past my memory lingers
As I say it, 'Nev-r again."

You who have known in fullest measure
Every thought that my life has known;
You who have felt in pain or pleasure
My heart beat with your own.
Can you with calm decreeing, sever
The joy and sorrow cemented tie
That we thought would last through a vast
Forever?
Not so, dea: heart, can I.

"Never again, whate'er betide us."
So you said to me years ago.
"Never again shall aught divide us,
Whatever the years may know."
My heart beat high with happy wonder,
Over the dear words whispered then;
Now the same heart breaketh under
Your merciless "Never again."

Modjeska's Callers.

Mme. Modjeska was relating the other night to a select circle of acquaintances an experience which befell her early in the season in a distant western town. One afternoon she received a summons to attend upon two lady callers in the reception-room, and, as the summons was couched in rather imperative tones, Mme. Modjeska went down. There was one elderly female and one youngish girl. The eldest was tall and stout, and obviously the mother of her companion, who struck Mme. Modjeska as a chronic invalid. The conversation, as deliciously mimicked by the actress, was as follows:

"Are you Modjeska?"

"Yes."

"The play actress? Well, my daughter, here, wants to go on the stage."

"Indeed? What are her acquirements?"

"Eh? Well, ma'am, you'll have to speak a little louder than that, because, you see, my daughter is rather hard of hearing."

Mme. Modjeska spoke louder. The young lady answered rather thickly and with difficulty.

"Has she ever acted?" asked Modjeska.

"No," responded the woman, "I can't say as she has ever acted, but we've tried her at pretty much everything else and couldn't do nothing with her, so we thought she might do for the stage."

"Oh," said Modjeska.

"Yes," smiled the woman.

"She seems ill," said Modjeska. "What is the matter with her?"

"Nothing only epilepsy, ma'am. She has that now and then, but ain't a very bad case."

Mme. Modjeska gasped slightly. Then she arose with dignity and said something about the stage being neither a hospital nor a refuge for people who were good at nothing else. After having thus delivered herself she departed, leaving the maternal caller in great indignation as to "stuck up folks."—*N. Y. Times.*

How She Got Her Bonnet.

"Come, darling," said a pretty young wife to her husband the other day, "come, now, won't you buy me one of those lovely hats?" They're only eleven dollars, and they're just too sweet for any use."

"Eleven dollars? Why, Cinderella, I couldn't raise eleven dollars to-day to save my soul from gehenna!"

"Oh! Yes, you could," she said coaxingly.

"No. Upon my word I couldn't."

"Oh! Yes, you could now."

"But I could not, Cinderella; positively I could not."

"Well, then, I guess I'll have to get along without it; but I did want one to wear to the theatre to-night so bad."

"To the theatre?"

"Yes."

"How are you going to the theatre?"

"Oh! I'm going with somebody that has money enough to take me. He is such a dear old fellow, too, and he will give me the money if I ask him."

"Now, Cinderalla, don't make a fool of yourself. Who are you going to the theatre with?"

"A man, of course, and a good, kind man, too. One who will do anything in this world I ask him to. Oh, I've gone to places lots of times with him when you didn't know anything about it."

"Say, Cinderella, who is it?"

"That's telling. I've known him ever so long (and he is so good—and sweet."

"Say, Cinderella, tell me who he is and I will get you the hat."

"Oh! you can't raise the money."

"I will raise it."

"Well, if you will promise not to hurt him and will bring me one of those lovely hats I will tell you who it is, and I won't go to the theatre with him unless you are willing."

There, that's a good girl. Now, who is it?"

"You faithfully promise all that?"

"Yes."

"And you won't get mad?"

"No."

"Why, then, it s—it's papa."

The load was lifted and the hat came.

An Incident of Fashionable Life.

A lady prominent in New York society had reason to suspect a gentleman who was in the habit of calling on her of a tenderness for the Frenchwoman in her service. Accordingly, on one occasion, she deliberately sent Marie down stairs to say to him that she—the mistress—would follow in a few moments. Instead of lingering behind she came close on Marie's heels, and had the satisfaction of finding her in the arms of the New York club gallant, who was imprinting a salute upon her willing lips. "Marie!" said the lady, "hereafter you will receive your visitors in the kitchen!" And with that the lady turned and left the room.

Came Very Near Being Twins.

"How much you resemble your sister," said Mrs. Hallibash to Miss Ophelia Dogstar, an absent-minded young lady. "You look so much alike that I can scarcely tell you apart when both of you are together."

"We do favor each other considerably, and ma says that the resemblance is so great that we came very near being twins, and I would have hated it so much to have been a twin."

Bryant's Tender Conscience.

A very pretty anecdote is told of the late William Cullen Bryant, the poet, by a former associate in his newspaper office, which illustrates the good man's simplicity of heart. Says the narrator:

"One morning, many years ago, after reaching the office and trying in vain to begin work, he turned to me and remarked:

"'I cannot get along this morning.'

"'Why not?' I asked.

"'Oh,' he replied. 'I have done wrong. When on my way here a little boy flying a kite passed me. The string of the kite having rubbed against my face I seized it and broke it. The boy lost his kite, but I did not stop to pay him for it. I did wrong. I ought to have paid him.'"

This tenderness of conscience went far toward making the poet the kindly, noble, honorable and honored man that he was, whose death was felt as a loss throughout the land.

She Was So Sorry.

One of our young men went into a cigar store the other day for a few of his favorite brand, and as the German countess handed him his "Henry Clay" over the counter he observed:

"Henry Clay is dead."

"Ish dot so?" replied the tender-hearted girl. "I vos so sorry, for he did make goot cigars."—*Oil City Derrick.*

"OUIDA."

Her Name, Fortune, Dwelling, Appearance, Habits, and Disposition.

A Florence correspondent says: Louisa de la Ramee is of French extraction, her grandfather having been a Frenchman; but she is English on both sides of the house, having been born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, forty-three years ago. The story runs that her father and mother, being inharmonious in their domestic relations, separated during her girlhood—he coming to the Continent, and she remaining in England. Ouida's youth was passed in various countries, so that she may be said to have no particular nationality. She speaks fluently French, Italian, and German, as well as her native tongue, and writes these foreign languages with facility.

If Ouida's books (she derived her pen-name from the childish pronunciation by her little niece, of her first name, which is Louisa de la Ramee) are not quite appreciated by the critics, they are appreciated by her publishers, for they sell largely and rapidly. Her first novel, "Held in Bondage," brought her, I understand, $3,000, and she now gets at least $10,000 for every new work in three volumes that she writes. She has grown so popular within the last eight or ten years that she can make very favorable terms with publishers, and she never neglects, it is said, her own interests. "Moths" and "Friendship" have been exceedingly profitable, yielding her to date, respectively, $14,000 and $15,000, and are still in demand.

She is reported to have made from $250,000 to $300,000 by her writings, and her money has been so well invested that her income is estimated at $15,000 a year, considered very large in Italy. When to this is added her annual earnings by the pen, it is not strange that she is counted here as very rich.

The celebrated authoress lives in a handsome villa outside the gates, furnished and decorated handsomely and expensively. It is full of pictures, engravings, statuettes, bronzes, books, and all sorts of bric-a-brac, for which she has great fondness and fine taste. If she has little love for her own kind, she loves dogs, horses, cats, birds, and animals generally, leaving in her house many of them. She often says that they are neither perfidious nor ungrateful, and that to call a man a dog, as most men are constituted, is a compliment that he seldom merits. She drives out daily, when the weather is pleasant, and is usually accompanied by two or three dogs.

Everybody in and about Florence knows her by sight. She is a rather striking figure, being tall and well formed, and having a strong, remembrable face, with light eyes and an abundance of yellow hair. She dresses handsomely and expensively, but in an unconventional manner, and always in good taste. At times she is overloaded with color and ornaments, and then, again, she is simple in attire to a point of severity. It would seem that she enjoys attracting attention and making a sensation, although she pretends otherwise. An American artist here calls her a feminine imitator of Byron, for whom she cherishes an enthusiastic admiration. She also adores Heinrich Heine and Leopardi, which shows that the bent of her mind is sombre and cynical. In fact most of her literary tastes are what would be denominated unhealthful. Her novels of life are not cheerful, and her countenance is generally marred by an expression of unamiability. What has made her bitter nobody knows. It is due partly to temperament and partly to circumstances. Her early life has probably been such as to sour her. Moreover, she is an idealist, and, consequently, doomed to disappointment in all her relations with the world.

The poor are very much attached to Ouida, which is natural, as she is very kind to them personally and pecuniarily. She gives freely and largely in charity, and she is said never to hear of a case of indigence and suffering which she does not try to relieve. On the whole, she appears to be a strong, earnest, generous, honorable, pure-minded woman, whose faults are merely on the surface. She believes she does much good by exposing the weaknesses and meannesses and vices of society, and by presenting patterns of men and women who put the common creatures of life to shame. She travels a good deal, spending six or seven months here, the rest of the year in France and England. She has a few friends who are devoted to her, and for them and them alone she is goodness itself. With all her talents and success she is discontented, and is, inwardly, a solitary and unsatisfied soul.—*Philadelphia Press.*

How a Paris Actress Played Two Suitors.

A funny story reaches us, in which two Russian noblemen and a favorite Parisian actress played the principal parts. Both of the aristocrats were suitors for the fair lady's smiles, and both seemed equally esteemed by her. It would appear that in Russia, as well as in many other countries, a lock of hair is considered a signal pledge of the tender passion; but if the truth must be told, few of our theatrical divinities are endowed with profuse chevelures; and if they were, the incessant demand would soon exhaust the supply! Mademoiselle Alice glories in the possession of auburn ringlets, and would not part with them for less than a duchy. Her Russian admirers the Count de L. and the Baron de M., both happened to have hair of the same golden hue as that of their mutual Dulcinea. Each begged a tress of her hair in exchange for a lock of his own; to which the charming creature readily assented; and without touching a single tuft of her head cunningly managed to effect an exchange of parcels, by which each gentleman received a curl of his rival's capillaries. The count now wears the baron's hair next his heart, and the baron sleeps with the count's scalp-lock under his pillow. What terrible deceivers these female women are!

Paper Carpets.

The latest use devised for paper is the making of carpets. A Connecticut man is reported to have taken out patents for processes by which beautiful and substanial carpets can be made of paper at very low prices.

Not For His Approval.

"I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said a deacon to the minister.

"No?" answered the minister. "And what was the matter with it?"

"Well, in the first place it was too long, and, aside from this, it contained two or three expressions which I thought were scarcely warranted."

"I am sorry, deacon," the good man responded, "but it might be well to bear in mind that the prayer wasn't addressed to you."—*Philadelphia Call*

"Sweet are the Uses of Adversity."

"That's a very unfortunate town of yours," said a man the other day to a citizen of the town referred to. "I see you have had three blocks destroyed by fire within the past two years."

"On the contrary," remarked the citizen from the burnt district, "ours is a very lucky town. When the fire burns out an old block, we take the insurance money and build a finer block and still have a nice balance left in the bank."

——"Why! What's the matter?" Lady—(With face enveloped in roll of hot cloths)—"Oh! I'm crazy with that Neuralgia that continually troubles me."

——"Well, how foolish! Why don't you go to Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store and get a bottle of Fluid Lightning? It cured me in less than one minute. I always keep a bottle in the house. It only costs 25 cts."

QUEER GAMBLING.

A Cabman Whistles for Ten Dollars, and a Hundred Brokers Yell Whoa!

One of the most amusing cases of gambling that I ever saw was in Broad street. It was about 4 o'clock one summer afternoon, and there were several hundred brokers wandering about in front of the Stock Exchange and talking about the day. It had been a particularly stormy day, and the men were idly chatting in the shade, when an old cab-horse started from New street up Broad to the corner of Wall street. This block of Broad street is a bit of a hill. The cabman, who was sitting on a fire-plug on the upper corner, whistled to his horse, which was standing in the shade a block below. The horse wandered up ten or fifteen feet and then stopped. The cabby whistled again. The horse struggled up fifteen or twenty feet more. By easy stages he finally arrived at the top of the hill. The performance amused the brokers, who yelled to the horse to stop and go on. The animal would obey them spasmodically, but in the end he heeded his master's whistle and went on.

One of the most popular young brokers caught an idea, and rushing along he explained it rapidly to the boys. Then he took his hat, collected $2 from each of them, explained the matter to the driver and led the old cab horse back to the lower corner, turned him around and placed him in a position to travel up the hill along the curb again. The brokers then ranged themselves along the curbstone at any distance apart that suited their fancy, and the leader of the scheme got a piece of chalk from one of the bucket-shops and marked out lines along the curbstone at the distance of about two feet apart. Each of the brokers chose one of these lines and stood by it. The pool, which amounted to nearly $200, was to go to the man near whose chalk-mark the hub of the rear wheel stopped, the hub to remain opposite the chalk-mark for thirty seconds by the watch of an official timekeeper. The cabman was to receive $10 for whistling to the best of his ability, and if the horse got to the top of the block without stopping anywhere he was to renew the trial until too weary to go the length of the block if it kept him awake all night.

Here was the spectacle of nearly 100 men, fully three-quarters of them of dignified appearance and well-dressed and prosperous-looking, and many of them apparently opulent, ranged along the curbstone shouting wildly at each other and gesticulating violently toward the horse. The time-keeper sat on the roof of his cab with his hat on the back of his head, a cigar in his mouth and a watch in his hands. The brokers were permitted to yell at the beast, but under no circumstances to touch him. The cabman whistled. The brokers yelled "Whoa!" with a force that brought the people from the neighboring streets to learn the nature of the row. The horse stood stock still. The cabby whistled. Another terrific yell from the brokers. Then, with a jump, the horse started on a dead gallop up the hill, spilled the time-keeper from the top of the cab and went around the corner of Wall street with a howling mob of 200 men and boys after him.

It was a rousing hot day, and the dust was choking. Still the brokers kept at it. The beast was brought back and started again. After two more trials he ambled nimbly up the hill and then suddenly and stubbornly stopped and couldn't be made to move by the wildest shouts of the men about him. He stayed more than half a minute in this place, and a dispute arose between two brokers as to who had won the $200, because the hub had stopped between their two chalk-marks. They flipped a quarter, and the winner took a crowd of men into Delmonico's, opened a case or two of wine, and gave the cab driver $10 to take him home.

A Paralytic's Sudden Recovery.

An Italian cripple, while on his way to Virginia City, Nev., was cured of his infirmity in a miraculous manner while at Gordon's ranch, about six miles north of the city. On Tuesday evening a stout, burly-looking fellow, wheeling a barrow containing an apparently helpless cripple, made his appearance at Gordon's house and solicited alms for himself and the invalid who he said he was taking to the hospital in Virginia City to be treated for paralysis of the lower extremities. Mr. Gordon provided them with food and sleeping accommodations. But it seems they quarrelled during the night (probably over a division of previous profits), and the working partner decamped, leaving the cripple to shift for himself.

In the morning Mr. Gordon, moved to pity by the fellow's helpless state, sent two men to wheel him out to the road, expecting a team to pass that way which would convey him to the city. A Spanish bull of an inquiring disposition which happened to be grazing in a field they were compelled to cross, surprised at such an unusual sight, determined to investigate the contents of the barrow and made a furious charge at the cortege.

The men wheeling the cripple declined the interview on general principles and dropped the barrow, leaving the cripple to take care of himself—which he did. He sprang to his feet like a grasshopper and lit out across the field like a jack rabbit with nine dogs after it. He was the first man over the fence, and the last seen of that paralytic was his coat tail protruding through a small cloud of dust. That he was most thoroughly cured of his distressing infirmity is inferred from the fact that he never returned for the barrow.

Literary Fame.

Fame is an uncertain possession. A gentleman well known in the literary world was presented to a lady the other evening at a fashionable gathering. "Your name seems very familiar," remarked the lady. "Perhaps," intimated the friend who had made the presentation, "you have seen it in print." "Perhaps I have," replied the lady, plaintively, "but I thought I might have seen it on a sign, I am so forgetful."—*Jenny June in N.Y. World.*

—Great Britain consumes, annually, 4,000,000 tons of potatoes, of which 200,000 tons are imported, while the remainder are raised on 541,000 acres of land

Had Got Used to That Sort of Thing.

"I hear you are going to embark in the manufacture of gun powder," remarked a Third street banker to a Pearl street man on 'Change the other day.

"That's the proposition now before the house," he replied.

"Ain't you afraid to go into that kind of business?"

"Of course I'm not. There's no more risk of losing money than in any other business."

"I know that, but I should think you'd be afraid of being blown up."

"Blown up?"

"Certainly. Ain't you afraid of that?"

"Well, not hardly! I've been married for twenty five years."

Why Flowers are Like Whiskey.

First citizen—(Contemplating some bouquets in a florist's window)—"Flowers are such beautiful things."

Second Citizen—"And yet they are like whiskey in one respect."

First Citizen—"What respect do you refer to?"

Second Citizen—"They make a nose gay: so does whiskey."

She Has a Will of Her Own.

"Mary, be careful, my child, when going out. Have a will of your own."

"Oh, I've got a Will of my own, mother; but he can't be with me all the time."

Odd, But Even.

It is quite a number of years since this old camel story trotted along the sands of time, but the Detroit *Free Press* starts the ancient animal on its travels again. This is how it happened: Abou Ben Eli McGuffin, being full of years, died, leaving to his three sons his seventeen camels for the simple reason that he could not take them along with him. The will, duly attested, said the eldest was to have one half, the second son one-third, and the youngest one-ninth of the seventeen camels. The boys were a little perplexed at this as it seemed to involve the cutting up of a camel, and camels were worth three dollars a day on the Sahara that season. But the boys, if not first-class mathematicians, had level heads, and did not go to law to prove the old man insane, but went instead to the good old Cadi Hassan O'Donohue, who had taken a medal at mathematics at Ann Arbor.

"Boys," said the good old Cadi reproachfully, "you should not bother me with those little matters. Ask me a harder one."

But seeing they were troubled the benevolent old man asked the hostler to trot out his own dilapidated camel, which had seen its best days travelling with Barnum as the sacred Gnu of Persia.

Placing the aged brute with the seventeen camels the boys had brought along, he said:

"There are eighteen camels. I shall now give you half of the eighteen, which is nine. How does that strike you?"

"It hits me where I live," said the eldest, who was slangy, but withal pleased at getting half of eighteen rather than half of seventeen.

"The next boy shall have one-third of eighteen, which is six. Are you there, Moriarity?"

"You bet," said the boy.

"The next will have one ninth of eighteen, which is two," and so the third youngster collared his two camels. Thus two and six and nine make seventeen, and still was the good Cadi's ancient animal left unscathed. The people marveled, as the Cadi had given each more than the will called for, which is rather unusual in courts of law. And they said one to another, "That's what it is to be good at figures."

A Dude Who Was Not Posted on Weaning Infants.

There is a real dude in Evansville who is noted for the immaculate whiteness of his linen (but is not noted for paying his bills.)

His bosom friends can't understand how he manages to get his washing done, but he has given them to understand that he is very "solid" with his washerwoman on account of his being such a smooth talker.

Next week his linen will not look so well, and the reason is this: He went yesterday to his washerwoman, who, by the way, is an honest, modest, hard-working woman, to get his stock of collars and cuffs for next week.

He walked in and stood sucking his cane for a moment, wondering what kind of a line of conversation to start in order to put her in such a good humor that she would let him take his duds without paying. Noticing a baby crying and tossing around on her lap he thought he would indulge in a little taffy.

"That's a fine child you have there." (He don't know as much about children as a bucksaw does.)

"Yes, he's a fine boy," said the fond mother.

"He don't seem very well to-day." (He guessed at this because the child was so restful.)

"No, poor little fellow. He's awful fretful. I'm just weaning him to-day and it's hard on him."

"Yes, awful hard on a child," murmured the dude, who, by the way, hadn't the least idea what weaning is; "have you ever weaned him before?"

"Oh, no; this is the first day, poor little thing. He takes it so hard, too."

"What are you doing for the—the weaning?"

The woman looked at him for a moment, and then thinking that probably the dude was honest and innocent, said:

"Why, I have been using bitter aloes and—and a little soot."

The dude thought he was getting along nicely, but thought he would make himself more solid by taking a still deeper interest in the child, so he hazarded still another question.

"Ahha, where do you use them?"

That question was his last. A child was dropped hastily on the floor and a raised washboard banged down on the head of the dude, and in about a second the neighbors thought they saw a pair of compasses flying up the street.

He sat at his boarding house in bed, but so bewildered that he hasn't yet mustered up courage enough to ask some married man what the woman got mad at.—*Evansville Argus.*

Table Talk.

"Maria," asked Mr. Jones as he helped himself to another slice of buttered toast at breakfast, "did you put on your boots this morning?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. J., with a liver-and-bacon intonation to her voice, "why?"

"Oh, nothing," said Jones taking a second baked potato, "only when I moved them this morning before you were up, a little mouse run out—"

"Oh-h-h-h! ah-h-h-h—mercy goodness! take 'em off! t-a-k-e 'e-m-off!" shrieked Mrs. Jones going into hysterics.

"I wish you wouldn't interrupt me, Maria," said Jones severely. "A little mouse ran out from under the baseboard and ran back again, but some time it might get into your boot and be hopelessly lost."

"They never speak as they pass by," now.

She Was a Down-Easter.

"Where do you come from?" asked the lady, addressing the girl at the intelligence office who was a candidate for a cook's situation.

"Sure, an' I'm a down-easter, ma'am," replied the girl in a decided brogue.

"A down-easter; why, I would take you to be Irish."

"So I am, ma'am. I came from the County Down and that's east of here, a long way east, so, av coorse, that makes me a down-easter."

In the Choir.

During the sermon one of the quartette fell asleep.

"Now's your chants," said the organist to the soprano. "See if you canticle the tenor."

"You wouldn't dare duet," said the contralto.

"You'll wake hymn up," suggested the bass.

"I could make a better pun than that as sure as my name's Psalm," remarked the boy that pumped the organ; but he said it solo that no one quartet.—*Life.*

To Make the Mouth Smaller.

"My dear," remarked a Madison avenue young man to his best girl, "I see by the papers that a girl in Baltimore has reduced the size of her mouth considerably by whistling."

"That is singular, isn't it, George?" replied the girl.

"Yes, and it is said that after a few months' practice a four inch mouth could be reduced to two inches and a half."

"Oh, my, how queer!"

"Yes, dear, and I thought it would improve your looks if you were to try it."

"You horrid thing! I'll never speak to you again—so there!"

And that engagement is postponed.

An Electric Pen.

A description has been given by Dr. J. Garel of a simple way to make an electric pen, to be used for multiple copying of letters or drawings, to the same effect as the somewhat costly Edison pen.

A tracing of the drawing to be copied is taken on thin paper, which is then laid upon a piece of common gas carbon. The larger the carbon in proportion to the paper, the less shifting will be required; but a piece of reasonably convenient size may be easily found, and it should be ground to a fair surface. The plate of carbon thus prepared is to be connected with one of the screws of a small induction coil, such as that used for an electric bell. The style for following the design, says a contemporary, is nothing more than a lead pencil, rather hard and brought to a fine point. The other end of the lead of the pencil is connected by a wire with the other screw of the induction coil, which, in turn, is connected with a suitable battery. The wood of the pencil effectually insulates the current from the operator's hand. The arrangement being thus completed, all that is necessary is to follow the design, or to write the letter upon paper resting on the block of carbon, leaning lightly upon the pencil. As the graphite point proceeds, a continuous succession of small sparks flow between it and the carbon, and the intervening paper is accordingly perforated by an infinite number of small holes, burnt by the sparks. These holes are barely visible to the naked eye, except by holding up the paper to the light; but they can be utilized for transferring the design or writing to paper, either by dusting on a powder or by passing an inked pad over the perforations when laid on the recipient.—*Electrician.*

The Beaver in Michigan.

The quickness with which a colony discovers a wholesale attempt against their peace is astonishing; yet if their numbers are undisturbed, or diminished but gradually, even the presence of civilization will not drive them from their haunts. To-day beaver are returning to streams in Michigan, long ago abandoned by their race, simply because they find themselves unmolested, the demand for beaver-peltry being slight, and the prices paid out of all proportion to the labor entailed in trapping.

It has been said that, if a dam or house be once injured by the hand of man, the colony at once disappears. But this is fallacious is proved by the following: Twenty-two miles from Marquette, Mich., on the Carp River, a beaver colony began the

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

THE Scott Act has been carried in Arthabaska County, Que., by about 1,000 majority.

THE QUEEN and the Duchess of Albany will have the sympathy of the nation in their joy over the birth of a porthumous son and heir to the Duke of Albany.

OUR dispatches from Muskoka this morning are somewhat fragmentary, but they are sufficient to show that Mr. Dill, the Reform candidate, has been elected by a handsome majority.

IT is a strange summersault to find the *Irish World* declaring for Mr. Blaine, and such papers as the New York *Times* and New York *Witness* proclaiming the virtues of the Democratic candidate. At one time the whole Puritan element of the people was Republican. At the recent conventions the Democratic party has thrown off Tammany and the Fenian vote like an incubus and the Republican party has apparently successfully wooed and won it.

ADVICES from all parts of the Dominion as to the crops are of the most favorable character. In Quebec Province the hay crop will, it is now believed, exceed that of last year, large as it was, and other crops are looking well though not as far forward as those of other provinces. In Eastern Ontario the situation has improved owing to the rain and cool weather. West of Toronto the prospects are in favor of a magnificent crop.

THE total muster of the House of Lords is 518. Of these five are members of the royal family, who, in accordance with usual practice, abstain from divisions on a political question. Of the remainder, 288 rank as Tories, and 218 are usually classified as Liberals. But many nominal Liberals, like Lord Bradbourne and Lord Dunraven, usually vote against the Government on party questions.

HALTON is bound to shed light for the rest of Canada. The Scott Act forces—pro and con—are ringing all the changes on the contest for and against whiskey there. Petition and counter petitions—the same men by hundreds on both sides; speeches and brochures—quarrelling and fighting; mental and physical forces. What will come of it all no one can guess. A petition has been sent to Ottawa containing 2,520 names asking that a day be fixed to vote on an appeal. This is a curious petition. The petitioners claim that of the 2,520 names on the paper 2,156 are actual voters at the present time—which we should judge to be a great many more than half of the whole electorate of the county. The Scott Act people do not deny this; but they say that the petition was got under false pretences and they are deluging the department with recantations from this list of voters—men by the score who declare for the Act notwithstanding the petition. There will probably be fixed a day to hear from the ballot box.

SOME pointed and just observations by the Hamilton *Times* on the methods of management followed by the two leading Toronto papers, may be reprinted in view of the economic questions raised by the recent strike of their printers against a ten per cent. reduction of wages:—"The proprietors of both *Globe* and *Mail* have been playing the fool for a long time. They sell their weekly editions at less than cost, in a foolish and hoggish endeavour to drive the country weeklies to the wall. They send evening editions to Hamilton and other cities, to be sold for less than the cost of white paper, and the people buy them for wrapping paper. Lately, one of the rivals reduced the price of advertisements, and the other has been publishing advertisements for nothing. Having cut their own throats till their heads are nearly severed from their bodies the *Globe* and *Mail* seek to replenish the vital fluid at the expense of the printers. One can pity a man when he is hard up through misfortune, but the *Globe* and *Mail* have no right to be hard up. In endeavouring to kill the other, each has weakened itself. Now that it has been found necessary to shift the burden upon innocent shoulders, the *Globe* and *Mail* should quit fooling, and endeavor to make an honest living by legitimate trade."

Ontario's Victory.

(Toronto Globe.)

Ontario wins! The once Disputed Territory is ours! From Glengarry to the Lake of the Woods and from Hudson Bay to the Pelee Islands—these are the magnificent distances between the utmost bounds of the Province which we may now call our own! It is a splendid victory! Against open enemies and secret traitors, Ontario has fought her long and gallant fight, and she has conquered. Against enemies of her own household; against those who, in their blind malignity, even up to the last moment, chuckled and crowed over what they thought was a set back for the Province they ought to have been among the first to defend; these are the foes whose banners are now trailing in the dust!

Not only Ontario but the whole of Canada ought to be glad to-day that the principal one of causes of dispute sufficiently grave to disrupt the Confederation has been removed from our midst.

The gain to this Province from the practical doubling of the size of Ontario, which will follow upon the ratification of the Award, will be immense. Ontario will possess the largest part of the untouched pine land of the Continent. Her mineral wealth will be added to incalculably. Her area of agricultural and pastoral land free to the settler will be doubled. She will have enough of real estate with which to carry on indefinitely the government of the Province without direct taxation. Under her rule this territory will be opened up and filled with freeholders, whose trade will build up her cities. The expansion of her limits means the consolidating up in the centre of the Confederation of a powerful Province containing homogenous millions of producers, whose interests will always be on the side of just and economical government and low taxation. Her victory sounds the death-knell of Tory mismanagement in this country.

The Drinkers of Blood.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

They haunt the abattoir every week and drink the warm beef blood by the cupful. It is caught as it flows from the animal's throat. It benefits thin-blooded persons. Some time since a woman came to the stock-yards who said her physician had told her she must drink beef blood.

"But I never can do it, never!" said she, shuddering.

"But it tastes just like milk," said the gentleman appealed to. "Come, I'll blindfold you and give you a glass of milk. Then I'll give you some more milk, or a glass of blood, then a taste of milk till you get them mixed up, and you won't know which is which."

She consented, and drank the glass first given her with a relish. "Ah! that was the milk. Now I think I can try the blood," she told them.

"But madam, you have drank it already," said the gentleman.

A peculiar case is reported from the Hot Springs of Arkansas. A Philadelphia lady had acquired the habit of eating arsenic to improve her complexion. Finding that it was injuring her she gave it up, and went to bathe in the Springs. The effect of the water upon her was to turn her skin black, the result being attributed to the action of the minerals in the water upon the arsenic in her body.

RESCUED!

Seven of the Greely Party Delivered from the Land of Eternal Frost.

Eighteen out of Twenty-five Persons Perish by Cold and Starvation.

A ROMANTIC TALE OF HORRIBLE SUFFERING.

The Rescuing Party Arrive not a Day too Soon.

Washington, July 17th.—The following telegram, dated St. John's, Nfld., July 17, 9 a.m., from Commander Schley to W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, was received here to-day:—The *Thetis*, the *Bear*, and the *Loch Garry* arrived here to-day from West Greenland; all well. They separated from the *Alert* 150 miles north during a gale. At 9 p.m. on June 22nd, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the *Thetis* and *Bear* rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, Hospital Steward Beiderback, Private Connell, and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergt. Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost bite, and died on July 6th, at Godhaven, three days after the amputation which had become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where the survivors were found; one was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on board the *Thetis* and the *Bear*. One Eskimo, Turnevic, was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of Western Greenland. Five bodies were buried in an ice-fort near the camp, and were swept away to sea by winds and currents and could not be recovered.

Greely abandoned Fort Conger Aug. 9, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet Sept. 29 following, with the entire party well. He abandoned all his boats, and was adrift 30 days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established Oct. 21, 1883, at the point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live upon scant allowances of food brought from Fort Conger, that cached at Payer Harbour and Cape Isabella by Sir Geo. Nares in 1875, but which was found much damaged by lapse of time, that cached by Beeche at Cape Sabine in 1882, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the *Proteus* in 1883 and lauded by Lieutenants Garlington and Colwell on the beech where Greely's party was found camped. When these provisions were consumed the party

WHERE FORCED TO LIVE UPON

boiled sealskin strips from their sealskin clothing lichens and shrimps preserved in good weather when they were strong enough to make exertions. As 1,300 shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure the labour was too exhausting to depend upon these to sustain life entirely. The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all winter, so that the 240 rations at the latter point could not be reached. All Greely's records and instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered, and on board. From Haro Island to Smith's Sound the rescuing party had a constant and furious struggle with ice and impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile was lost, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet. The *Thetis* and the *Bear* reached Cape York June 18, after a passage of 21 days in Melville Bay, with the two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine.

HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

Sergeant Long of the Greely party, says he and Brainard were the first to hear the whistles of the rescuing steamers. They helped each other to crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent which had been swept to the ground, he rose with great difficulty and succeeded in clambering up to the rock that gave the most extensive view in that neighborhood. Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came down and went towards the flag pole and flag which had been blown down during a gale and held it for about two minutes until his strength gave out and was blown once more to the ground. He then advanced tottering in the direction of the little steamer and in a few minutes the hand of Capt. Schley had grasped his.

Morris Connel, who still is excessively weak, stated that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle, and when his comrades shook him up from his prostrate position in the camp and told him succor was at hand, he wildly exclaimed "For God's sake let me die in peace." A teaspoonful of brandy called back the fleeting life spark, for Connell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven men, and the strongest must have succumbed within forty-eight hours. The story told by Connell from his recollection of their starving experiences is simply heartrending. How they burned the hair of their seal-skin coats and cut them into strips, boiled them into stew and ate voraciously of them till their stomachs rebelled and nausea and weakness ensued. In several cases nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen, and even eighteen days, and then bloody hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in their bodies was very great. A rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, slap his hands and pound his feet until he restored circulation. This we found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak from prostration.

Sergeat Frederick relates the mournfully tragic story of the death on the ice covered ground of George Rice, artist of the expedition. Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave the camp and proceed 25 miles for meat cached near Cape Isabella. They had a sled, rifle and a hatchet, and provisions for five days. They travelled three days, but failed to find the cache. On their way back towards the camp Rice became weak and finally gave up. He was interred in an ice grave by his companion. Frederick camped that night under the fragment of a boat, and next day revisited his companion to pay a last tribute to his remains. Frederick retained sufficient strength to drag the sled to the camp, where he encountered more woe in the form of the death of Lieut. Lockwood and another of the party. The cached meat Frederick and Rice were in search of was brought by them on April 6, from Cape Isabella, and abandoned the next day in order to drag Elison, one of their party who had been frozen, into camp.

TERRIBLE SIGHT THAT MET THE RESCUERS.

Mr. Norman, engaged as ice pilot on board the Thetis, was the first man to enter Greely's camp, and describes the discovery of the sufferers as follows:

"At 8 o'clock on the evening of June," he says, "having found a record previously three miles north of Cape Sabine, we proceeded in the steam launch to the spot indicated as the camping ground of of the Greely party. As we approached within two yards of the shore we saw a man staggering down the hillside toward the ice fort. He held a small flag in his hand, attached to which was a piece of a handkerchief. This he feebly waved. As soon as the steam launch struck, Capt. Ash, of the Bear, and myself jumped on shore. The man proved to be Long, one of the Greely party. He had a haggard, ghastly look and was scarcely able to stand. He muttered out his words. We asked him how all hands were. He replied, 'There are seven of us left.' I ran up immediately to the place where he pointed out the camp. Captain Ash and Lieut. Colwell went back to the launch to bring some pemmican, biscuits and some stimulating drink. When I reached within a few yards of the tent I cried out, 'Cheer up, Greely.' 'Is that you, Norman?' faintly replied Lieut. Greely, who knew my voice although three years had elapsed since I bade him farewell in the Proteus in Lady Franklin Sound.

A fierce storm was blowing, and the tent had fallen on its wretched occupants. I cut and tore it open, entered, and there saw with horror the pale, shriveled form of Greely lying in the middle of the camp encased in his sleeping bag, and Ellison, with hands and feet lopped off by frost since the first of the previous year. Beiderdack lay listlessly in front of Greely. Connell, pointed as by his comrades as dying, was reclining in a motionless posture on Greely. Brainard lay alone under the shelter of a corner of the tent and was separated to the eye from his comrades in misfortune. Immediately Capt. Ash, Lieut. Colwell, and the chief engineer arrived, and we at once began to administer small doses of food of the lightest description. The men at first were ravenous, and loudly insisted on getting more and more food. We refused to gratify their wishes, fearing disastrous results from over-eating.

MURDERED IN A BAGNIO.

A Toronto Girl Shot and Killed in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 20.—A terrible tragedy was enacted this evening at 108 North street, in a house of ill-fame kept by Jessie Hutchins, who is now summering at Long Branch, the place being managed in her absence by Pearl Snow. The victims are Mamie Thorp, and a May White, both of Toronto, Canada. The murderer is George W. Hazeltine, of Jamestown, New York. The woman White kept a bagnio at No. 11 Nelson street, Toronto, and Mamie Thorp was one of the establishment. There the two women met Hazeltine and E. S. Van Witzen, the latter of this city, two weeks ago. The quartet left Toronto on Thursday last, arriving here this morning, going direct to 108 North street. The women were friends of Pearl Snow. Wine was drank freely during the morning by the entire party. About noon Hazletine drew a pistol from his pocket and said he would kill somebody. The weapon was taken from him before any shooting could be done. During the afternoon Van Witzen became beastly intoxicated and retired to sleep, the others remaining in the parlor. About 3:30 p. m. Pearl Snow went out of the parlor leaving Hazletine and the women White and Thorp alone. A few minutes afterwards Hazletine asked Mamie to give him a diamond she wore. She refused, whereupon Hazletine drew two pistols from his pockets and said he would kill her if she did not give up the bauble. She again refused and Hazeltine began firing, two shots taking effect in the woman's body. She ran into an adjoining room exclaiming "I am shot," and expired in a moment. In the meantime May, who had grappled with the murderer, was shot twice in the arm and neck. Her wounds are not necessarily fatal. An officer then ran in and arrested Hazeltine, who refused to make any statement. Van Witzen was also arrested. Mamie Thorp was a handsome brunette, twenty-four years of age. Mary refused to disclose her parentage.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Case Nearing a Close.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Dalton McCarthy concluded his argument on the Boundary question to-day, and was followed by Mr. Robinson. Mr. Mowat will reply to-morrow to the arguments advanced in support of the claims of Manitoba. As far as it is possible to judge, the disposition of the Court is to award Ontario the same boundaries as defined by the arbitrators.

TORONTO, July 12—3:20 p.m.—Hon. Oliver Mowat telegraphs that the argument in the boundary question is concluded, and that the judgment is in favor of Ontario.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY WRECK.

Nine Cars of Excursionists Rolled Down an Embankment.

CANTON, O., July 20.—A point on the Valley Railroad two miles east of here last night was the scene of a terrible wreck, in which one thousand excursionists from this city miraculously escaped with injuries so far as known, while it is thought but a dozen or more persons under the wreck are dead. The employees of Aultman & Co.'s machine works had their annual picnic at Cuyahoga Falls to-day, and over 2,000 went on an excursion made up of two trains of fifteen cars each. The first section arrived at Canton at 7:20 p.m. all right.

The engineer says the wreck was caused by the track spreading. The engine went over all right, but the first car jumped the track, and eight others followed. The train ran alongside the track for 200 feet, throwing the occupants from one side to the other, and finally jumped a small embankment and landed in three feet of water. The doors were cut open and the people got out.

Nine cars were off the track and in water three feet deep. The cries of the injured were heartrending. Hundreds of willing hands immediately set to work, and it was soon found that not more than 200 were injured, but it was impossible to say how many or who were killed. A telegraph office has been opened at the scene, and everything is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Panic Stricken Frenchmen Flee From the Plague.

Canadian Vessels to be Quarantined by Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Cabinet has decided to take prompt and vigorous measures to prevent the introduction of cholera. The State and Treasury departments will act in conjunction in enforcing regulations which will be prepared. The importation of rags from all infected countries will be prohibited for ninety days, or longer if necessary. Revenue marine vessels will establish a cordon along the coast to prevent the landing of all vessels from foreign ports which do not possess clean bills of health.

Quarantine will probably be established against Canada and Mexico. In the latter country there is reported to be an epidemic of yellow fever. The epidemic fund, of which there is an unexpended balance of $78,000, will be utilized for these purposes. The administration has determined to make every effort to prevent the introduction of the contagion.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders that until further orders rags from infected ports will not be permitted to land.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—Public officials have become panic stricken because of the failure to check the cholera, and are fleeing. There were six deaths from cholera at Arles yesterday. Fourteen deaths occurred since eleven this morning.

TOULON, July 19.—Shopkeepers are closing their establishments. The flight of residents is universal. Men stationed at the arsenal are leaving. There were twenty-one deaths since ten this morning. The disease is spreading. One death has occurred at Nimes.

PARIS, July 19.—There were three cases of cholera reported here to-day, two fatal. There have been five deaths from the disease in the department of the Lower Alps. Fumigation of the railway stations at Toulon, Marseilles and Paris has been discontinued, as it has proved a useless precaution. A noticeable fall in the temperature on Sunday is regarded as the best safeguard against the disease becoming epidemic.

Rotten-Egging a Minister.

Walkerton, July 19.—A widow lady named Mrs. Martin created a sensation to day by rotten-egging the Rev. Wm. Smyth, Methodist minister, in the market place before a large crowd. She was brought before the Mayor and a bench of Magistrates this afternoon, and was fined $10 and costs. Mrs. Martin was a Sunday School teacher in the Methodist Church, and the assault arose out of a scandalous report affecting her character, which she blamed on Mr. Smyth.

A Monument for Capt. Webb.

Mrs. Webb, widow of the late Captain Webb, who lost his life in the rapids of Niagara Falls has bought of the Lockport Marble Company a handsome Barre granite monument, eight feet high, of gothic shape, which is finely finished. It has the Masonic "G" on the cap, with the following inscription on the die:—

CAPT. MATTHEW WEBB.
Born July 19, 1848.
Died July 24, 1883.

The stone Mrs. Webb was assisted in buying by many prominent citizens and Masons of Niagara Falls. It will be placed over the Captain's remains at Oakwood Cemetery, Niagara Falls on Monday next.

NEWS NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES

Personal and General Gossip.

Philip Chatham, the oldest Freemason in England, is dead, aged 97. He was initiated in 1811.

The American Government is taking active steps to prevent the introduction of cholera.

The Peterborough Postoffice has been robbed of stamps and money to the value of $2,400.

Alliston ratepayers will vote to grant $10,000 to rebuild the foundry recently destroyed by fire.

The Hon. A. A. Macdonald has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Three Canadians are among the first three hundred in the first stage of the Queen's Prize competition at Wimbledon.

The Pope has given 20,000 francs and President Grevy, of France, 10,000 francs for the relief of the cholera sufferers.

The damage to crops by the recent hailstorm in Markham township is ascertained to be more serious than at first reported.

The Ontario Grand Lodge of the Sons of Temperance has donated $100 to assist the friends of the Scott Act in the repeal campaign in Halton.

Through a freak of one of the inmates, who managed to set fire to his bed, $1,000 damage was done in Longue Point Asylum, Que., a few days ago.

Holyoke, Mass., is expected soon to become not only the greatest paper manufacturing, but the greatest paper exporting city in the world.

A boy named Napoleon Dean, aged 15 years, was instantly killed by lightning at Upton, Que., on Saturday evening, while returning home from picking raspberries.

Sir Charles Tupper and Col. Gzowski, A.D.C., were present at the levee held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen on the 7th inst.

It is estimated that Henry Ward Beecher has spent $130,000 in books for his library. The collection has become so large that a part of it will shortly be disposed of by sale.

The road over the swamp which delayed the completion of the Ontario & Quebec railway for some time is now finished, and is firm and solid. The road will be formally opened on the 28th inst.

The influx of immigrants into the North-West Territory still continues to maintain its proportions. A number of Icelanders, whose original destination was Dakota, have also been converted by the natural richness of the climate into becoming Canadian citizens.

Owing to the fact that French sailing vessels and steamboats call at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, the local boards of health have been asked to take measures to quarantine their cities should there be an outbreak of cholera in either.

The receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending July 14th, were $153,000, against $118,000 in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $35,000. The number of miles of track in operation in excess of that of this time in 1883 is 704.

A storm on Saturday night did great damage to the crops and highways in the State of Vermont. At Wilmington the lightning passed into the houses of L. Childs and H. F. Barber on the telephone wire. Their wires were prostrated, their shoes torn from their feet, and eyebrows burned off.

The lacrosse match at Toronto on Saturday between the Montreal and Toronto teams for the championship of the world, resulted in a victory for the Montrealers. Fine play was exhibited on both sides. This is the first time the Montreal Lacrosse Club has won the championship of the National Lacrosse Association. The games stood as follows: 1st game, Toronto, 10 mins.; 2nd game, Montreal, 16 mins.; 3rd game, Montreal, 48 mins.; 4th game, Toronto, 38 mins.; 5th game, Montreal, 1 min.

A special cable relates a curious incident that occurred on Monday at Irving Bishop's mind reading seance. Tawhaio, king of the Maoris, who was present, was asked to conceal an article and think of it, and he complied by placing a large button in his mouth. As soon as Bishop took the king's hand in his, he said the object was a hard round article which would be found in the monarch's mouth. His Majesty was greatly surprised, and in his agitation swallowed the button, which stuck in his throat and was with difficulty forced down into his royal stomach.

A veteran of the wars of Napoleon has just turned up in Montreal, and gives his name as Count Zowaski, a native of Poland. According to his story he is 93 years old, having been born in Warsaw in 1791. He claims to have served under the great Napoleon, and to have been captain of the 101st Light Artillery. He went through the terrible retreat from Moscow, the brilliant battle of Austerlitz, and the fatal Waterloo, and recalls the scenes and incidents in each in a wonderfully clear manner. He took part in the Polish war for independence in 1831; fought in Hungary, and was banished to America in 1851. He was also a participant in the American civil war, since which time he has led a wandering life, and is now seeking means in Montreal to enable him to reach France, where he has friends.

A novel scheme of assisted emigration has been started in Germany by a society composed wholly of noblemen. The society proposes to send indigent members of noble German families to Chili, where they will have all the advantages of a fertile soil and favorable climate, and the prospect of exchanging their landless titles for the hands of the fair senoritas of that country. All the preliminary plans of the new scheme of philanthropy are now completed, and a large party will soon arrive in Liverpool. From that port they will be taken to Chili at the expense of the Chilian Government, which also agrees to supply the exiles with land free of charge, and to maintain them all in suitable style for one year from the date of their arrival. If at the end of that time they have not made their fortunes either in the way of money or matrimony they will be at liberty to return at their own expense, but the Berlin philanthropists will have no more to do with them.

L. Brown, near Ayimer, forwarded to W. Dodd, taxidermist, Southwold, a few days ago a mammoth turtle. This specimen of the chelonian reptile is the largest ever seen in western Canada, weighing upwards of 100 pounds, and being almost as large as a washtub. Its head is fully the size of a man's.

Two thousand bricklayers, 3,000 laborers and 200 hod-hoisters, engineers and framers have struck at New York because their employers refused to grant a demand that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The contractors who have the new cotton exchange job agreed to the demand, and all the men working there remained. About thirty-five employers allowed their men to go to work on their own terms. The building trade is very lively, and the strike will probably be a short one. The workmen say a large number of bosses hold out until noon, and then yielded, thus leaving not more than 2,000 men out.

The fishermen in the vicinity of Kingston met in that city to the number of 20, and visiting the office of Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick proceeded to lay before him their grievances. They complained that some of the reservations for anglers have been taken possession of by Americans, that they also encroach upon the fishermen's baits, that they catch more fish than they want and throw them on the beach to rot, that they have a special aversion for the fishermen, have called them bad names, threatened the destruction of their nets and huts, and in some cases threatened to shoot Canadians if they did not leave the field for which they had licenses. Mr. Kirkpatrick promised to call the County Attorney's attention to the matter, and also to advise the Fishery Department of the protest, and urge the appointment of an officer to make an investigation of affairs. The fishermen were agreeable that there should be no netting between June 1 and Sept. 30.

John Graham, a Salvation Army soldier of St. Thomas, stole $67 from a fellow-boarder's trunk the other night. Graham was one of the fellows who attended the barracks nightly and during the services kept crying out: "Bless the Lord I'm saved."

TAR SMOKE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Delthil's Cure Tried With Success Upon a New York Patient.

Ruth Lockwood, the nine-year-old child of Thomas Lockwood, a compositor in the *Times* office, became violently ill with diphtheria on Tuesday night. She was so weak that it was deemed dangerous to try tracheotomy, or cutting open the windpipe. On Thursday Dr. Nichols, of 117 West Washington place, who was attending her, received a copy of the Paris *Figaro*, which contained a report made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Delthil. Dr. Delthil said that the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine would dissolve the fibrinous exudations which choke up the throat in croup and diphtheria.

Dr. Delthil's process was described. He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room.

"The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers."

Dr. Nichols tried this treatment yesterday with little Ruth Lockwood. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her. First pouring out two tablespoonfuls of liquefied tar upon an iron pan, he poured as much turpentine over it and set it on fire. The rich resinous smoke which rose to the ceiling was by no means unpleasant. As it filled the room the child's breathing became natural, and as the smoke grew dense she fell asleep.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Faith in Popular Gullibility.

Faith in the inexhaustible credulity of the masses has been the foundation of many a charlatan's fortune. At the time of the South Sea Bubble, when new projects of the most wild and preposterous character found promoters with ease, an astute and audacious adventurer advertised for subscriptions to an enterprise, the nature of which was to be concealed for a certain time, and he actually made several thousands of pounds out of it, the people paying for shares with blind eagerness.

With this adventurer deserves to be ranked the ingenious but unprincipled American citizen who has just been arrested for doing an extensive business in advertising all manner of enticing things to be sent on the receipt of postage stamps. Cases of this kind have occurred before, but then the imposters usually send something, however fraudulent, in return for the stamps. This genius, however, had made no provision whatever in that way. He simply appropriated the stamps, and refrained from answering the letters; and though so reckless a swindle would seem certain to come to grief in a short time, he appears to have kept it up and made considerable profits by it for several months. He also advertised largely through the newspapers, never paying them, but giving them references to aliases of his own, and himself answering all letters inquiring about his character. The defect in his plan was that it was certain sooner or later to become the subject of investigation, and the moment it was inquired into the truth came out.

The number of swindlers who have waxed fat on similar but more carefully devised schemes is no doubt very considerable. The rogues who engineer them rely upon the desire of most people to get much for little. They know that the greed of gain often obscures the judgment, and that though all cool-headed business men suspect offers of the kind, remembering the Duke of Wellington's maxim that "good interest means bad security," yet there are always plenty ready to spring at any bait, if it is only gaudy and glittering enough. The so-called "sawdust" sharpers, who pretend to sell counterfeit money, and send the victim a box of sawdust, act upon a shrewd knowledge of the baser elements of human nature. They select for their dupes persons who are willing to be knaves themselves, and whose own knavery shuts their mouths when they find out the swindle. Probably no professional sharper would enter upon so very bold a game as the young man of the postage stamps played, for as they mean to make their living by their wits they dare not thus openly advertise their dishonesty.

But the fact that such a trick should have been so successful, and that it should have been carried on so long a time without detection, shows that the crop of gulls continues to be as large as ever, and that whatever else fails there is no prospect of "shortage" in that line of production.—*New York Tribune.*

The cholera panic in France recalls an incident of the elder Dumas in 1832. His servant rushed into his room one day, crying: "The cholera is in Paris! A man has just fallen dead with it in the Rue Chauchat!" Dumas laughed incredulous. "But it is perfectly true, Monsieur!" said the scared domestic; he is lying stark and stiff and as black as an negro, though they have rubbed him for more than an hour." "Humph! Perhaps they have rubbed him with a blacking brush," retorted Dumas, carelessly; but within a week he had the cholera himself, severely, and would probably have died had not the servant given him an overdose of ether by mistake. She gave him a glassfull of ether with a few drops of water, instead of the perscribed glassful of water with a few drops of ether. Dumas swallowed it, lay unconscious for two hours, and then awoke, convalescent.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder nevervaries. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

January 24th, 1884. 1585-181

MOSS & Co's CELEBRATED



BAKING POWDER

NOTED FOR ITS

PURITY AND STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY

MOSS, RIMMINGTON & CO., SELBY, ENGLAND.

LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

GREENE & SONS

COMPANY,

MONTREAL.

Hats, Caps AND FURS. 1884.

BUFFALO AND Fancy Goods. Gentlemen's Furnishings.

LATEST STYLES.

Selected for Fall Trade, 1884.

AGENTS FOR WOODROW'S HATS.

Warehouse, 517 to 525 St. Paul-St., MONTREAL.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

New and Scarce Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

JUST RECEIVED

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

Swiss Spot and Sprig Muslins.

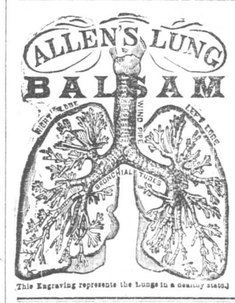
All-over Embroidery, Over and over Net, Guipure, White and Cream Muslin Embroidery, Real Oriental Laces. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose. Pure Silk and Taffetta Gloves.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Shirting and Denims, Cottonades, Table Linen, Table Napkins, Damask Towels, Cotton Bags. 36 inch Factory Cotton only 5 cents.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Hearn & Co

JUST TO HAND.

ONE CASE

COLOURED MUSLINS,

FAST COLORS, which we are able to offer at the low price of 10 cents per yard. Come one and all, and secure a grand bargain.

We also offer a grand assortment of

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS

In all prices, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Splendid value.

Do not fail to see our stock of Black Brocade Silks, Black Gros Silks, Black Satins, Black Satin DeLyons, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Millinery! Millinery!

Great reductions in this department, we are determined not to carry any of our stock over, so that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. This is no Blow but solid facts.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608

GREAT BARGAINS.

A Reduction in the Prices at the

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

16 lbs. Good Sugar for $1.00.

20 lbs. Valentia Raisins for $1.

This is the place to buy the CHEAPEST TEAS. Young Hyson and Congou, a specialty. The cheapest place to buy CROCKERY. Selling Printed TEA SETS at $3.50, worth $5.00. Glass and Silver Ware very low. Cutlery at Rock Bottom Prices.

Any one buying $5 worth of goods at the CHINA TEA HOUSE, and paying Cash for the same will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent.

Ingersoll, July 9th, 1884. 1609

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the  White Mortar.

HELLEBORE. PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for currant worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap, this saves trouble with ashes.

CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist,

Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.

Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

NOTICE.

Just Received an Immense Stock of

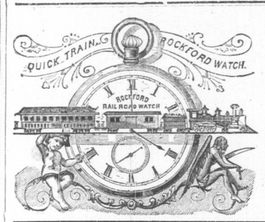
Wall Papers and Borders

Of the newest designs, which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES in order to induce customers to commence house cleaning early, at

L. THOMPSON'S.

Wall Paper, Stationery, Oil, Color and Window Glass Store, McCaughey' Block, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, February 7th, 1884. 1587



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agent.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1606



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Hats, Caps and Furs—Greene & Sons.
I.O.O.F.—Excursions.
Insurance—W. K. Sumner.
Apprentice Wanted—Brouse & Rawe.
Eppe's Cocoa—James Epps & Co.
Music—W. C. Pugh.
Church Festival—E. N. Bland.
Vocal and Instrumental Music—J. F. Parker.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

The crops are good.

The 4th of August will be Ingersoll's Civic Holiday.

Remember the St. James' Church Harvest Festival. See adv.

Cheap excursion to Toronto, Monday, Aug. 4. Fare for round trip only $1.25.

Assizes.—The autumn Assizes for the County of Oxford will be opened by Justice Rose, on Tuesday, the 14th October.

The Dereham Agricultural Society's Fall Show will be held in Tilsonburg on Monday and Tuesday, September 29 and 30.

Wait for the Oddfellows' excursion to Pt. Stanley, on Monday, Aug. 4th—Ingersoll's civic holiday.

The Mandolines at the rink on Tuesday evening. New Spanish instruments never heard before in Ingersoll.

The Cows.—In Mitchell only cows giving milk are allowed to run at large during the day, all other animals must be confined.

Base Ball.—The return match between Ingersoll and Mt. Elgin was played on the park on Friday, when the latter beat the home club by a score of 32 to 12.

Fire Alarm.—The fire bell rang Sunday morning, the cause being of the burning of some wood in the oven of S. Davidson's bakery.

Arrangements are going on finely for the monster demonstration to be held at the Victoria Park here on the 22nd Aug. See large posters. Programmes issued in a few days.

The Fair Buildings.—The special committee of the council visited the park on Monday and located the ground for the Fair building, which will be removed from the agricultural grounds shortly.

A young man with a violin box in one hand and a flute under his arm was bustling around and trying to engage board in town the other day. It is unnecessary to add that he didn't succeed.

Our Fair.—This year the ladies have taken hold of the management of the 'Ladies' Fancy Work department of our Fair and have revised the list, offering prizes for more articles than patch-work, quilts, etc.

Lacrosse. — The "Dufferins" visited Princeton on Friday and played the "Oxfords" of that place, the result being a tie. The ground was a stubble field from which the hay had just been cut.

Dangerous.—Cattle should not be allowed to be driven through the main street. Several children had narrow escapes from being trampled upon by a drove of cattle the other morning.

Trotting Races.—The principal trotting race to take place at the great demonstration here on Friday, Aug. 22nd, will be open to all, and not confined to the county of Oxford, as stated in the posters.

The *Globe* speaks of running the C. V. R. extension "from Ingersoll instead of Woodstock." We have yet to learn that it was ever intended to run the line from Woodstock. The points undecided upon were Ingersoll and Putnam.

Civic Holiday.—Where will you spend it? You can go to Port Stanley where the Oddfellows have their annual pic-nic and games, or you can go to Toronto. Fare to Toronto will be only $1.25; to Pt. Stanley, 70 cents, children 35 cents.

Escaped.—Thos. Wardle, an inmate of the London asylum, from Tilsonburg, whose own name, and that of his wife, figured so prominently in the McLean vs. Detroit News libel suit, escaped from the grounds on Wednesday forenoon.

Accident.—Donald, a young son of Mr. D. Kelso, of Tilsonburg, had the misfortune to break his collar bone on Tuesday while playing in the barn. He fell from the loft to the floor, when the barn door fell on him, breaking his collar bone.

Charles St. Methodist Church.—Sermons will be preached next Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. J. Laycock, upon the following subjects, in the Charles St. Methodist Church. In the morning—"Honey in the Carcase of a Lion." In the evening—"Fire Proof Believers."

Church Festival.—The congregation of St. James' church, Ingersoll, will hold a grand festival in the Skating Rink, on Tuesday evening next, July 29th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Music by the 22nd Batt. Band. Price of admission, 25 cents; children half price.

Farmers in this section speak very favorably of their crops, and seem to be quiet jubilant over the bright prospects of a big yield. Mr. Geo. A. Uren, of West Oxford, has spring wheat standing 5 feet 11 inches high. He reports his hay crop the largest for many years.

A Good Sanitary Mode.—The new Health Act makes it imperative on every householder to pour a solution of sulphate of copper into privies, cesspools, reservoirs, etc, every month. The solution is made by putting two pounds of copperas in two pailfuls of water. How many of the citizens comply with this law?

Test Case.—A horse was frightened in Chatham by the drumming of the Salvation Army and caused considerable damage by running away. The owner is about to sue the corporation for the amount of the damage. This will be a test case, and if the Courts hold the town liable then we may expect that the Councils of other places will forbid the nuisance.

Credit Valley Extention.—A private telegram received on Friday from General Manager Whyte, Toronto, states that work will begin in the Credit Valley Extension, between London and Ingersoll, within the next 30 days. Upon enquiring of Mr. Whyte late last evening that gentleman said there was no truth in the report that the work would be commenced within the time mentioned.—*Globe.*

Runaway Accident.—On Tuesday morning a horse belonging to Mr. G. R. Thomson, butcher, took fright while opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. Dundass and dashing up the road turned into the yard at Smith's mill, overturning the waggon and severly injuring the sole occupant, the seven year son of Mr. Thomson. The child was picked up insensible but is now progressing favourably.

High Life. A youth visited a clothing store yesterday to purchase a pair of pants. He said he wanted a cheap article. The cheapest pair in stock was $1.50. The pants fitted all right, and the young man said he would take them, but as he did not have but $1.25, he asked the merchant if would be trust him for the quarter. The dealer said he would, but asked would the customer be so kind as to leave his name. The customer with a great deal of pomposity, pulled out a fancy card, and handing it to the clerk, said: "There is my card." The customer is a mason's clerk, or in other words a hod carrier. The incidentally shows what is being sacrificed to the god of style, from the highest to the lowest. This man could not pay for his breeches, and never will, but he carried a case full of fancy cards. The merchant did not act wisely. He should have given him the quarter. In trusting him he lost both the quarter and a customer.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

A Large Establishment.—The Detroit *Commercial Advertiser* of a late issue gives a lengthy description of Jas. E. Davis & Co's Wholesale Drug Store, which is one of the largest on the American Continent. The firm is but three years old, and marvellous to say that in that short period their business has nearly reached the immense sum of one million dollars per annum. Their drug business covers Michigan, Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, Eastern Wisconsin and Canada. The building occupied by the firm is situated opposite the post-office, comprising a basement and five floors, and is one of the best in Detroit. It is fitted up in the latest improved style, and is said to be the most complete establishment of its kind in the world. In the article referred to, the various departments are described, and of one which will interest our many readers, it speaks as follows: "The laboratory is a model institution. It is devoted to the compounding of pharmaceutical preparations, in which this firm has from the very commencement of its operations held a high reputation. The laboratory is under the direction of C. B. Hoyt, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a gentleman of acknowledged ability in the profession and possessed of large experience." The above gentleman is a son of Dr. Hoyt, of this town, and we congratulate him on the important position which he has attained and the success which has followed him since he has been associated with the above establishment.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

Engraved calling cards at the Chronicle office.

A ROGUE OUTWITTED.

Recovery of a Stolen Horse and Rig—Hasty Departure of the Thief.

A horse thief was stopped in his speedy trip with a horse and rig hired from Mr. Guggisburg of Ingersoll, on Sunday afternoon, in a very peculiar manner, at Paris. The thief drove to the Royal hotel, kept by Charles McCabe, on Sunday evening, and asked for liquor. This was refused on the ground that all sorts of people, thieves, rogues and vagabonds, were going around the country, and no one was safe. The fellow thinking he was in a trap, made a hasty exit, and though he had said he was from the United States left no record. The horse and rig were examined, and the, dusty animal was found to be a good pacer, while the rig bore the name of an Ingersoll man. Mr. G. was telegraphed to on Monday, and went to Paris, claimed his property and came home happy. An odometer on the wheel showed that the rig had travelled 80 miles between two and eight o'clock on Sunday.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Zorra Farmer Frightfully Mangled in the Harvest Field.

On Monday morning a young man named John McKay was cutting hay near Bremar, and by some means, unaccounted for, the horses ran away. It is supposed that the young man was jostled off the seat and thrown in such a position that his right foot got fastened in some part of the box, while his left leg was across one of the driving wheels, the inside of the thigh resting on it, and in this position he was held while the horses dashed off at a furious rate, and the revolving driving wheel with its rough teeth soon tore flesh and muscle away until it reached the bone which it wore through to the marrow. From this terrible position he was thrown on to the cutting bar, and strange to say, the knife did not injure him at all; but his body is almost covered with jagged wounds, the flesh being rubbed or torn off. Doctors were immediately called and dressed the wounds which are simply terrible.—*Courier.*

CONCERNING A HORSE TRADE.

In which the Notorious Clouse's Figure.

E. Clouse, of Brantford, and Mr. Goatcher, of Mt. Pleasant, traded horses on Wednesday last at Mt. Pleasant, with the understanding that if the animals did not suit them they should meet on the market square Brantford, Thursday morning and again change back. Mr. Goatcher after the trade gave his new possession a trial spin, when he found that the animal was a balker of the worst type. According to the agreement he came to the city Thursday, but Clouse was not to be found. Hearing that he was in Cainsville, he proceeded there with a constable and met Clouse driving his newly acquired horse, and neither threat or persuasion could make him cancel the trade. Goatcher accordingly laid a complaint before Squire Grace, and the police at Ingersoll were telegraphed to look out for Clouse, who was expected to visit that place, and in a few hours the fellow was arrested. A Brantford officer proceeded to Ingersoll and returned last evening with the prisoner, who was forthwith lodged in jail. This morning, however, a son of Clouse's settled the matter out of court by paying a sum of money down, Goatcher being returned his horse.—*Brantford Courier.*

Presentation to Miss Dyke.

Miss Dyke, who has resigned her position in the Ingersoll Model School, has for several years been one of the most successful teachers in that institution. Being, what is so seldom found in the profession to-day, a natural teacher and disciplinarian. Miss Dyke has occupied the foremost ranks of the profession. Many of our students date their first love for study and their determination to rise higher to the time they were placed under her charge. And her fellow-teachers wishing to show the high esteem in which she is held by them, presented her, on Wednesday evening, with a magnificent epergne, with the following address. The address was read by Miss Poole and the presentation made by Miss Baxter.

To Miss Hattie Dyke,

Dear Friend,—In consequence of the momentous change which you are about to make in your relationships and surroundings, necessitating a severance from past associations; we your fellow-teachers in the Ingersoll schools in which you have long held an honored and highly useful position, desire to mark our affectionate esteem on the occasion of your leaving us, by presenting to you a memorial gift, hoping that while it points your remembrance backwards to successful achievements in the past it may help to point your aspirations on to higher achievements in becoming more and more the worthy helpmeet of a favored member of our honored profession. Adding our earnest wishes that you may have many years of happiness and prosperity in your new sphere of life.

We remain yours sincerely,

M. A. Graham,	M. M. Dingman.
L. Jemmison,	J. Poole,
M. A. Clement,	C. McNeil,
J. Baxter,	M. Drury,
L. A. Barr,	S. Stimson,
J. S. Deacon,	F. Merchant,
	W. Bryden.

Also on Friday afternoon Miss Dyke was presented with many handsome presents from her former pupils, and a beautiful plush satchel and the following address from her present class:

Miss Dyke,

Dear Teacher,—To-day, which brings to a close our relationship of pupils and teacher, we, your loving and appreciative pupils, wish in some faint manner, to express our affection and appreciation of the care and labor you have bestowed upon us, during the time we have had the privilege of being under your tuition. Care and labor the full benefit of which we will realize more and more fully, as we press onward and upward in our school life. Permit us, then, to present to you this small gift, which we wish to serve as a memorial of our affection for you, and as a reminder of all the *pleasant* days we have spent together.

With love and best wishes for future happiness we are your loving pupils.

Signed on behalf of the class,

Lizzie Downing.
Lilly Vance.

Personal.

Post Master Gibson left on Monday for a trip up Lake Huron.

Mrs. John Bell, of Detroit, is in town visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Jas. McGolrick, of Chatham, was in town this week.

Mrs. Millard, of Stouffville is spending her vacation at "Homewood" with Mrs. F. Wixson.

Mr. D. A. McMichael, of Toronto, was in town yesterday.

Miss Skene of Tilsonburg is visiting her brother, Jas. Skene.

Mr. S. Houser, the popular ticket agent of the Grand Trunk, is seriously ill of inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. Jackson, associated with Mr. J. C. Hegler, barrister, left yesterday for a fortnight's rest among the Thousand Isles.

On Saturday, A. Shaw, J. T. Christison, J. Matheson and John Christison left for Wiarton, where they intend camping out for a couple of weeks.

Mr Geo. McBroom, Sec. London Exhibition, is in town furthering the interests of the Western Fair. He predicts that this Fall Fair will be the most successful yet held.

St. Thomas *Journal*: It is understood that one of the teachers in the Collegiate Institute who commenced his holidays as a bachelor will end them as a benedict. Mr. N. W. Ford will shortly wed one of Ingersoll's fair daughters, and his many friends in this city will wish him joy.

Noxon's Low Down Binder.

Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co.

We the undersigned have this day seen your Low Down Platform Binder at work in very short barley and heavy green fall wheat, and it did its work in a very satisfactory manner. Only two horses were required to work it. We pronounce the machine a decided success.

William Henderson,	James Halpin,
D. McPherson,	Adam Gordon,
Alex. Henderson,	Chas. Horseman,
	Russel Day.

North Oxford, July 23rd, 1884.

Don't fail to hear the Milanese Students at the skating rink on Tuesday evening next.

Lawn Tennis.—The St. Thomas lawn tennis players defeated the Chatham players Thursday by a score of 6 to 4. The St. Thomas court consisted of Messrs. Lawson, Jones, Duncombe and McClintock.—A game of lawn tennis was played at Woodstock on Saturday for the championship of the town—double sets. The following was the result:—A. E. Longmore and C. E. Clarke, 1st set 6, 2nd 6, 3rd 6; A. Strachan and A. W. Harte, 1st set 4, 2nd 1, 3rd 3.

N. & W. Oxford Agricultural Society.—At the last meeting of the Board of Directors held on Saturday evening, it was decided to hold the Fall Show on the 7th and 8th of October. The Committees in the several departments are busy in completing their arrangements to make the Fair of 1884 superior to any other ever held in Ingersoll. The Committee on sports and amusements to take place during the days and evenings of the fair, met on Tuesday evening to deliberate on a programme which will no doubt form a very attractive feature during fair time.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer, druggist. 101

DISTRICT NEWS.

Dereham.

Wm. Harris, near Dereham Centre, has just raised the largest barn in the Township. The dimensions are prodigious. The raising which took place on Thursday last was attended by nearly every healthy, able bodied man in the surrounding county. Mr. Harris knows just how to make a crowd feel at home. We hope he may be able to fill his barn every year.

Mt. Elgin.

Mr. J. W. Moyer, teacher, is spending his vacation here.

Mr. Edington and family started on Monday for a two week's trip to Muskoka.

Rev. Mr. Speller of Ingersoll gave a very interesting lecture on "church work"

Our Base Ballists feel very much elated at their victory over the Ingersoll Club last Friday.

Mr. Marsh of the Evangelical Association occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sabbath.

The crops in this locality present a splendid appearance and give promise of a most abundant harvest.

Butchers and fresh fish men are as plentiful as Mosquitos in this neighborhood at present.

Quite a number of our young folks took an excursion to Grimsby Camp Grounds on Tuesday last they report a very pleasant time.

Thamesford.

Mr. Frank Patterson has sold his heavy draught team for $550.

Miss Eva Bageant from this school has passed the High School examination with credit.

Haying and fall wheat harvesting are fairly under way. Both crops will be above the average.

Mr. Hodgins, late teacher but at present student at Helmuth College, is visiting friends here. Glad to see you Jim.

Mrs. Marion Cowan started on her return trip to Winnipeg on Friday. On the same day Miss Janet Oliver arrived home from Brandon.

William Oliver, father of the above, sustained severe injuries on Monday by falling from a hayloft at Cawthrop's, his head coming in contact with the steps in succession during the fall. Hopes are entertained of his recovery, tho' two of his ribs are broken from the spine, but nothing definite can be said.

North Oxford.

James McCartney is the happy possessor of a young son, born on July 12. James feels pretty large as he has had five daughters before.

Albert W. Connor's family of three children have been very sick with something like diphtheria but are all improving. A. W. himself was kicked by one of his horses and was laid up about a week but is getting all right again.

The following are the names of those pupils in S. S. No. 2, who did 50 per cent. and over of the work for the month of June:

Fourth class—Frank Simpson, 60 per cent; Lennie Spearman, 54 per cent.; Hunie Leslie, 53 per cent.

Third class—Eddie Connor, 76 per cent.; Lizzie Spearman, 65 per cent.

Second class, senior—Ethel Edwards, 68 per cent.; Adam Ross, 63 per cent.; Willie Leslie, 62 per cent.; Lizzie Ross, 56 per cent.

Second class, junior—Blanche Clark, 83 per cent.; Emma Spearman, 72 per cent.; Mahalah Myra Fassett, 50 per cent.

Avon.

The last of the June cheese were shipped last Saturday.

Miss Bella McCallum returned from her visit to New York State last Saturday well pleased with her visit.

Mr. E. Hegler and wife of Ingersoll paid their friends in this place a visit the forepart of this week.

Miss M. Reynolds, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting at her father's, Rev. J. Reynolds, of this place

Mr. Swartout is giving good satisfaction in the cheese business. He has engaged Mr. Sanderson of Culloden to help him the remainder of the season.

Mrs. L. Fraser, of Pt. Huron, Mich., (formerly of this place) and her daughter, Mrs. Francis, of Harrietsville, were visiting their friends in this vicinity the forepart of this week.

Mr. Alvin Crooks, of this place, had his hand severely hurt last week at the raising of Mr. Tand. Fleming. Dr. Lancaster of Culloden dressed the wound but happily found no bones broken.

Mr. Tand A. Fleming, of the 8th con., raised, last Friday, one of the largest barns in this vicinity. Messrs. G. Laur and D. Corless performed the duties of captains at the raising. Mr. Laur's side came out best in the conflict.

West Oxford.

Council met pursuant to adjournment on the 7th inst. Minutes of last meeting approved. Petition from W. J. Coventry and others requesting a ditch or watercourse to be made from the Dereham townline to the townline of East Oxford presented. Mr. Jas. Stevenson applied for confirmation deed of the road allowance between the 3rd and 4th concessions in the rear of lot No. 19, purchased by him in 1866, the original deed having been destroyed by fire. Account from Patullo & Co. presented. On motion it was resolved That the Reeve execute a deed of conveyance of the original allowance for road between the 3rd and 4th concessions, in the rear of lot No. 19, in the 3rd concession of West Oxford to James Stevenson, agreeable to By-law No. 99 and resolution No. 3, passed on the 22nd November 1866 the conveyance of said land having been destroyed by fire precious to registration. By-law No. 276 to appoint certain persons to form and constitute a Board of Health for the township of West Oxford passed. By-law No. 277 to close and sell the original allowance for road between the 4th and 5th concessions, across lots No. 13 and 14 of West Oxford passed. The petition of W. J. Coventry and others, was laid over for further consideration. It was resolved that the Reeve sign orders on the treasurer in favour of Patullo & Co. for payment of account for printing advt; in favour of H. T. Martin for one dollar and eighty cents refund of taxes collected in 1883; in favour of F. Karn for $15 for benefit of David McCombs and family; in favour of J. Fairbain for fifty cents, for goods supplied to Ackva, an indigent; in favour of F. Karn for ten dollars for disbursements in draining on the quarter townline; in favour of Geo. Heaketh for $9, two thirds value of one sheep killed and 4 worried by dogs; in favour of Jas. Curry for $8 for the benefit of Thos. Ranger, an indigent; in favour of F. Karn for $5 for the benefit of widow Bartlett; in favour of C. Mason for $2 for posting notices and school manual; in favour of the several councillors for $2 each for one days session. Council adjourned to meet again on Monday the 18th August when applications from the several school trustees, for monies for school purposes, if not previously made will be received.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Gayfer's Drug Store. Large bottles $1. 101

The Kingston Salvationists raised sixty dollars to make a presentation to "Captain" Hughes. They bought a twenty-dollar Bible and pocketed the rest. There is now a hub bub in army circles.

An exciting scene occurred at the Sunday morning's service in the Chapter House, London, caused by the sudden and alarming illness of Dean Boomer, who was officiating as usual. The venerable gentleman was about to conclude his sermon, when he was observed to falter. His articulation became strongly affected, and he seemed quite overcome and about to fall, seeing which, several gentlemen who sat in the front pews, sprang to his assistance. The cause of his sudden illness was paralysis of the right side.

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

Fizz! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

Literary Notes.

The August number of *Harper's Magazine* is now ready, and a beautiful periodical it is in all its departments.

How to Grow Celery" is a pamphlet that comes to us from York, Pa., Mrs. H. M. Crider says she has discovered a new method. Now is a good time to plant celery if it was not planted ten days ago. Twenty-five cents will get the book.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne gives in his adhesion to the cause of muscular Christianity in a paper on "The Building of the Muscle," to appear in the August *Harper's*. The paper includes a pleasant sketch of his college-mate Blaikie, and expresses the belief that "young men cannot make one another's acquaintance upon a sounder and more natural ground than is afforded by their muscles."

Kitty Kent's Troubles.—By Julia A. Eastman. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price 25 cents. The publishers have shown rare judgment in putting this excellent story into their new and popular Young Folks' Library. Miss Eastman, it will be remembered, took the prize of one thousand dollars offered several years ago by this house, for the best Sunday-school story, and the present book is in every particular its equal.

The *Art Interchange* of July 17 contains a most novel and beautiful design in color for embroidered border. Other illustrations in the same issue are a sketch of woman and child for charcoal drawing; a design of Canterbury bells, for painting on plaque or panel a double page illustration of charming forest interior for painting upon canvas; designs for a'ttile and for cup and saucer for beginners in china painting accompanied by very careful directions for treatment and a South Kensington embroidery design for dining-room table cover. In the department of Notes and Queries instruction is given in painting on canvas and china, crayon drawing, decorating note paper, house furnishing, and treatment of screens, table scarfs, etc. Sample copy 10 cents. Published by William Whitlock, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

AN OCEAN STEAMER WRECKED.

The steamer Vicksburg, bound for Quebec, has been wrecked in the skerries in the Pentland Firth, off the north-east coast of Scotland. Nine persons perished.

COLLISION BETWEEN IRONCLADS.

The British ironclads Defence and Valiant collided on Monday night in Bantry Bay. The Valiant lost several boats, had her bulwarks smashed and many armor plates tore off. The Defence had a hole eleven feet long and half a foot wide stove in her ram. No lives were lost. The captain of the Defence will be court-martialled.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN CATTLE.

The Marquis of Lorne will introduce to Lord Carlingford next week a deputation which favors the importation of healthy cattle from the Western States of America, through Canada, which will show him that English farmers want American cattle. The deputation will represent that the laws of the States from which the cattle come are sufficiently strict to prevent the spread of disease.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

The Committee of the House of Commons has agreed to recommend a loan to the Indian Government of £140,000,000 for the purpose of making extensions of the railway system. The grant is based upon the report of the famine commissioners of 1879, who stated it would be necessary to build 5,000 miles of railway to prevent the recurrence of famine in India.

THE SOUDAN TROUBLES.

The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs he has received a despatch from General Gordon, dated June 22, saying Khartoum and Sennaar are safe. General Gordon had eight thousand men and asked for reinforcements. Advices from Assouan says a reconnaissance has been made for 50 miles, but no trace of the enemy was seen. Several of the Mehdi's emissaries have been arrested at Korosko. Traders arriving there report the roads to Dongola and Wady Haifa safe.

TO EXPLORE THE DESERTS.

Prof. Schweinfurth, of Berlin, will make a tour of exploration of the Egyptian deserts during the coming winter, in behalf of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. One of his principal objects will be to secure trigonometrical and geometrical surveys of those little-known regions. He also takes an active interest in the success of the Soudan Company's project.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

M. Ferry has reduced the amount of indemnity demanded from China to fifty million francs. He has contracted with Pekin states that the Chinese Government have offered three million as compensation to the families of the officers and soldiers killed during the recent attack by the Chinese regulars upon the French troops at Langson. Admiral Courbet, with fifteen war ships and two torpedo boats, has anchored off Foo Chow.

THE PORTE INDIGNANT.

The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers, notifying them of its assumption of the postal service. The note says the existence of foreign postoffices in Turkey is an infringement on the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The Porte insists upon the prepayment of letters with only Ottoman stamps, and the Powers are invited to close their respective offices. It is rumored that the Porte on the 1st of August will surround the foreign offices in Constantinople with gendarmes to prevent the posting of letters. The various ambassadors to Turkey have asked their respective Governments for orders in view of such an emergency.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The trades demonstration in favor of the franchise bill took place on Monday afternoon. All the approaches to the Thames embankment were thronged with thousands of people from all parts of the country, who covered the embankment between Charing Cross and Westminster. The crowd manifested the utmost good humor, and no attempt was made to interfere with the procession. The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the procession from Whitehall. There were fully 750,000 persons in the procession, which passed through the streets quietly amid good-humored chaff. At the speakers' stands in Hyde Park a resolution condemning the action of the House of Lords for its opposition to the franchise bill in very strong language was put and carried amid great cheering.

TO TAP THE PACIFIC MAIN LINE.

The Contract for the Construction of the Callendar Branch Awarded.

The directors of the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway have awarded the contract for constructing the Callendar extension to Symmes, Dawson, Hendrie & Co. The extension will connect Gravenhurst, the present Northern terminus, with the Canada Pacific at Callendar, a distance of 114 miles. The line is to be finished by the 1st of May, 1886. The contract is let at a certain price per mile, the price varying according to the character of the section through which the line passes. This extension will give Toronto, Hamilton and all Western Ontario an easy and direct connection with the Canada Pacific, *via* the Hamilton and North-Western. The branch will be built by an independent company, but leased to and operated by the Northern. The capitalists behind the new undertaking are already largely interested in the Northern and North-Western. Of the members of the firm Mr. Symmes is an experienced railway contractor, who, in conjunction with Mr. Dawson, also one of the partners, has lately executed a heavy railway contract in the United States. Messrs. John and James Hendrie are sons of William Hendrie, of Hamilton.

Discovery of a Comet.

Rochester, N.Y., July 19.—Dr. Swift, director of Warner Observatory, received intelligence of the discovery of a comet by Prof. Barnard, of Nashville, on the night of the 16th, and verified it by motion to-night. It seems growing brighter. This is the first comet discovered in the Northern Hemisphere this year.

Fresh Fish.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

Ice Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

Call and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush.	$ 95	to	1 05
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 10
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	30	to	40
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	60	to	64
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 90	to	1 00
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	11	to	12
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs,	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	10 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, old process, 100 lbs.	2 50	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs.	2 75	to	3 00
Oatmeal	2 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Pork, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	12½	to	15
Butter, rolls, per lb	16	to	18
Cheese,	8½	to	9
Stilton Cheese	15	to	20
Sugar Cured Canvas Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	13	to	14
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60
Ducks, "	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	07	to	12

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

Most of the first half of July make having been disposed of the offerings at the market on Tuesday were light, nine factories registering 2,567 boxes. Sales were made as follows:—440 at 9½c., 900 at 9⅝c., 300 at 9¾c. As compared with last week the market was easier, although the bulk sold one-eighth higher. The cable has dropped 3d. since our last report, and no one will be surprised should it go still lower.

At this period last year 595 boxes sold at 10c., and 75 at 9½c. Cable then 51s6d.

PETERBORO' CHEESE MARKET.

On Monday 2,543 boxes were offered for sale. Of this amount 1,714 boxes were sold at 8¾c.

BROCKVILLE CHEESE MARKET.

At Brockville on Friday only 500 boxes sold but this brought 8¾c. to 9.

MONTREAL CHEESE MARKET.

Receipts from 1st Jan. to 16th July, 1884, 167,923 boxes; same period, 1883, 118,818. Exports, same period, 1884, 359,173; do., 1883, 272,110. Cheese, 9c. to 9¾c. The market has been active and higher prices prevailed. Exports 30,363 boxes. Butter, Eastern Townships, 16c. to 17c.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

July 21.—Sales of 700 boxes, 8¾c; 800 at 8⅞; 1,200 at 9c; 350 at 9⅛c; 1,100 at 9⅛c; and 300 at 9¼c. Consignments, 2,400. Market quiet.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

July 21.—Sales, 9,150 boxes at 8¾c to 9¼c, whereof 6,100 were at 9¼c.

NEW YORK CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday evening, July 19th.—The battle of the past week appears to have left a few wounded upon the field, but the injuries are not of a very serious character, and there is evidently a strong determination to bring about a speedy recovery, if possible. A great many receivers, and, indeed, the majority have let stock go and accepted the shrinkage on rate when no other course was left for them, but others are carrying over goods rather than make a loss, and seem to think it will pay. They do not calculate so much upon a natural development of demand from shippers as they do upon the action of the factorymen in holding back stock, though we find some operators who claim the slack tone of the week to have been altogether unnecessary had sellers both here and abroad remained calm. Most shippers, and many receivers, insist that there was no help for the re-action as the withdrawal of speculative support, leaving business depending upon natural demand alone, and claim that indications are still in buyers' favor. It will, therefore, be noted that the usual line of demarkation between buyers and sellers is more obscure than during the earlier portion of the season, and with an occasional bit of personal feeling to be found among the influence current, the market is really in a somewhat nominal condition at the moment. Coming right down to the basis of business, open is freely reported by operators who are always ready and willing to furnish proper information, and who are rarely found to have made "mistakes," there is no evidence that anything above our figures would represent the market with same chances in favor of a lower range. Cable accounts continue tame and one dispatch reduces the quotation to 48s. Exports for week, 93,600 boxes.

A dispatch posted at Produce Exchange as follows: Sinclairville,—Offering, 4,000 boxes; sales, 1,761 boxes at 8¾ to 8⅞c., ruling 8¾c. Balance carried over.

Sale factory, full cream fancy, 9c. to 9¼
State factory, full cream, fine..... 9 to 9¼
Sale factory, faulty, full cream..... 8½ to 8¾

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS TO N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE—1:30 P. M.

Cheese—American choice, 48s. 6d. Dull

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE and DAIRYMAN by Messrs. William Heapy & Sons.

Liverpool, July 8, 1884.

Cheese:—With only a retail demand and liberal receipts, values have again given way. The tendency to-day is toward a still easier range of prices. The bulk offering is heated and out of condition. Nearest values are as under. Market closes very quiet. Finest, 45s. to 47s.; Fine, 30s. to 35s.; Mediums, useful descriptions, 12s. to 20s.; Common, 2s. to 5s.

Butter:—The arrivals continuing liberal and weather being rather warm, holders are anxious sellers. Values are a shade easier. Factory made realize 65s. to 70s. Creameries, 85s. to 90s. There is absolutely no demand for anything stale or out of condition. Quotations for this description are therefore entirely nominal. Nearest values are: Brockvilles and Morrisburgs, fall made, 45s. to 50s.; Irish continue in good supply, prices easier, quality continues very fine; Clonmels and Tipperarys sell at 90s. to 96s.; Extra choice, 98s.; Useful descriptions, 75s. to 85s.

Bacon:—With higher cable quotations and improved demand, prices are fully 1s. per cwt. higher than last week. Market closes firm. Quotations are: Long Clear, ordinary contract qualities, 39s. to 40s. 6d.; Long and Short Clear together, 41s.; Short Clear, scarce, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; Light Long Clear, 39s. to 40s.; Staffordshire, to the fancy cuts, 39s. 6d. to 44s.; Stale, 30s. to 34s.; Cumberland Cut, stale, 28s. to 32s.; Fresh Landed, 40s. to 44s.; Short Ribs, 41s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; Long Rib, 41s. to 47s.; Clear Bellies, ordinary brands, 42s. to 46s.; Proprietary Brands, 50s. to 52s.; Rib in, 38s. to 41s.; Shoulders, choice brands, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; Ordinary Brands, 32s. to 36s.

Hams:—With a further consumptive enquiry values are unchanged. Fresh landed long cuts, 61s. to 63s.; special brands, 64s.; stale parcels, 50s. to 54s.; Stafford cuts, fresh, heavy weights, 56s. to 58s.; choice, 63s. to 67s.; Manchester cuts, 60s. to 67s.; American cuts, 60s. to 67s.

Lard:—With higher cable quotations at the close of last week and a better feeling displayed here and more consumptive enquiry, the decline has been fully recovered. Market

FARM AND DAIRY.

The Medicine Chest.

[The following is a list of remedies for the domestic veterinary treatment of farm stock arranged in alphabetical order, with the doses for different animals, by Prof. Brown, in the current number of the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society.]

ACONITE—Tincture (Fleming's); action sedative; allays fever and externally relieves irritation. Dose: horse and ox, 10 to 30 drops; sheep, 5 drops; add water in proportion of a tablespoonful to each drop of tincture. For a lotion, use 1 tablespoonful of the tincture to a pint of water.

ALCOHO —In the form of whiskey, brandy or strong ale, alcohol is useful for cases in which the system requires to be temporarily raised from a state of depression. Doses; horse or ox, whiskey or brandy, 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls. Strong ale, horse or ox, 1 pint; sheep, quarter of a pint; repeat two or three times a day.

ALOAS—A purgative for a horse or ox. The ordinary aloetic mass and the solution should be kept at hand; both preparations must be obtained from a druggist. Doses: horses, 4 to 6 drachms of the aloetic mass as an ordinary purgative; ox half a pint of the solution, usually given in combination with linseed oil, in cases of continued constipation.

AMMONIA LINIMENT—Made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, an eighth part, to soap liniment. A pint bottle, carefully stoppered should be kept at hand. The liniment is useful as an application for sore throat, and for all cases in which an external stimulant is necessary. Must be applied with the hand and well rubbed into the skin.

ARECA NUT—A useful worm medicine. The nuts should be kept in a stoppered bottle in a dry place. When required for use the quantity should be grated by means of a nutmeg grater. Doses: horse or ox, half an ounce to an ounce of the grated nut, mixed with the food, corn and bran; sheep, 2 drachms; dog, half to 1 drachm.

CALVES' CORDIAL—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep. To be prepared by a chemist as follows: Prepared chalk, 2 ounces, powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger, ½ ounce; opium, 1 drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Dose: calves 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

CARBOLIC ACID—A powerful caustic and antiseptic, ordinarily used in combination with 50 to 100 parts of water, as an antiseptic lotion to unhealthy wounds and for disinfection purposes.

CARBOLIZED COTTON AND GAUZE—To be obtained of the druggist. Valuable antiseptic application to wounds.

CASTEE OIL, ALSO LINSEED OIL—Purgative. Doses: horse or ox, 1 to 2 pints; sheep, 4 tablespoonfuls.

COLIC MIXTURE—Equal parts of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and an eighth part of chloeric ether. A half-pint bottle to be kept at hand. Dose: horse or ox, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls in three parts of a pint of water.

ELECTUARY—A soft mass, compounded with honey or treacle; must be prepared by a druggist as follows: Camphor, 2 ounces; powdered myrrh, licorice root and nitre, of each, 8 ounces; extract of belladonna, 2 ounces, treacle, enough to make a soft paste. Dose: horse or ox, a portion of the size of half a walnut, to be put at the back of the mouth two or three times a day with a piece of stick. Useful in colds, sore throat and influenza.

GINGER—Stimulant: forms an essential part of all cordial powders for exciting appetite; may be given with strong ale in cases of prostration from overwork or disease. Dose: horse or ox, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of the powder in a pint of ale; sheep, one-fourth of the quantity.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT (blue)—To be purchased ready for use. Valuable to promote the growth of hair, and in some forms of skin disease; only small quantities may be applied.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT (red)—Biniodide of mercury. A good form for blisters in cases of splint or after sprain of tendons.

NITRE (nitrate of potash)—Diuretic and fever medicine. Dose: horse or ox, 2 tablespoonfuls daily in the drinking water, or half the quantity in the food; sheep, 1 teaspoonful in the food.

SALTS (Epsom or Glauber)—Common purgatives for cattle and sheep. Dose: ox, 12 to 16 ounces, dissolved in a wine bottle of hot water; a tablespoonful of ginger may be added; sheep, 4 to 6 ounces.

SALICYLIC ACID—A valuable antiseptic; effective in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease. Dose; four tablespoonfuls of the acid are to be put in an earthen vessel and dissolved in a quart of boiling water; hot water is then to be added to make a gallon. This solution is to be used to syringe the feet and lave the mouth and nostrils, and also to wash the udder, and finally to sprinkle over the litter; half a pint of the solution may be added to the gallon of drinking water every day. The dry acid (powder) may be sprinkled on the feet after they have been syringed with the solution.

SANTONINE—Used to expel worms, one of the most effective agents for this purpose. Dose: horse, 15 grains with three drachms of aloes, to be given in the morning before feeding, and repeated after two days.

SULPHUR (flour of sulpher)—A very valuable alterative. Dose: horse or ox, a tablespoonful, with a teaspoonful of nitre, may be given in the food once a day; sheep, quarter of the quantity. Sulphur mixed with any common oil forms an excellent dressing for mange or surfeit in animals.

TURPENTINE, OIL OF—Stimulant to the skin. Internally used to expel worms, useful in "husk in calves." Dose: a tablespoonful daily in half a pint of a mixture of milk and eggs. Lambs, one quarter of the quantity.

VASELINE — Emollient to the skin, effective irritation of the surface, chapped heels, mud fever, especially if mixed with an eighth part of trisnitrate of bismuth or carbonate of lead (white lead), or oxide of zinc.

SINC, CHLORIDE OF [Sir William Burnett's disinfecting fluid]—Mixed with 50 to 100 parts of water, may be used for the purpose for which carbolic acid is employed.

A dry goods salesman says:—'We have to endure a great deal at the hands of those ladies who never buy. These people take up valuable time, and a good part of our energies is directed to the effort to circumvent them. The moment an 'old timer' comes up to the counter she is instantly recognized by some one of the salesmen, and the warning signal, a tap on the counter, is passed along the line. Then we have some fun. The 'old timer' will call for, say a certain shade of yellow. She is told it is not in stock. 'Oh, what a pity!' she exclaims, 'that is just what I wanted. If you had it I would buy sixteen yards of it.' Then it is the next man's turn. He comes up, accordingly, and tells the first salesman that he is mistaken, that there is still a bolt of twenty yards of that identical stuff in the store. He brings it forward and lays it down. You would think the shopper who never buys would be disconcerted at this turn of affairs. Not a bit of it. She says smilingly: 'Oh, that is just what I want. Lay it aside for me, and I will see my dressmaker and find out just how many yards she needs, and to-morrow I'll come back and buy it.' Then she departs with a simper, but she never comes back. We amuse ourselves in this way, but it's a terrible nuisance all the same.

Derby, N.B., Jan. 6, 1883.

I caught a cold last fall on the stage coach going to Chatham, which settled in a very severe cough, and finally I was confined to my room. I feared it would very soon terminate in consumption as I was growing weaker and weaker every day. I got very much alarmed; could not sleep for want of breath, when my doctor advised me to try Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. I felt sceptical at first, but after using one bottle found I was recovering, and on finishing one bottle was a new man, cough gone, and completely cured. It is well named the "great remedy."

E. WALLACE.

A deserted waste—The old maid's.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: 'Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery rom Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia.' This medicine is making marvellous cure in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor,

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sweet-Peas.

Among out-door climbing plants the sweet-pea takes a prominent place as a general favorite among lovers of flowers; and surely it should be a favorite, for but few garden plants are hardier, and none sweeter or more beautiful than this enterprising climber. If planted early in the spring, even though the weather be not fair, the seeds soon germinate and send up a vigorous growth which is not diminished until cold weather and frost come on. As the sweet-pea continues to bloom all summer and makes a very heavy growth, it forms a very good screen for unsightly objects, or it may be made to act as a protection for tender plants. It grows to a height of six feet, and may therefore prove a very ornamental covering for a trellis work or rough fences. There is quite a variety of colors of sweet-peas—white, rose, red, crimson, purple, black, striped, etc. The seeds should be planted three or four inches deep, early in the spring. The plants should be grown about an inch apart, and support should be furnished early. Either trellis, lattice or bush makes an admirable support.

The varieties of sweet-peas are numerous. Butterfly is a very beautiful one, having a pure white ground delicately laced with lavender blue; it is exceedingly fragrant, and is desirable for bouquets. Scarlet Invincible is remarkably fragrant, and produces a number of crimson flowers. Violet Queen is dwarfer in habit than any of the other varieties; the flowers are of a deep violet color. Almost all the varieties advertised in seedsmen's catalogues will be found to be very beautiful and attractive, and a great addition to the garden.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Reviving Fruit Trees.

Mr. S. D. Pratt writes to the American Institute Farmers' Club about the care of fruit trees as follows: "Remembering Professor Liebig's theory that when a vegetable is burned, the part which came from the air in the process of its growth returns to the atmosphere, and the part which came from the ground is reduced to ashes, I came to the conclusion that ashes would be beneficial when applied to the roots of the trees. They were standing in the soil, strongly inclined to clay, with a turf around them that had not been removed for several years. After pruning them properly, removing every indication of worms, etc., and washing the body and branches with soapsuds, I began operations below, first removing the turf two feet around the tree; then with a garden pick the ground was loosened from six to twelve inches in depth, taking very great care not to injure the larger roots. Twenty or thirty quarts of loose dirt were removed, leaving a large cavity, shaped like a saucer, with the tree standing in the centre. About one pint of unleached ashes was sprinkled about the tree, and upon this chip manure was placed, nearly filling the cavity. Another pint of ashes was sprinkled upon the fertilizer, which was gently pressed down, and the hole covered with the loose dirt taken from the cavity, leaving the surface the same as it was, excepting the turf. A young orchard was treated in a similar way. The effect was wonderful. Plum trees that were going to the bad revived. Peach trees that had presented small and shrivelled leaves threw out luxuriant foliage, and cherry trees gave fruit larger and fairer than ever before."

Currant Bushes from Cuttings.

Few plants grow so readily from cuttings as the currant, providing the work be properly done. To attempt, as many do, to make cuttings root by cutting them from the bushes in the spring after the buds have started, will very often result in a failure; but if the cuttings be cut in autumn and buried in a sand bank until spring, success will be much more certain. Before the cuttings are placed in the sand they should be cut in such lengths as are desired for planting out. From six to ten inches may be considered proper lengths.

When cuttings are left until spring to be cut up, the top cuttings will not do so well, because while in the sand numerous roots are thrown out at the lower end of each cutting, thus giving it the advantage of a newly cut cutting; but if cut in proper lengths in the autumn all will have roots when taken from the sand. The cuttings should be set in good rich land that has no tendency to dry up during the hot weather; if a portion of shade can be afforded, so much the better; but if not, they will do very well in the sun.

In setting the cuttings they should never be set perpendicular, but on an angle of forty-five degrees, and set low enough so that only one or two buds shall be above the surface. In cultivation the greatest care should be taken not to start the cuttings, for unless they are well rooted it requires but very little to move one enough to kill it, or at least to prevent rapid growth. Cuttings properly set and well cared for will rarely fail to grow, and if the soil be rich and thoroughly prepared, will make a growth the first year of from six to eighteen inches. To get good strong roots they should be permitted to grow two years before transplanting, when they will be from two to three feet high, if they have been well manured and well cultivated. Careful watch must be kept during the months of May, June and July for the currant worm, and as soon as he makes his appearance hellebore should be freely dusted over the bushes; a neglect to do this for a single week may be fatal to the life of the cutting, at least during the first year, and a great injury the second year. In fact, whatever be the age of a currant bush the worms must be kept off to secure success.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Mistaken for a More Distinguished Person.

An Englishman the other day boasted that he had been mistaken for a member of the royal family. A Scotchman hearing of this, replied that he had been addressed as the Duke of Argyll. Whereupon an Irishman said that he had been taken for a far greater person than either, for as he was walking along the street one day, a friend came up to him, exclaiming: "Holy Moses, is that you?"

The number of shocks in an earthquake varies indefinitely, as does the length of intervals between them. Sometimes the whole earthquake only lasts a few seconds. Thus, the city of Caracas was destroyed in about half a minute, 10,000 lives being lost in that time. Lisbon was overthrown in five or six minutes; but a succession of shocks may continue for hours, days, weeks, or months. The Calabrian earthquake, which began in February, 1783, lasted through a continued series of shocks for nearly four years, until the end of 1785. The area shaken by an earthquake varies with the intensity of the shock from a mere local tract, where a slight trembling has been experienced, up to such catastrophes as that of Lisbon, which convulsed not only the Portuguese coasts, but extended into Iceland on the one hand and into Africa on the other, agitated lakes, rivers, and springs in Great Britian and caused Loch Lomond to rise and to subside with startling suddenness.

If you should be so unfortunate as to Burn, Scald or Wound yourself in any way the proper thing to keep clean and heal it is McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Insist on having, and be sure you get, McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Price 25 cents. Gayfer and Kneeshaw Druggists, has the genuine.

A well-paid barber—The man who shaves notes.

Holloway's Ointment—Go where you may, in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy: for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

The highly appropriate name of a Brooklyn beer saloon-keeper is Mugge.

THE best Cough Medicine we know of is Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv.

Most Egyptian names are built with an El part on them.

WORMS derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer.

HOME TOPICS.

ower Sauce.

Take a cauliflower and boil it till quite tender. Drain and chop it small. Now put on the fire a pint of good white sauce, and when it is boiling stir into it the chopped cauliflower. Allow it to remain over the fire a minute or two, take off and serve.—*The Caterer.*

Blonde Sauce For Fish.

Take an onion, medium sized, and cut it up small, a sprig of parsley, two mushrooms, a lemon sliced very thin and a glass of white wine. Stew these for half an hour in three tablespoonfuls of stock made from Johnston's Fluid Beef or from the "*Boullon du Bœuf.*" When nearly done add very slowly a cupful of melted butter and the well-beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir all well over the fire for four or five minutes, taking care that the contents do not boil. Strain through a sieve. This sauce may be used for any kind of fish.—*The Caterer.*

Cottage Cheese.

Take a pail of new, rich milk, put it in a kettle over the fire and let it scald (be careful that it does not boil, or the curd will become hard and tough); then strain through a thin, white cotton bag, allowing it to hang and drain all night. In the morning add a teaspoonful of salt, a small piece of butter and enough sweet cream to make the cheese of such consistency as you like. Most persons simply turn it into a dish and send to table with a pot of cream in addition; but it may be shaped in small moulds, or made up into rolls or cakes.—*Virginia Cookery Book.*

Strawberry Sponge.

One quart of strawberries, half a package of gelatine, one cupful and a half of water, one cupful of sugar, the juice of a lemon, the whites of four eggs. Soak the gelatine for two hours and a half in half a cupful of the water. Mash the strawberries and add half the sugar to them. Boil the remainder of the sugar and the water twenty minutes. Rub the strawberries through a sieve. Add the gelatine to the boiling syrup, and take from the fire immediately; then add the strawberries. Place in a pan of ice water and beat five minutes. Add the whites of eggs, and beat until the mixture begins to thicken. Pour in the moulds and set away to harden. Serve with sugar and cream. Raspberry and blackberry sponges are made in the same way.

Grenadines of Beef.

Cut two pounds of the undercut of either the sirloin or the rump of beef into neat cutlets, about the third of an inch thick, lard them with thin strips of bacon, and put them into a stewpan with a small piece of butter, lightly sprinkling the upper side with pepper and salt. Let them cook very slowly, without approaching the frying point, for fifteen minutes, then turn them on the other side, then lightly pepper and salt, and allow the grenadines to cook for fifteen minutes more. Have ready half a pint of rich, well-flavored, thick gravy of a good brown color: place the grenadines on a dish, pouring the gravy slowly over them. The dish may be made to look very pretty by a little garnish of sprigs of cauliflower, or any other vegetable in season, and after these are boiled and drained from the water they must be tossed in a stew pan with a little butter.

Old-Fashioned Chicken Pot Pie.

Cut the chicken as for a fricasse. Chop a quarter pound of fat salt pork, and with it cover the bottom of a wide-mouthed, rather shallow pot. Next lay in the pieces of chicken: sprinkle with minced onion, and just cover with cold water. Over this lay a thick biscuit crust, pretty short. Stew one hour and a half, then brown by holding a red-hot shovel close to the crust, or, if you have a stove cover that fits the pot, heat this very hot and fit it on, leaving it five minutes or so, the pot being drawn to the side of the stove, where it will be hot without boiling. Now lift the crust out with a fork and cake turner, and cover to keep warm. Take out the chicken and set over boiling water. Add a little boiling water to the gravy, thicken with a tablespoonful browned flour, season with pepper, salt and parsley, and boil one minute. Then put in squares or strips of piecrust, cook gently ten minutes; arrange the chicken on a flat dish, lay the dumplings on it, pour the gravy over them, and cover with crust.

A Discreet Reply.

It was at the last election, and there were two candidates in the field for justice of the peace. One of the party "feelers" was sent to interview Henry Van Bergen and ascertain, if possible, whether he was going to vote for Marx or Mitchell.

"It is dish vay of me," replied Henry. "I nefer let any man on my ticket look vhen I votes. I'm goin de pallot up and stick my baber in, und I bet two dousand tollars no man can tell who I votes for, cause I never dolls. But dish mooch I say, I'm tam'ed if I vote for Marx."

Prayers Which Ought to be Very Acceptable.

"I wish our minister wouldn't pray such dreadfully long prayers," said a wife to her husband as they walked home from church. "His first prayer this morning must have been fully ten minutes long."

"I don't see how he could make them any shorter," said the husband, "and I am sure they ought to be very acceptable."

"Why so?"

"Because he gives the Lord so much valuable information. He told all about the heathen this morning in his prayer, and explained several passages of the scripture beautifully."

—A correspondent of an agricultural paper asks, "What is good for canker worms?" After considerable experience in the matter, we can suggest nothing so good as an apple tree. It appears to be particularly healthy for the canker worm, and we were not aware until this correspondent suggested it, that the canker worms were not entirely satisfied therewith.—*Boston Transcript.*

The great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris, the favorite quarter of the old aristocracy, usually so modest and so averse to anything that savors of common and vulgar publicity, having suddenly changed their time worn tactics, and now seem to have but one idea in their heads, and that is "to appear in public." Already two concerts have taken place at at which the *femmes du monde*, headed by the Vicomtesse de Tredern and the Marquise de St. Paul, have sung and played to paying audiences—of course, for charitable purposes. At the last of these concerts such was the curiosity of the multitude to see these great ladies that 15,000 francs was taken at the doors, and one unfortunate ticket, which had been forgotten or mislaid till the last moment, was actually raffled for and fetched 300 francs.

Beggars in the new mining towns share in the general contempt for money in beggarly sums. In the Cœur d'Alene region the solicitor usually asks for a dollar at least. It would not be of much use give him less. A night's lodging always costs a dollar—the accommodation consisting generally of a share of a bunk stove, cedar boughs and a couple of blankets, and sometimes of only a corner of a floor and a few cedar boughs. The ordinary meal of bacon, pork chop, beans and coffee is a dollar, and the extra meal, which has two eggs added, costs fifty cents more.

THE HALF WAS NEVER TOLD

of the wonderful powers and virtues of that best of all medicines, Kidney-Wort. It has been tried and proved. Its cures are numberless and the record of (supposed) incurable cases that have yielded to its influence, is astounding. If you have trouble with your Kidneys, Liver or Bowels, if you suffer from Constipation and Piles, if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Malaria, take Kidney-Wort. You will find it the remedy you need.

In search of the spring lamb—Th stock brokers.

Be sure you get the Genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are counterfeits, but if you will hold a leaf of the pamphlet, which is around each bottle, up to the light, you will see in faint letters, water-marked in the paper, the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK," and where you cannot find this, you may be sure the article is not genuine.

Faith with without works is good for nothing when it comes to a clock.

Churn Slowly.

A little maid in the morning sun
Stood merrily singing and churning—
"Oh, how I wish this butter was done,
Then off to the fields I'd be turning!"
So she hurried the dasher up and down
Till the farmer called with half-made frown,
"Churn slowly!"

Don't ply the churn so fast, my dear,
It is not good for the butter,
And will make your arms ache, too, I fear,
And put you all in a flutter—
For this is a rule wherever we turn,
Don't be in haste, whenever you churn—
Churn slowly!

If you want your butter to come nice and sweet
Don't churn with a nervous jerking,
But ply the dasher slowly and neat—
You'll hardly know that you're working,
And when the butter has come, you'll say,
"Yes, this is surely the better way"—
Churn slowly!

Now, little folks do you think that you
A lesson can find in butter?
Don't be in haste, whatever you do,
Or get yourself in a flutter;
And while you stand at life's great churn,
Let the farmer's word to you return—
Churn slowly!

Hawthorne as Man and Writer.

Writing of "The Salem of Hawthorne," in the *Century*, Julian Hawthorne says, "Though Hawthorne was humility itself in his estimate of his own powers, yet when once he was under the influence of his Muse, not all the criticism of ancient and modern times could have made him swerve by so much as a hair's breadth from the path along which she led him. When he was at work he was in a region by himself—alone with his art—into which the voices of the exterior world could never penetrate, nor its presence intrude. The work being done, however, and sent forth, the worker would return to a colder and more sceptical state, in which he took, as it were, the part of the world against himself, and led the attack. So little is known of the man that it has always been the custom to paint his portrait from the same palette which he himself used for his pictures.

But it is important to remember that the man and the writer were, in Hawthorne's case, as different as a mountain from a cloud. It was not until after his death that I read any of his romances; he had always told me that they were not suited to my age and requirements; and I remember, as I read on, being constantly unable to comprehend how a man such as I knew my father to be could have written such books. He did not talk in that way; his moods had not seemed to be of that color. The books gave me an enlarged, though not a more powerful impression of him.

He was a very strong man, in every application of the word. I have seen him in company with many of the great men of his time, and I was always made to feel that he was the loftier and dominant spirit—that he was to other men what Augustus Cæsar is said to have been to Marc Antony. It is true that I was but a child; but I apprehend that the perceptions of a child in such matters, being mainly intuitive, are at least as apt to be just as those of mature persons. At all events, subsequent meditation and experience have served rather to augment than to lessen my estimate of his personal power and weight. As regards the books, it is difficult to state exactly the relation they bore to the general manifestation of his character: perhaps it might be said that they resulted from the immediate action of his spirit, in a spiritual plane; whereas in other matters it acted through his material part, in the physical plane. But there is more vanity than profit in such distinctions.

A Society Play on a Railway Train.

Scene First—Gentleman leaves his wife, saying he wants to go forward to the smoking-car to have a cigar. "Won't be gone long, dear."

Scene second—Gentleman in coach next ahead, which is not the smoking-car, enjoying, not a cigar, but the company of a pretty and vivacious young woman, with whom he appears to be on excellent terms.

Scene third (after an hour)—Gentleman returns to his wife. "I know I've been gone a long time, dear, but I met Mr. Hardy, of Galena; you saw him get on at Freeport, didn't you? We had quite a long talk about some business matters."

Another gentleman, who turns out to be the Mr. Hardy, approaches from the rear coach, and, despite the winkings and grimaces of gentleman No. 1, says: "Why, how do you do, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers! Smithy, old boy, I didn't know you were on the train."

Then Mrs. Smithers picks a long, black hair from her husband's shoulder (her own hair being quite red), and silence reigns. But we can see from Mr. Smithers' meekness and Mrs. Smithers' flashing eyes and compressed lips as they, without a word, alight at their destination, that it is but the calm before the storm sure to break before the sun has set slow down in the red west.—*Chicago Herald.*

Raising Market Chickens.

Landlady—"I have a new market man, and think he will do better than the last one. He says his chickens are all raised on the refuse of a cheese factory."

Boarder—"That does not sound very tempting."

Landlady—"Well, no, it does not sound so, and yet we all know that such food ought to be very good for chickens."

Boarder—"At any rate, the new man cannot be otherwise than an improvement on the old one."

Landlady—"You think so, then?"

Boarder—"Oh, yes; his chickens were evidently raised on the refuse of a rubber factory."—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Ears Tell The Story.

Plenty of fighters will tell you that they can hit as hard with their left hand as they can with their right, but don't believe them. If you visit any sparring exhibition or prize fight, and are observant, you will see that the left ear of two-thirds of the fighters present are thickened out of shape and enlarged to nearly double their normal size. This is caused by the bruising the aforesaid ears received in fighting and sparring. It is very rare that the right ear of a fighter is for thus affected, a fact which shows that the punishing is done with the right duke.

The wearing of the primrose as the representative of Lord Beaconsfield is but one more of the many flowery symbols with which the history of England blossoms—the broom plant of the first Plantagenet; the red and white roses of Lancaster and York; and Scotch thistle, which betrayed the naked footfall of the invading Dane, and so saved Scotland; the leek of the Welshman, symbolic of harvest time, when each laborer brought his share of the common dinner—a solitary leek—in his hat for want of pockets; the rose of England and the shamrock of Ireland, emblematic of the Trinity.

JAMES Brayley, Hamilton, says: "I read the testimonials for McGregor's Speedy Cure and found that I had not to go to New York Philadelphia, Louisiana or Texas to find living witnesses of its value, we have plenty of persons right here to prove its merits. I got a bottle and it helped me right away. I was as bad with Bilious Fever and Indigestion as I think any one could be, I have taken three bottles and am nearly well and can eat any kind of food without it hurting me. I may say that I am better than I ever expected to be. Free trial bottles at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's drug store.

A base deceiver is fit for nothing but playing ball.

A LADY writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

A man without a future—a bursted stock broker.

JAS. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes: For many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then so excruciating that she could not sleep at night. Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days, the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

The blind pool is a poor place for small fry.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation Dyspepsia, Impurity of the blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures,

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

On the mash—The careless truckman.

IF you want fast colours and brilliant shades use the popular Star Dyes.

The early fisherman beats the early bird in getting the worm.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet. 8t.

The man at the wheel has a stern duty to perform.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms. 8t.

First a man sues for a wife, then he sues for peace, and finally he sues for a divorce.,

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. 8t.

There certainly is nothing in a name, Waterproof, on the Mississippi, is flooded.

Queen of the May—The scrub-girl.

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranteed as recommended or money refunded. 8t.

A regular poser—The photographer.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough. 8t.

Of all sad words' the bankers say the saddest are these, 'We can not play.'

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system. 8t

When a man's head swims there is generally less water than whiskey about it.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. 25 cents per bottle. 8t

A flat argument—Convincing a boy by means of a shingle.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

A man may resemble a tawny lion, and be afraid of a mouse.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to morrow.
Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

'This is a new wrinkle,' as the maiden said, on consulting her mirror.

NO RIVAL IN THE FIELD.

There is no rival for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the acknowledged champion for the cure of all summer complaints. 10

The polecat is supposed to have been the original 'little one for a scent.'

HOPEFUL WORDS.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., says she could not keep house without Hagyard's Pectorial Balsam to cure prevailing throat and lung troubles. 10

A straight flush—A maiden's blush.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

Moving spectacles—The eye-glasses on a truck.

RESCUED AT LAST.

W. H. Crooker, druggist of Waterdown, says, when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue. [10

The place for stoney stares and piles of 'rocks'

ITCHING PILES—SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow, "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

A hen can only lay on a nest, but a ship can lay both on and off.

A SEARCH WARRANT.

If there is any lurking taint of scrofula in the system, Burdock Blood Bitters are warranted to search it out. 10

It is a physicial fact that physicians are never arrested for killing people.

FOR OLD OR YOUNG.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. No person is safe without it. 10

The *Saturday Review* says that the punster in his best shape is a true wit.

PREJUDICED PEOPLE.

Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines, but all who try Burdock Blood Bitters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery. (10

Physician, throw physic to the canines but not fees-eked out of your patients.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

A "fly" fellow—The angler.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:59 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.—A New Treatment whereby this hitherto incurable disease is permanently cured in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing for one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 1569vy

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,
Sign of White Mortar,
THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL

Get Your Bill-heads now at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE for Half Yearly Accounts. Best Work and Lowest Prices.

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUCH,
Advertising Agent,
HOUGH BLOCK. Detroit, Mich.

JAS. McINTYRE
UNDERTAKER,



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

Has A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HEARSES and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll. nber 22, 1881.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.

FOUNDED 1853.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

G. F. GUERNETT, Proprietor.

TERMS for THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, by mail, or called for at the office of publication, or at the bookstores, $1.50 in advance; $2.50 if not so paid. Delivered at homes, or business places of subscribers, in town, $1.75 in advance, or $2.75 if not so paid.

The CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN has more readers than all the remaining newspapers published in Ingersoll and the South Riding of Oxford combined. This important fact should be borne in mind by advertisers.

It has the largest circulation among Canadian Dairymen, being devoted specially to the interests of that class.

Printing by Steam Power in all its branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE CHRONICLE AND DAIRYMAN, at 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

For legal and official advertisements the charge is 10 cents per line for the first, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Condensed advertisements:—Servants wanted—Articles Wanted—Lost or Found—Strayed—To Rent or For Sale—Board—Situations Wanted, or Vacant, etc., (one inch or under) will be published at the rate of 50 cts. for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, is the charge for inserting "special notices" with reading matter and in the same type.

Professional cards, not exceeding 6 lines, will be inserted one year for $5; 50 cents per line per year for each line over six lines.

Commercial advertisements, ordinarily displayed matter, will be inserted at the following rates:—

TIME.	2 In.	¼ Col. 3 In.	½ Col. 6 In.	¾ Col. 12 In.	1 Col. 24 In.
1 week...	$1 50	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 weeks..	2 25	3 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 weeks..	2 70	4 50	7 20	10 80	18 00
4 weeks..	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
5 weeks..	3 30	5 50	8 80	13 20	22 00
6 weeks..	3 60	6 00	9 60	14 40	24 00
2 months.	4 50	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00
3 months.	6 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	40 00
6 months.	9 00	15 00	24 00	40 00	60 00
12 months	15 00	22 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

The above contract prices do not give the right to advertise Houses or Farms for Sale, or to Rent, Clerks, Domestics or Servants Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, Auction Sales, &c., but extend exclusively to the legitimate commercial announcements, ordinarily displayed matter, of the persons contracting. Solid matter will be charged at the rate of 8 and 3 cents per line.

J. F. McDONALD, LL. B.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Thames street, Ingersoll

M. WALSH,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, &c. Money to lend at lowest rates. Mortgages Bought and Sold.

OFFICE up Stairs, Walsh's Block, Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont.

W. W. HOLCROFT,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.; $100,000, private funds, to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. Mortgages, Debentures and Notes bought. Office formerly occupied by the late Mr. McCaughey, Thames street, Ingersoll.

J. C. HEGLER,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Money to loan at eight per cent.

OFFICE:—Over Molsons Bank, King Street.

G. J. CHARLESWORTH, M.B.,

F. T. M. S., M. C. P. S., Ont. L. R. C. P. & L. M., Edinburgh.

Office—Thames Street, over Nelles & Stevens', next to Browett's Drug Store. Residence—Charles Street, first place west of Badden's Carriage Factory, Ingersoll. Calls night and day promptly attended to. March 20th, 1884. 1505y

DR. McKAY,

L. R. C. P. & L. M., EDINBURGH. Coroner for the County of Oxford, Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Late Surgeon in the British Marine Service. Office, Thames Street, Ingersoll.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. R. C. S. AND L. M., ENGLAND L. R. C. P., London; Aurist and Oculist Office with Dr. Hoyt, King Street, Ingersoll.

CHARLES KENNEDY,

SURGEON DENTIST. LICENSED by the Royal College of Dental Surgery, Ont. teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous de Gas, etc., if desired. Special attention paid to he preservation of natural teeth.

Office on King street, opposite the "Thompson house." Ingersoll. 884y

W. A. SUDWORTH,

SURGEON DENTIST, MEMBER of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Graduate of Ont. Dental College. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Office opposite the Market, Ingersoll.

H. W. HILL,

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Agent for the Empire Loan Association. Money to loan at lowest rates on farm and town property. Market Square, Woodstock.

January 31st, 1884. 1586y

W. R. BURKE

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

OFFICE AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I have disposed of all my plans, field notes and bearings to Mr. W. R. Burke, P. L. Surveyor, of Ingersoll, which have been collected by myself during the past 30 years while practicing in the County of Oxford. All parties wishing surveying done, will do well to employ Mr. Burke, he now having so much valuable information relative to surveys in this County. Signed,

W. G. WONHAM, P. L. Surveyor.

May 8th, 1884. 1690y

JAMES BRADY,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

INGERSOLL, ONT.,

Is prepared to attend all sales in town or country. Ingersoll, April 20th, 1882. 1493

ImperialBankofCanada

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000.

Rest, - - 650,000.

Purchases Municipal Debentures, Issues Drafts on its branches and agencies in the North-West. Transfers Moneys by Telegrams to Winnipeg and Brandon. Dealers in Sterling Exchange. Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in London, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73 Lombard street, with whom moneys for transmission from Great Britain to Ontario and the North-West may be deposited.

D. R. WILKIE Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1 and upward received and Interest allowed thereon at current rates.

INGERSOLL BRANCH,

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - $5,700,000

RESERVE - - $1,250,000

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

THIS BANK TRANSACTS A General Banking Business, Buys and Sells Exchange on England and the United States, and issues Drafts on New York and all parts of Canada.

Particular attention paid to collections for Customers and Banks.

A. M. SMITH. Manager.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. J. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
A. M. SMART, Cashier.
W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P. T. LONG.
BENJ. CRONYN. THOS. FAWCETT.
ISA BANKS. THOS. KENT.
M. REID. JNO MORRISON.

INGERSOLL BRANCH.

A Branch of the Bank of London, has been opened in Ingersoll, in the premises recently occupied by The Molsons Bank.

A General Banking Business

Transacted. Collections on all points in Canada and United States made promptly, at reasonable rates. Draft issued on New York and all points in Canada. LIBERAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which can be withdrawn at any time.

C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1884 1594

Electro Plate GOODS —AT— R. W. WOODROOFE'S

JEWELLERY STORE,

Thames Street, - Ingersoll.

The Ingersoll Chronicle,

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 4. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1612.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1883.

Assets	- - -	$5,617,623
Interest on Investments	-	335,907
New Policies Written	-	2,178
Amount of New Policies	-	$4,554,000
Death Claims Paid	-	$289,660
Premiums Received	-	$881,889

It will be noticed the interest on investments more than pays the death claims.

The Canada Life is a home company and has been doing business for 37 years.

Its rates are moderate while its profits are larger than those of other companies.

Policies indisputable after two years.

Claims paid immediately on proof of death.

Thirty days grace allowed for payment of premiums.

The profits will equal if not exceed those of any previous Division.

For every information apply to

H. O'CONNOR, Jr., - AGENT, INGERSOLL & DISTRICT.

June 12th, 1884. 1695

London Loan Company, LONDON, ONTARIO.

$100,000 to lend at Lowest Rates.

Short loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. Apply to

M. J. KENT, Manager,

London, Feb. 7th, 1884. 1587y

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases; such as dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

VANCE'S BAKERY

continues to be the place where the public can get a full assortment of

CAKES AND CONFFCTIONERY

Soda Biscuits and Oyster Crackers.

Manufactured on the premises, and consequent always fresh.

Tea Parties Supplied. Bride Cakes Made and Neatly Ornamented at Reasonable Rates.

A large assortment of Ornamental Cake Tops and Flowers always on hand.

Fresh Bread and Buns Every Day.

R. VANCE, Thames Street.

☞Bread delivered in town daily.

Harvest Tools!

Machine Oils,

Paris Green.

A. H. ELLIS,

Sign of Golden Anvil, Thames-St.

Ingersoll, June 26, 1884. 1607

I Ask for Nothing More.

In a valley fair I wandered,
O'er its meadow pathway green,
Where a singing brook was flowing
Like the spirit of the scene:
And I saw a lovely maiden
With a basket brimming o'er
With sweet buds, and so I asked her
For a flower and nothing more.

Then I chatted on beside her,
And I praised her hair and eyes,
And like roses from her basket
On her cheeks saw blushes rise.
With her timid looks down glancing,
She said, would I pass before,
But I said that all I wanted
Was a smile and nothing more.

And she shyly smiled upon me,
And I still kept wandering on;
What with blushing, smiling, chatting
Soon a brief half hour was gone.
Then she told me I must leave her,
For she saw their cottage door,
But I would not till I rifled
Just a kiss and nothing more.

And I often met this maiden
At the twilight's loving hour
With the Summer's offspring laden,
But herself the self-same flower.
When she asked me what I wished for,
Grown far bolder than before,
With impassioned words I answered,
'Twas her heart and nothing more.

Thus for weeks and months I woo'd her,
And the joys that then had birth
Made an atmosphere of gladness
Seem encircling all the earth.
One bright morning, at the altar,
A white bridal dress she wore:
Then my wife I proudly made her,
And I asked for nothing more.

Tired Women.

If you look around on the faces in a street-car, the number of faded and sad-looking countenances presenting themselves is startling. Mature women have especially a tired look about them, showing itself not only in pallid complexions, but in the wearied lines around the mouth and eyes. It is impossible to associate this appearance with happy lives, and yet, from dress and manner, the majority would seem to be comfortably placed in this case.

Usually the climate is supposed to have a great deal to do with the early fading of youthful freshness, and the beauty of health, instead of reviving with the spring of the year, usually delays until the summer holidays, followed by the crisp autumn breezes, invigorate the human system. If the truth was known, however, I suspect that it would be found that the reason why women look tired is because they are perpetually fatigued.

Modern methods have not eased the cares of wives and mothers, whose duties have developed with the growth of science and the expansion of art. When children were thrashed into obedience to parental commands, when young people understood that to hear was to obey, when husbands only expected their regular three meals a day and mended and clean clothing, the duties of women were very much simpler than at the present time. In those happy days, when to eat, sleep and work was the whole duty of a man, and the interests of posterity a side issue, the mistress of the household might, after her work was done, eat and sleep, too. At least she had a chance to work when husband and children were engaged in business or in school for long hours of the day. In those days, rain or sunshine were the same, life moved in a groove, and there was a probability of things running smoothly. In those days people ate what was set before them, because there was not much variety to be had, and they were not always developing new ideas in the way of occupations and diversions that upset the regular routine of a household. Perhaps it was monotonous, but it was restful for the housekeeper.

In the great upheaval of mind which has of late years set each individual soul on the search for that good living which the world is supposed to owe it, whether the quest is continued in the direction of business, pleasure, science, art or religion, it is the wife and mother who is expected to be the instrument of Providence in providing the means and forwarding the success of the seekers, and nobody thinks of all the extra burden this throws upon her—the strain on her sympathy, the tax on her bodily strength. From the child who wants a play made for him to the husband who wants to talk over his affairs with her, it is one long intermediate chain of little services which are expected from her. That she has personal inclinations or tastes is never taken into account. She has no time left for her own use, but is actually at the beck and call of all belonging to her from early morning until late at night.

It is a curious fact in connection with the nineteenth century, that few people are self-reliant, and still fewer can occupy themselves agreeably without aid. Like the Turk, they want somebody to amuse them. With the additional burden of seeing that the members of a family are amused, as well as fed on a material wants provided for, it is no wonder that wives and mothers look tired.

No doubt men feel the fatigue of the constant drive that is requisite to keep up with the general stride, but they have a peculiar faculty of being able to take a rest, even in the midst of turmoil. Women, unfortunately, from long experience in being overdriven, get into that state where they cannot repose, even when the opportunity offers. This is a state of nervous expectation, brought about by the knowledge that there will be something to do in a minute, even if there is nothing calling for attention just now.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Grandpa likes to kiss wee Sallie.
She says no;
Says his whiskers, thick and bushy,
Prick her so.
Grandpa's head is smooth and shiny
On the top,
Where the hair began to thin and
Wouldn't stop.
Grandpa kisses Sallie questions,
So 'tis said,
"Grandpa, why not put your whiskers
On your head?"

She Did Say Something.

A boy who had been sent to carry a silver card-basket to a young lady as a bridal present was asked upon his return to the office if he found the right place.

"Oh yes."

"See the girl herself?"

"Yes."

"Did she seem surprised?"

"Very much so."

"Say anything?"

"Why, yes; she told her mother she presumed it was plated, but would be good enough for her aunt out in the country."

The Dancing Hulu-hulu Girls.

I once had a conversation with a charming high-caste Hawaiian girl, while we watched together the performance of a band of hulu-hulu girls. The first time you see a hulu-hulu dance in company with ladies you will find out just how much of a mental strain you can endure without fainting. I was in a most complicated state of mind and did not dare to allude to the spectacle before us, from which I turned my eyes previously to my companion, only to find that as she ate a mango she was regarding the dancers in as honest and simple enjoyment as though it was a landscape view that attracted her. I strove to take the conversation as far away from the scene before us as possible, and so naturally directed it to her recent visit to Europe. She suddenly took the last gasp of breath out of my body by asserting with genuine indignation, that she hated Europe, and thought the art galleries dreadfully indecent because of the display, in marble and on canvas, of nude figures.—*Sandwich Island Letter.*

Neither Blaine nor Cleveland.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.—The Central Labor Union, representing every industry in the State, met on Saturday night, and decided not to support Blaine or Cleveland. An anti-monopolist candidate, probably Butler, will be favored. A committee was appointed to confer with other State Associations.

A TORNADO MARRIAGE.

The Perplexing Predicament of an Old Maid and an Old Bachelor.

A queer incident was caused by a recent tornado in Whiteley county, Kentucky. On the edge of a little burg there were two old log houses, in one of which resided an old maid named Sallie Williams, and in the other an old bachelor named John Robinson. The blizzard came along and blew the two houses into a confused criss-cross pile of logs, beams and lumber. And in the midst, in a small space, the old maid and old bachelor were inextricably penned up together, though, strange to say, neither had been injured in the least. They had to stand so close together as to touch elbows, and as there was a neighborhood enmity between the two the situation can be more easily imagined than described. Sallie sniffled and trembled violently, while John grew hot and cold by turns, and finally blurted out a hearty oath.

"That's right, John Robinson, get mad and swear; do—it's just like your impudence after tearing my house all to pieces!"

"Why, Sallie—that is, Miss Williams—I didn't touch your house!"

"Yes you did, John Robinson. You came along in your old tumble-down cabin and knocked down my house"—emphasis hard on house—"all to pieces, you profane old wretch."

"Why, you cantankerous old woman, I didn't go to do it—I couldn't help it!"

"Yes, you could! What did you go flying about with your old cabin knocking folks' houses down for? If you and your cabin had stayed at home my house would not have been hurt. I'll have the law on you, John Robinson, as soon as I can get out."

"But how the deuce are we to get out? We'll have to stay here two or three nights, probably, till somebody finds us out."

Sallie gave a blood curdling screech and burst into tears. This subdued John at once. He never could stand a woman's tears, so he set himself to console Sallie. Edging up to her, John cooed:

"Now, don't, Miss Sallie; there's no use in crying; somebody'll be sure to find us before many hours, and I'll pledge you my honor that you will be safe while we are together."

Sallie snuffled and snuffled, and looked at John with such a strange sort of a look that he couldn't tell whether she was pleased or disgusted with his proposition. John was in despair, but he did, finally, what a man always does under such circumstances—he "snuck up" closer and closer to Sallie and put his arm around her.

Sallie shook and shivered, but finally quieted down. Then John talked and talked, and Sallie jawed back in a cooing sort of way; and the hours sped along till night came.

"My gracious, John Robinson, what'll we do? How people will talk about my staying in a lumber pile with you all night! Boo-hoo-hoo!"

Then John boo-hooed in sympathy, till finally a bright idea struck him.

"Let us get married, Sallie, before we leave this pile."

Sallie agreed to this. So, when the first men to pass that way discovered them and proposed to release them, John and Sallie both objected, and asked that a minister be sent for. The discoverers concluded that the storm had made them crazy. Nevertheless one of them set off for a minister, who was soon on the ground and began to talk soothingly to them.

John bade him stop all that and listen to their story, and concluded by asking him to marry them.

The minister climbed up to the top of the pile of debris, so that he could see them down at the bottom of the hole, told them to join hands, and soon had them joined good and tight. Then the neighbors dug them out of their wedding-hole, and they came out smiling, and they are now living happily together.—*Washington Hatchet.*

Ruskin's Eccentricities.

Mr. Ruskin is a curiosity. He is seldom to be seen anywhere. Even in his own beloved lake district he takes his walk in the gray of the morning or the dusk of the evening. He seldom goes into society. He loves the theatre, and goes when he feels he can indulge himself with such recreation. Perhaps fifty of these well-known people have ever seen Mr. Ruskin before. He comes into the room in the midst of half a dozen gentlemen, not in the seemly fashion of the English procession on such occasions. I saw him when he entered the room, but who was before him, behind him or beside him I could not now say, for they all came together and the distinguished scholar and critic was like the Master in the great picture of Veronesi, "The Marriage of Cana." He was "in the midst thereof."

Ruskin is just 65 years old, and looks and acts like a man of 45. He is not more than five feet five inches in height. Indeed, he is petit. His complexion originally, I should judge of what remains of a complexion, was fair, though now his face pretty nearly up to his eyes is covered with an iron gray beard; the abundant hair is unconventionally long, and though he was personally neat and "trim," his hair seemed to have had no speaking acquaintance with a brush. The forehead is low and receating; the eyes, gray and sparkling—quizzical and mischievous.—*Robert Laird Collier.*

An Enemy of the Trout.

Blue heron, kingfishers and fish hawks have put in their appearance on Spring Creek, near Rochester, N. Y. Equally with the snake they are destructive of trout, killing large numbers of them. A small snake will seize and swallow a trout six or eight inches long. The fish will be headed up the stream with his head up, watching for flies on the surface of the water, when the snake will seize him by the tail and in an incredibly short space of time swallow him. A warfare is waged upon these enemies of the trout and a great many are killed during the season. When tearing down the old hatching-house last fall, a son of Mr. Monroe A. Green killed fifty two snakes at one shot, and at another shot despatched over thirty of the reptiles. This is quite a snake story, but it is said to be a true one.

A Good Word for the Mule.

Once in a while some writer for the agricultural papers arouses to the greatness and multiplicity of the virtues of the mule and writes a paragraph on the subject. Then the matter drops, and the excellences of the long-eared musician are forgotten or are remembered faintly by those who believe that the great worth of the hybrid is tempered by a yet greater cussedness pure and undefiled.

Perhaps this is the reason that so few farmers in the North have seen their profit in raising these long-eared embodiments of energy and melody. The popular notion seems to be that mules are of all created beings (except, perhaps, the mule's father) the most contrary, and have the nimblest and most untrustworthy of heels. But there are those who, knowing the mule well from long acquaintance, declare that no better beast of burden lives; that if properly trained and treated in the earlier decades of their existence they are good-tempered, quiet, and reasonably obedient; that to raise a mule requires less outlay of care and cash than will be required in raising a colt of like age; that when raised the mule will bring a better price than can be got for the average colt of the same size and age; and that the mule is tougher, will live far longer, do more work, and some time or other will die harder than will the best horse ever known.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"HERE I IS, MAMMA!"

How Dolly Fretz Commanded the Attention of the Chicago Police and Press.

The ribbons of little Dolly Fretz's tiny blue hat were tied under Dolly's little chin about 8 o'clock in the morning and she went to the grocer's to buy her mother some soap. Little Dolly is four years old, and her parents live at 194 West Munroe street. Dolly returned in due time with the soap, which she delivered to the maid instead of to her mother. She then skipped out of the kitchen singing "Peek-a-Boo."

Pretty soon Mrs. Fretz came downstairs and asked for Dolly. No one knew where she was. "She isn't upstairs," exclaimed Mrs. Fretz; "my goodness! she must be lost." The household immediately repaired to the street and gazed up and down. No Dolly. The grocer said she had gone home; the neighbors had not seen her, neither had any of Dolly's playmates. As the minutes dragged along Mrs. Fretz grew anxious and bethought herself of the police. In fifteen minutes every police station in the city had a description of Dolly, and as each policeman "pulled the box" the description was telephoned him. At 10:30 o'clock Mrs. Fretz was wild with grief, for there was yet no tidings of Dolly. "I must advertise for her," she sobbed. Half an hour later the following was left at the *Daily News* office and appeared in the evening issue:

LOST—A LITTLE GIRL, 4 YEARS OLD, BLUE eyes, and blonde hair; wore blue hat, blue stockings and plain brown dress; name, Dolly Fretz. Send any information to 194 W. Monroe street.

At 11:30 o'clock Mrs. Fretz was overcome with grief, and retired to her room. Throwing herself upon her bed she cried in anguish: "Oh, Dolly! Dolly! my lost darling, where are you?"

"Here I is, mamma," said a small, sleepy voice, and little Dolly crawled out from under the bed, rubbing her two small fists into her two blue eyes.—*Chicago News.*

Dead.

The alligator that was sent from Florida to the editor of this paper is dead. After life's fitful fever, he sleeps as well as circumstances will admit. The gentleness and persuasion of men have thus far failed to place an alligator on a social basis. In this world of selfishness the alligator has selected his own course and desires to scramble for himself. The glass tank, with a bed of gravel where the reptile could crawl out and sun himself, was looked on, not in the light of a great favor, but as a matter of course. There never was, in either one of his eyes, a gleam of thankfulness. His tank was shared passively with a brother that came in the same assortment with him, but there never passed between these descendants from a parent stem a single sign of recognition nor a word of kindly greeting. They would sometimes, in a kind of dreamy forgetfulness, bump their noses together, but they would immediately turn away without a change of countenance and fall into deep reverie. Tennyson, the one whose cold claws are now folded in death, seemed to be in average health until a few moments before the summons came. He had taken a bath and was lying on the gravel, when his keeper noted a change of countenance. Revolution of expression, with an alligator, has ever been regarded as a precursor of coming dissolution. The owner was summoned to the gravel-side of the sufferer. He scraped out the tongue or dental ribbon. This tongue is a long, muscular and cartilaginous strip, like a piece of narrow tape, armed all over with an immense number of little teeth or curved hooks, for tearing and masticating the food. It is coiled up inside the mouth, and only a small portion of it is brought into use at any given time; as fast as the hooks on one part are worn out, another part is unrolled from behind and made to take its place in front for purposes of feeding.

The little teeth, of which there are several the hands—the great slug, for example, has 160 rows, with 180 teeth in each row—are formed entirely of silica or flint, and cannot be dissolved, even by acid. They were laid for a time, breathing at long intervals, and then turning, he raised up on his elbows, looked at the sun and fell back dead. This proves that he was a sun worshipper and consequently settles a question which has long been in dispute, Herbert Spencer holding that alligators worship the moon with the morning stars as a delegate and the northern star as an alternate.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

Webster's Gentleness.

Returning home on a starlight evening arm-in-arm with a friend, Mr. Webster suddenly halted and, looking upward, made a beautiful remark on the appearance of the spangled sky, which he concluded by repeating the whole of the Eighth Psalm, in which the sweet singer of Israel so sublimely describes the glories of the heavenly bodies. On another occasion, after conversing with deep interest on various subjects, Mr. Webster checked the progress of a friend and recited several verses from Virgil, which contained sentiments similar to those indited by the inspired writer. Whether his theme was the past, the present or the future, the conversations of Mr. Webster were vested with an interest, strength and elegance which attracted, edified, and left the fortunate listener a wiser if not better man before his interview with the intellectual American.—*Ben Perley Poore.*

Two Society Young Men.

"I think it just awfully shocking the way Miss Blank wears her dresses so short," remarked a society young man yesterday.

"Yaas," replied the other society young man. "But you knaw, my deah boy, the old Greek saying, 'Hony soyt hi mally ponce!'"

"Ah, yaas; but, by the way, ye knaw, so long since I left college, ye knaw; what's the translation?"

"Um, aw; I believe it's something about do unto others as others would be done by, or something of that sort."

"Ah, yaas, I remember now. Less go have sumpin."

And with the shades of Themistocles and Xenophon hovering over them the two society young men went around the corner and put themselves outside of "two egg lemonades, barkeeper, don't you knaw."

Two Expressive Letters.

DEAR HUBBY—Please send by money order $50. I want to get a dress.

GENEVIEVE

P. S.—I had almost forgotten to send my love. Your little wifey, G.

DEAR GENEVIEVE—I send you my undying, best love. Your husband,

CHARLES.

P. S.—I had almost forgot to say that I can't send the $50. With a kiss.

CHARLES.

Not This Morning.

"Can I run my face for a little drink this morning?"

"Not this morning," affably replied the gentleman behind the bar; "some other morning."

"Why not?"

"Because I am not in the dime museum business, and would have no use for it."—*Philadelphia Call.*

What They Feed the "Animiles."

The New York *Times* says: The following are given as the daily allowances of carnivora at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris: For each lion, tiger and bear, ten pounds of flesh; for each panther, seven pounds; for each hyena, from two to six pounds; for each wild-cat, one pound, and for each eagle, two pounds. All of this meat must be flesh, and free from bones.

Grains of Gold.

Reason is but analyzed faith.—[Schumann.

The wise man avenges injuries by benefits.—[Chinese.

The first step to virtue is to love virtue in others.—[Samuel Maunder.

As the body is purified by water, so is the soul by truth.—[Manee, Hindu.

Man is a reasoning rather than a reasonable being.—[Sir William Hamilton.

Verily hypocrites sink into a lower abyss than any other sinner.—[Mohammed.

The pity which is not born from experience is always cold. It cannot help being so; it does not understand.—[Ouida.

If men had only temptations to great sins, they would always be good; but the daily fights with little ones accustoms them to defeat.

It is useless to attempt to reason a man out of anything he was never reasoned into. ☆ ☆ ☆ Reason is a very light rider and easily shaken off.—[Dean Swift.

It cuts one sadly to see the grief of old people; they've no way of working it off, and the new spring brings no new shoots out on the withered tree.—[George Eliot.

Chiefly the seashore has been the point of departure to knowledge, as to commerce. The most advanced nations are always those who navigate the most.—[Emerson.

In religious concerns, reason without faith tends to casuistry. Not in jurisprudence alone applies the ancient maxim—(*Apiers juris non sunt jura*)—Subtleties of law are not law.—[Judge John McLean.

Reason is, so to speak, the police of the kingdom of art, seeking only to preserve order. In life itself, a cold arithmetician who adds up our follies. Sometimes, alas! only the accountant in bankruptcy of a broken heart.—[Heinrich Heine.

When my reason is afloat, my faith cannot long remain in suspense, and I believe in God as firmly as in any other truths whatever; in short, a thousand motives draw me to the consolatory side, and the weight of hope to the equilibrium of reason.—[Jean J. Rousseau.

Accurate and just reasoning is the only catholic remedy fitted for all persons and all dispositions, and is alone able to subvert that abstruse philosophy and metaphysical jargon which, being mixed up with popular superstition, renders it in a manner impenetrable to careless reasoners and gives it the air of science and wisdom.—[David Hume.

Virtue is an angel; but she is a blind one, and must ask of knowledge to show her the pathway that leads to her goal. Mere knowledge, on the other hand, like a Swiss mercenary, is ready to combat either in ranks of sin or under the banners of righteousness,—ready to forge cannon balls or to print New Testaments, to navigate a corsair's vessel or a missionary ship.—[Horace Mann.

Snails' Teeth.

Everybody who has seen a cabbage leaf off which a snail has been making his simple and inexpensive breakfast, must have noticed that its edges are quite cleanly and neatly cut, as if by a knife or pair of scissors. That suggests to one at once the idea that the snail must be possessed of a sharp and effective cutting instrument.

And so indeed he is, for he has a keen, horny upper jaw, which closes upon a very remarkable saw-like organ below, on which he scrapes away his food as upon a ribbon. This tongue is a long, muscular and cartilaginous strip, like a piece of narrow tape, armed all over with an immense number of little teeth or curved hooks, for tearing and masticating the food. It is coiled up inside the mouth, and only a small portion of it is brought into use at any given time; as fast as the hooks on one part are worn out, another part is unrolled from behind and made to take its place in front for purposes of feeding.

The little teeth, of which there are several the hands—the great slug, for example, has 160 rows, with 180 teeth in each row—are formed entirely of silica or flint, and cannot be dissolved, even by acid. They were laid for a time, breathing at long intervals, and then turning, he raised up on his elbows, looked at the sun and fell back dead. This proves that he was a sun worshipper and consequently settles a question which has long been in dispute, Herbert Spencer holding that alligators worship the moon with the morning stars as a delegate and the northern star as an alternate.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

Bound to Get Even.

"Don't you b'lave," said Mrs. O'Toole to her husband, "the McGinnises have got a gould watch and chane for their daughter, Mary Ann."

"They have, have they? Well, be the hivins, they can't put on any stovle over us, for I'll buy a town clock in the morning. St. Patrick, won't they fale sick!"

The Meanness of Some Women.

The wives of some of the most prominent masons in Condersport, Pa., hold secret meetings on their husbands' Masonic lodge nights, and come home at as late an hour. Few women are self-sacrificing enough to thus voluntarily abandon the comfort of "sitting up" and preparing a new lecture for the belated husband.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by John Gayfer, druggist. 10t

Short meater—a dishonest butcher.

A New Way to Scare Old Tramps.

Two young gentlemen, who made their living in a profession where assurance is considered a necessary trait, were engaged in conversation. To them came a tramp of the trampest kind and asked for alms. One of the young gentlemen, who rejoiced in a sunburned nose—the result of riding a bicycle to High Bridge—and a generally judicial aspect, turned upon the tramp and said:

"Where have I seen you before? Haven't you been up before me in the Jefferson Market Police Court?"

"No, sor," was the reply. "I niver was up in the Jifferson Market, at all, at all."

"Well, you've been up before me somewhere; I never forget a face I'm Judge Smith."

The tramp looked at him a moment and then said:

"Sure, it was in the Tombs, sor, an' yez give me a month; but I didn't break the windy, sor, at all."

"Well, go away and don't bother me, or the next time you come I'll give you two months."

And he went with much suddenness.

Changing the Subject.

"Your mother and father are well Miss De Cook?" asked young Featherly who was making an evening call.

"Papa is enjoying excellent health," replied the young lady, toying gracefully with her fan, "but mamma, I am sorry to say, is far from robust."

"Indeed!" said Featherly, putting on an anxious look, and getting in a little genteel work. "Her condition is not serious, I trust?"

"Oh, no; nothing alarming. We have been without a servant for a week past and dear mamma is beginning to feel the effects of it, that is all. It is a great trial to us. Are you an admirer of Whistler's etchings, Mr. Featherly?"

An Hereditary Taint.

George Washington, pere, the grandfather of his country, started out for a day's fishing. This occurred a good while ago, gentle reader. On his return at night his basket contained 127 brook trout, which averaged not less than three-quarters of a pound apiece.

"Father," said young George, who had been set to work cleaning them, "who caught the beautiful fish?"

"My son," replied the old man with great emotion, "I cannot tell a lie, I did."

[This little sketch is only of historic value as tending to show that the immortal Washington's taste for truth, if inherited at all, must have come from his mother's side of the family.]—*Baltimore Day.*

She Couldn't be Spanked.

A bright little miss of three summers was seated beside her father at the dinner table. She was full of mischief, and her father finally said to her:

"Dotty, if you don't behave better I shall have to spank you."

The little one remained in deep thought a few moments and then answered, with a saucy twinkle in her eyes:

"Oo tant, pa; I's sittin' on it."

Never Talk Back.

BY J. W. RILEY.

Never talk back! such things is reprehensible;
A feller only corks hisself that jaws a man that's hot;
In a quarrel, of you'll only keep your mouth shet, and be sensible,
The man that does the talkin 'll git worsted every shot.

Never talk back to a feller that's abusin' you—
Jest let him carry on, and rip and cuss and swear,
And when he finds his lyin' and his dammin's jest amusin' you,
You've got him clean kaflummixed, and you want to hold him there!

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

FULL returns from Muskoka give Dill, Liberal, 122 majority.

IF the Privy Council confirms the boundary award at the North as well as at the West, Ontario will be larger than any country in Europe excepting Russia and Austria. Ontario will have an area of 220,000 square miles as compared with the 208,000 of Germany, the 204,000 of France, Spain's 196,031, Italy's 93,640, and England's 58,320.

TORONTO *Telegram*, (Ind.):—We understand that Mr. Mowat has distinctly stipulated that no monetary testimonial shall be presented to him, and that this is the reason that the Liberal party is not to be called upon to make up to him in a substantial way what he has lost by practically abandoning his profession to fight their battles for them in the field political. Mr. Mowat has said that he will accept no financial testimonial while he is in public life. This is creditable to him as a public man, but it is surely too much to expect that he will continue to serve the party for the few thousands a year he receives as Premier of Ontario.

IT has come at last! The Tory party is dissatisfied with Ontario's victory in the Boundary award dispute, because "Mr. Mowat wilfully and stupidly abandoned the claim to territory beyond that included in the Award." We felt sure Mowat was at fault somewhere. He was wrong in fighting for the Award, and he was wrong in not fighting for more than the award!

HERE is a list of the great cases in which, during the last few months, the Conservative party has had the misfortune to hold an opposite view from that of the British Privy Council:

THE INSURANCE CASE,
THE MERCER CASE,
THE STREAMS CASE,
THE LICENSE CASE
and last and greatest,
THE BOUNDARY CASE.

It is a sad state of affairs, indeed, when party rancour has such an influence as to cause people to oppose the interests of their own country for political reasons.

THE province of Ontario will, says the Montreal *Witness*, in point of area, be the largest as well as the most influential in the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, and also one territory, Keewatin. The area of the provinces and territories are as follows:—

Province.	Area in miles.	Population.
Ontario	220,000	1,923,228
Quebec	185,000	1,359,027
New Brunswick	27,000	321,233
Nova Scotia	20,300	440,572
Manitoba	115,000	65,954
British Columbia	341,900	49,459
Prince Edward Island	2,000	105,891
Assiniboia	95,000	
Saskatchewan	114,000	
Alberta	100,000	
Athabasca	122,000	
Keewatin	300,000	

Ontario's advantages as to climate, fertility of soil, latitude and neighbourhood of wealthy states south are such as to make it certain that her population will be much more dense in proportion to her area than that of any other province. It is probable, therefore, that she will always be far the most powerful province in the Dominion. The great danger will be that her predominant political power will be fatal to the good-will which should unite and can only unite the provinces, and, therefore, to the unity of the Dominion. It will be difficult for this confederation long to exist. The majority of the provinces are actuated by feelings of jealousy or resentment. Where one province becomes predominant these feelings are sure to arise. Jealousy of Prussia would split up the German empire if the different kingdoms were not forced together by outside pressure instead of being cemented by good-will. In the case of the Dominion the outside influences are all the other way. They are such as to attract the provinces to make other alliances. These influences are at work both in the Maritime provinces and the northwestern provinces and should any mutually repellant influences which exist among the provinces be strengthened, the Dominion will not hold together.

WORSE THAN WHISKEY.

A Society Belle's Downfall—A Victim of the Opium Habit.

There is now pending in a court of equity in Baltimore a divorce suit which has brought to light particulars of a most revolting character, illustrating in a startling and distressing manner the blighting effects of the opium habit. Owing to the high social standing of the parties involved the greatest secrecy has been observed and the names are withheld from publication. It is known however, that the unfortunate victim of the deadly drug was, until her marriage in 1869, a noted society belle living on the Eastern Shore. She graduated with high honours and upon entering society was recognized as the belle of the county, which boasted many beautiful women. She had scores of admirers, but gave her hand to a gentleman living in the same county, of equal social rank and wealth. The wedding was solemnized with great eclat and was one of the most prominent events of the Eastern Shore. For several years the married life of the couple was one of great happiness. Three children blessed the union. Soon after the birth of the last child it was observed that the lady became subject to fits of melancholy, at times taking no interest in anything around her, and again being buoyant and cheerful. An old and trusted servant finally discovered that the wife

WAS A CONFIRMED OPIUM EATER.

Every effort was made by the distracted husband to break her of the habit, but without success. Two years ago she disappeared—still young and pretty—and though detectives were employed, no trace of her could be found. Recently a policeman of Baltimore observed among the names of persons sent to the House of Correction that of the missing woman whom he had known in youth. Upon her discharge he traced her to one of the vilest dens in Baltimore, kept by a colored woman. The officer notified the husband and a few days ago they went together to the place and the husband found his long lost wife—his beautiful bride of a few years before—in the company of a coarse, brutal-looking negro. The wretched man sprang forward to destroy her, but was restrained by the policeman. All traces of the woman's former beauty had disappeared, and she was almost unrecognizable even to her husband. Evidence for the divorce suit was obtained and the opium victim left to her fate. In conversation she seemed to be wholly depraved and did not manifest the slightest regret for what she had done. She was unmoved, except when allusion was made to her children, when she betrayed some little emotion.

Lyons, N. Y., July 28.—Stephen Whitlock, aged 18, was buried on Saturday. Three days ago, after eating a quart of peanuts he ate two quarts of cherries, pits and all, then drank several glassess of ice water. He died in great agony.

The entire Salvation Army of Grand Rapids, Mich., numbering twenty-four persons, twelve of them women and two coloured, which paraded the streets on Tuesday evening, was arrested by the police and locked up in the police station. They continually disturbed the peace by beating tambourines and drums, and shouting. Mayor Belknap read the riot act to their captain on Monday and requested that they stop such actions. He replied that he would do as he pleased, and did, with the above result.

NEWS NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL SOURCES

Personal and General Gossip.

The flax crop in the west is reported exceptionally good.

Bismarck proposes to make the German navy worthy of the empire.

Seven persons escaped from gaol at Big Rapids, Mich., Saturday evening.

The succession duty on the late Duke of Buccleuch's estate was £220,000.

The Shamrocks defeated the Torontos at lacrosse in Montreal on Saturday.

The French Cabinet will submit a bill to increase the import duty on live stock.

The Committee of Welcome of the American exhibition in England has been appointed.

Despatches from Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, indicate a good spring wheat crop.

The British Admiralty is sending six flat-bottomed steam sloops to patrol the Upper Nile.

A plot to assassinate the Crown Prince of Germany is the latest Nihilist scare in Europe.

The subscriptions received at Montreal to the British Science Association Fund amount to $8,290.

Landlords at eastern Canadian summer resorts complain that cold weather is destroying their business.

The police have seized a quantity of arms and ammunition and arrested four suspects near Tullamore, Ireland.

Only £90 of £450 required has been raised for a memorial window in Salisbury Cathedral to the late Prince Leopold.

A daughter of Lord Lytton, yet in her teens, has written a novel which will be published in an English magazine.

A company has been formed in Chicago to lay a cable from Brazil to New Orleans via St. Thomas to cost $3,000,000.

Lieut. Greely and his comrades were honored with a great demonstration on their departure from St. John's.

The Emperor William will open a university in Strasburg on October 19, thus paying his first official visit to the capital of Alsace and Lorraine since the conquest.

Wheat is cheap and bread dear in London, England, and Mr. Plimsoll, the sailors' friend, offers a bakers' shop in a populous street to the baker who will sell the loaf at a farthing profit.

If the Privy Council confirms the boundary award at the north as well as the west, Ontario will be larger than any country in Europe excepting Russia and Austria. Ontario will have an area of 220,000 square miles as compared with the 208,000 of Germany, the 204,000 of France, Spain's 196,031, Italy's 93,640, and England's 58,320.

It is stated in Montreal that several very large actions are about to be entered on behalf of the liquidators of the Exchange Bank against parties who are extensively indebted to the bankrupt institution, and are slow in recognizing their obligations. It is nearly a year since the bank went into liquidation, and up to the present not a single depositor or creditor has obtained a dividend, except the favored friends of the absent president.

There were six failures in Canada reported to Bradstreets during the past week, as compared with 21 in the preceding week, and with 33, 8, and 11 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. In the United States Bradstreets report 225 failures last week, as against 211 the preceding week, and 168, 122 and 78 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 76 per cent. of those were small traders, whose capital was under $5000.

Two suits have been begun in the Supreme Court, New York, by Daniel Connor to recover $10,000 damages for the loss of his two children in the steamship State of Florida, which was sunk in midocean in April last by collision with the bark Pomona. The case is to test the liability of the steamship company for the loss of life attending the sinking of the State of Florida, and is to be followed by a suit to test the company's liability for loss of property. The suits will be reached in October.

Reports from the North-Western States say that the wheat crop, after escaping all other perils, is running the gauntlet of midsummer hailstorms. Beyond doubt a great deal of injury has been done within the last few days, but not so much relatively as might be supposed, because the hailstorms are local and of restricted area. Greater damage will probably be done by the smut which prevails in the soft wheat region of the Hastings and Dakota road and the rust along the Winona and St. Peters. Estimates of the yield are rather premature, but statistical Agent Young finds an acreage of 2,757,218, and counts upon a total yield of 45,000,000 bushels in Minnesota. There is very little damage by the late storms—certainly not more than one-fourth of one per cent., so that the aggregate will hardly fall below 44,000,000 bushels. Oats, barley and rye are also excellent, and corn is as good as can be expected. The estimated yield of corn in Iowa, with favorable weather, is 300,000,000 bushels; oats, 75,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 35,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is the biggest ever known in the State.

The tornadoes of the early part of the week which wrought such ruin in Southern Dakota and South-western Minnesota have been followed by hailstorms fully as destructive. A storm on Friday passed over Pleasant Valley, Clear Creek, and Brunswick, Wis. Hailstones from eight to ten inches in diameter destroyed everything in the shape of grain. Many sheep, hogs, calves, and horses and cattle suffered severely. Many bridges were swept away. Great damage was done to crops in Barnes and Cross counties, Dakota. The Goodell school house, near Desmet, was blown over Monday morning. Hailstones were three inches deep in some places. Several farm houses were struck by lightning. In Lake Renville county, Minn., on Thursday night, the storm ruined hundreds of acres of grain. Many houses were unroofed and some were moved from their foundations. In Sherbourne county, Minn., the estimated damage to crops is placed at fifty per cent.

COLLISION IN MID-OCEAN.

The Steamers Laxham and Gijon Collide—Over a Hunered People Perish.

LONDON, July 29.—A terrible tale of suffering is told by the survivors of the steamship Laxham, who have arrived in England. On the evening of the collision, which occurred about forty miles off the coast of Spain, there was an almost impenetrable fog. The Laxham was going slowly and sounding her whistle, and like an echo through the veil of mist was heard, at intervals, another whistle, which was undoubtedly that of the Gijon. The Gijon struck the Laxham amidships, and the latter was nearly cut asunder. The funnel fell and the steampipe burst. The chief engineer in reversing the engine was horribly scalded. Most of the Laxham's crew boarded the Gijon. Capt. Lothian tied his wife and child to himself, and all were hauled aboard the Gijon by a rope. The Laxham sank 20 minutes after the collision. The Gijon soon began to settle and terrible confusion prevailed. The captain stood with a revolver in hand, but was unable to keep order. The passengers and crew were fighting for their lives, boats were lowered and filled to the gun-wales, but could not accommodate half the people. Those who secured places were obliged to keep off the others with knives. The Gijon sank bow first, and the quarter deck was crowded with men and women. The captain and officers were on a bridge. It is estimated that 130 persons perished.

Horrible Most Horrible.

Martinsville, Ia., July 29.—Recently a young negress, having been seduced by her father, gave birth to twins. While the wife of the brute and mother of the girl was sick in an adjoining room the inhuman father of the mother and children took a knife, cut both children to pieces, fed their flesh to hogs, and fled.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

PARNELL AGAINST DAVITT.

Cable despatches state that there is trouble in the Land League camp over the convention to be held in Boston next month. Parnell is too ill to attend, and the league will probably be represented by Thomas Sexton and Wm. Redmond. They will address meetings. Mr. Sexton is entrusted with a special mission from the London leaders of the party. The convention of Irish Nationalists at Belfast on Thursday is looked upon as the point at which Davitt and Parnell will divide. Parnell has made up his mind that the time to crush Davitt's nationalization of land scheme has arrived. The general opinion is that the struggle between Davitt and Parnell will now begin in earnest. The Parnell men say that the nationalization of the land, now that England rules Ireland, would be simply giving the British government the fee-simple of Ireland. Mr. Sexton's visit to America is generally regarded as a part of the Parnell anti-Davitt programme.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO WARSAW.

It is officially announced that the Czar's visit to the palace at Warsaw has not been renounced. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent violence during the visit. No Russian will be allowed to enter the city without a permit. The railway will be lined with soldiers while the train with the royal personages is on its way. Arrests of persons suspected of complicity with the plot to blow up the palace continue. The police have closed a number of coffee houses and restaurants. All other places of this sort are required to close at eight o'clock every night, and to remain closed Sundays and holidays. The city is to all intents and purposes in a minor state of siege.

JOHN BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Some alarm has been created by the occurrence of two robberies at Windsor Castle in rapid succession, and the society papers take advantage of the occasion to correct the reports in the newspapers that Francisca Clark, a victim of one of these robberies, is John Brown's successor. Clark attends the Queen in her rides and walks, and performs some of the other functions of a gillie, but he has not Brown's' perquisites and privileges. The chamber where the great lamented died is sealed up, and bears a brass plate recording the date of his death and the many virtues ascribed to him by the Queen.

FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED.

There is a great dearth of female teachers for the public schools of London West just now, and the number of vacancies is increasing. Not only is it found impossible to secure competent women to fill these vacancies, but there are no applications of any kind before the authorities for the vacant places. The reason given is that the unnecessary severity of the preliminary examination is frightening women entirely away from the field of labor.

MISS TERRY'S VACCINATION.

The Lyceum Theatre, London, has come to grief from a curious cause. Miss Ellen Terry, becoming a victim of the small-pox scare, had herself vaccinated, and, when the virus began to take effect, neglected to take the usual precautions to prevent inflammation. She continued to act the part of Viola, with her left arm in a sling, and ate and drank as usual. Now the whole arm and hand are badly swollen, and she has been compelled to cease acting. The result is that the theatre is closed, for no one in the company has understudied the part of Viola.

MONUMENT TO BURNS.

Lord Rosebury on Saturday unveiled a statue of Robert Burns on the Thames Embankment, London. Many prominent Scotchmen were present. Robert Burns, the "Shakespeare of Scotland," was born near Ayr, January 25, 1759, and died at Dumfries, July 21, 1706. It was intended to unveil the the statue on the anniversary of the poet's death, but the ceremony was unavoidably delayed until now.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, the Wyoming cattle king, who organized the agitation in favor of importing American cattle, *via* Canada, sailed to-day for New York. He says he is thoroughly satisfied with the result of his visit to England, and is confident that orders will soon be given for the admission of Wyoming cattle at British ports.

SPANISH AMERICAN TREATY.

The negotiations between Spain and America for a new commercial treaty are said to be at a standstill. American pretensions clash with Spanish intutests in Cuba. Spain is reluctant about allowing closer commercial connection between her colonies and America.

COMING MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The *Czas* announces that the Czar of Russia and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will meet at Granicia, in Poland, and will proceed together by way of Warsaw to Alexandrof, where Emperor William of Germany will join them.

HONORING SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The Prince of Wales has requested Sir Charles Tupper to allow him to recommend him as a Royal Commissioner to the Indian Colonial Exhibition of 1886, of which His Royal Highness will be President.

THE ENGLISH HOP CROP.

The English hop crop this year all the authorities say, will be a great failure.

A VERY BIG ENTERPRISE.

American Capitalists to Buy the Island of Cuba.

BUFFALO, July 29.—A Washington special says: "A writer in the *Sunday Post* gives the details of a scheme whereby a syndicate, composed of Henry Warmoth, August Belmont, Sam Barlow, Pierre Lorillard, ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California, James Gordon Bennett, John Mackay, and other very rich and enterprising men, are to buy the island of Cuba for $100,000,000, and turn the island into an immense sugar plantation and tobacco factory. Chinese labor is to be employed, and the Rothschilds are to furnish the first payment of $20,000,000. The perfection of the scheme is said to be the real object of Governor Warmoth's visit to Europe."

Wondering if Chicago Cheek Had Any Equal.

"May I have this seat?" she asked of the genteel looking drummer whose baggage was occupying it.

"I don't know, ma'am," he answered politely. "It belongs to the railroad, you know; but I'll see the conductor, and maybe he can give it to you."

She grew purple and said:

"You don't understand me. I mean can I take it?"

"Well, I don't know that, either. You see it is fastened very firmly to the car floor, and would be troublesome to get up; however, I'll have a carpenter to come on board at the next station and ask his advice."

"I don't want to take the old thing," she howled. "Is this your traps on it?"

"No'm," blandly answered the drummer, "they belong to the firm I travel for."

"Well, can I sit down here?" she finally screamed, after shifting from one foot to the other.

"I don't know, madam; you are the best judge of your muscular powers."

"Where do you travel from?" she screamed.

"Chicago," he replied.

"That settles it," she said meekly; "will you please move your valise, and permit me to occupy a small portion of this seat?"

"Certainly," he replied, "why didn't you say that at first?"

The train sped on, while he sat counting up his expenses, and she wondering if Chicago cheek had any equal under the sun.—*People's Paper.*

Game.

"So you have just returned from the west, have you, Mr. D?" said a man meeting an old crony on the street yesterday.

"Yes, sir; been all through the territories."

"Game abundant there?"

"Game is very abundant, sir, very."

"What kind predominates?"

"Well faro takes the lead, with poker a good second."

"Oh, good-day."

"Good-day."

Eighteen members of the Rochester Salvation Army—nine male and nine female—were locked up on Sunday night for "causing an improper commotion on the streets."

THE CHOLERA.

The Hospitals Densely Crowded.

PANAMA, July 28.—There are now 175 persons in the hospitals suffering from dysentery. Doctors say over half their patients are ill with the same disease. It is a species of cholera and in many cases terminates fatally.

The Panama National Government has cancelled the order for quarantine, as the Canal Company are opposed to any quarantine. Dr. Lopez, the canal physician, died of dysentery on Saturday. The hospitals are filled. The Canal Company are advertising for tenders for a new hospital at Colon.

LONDON, July 28.—Consul Mason, at Marseilles, telegraphs:—"Marked improvement at Marseilles and Toulon. Choleraic deaths at Marseilles from daily average of 60 fell to 43 on Wednesday, 48 on Thursday, 38 on Friday, 58 on Saturday, and 36 on Sunday. Mortality from all causes is also declining. At Toulon the average fell from 40 to 15. Isolated cases are reported from various parts of the district. The epidemic is declared severe at Arles and Aix."

The Duke of Cambridge has issued an order to all commanders of military depots, that in view of the possible approach of cholera, they shall instantly select a site upon which to encamp their troops and be ready to vacate the barracks at a moment's notice. They are also required to filter all water to be used for drinking or cooking purposes, to empty dust bins daily, and inspect sewers every week. Any failure to observe these instructions will result in the offender being court-martialled.

BERLIN, July 28.—Through traffic on railways between France and Germany has been suspended until further notice as a precaution against cholera.

AN ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

The Cleveland Street Railroad Company Introduces a New System.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—The first commercially successful electric railroad in America was started in operation here yesterday by the East Cleveland Street Railroad Company, who have just completed a mile of road and ran cars on it to-day for the first time. The experiment was so successful that the company expect to change their entire system, comprising over twenty miles, into electric roads. The current is carried on under ground, conductors laid in conduits like those of cable roads. Cars are started, stopped and reversed with the greatest ease. Any number of cars up to fifteen can be run at one time on a single circuit and from one machine, which is a result not obtained by any European systems. The success of the new system has made a great sensation in both street railroad and electrical circles, and it is expected to greatly extend the field of electrical developments.

A HORRIBLE DISEASE.

A Woman in a Chicago Hospital Suffering from "Lumpy Jaw."

CHICAGO, July 26.—The surgeons at the county hospital have under treatment Mrs. Murphy, suffering from a horrible disease which afflicts cattle and known as "lumpy jaw." It is in the form of an abscess on her jaw. A microscopic examination proves that the abscess contains vegetable parasites identical with those found in abscesses in cattle. It is supposed to be caused by eating meat from cattle having the disease. An operation will be performed on Tuesday. This is the first case reported in the United States, though cases have been recorded in Germany.

The Bennett-Mackay Cable.

CHICAGO, July 29.—G. D. Roberts, who is interested financially in the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic cable, says the cable will be ready for public service on Oct. 1. One cable is already finished and the other will be completed on the above date. The cost of the cable will reach $7,000,000. The rate for cablegrams will be materially less than by the old cable, but how much less Mr. Roberts declined to say. A company has been organized to lay a cable from Brazil to New Orleans *via* St. Thomas, to cost $3,000,000, which will work in connection with the Bennett-Mackay cable.

Lieut. Greely, of the Arctic expedition, is accused by some of the men on the steamer Loch Garry of being to blame for the loss of his men by his lack of proper effort for their preservation. The same men make insinuations of incompetency against Commander Schley, of the rescuing expedition, whose success they claim is due to the assistance and advice given by whalers.

A Good Clerk.

A good clerk is a prize too rarely found, and when found often unappreciated. When a man has a clerk in whom he can place confidence, he may regard himself as extremely fortunate. One good clerk will do more, and do it better, than two poor ones. He does not, require constant looking after. When he does anything there is no necessity for his employer to do it over again. He will always take pains to treat customers well, and serve them with exactly what they want. He never acts as if he owns the whole establishment, and a very large portion of the world outside of it. He is polite, unassuming, and anxious to forward his employer's interests. He is sufficiently level-headed to recognize the fact that the more his employer's business increases the better is his own chance for advancement. With this end in view he naturally takes a close personal interest in the business.

When a business man is fortunate enough to get such an employe, he would do well to endeavor to retain him. If he wants a holiday once and a while, let him have it. He will appreciate it and make it up to you. Should he ask a favor of you, grant it, as by doing so it will make him regard you as his best friend, and the bond between you will be one of friendship as well as business interest.

Many employers overlook the fact that a good clerk is a person of some influence. He can always bring trade with him, and need never be at a loss for employment. If he leaves one employer he can readily obtain a position with another, probably in the same neighborhood, and draw trade to his latest employer.

When you get a good clerk keep him. You can feel a sense of security when you go to market or for an evening's recreation, if you leave such a person in charge. Your business will be well attended to, and even if you pay him a liberal salary, you will find it a benefit in the long run.—*Geyers Stationer.*

The Sabbath Quiet.

The busy noises of the week are still'd,
And sacred quiet rests upon the earth;
The soul is calm'd that with its woe was fill'd,
And joy divine displaces senseless mirth.

From hearts communing with the throne above,
Prayers, like freed souls, to holy Heaven rise;
And benedictions from a Father's love
Fall viewlessly and softly from the skies.

The eye sees not the tainted things of earth,
Lit with the hope His glorious promise gives,
But looks beyond, to the celestial birth;
The world is dead, and only Heaven lives!
—(George Bridsy in the Philadelphia Call.

Hot Water a Safe Medicine.

An old and skilled New York physician when interviewed on the hot water craze, said: "It has long been used. It is an internal wash; nothing more nor less. As such it is excellent. An old trainer of prize-fighters used to tell me about it before I had even heard of it elsewhere. He said he had cured everything, from toothache to rheumatism with it. My lady patients often beg me to prescribe it to them, and I often do so; sometimes because I think it likely to do good, and sometimes because I don't think it will do any harm."

Difference Between Sitting up and Sitting Down.

Inquiring child—"Pa, what is the difference between sitting up and sitting down?" Pa, with perfect confidence in his ability to explain—"Why, my child, when somebody is standing up and he seats himself he sits down, and when he doesn't go to bed and sits down he sits up?" Inquiring child—"But pa, if he sits, how can he sit without sitting down; and if he sits down, how can he sit up?" Pa, with a dawning doubt of his ability to make it quite clear—"You see, my child, if he sits down, why he—I mean if he sits up—. Go to your ma, and don't ask me questions when I'm busy."

Ominous name for a henpecked husband, —"Claw'd."

A Startling Dress.

Last evening, says the Long branch correspondent to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, I saw the latest startling novelty in dress worn by a young lady who was waltzing with a son of Sir Hugh Allan, a youth remarkable for his combination of lilac vest and tweed trousers and coat. The lady was a Philadelphian, a beauty and an heiress. She was incased in a flesh coloured silk, "tailored" to her figure so closely that every curve and bend of it was exposed. The sleeves fitted so tightly she could hardly raise her arm to her partner's shoulder, and every respiration was visible. Over this skin fitting silk was a plain drapery of exquisite black lace, the effect of which was absolutely startling, the wearer appearing like a flesh-tinted marble figure under a black veil.

He Believed in Protection.

From the Chicago Herald.

One of the Massachusetts delegation was persistent in his demand that the platform should contain a plank in favor of liberal appropriations for an extensive system of coast defences. He appeared before the committee, but met a rebuff, and then made a speech to a mob in front of Hooley's Theatre.

'Oh, you fellers can hoot and yell,' said he, 'but I'm a Democrat from Cape Cod, and my house stands on a neck of land where a foreign gunboat could shoot the cold potatoes right off from my table. It may be d—funny for you fellers out here in the Mississippi Valley, but I want you to understand that if I have to emigrate at any time in the next four years I'll hold the Democratic party responsible.'

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HAVE THE CHRONICLE sent to you when you take your vacation.

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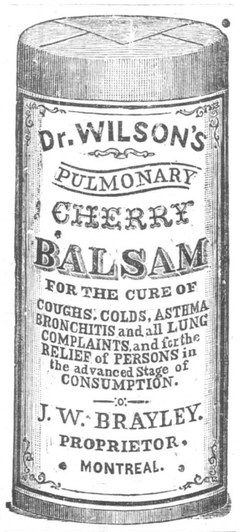


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—IS—

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The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfect reliance in it.

Read the following extract from the letter of a missionary in Chica:

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Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours.
J. M. JOHNSON,
Missionary to Swaton, China.

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Ingersoll, July 31, 1884. 1612

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ONE CASE

COLOURED MUSLINS,

FAST COLORS, which we are able to offer at the low price of 10 cents per yard. Come one and all, and secure a grand bargain.

We also offer a grand assortment of

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS

In all prices, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Splendid value.

Do not fail to see our stock of Black Brocade Silks, Black Gros Silks, Black Satins, Black Satin DeLyons, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Millinery! Millinery!

Great reductions in this department, we are determined not to carry any of our stock over, so that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. **This is no Blow but solid facts.**

IN PECTION INVITED.

HEARN & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608

PRINTING!

PRINTING!

ESTIMATES Cheerfully GIVEN

The Chronicle Office,

DAVID WHITE & CO.

New and Scarce Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

JUST RECEIVED

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

Swiss Spot and Sprig Muslins.

All-over Embroidery, Over and over Net, Guipure, White and Cream Muslin Embroidery, Real Oriental Laces. Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose. Pure Silk and Taffetta Gloves.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Shirting and Denims, Cottonades, Table Linen, Table Napkins, Damask Towels, Cotton Bags. 36 inch Factory Cotton only 5 cents.

DAVID WHITE & CO.

Ingersoll, July 10, 1884. 1608

GREAT BARGAINS.

A Reduction in the Prices at the

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

16 lbs. Good Sugar for $1.00.

20 lbs. Valentia Raisins for $1.

This is the place to buy the CHEAPEST TEAS. Young Hyson and Congou, a specialty. The cheapest place to buy CROCKERY. Selling Printed TEA SETS at $3.50, worth $5.00. Glass and Silver Ware very low. Cutlery at Rock Bottom Prices.

Any one buying $5 worth of goods at the CHINA TEA HOUSE, and paying Cash for the same will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent.

Ingersoll, July 9th, 1884. 1609

Dispensing Chemist!

J. W. BROWETT,

Sign of the White Mortar.

HELLEBORE, PURE HELLEBORE is best and cheapest poison for currant worms. Look to your currant and gooseberry bushes.

ALKALI—25 cents worth makes 10 lbs of Hard Soap, or 25 Gallons of Soft Soap this saves trouble with ashes.

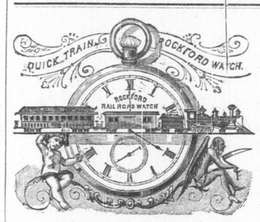
CHLORIDE LIME prevents sickness by using it for all disagreeable odors from back yards, cellars, etc., (an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

A large stock of Fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.

J. W. BROWETT, Dispensing Chemist,
Sign of the "White Mortar," Thames Street.
Ingersoll, April 10th, 1884. 1596

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



H. RICHARDSON

Richardson's Block, Ingersoll, Ontario,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Rockford, Ill., Jan 1st., 1883.

This is to certify that we have appointed H. RICHARDSON, Sole Agent for the sale of the Rockford Quick Train Watch, in Ingersoll, Ontario, and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agents.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
H. P. Holland, Sec

NELLES & STEVENS

Have this week opened out a full range of

Crockery & Glassware

Comprising White and Printed Tea Sets. Printed Dinner Sets, 76 pieces. China Tea Sets in every variety of Patterns. Coloured Toilet Sets. White Toilet Sets.

With this addition to our already large stock of General Groceries we claim to show the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line to be found in Ingersoll.

An inspection will convince you that our prices are right as well as the variety.

NELLES & STEVENS.

Ingersoll, May 29th, 1884. 1580



Ground scientifically from clear and pure Pebble, or optical glass especially manufactured for the purpose, they are without exception best adapted to restore the ravages of age, and to retain perfect vision; they are especially recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty.

EVERY PAIR OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES IS MARKED "B. L."

READ EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS:

CHIEF JUSTICE MACDONALD, N.S.	writes—	They gave the highest satisfaction.
SENATOR ARCHIBALD	writes—	I have experienced great satisfaction from their use.
CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WM. YOUNG	writes—	They give a clearer and purer light under gas than any I have previously obtained here or elsewhere.
JOHN F. WOOD, M.P.	writes—	For ease or comfort they excel any I have ever used.
J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S., Kingston	writes—	Carefully constructed, good defining power and glasses in each frame of equal focal length.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Medical—Swayne's Ointment.
Lost—CHRONICLE Office.
Cholera—Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Apples—Donald & Co.
Paints, etc.—L. Thompson.
Western Fair—G. McBroom.
Woodstock College—N. Wolverton.

The Ingersoll Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

TOWN NEWS.

WHAT will our taxes be this year?

CIVIC Holiday Monday next. Ingersoll will be deserted.

THE question on our streets is "Port Stanley or Toronto?"

"BONNIE BIRD," owned by John Forbes of Woodstock, won a race at Saratoga on Friday. Time 1.59.

BABY SHOW at Port Stanley on Monday. A silver cup is offered for the fattest baby under nine months.

CHEAP Excursion to Toronto per C.V.R. on Monday. Eight hours in the Queen City. Fare only $1.25. Leave by regular train.

BEN WRIGHT has returned to town after an absence of over ten years. He is not certain yet whether Hattie will make up with him or not.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. A. Daly will sell the contents of his hotel by auction on Thursday 14th August. Further particulars next week.

DON'T forget the C.V.R. excursion to Toronto on Monday. Fare only $1.25. This will be the cheapest trip from this point this year.

THE Oddfellows' excursion to Port Stanley on Monday promises to be a big success. A good programme of games and sports has been issued. The prizes offered can be seen in the window of S. King's stove store.

THOSE POLES.—While other towns are talking about the gaudy appearance of their telephone poles after their coatings of paint, ours still stand out in all their native glory and beauty.

DIED.—Mr. Alex. Cowan, an old and respected resident of Tilsonburg, died on Wednesday from blood poisoning, brought about by Paris Green, which got into a cut on one of his fingers while sprinkling his potatoes recently.

THE St. Thomas Oddfellows have been disappointed in securing the 13th Batt. Band for the Grand Lodge demonstration. The Ingersoll Y.M.P.B.A.'s, however, have not been, as the band have issued their programme for the 22nd August.

DEMONSTRATION.—Look out for the programmes for the Y.M.P.B.A. demonstration to be held in Victoria Park, on the 22nd of August. They will be issued in a few days. Arrangements are being perfected, and everything points to a big time. Read the posters in the meantime.

THE 13th Batt. Band of Hamilton will give some grand selections at the Promenade Concert at the Rink on the 22nd Aug. "The British Army Quadrilles" and "Reminisence of Foreign Lands" will be down upon the programme, either of which to hear will be worth the admission fee.

WARNING TO APPRENTICES.—Two apprentices of the firm of Stewart & Co., iron founders, Hamilton, absented themselves for a portion of the afternoon to witness a big baseball match there. They were brought before the Police Magistrate next day, and committed to the common jail for a period of three days.

MODEL SCHOOLS.—The County Model Schools open on the second Tuesday in September. It is proposed to allow Boards of Trustees to charge a fee of not more than $5 on every Model School Student. The only change in this regulation is that heretofore the fee was imposed by the County Board of Examiners.

ACCIDENT.—While Mr. D. Dibbs, butcher of Belmont, was engaged in the slaughter house Friday evening, the animal which he was about to bring down to the ground with one fell stroke, fell upon him, crushing him beneath its ponderous weight, causing the fracture of both bones of the leg above the ankle.

AN IMPOSTER. — An imposter about 50 years old was in town this week representing himself to be Jeffrey, the engineer of the freight train in the Humber disaster, and that his injuries received then prevent him from working. Numbers of people subscribed for his assistance. Jeffrey is said to be working in Toronto strong and healthy.

ACCIDENT.—As a little girl, daughter of Wesley Dennis, of North Dorchester, was cutting wheat with a reaper the other day, her little brother, aged five years, strayed out into the wheat field, and the first intimation she had of the whereabouts of the child, the rakes struck him and drawing him upon the knife, lacerated the flesh from his legs in a fearful manner. Dr. Campbell was summoned and it is thought can prevent the limb from being amputated.

A MEAN THIEF.—On Friday evening last, some evil disposed person stole from Mr. Peter Stuart's residence a beautiful "Heather Range" plant, which this gentleman prized very highly. It is evident the party who took the plant had an eye to the beautiful, as he picked this out from many which were within reach. The plant has only just come to flower, possessing very large white buds. Mr. Stewart would willingly give $2 to anyone giving information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty party.

IMMERSION.—On Sunday evening last the Baptist Church was well filled. Some no doubt were drawn by the fact that immersion was to take place during the service. The pastor, Rev. Speller, occupied the pulpit and preached an excellent discourse based upon the words contained in the 19th, 20th and 21st verses of 1st Peter, 3rd chapter. At the close two candidates received the solemn ordinance of Baptism. We are glad to note that under Mr. Speller's guidance the Baptist congregation is large and is improving.

LOCAL UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The following are the names of the ladies of the Ingersoll High School, who have passed the university local examinations. The numbers affixed to each name indicates the groups of subjects in which they have passed:—group 2, comprises Mathematics, group 3, English History and Geography and French or German:—A. Ashcroft, 2, 3, N. Austin, 2; K. Breemer, 2: E. Bradbury, 2, 3; E. Cameron, 3; J. Crawford, 3; M. Conolly, 2; M. Duffin, 2; J. Duffin 2, 3; W. Hyslop, 2; 3; B. Johnston, 2; L. Kerr, 2; M. Mason, 2, 3; J. Rose, 2, 3; C. Waller, 2; E. Mines, 3.

THE CROPS.—Those who have not been out in the country for a week past can scarcely realize the grand change that has taken place. The rain of Sunday morning last has added wonderfully to the already bountiful show of grain and vegetables. This Ontario of ours will make one of the finest displays this fall that need be seen. Everybody and all their relations in the farming and gardening line will have just the best and a *leetle* the largest of everything that grows out doors. We congratulate our farmers on their good prospects. There is one thing they must be short of—grumbling stock.

A VICIOUS ANIMAL.—Mr. James Joliffe, who lives near Avon, in North Dorchester, met with an accident a few days ago which came near costing him his life. One of his neighbors, Mr. Crooks, drove into his yard with two ladies in his buggy. Mr. Crooks helped the ladies to alight, and Mr. Joliffe coming out, the two men stood talking for a few minutes. While they were talking the horse became restive, and, making a plunge, jammed Mr. Crooks pretty severely against the fence. Mr. Joliffe, taking in the situation at a glance, sprang forward and caught the horse by the head. It reared and threw him under its feet, at the same time releasing itself from Mr. Crooks' hold, and then plunged madly away, tramping on Mr. Joliffe, nearly breaking one of his legs, and cutting him terribly about the face and head, besides bruising his body badly.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHAS. WHEELHOUSE.—The funeral of the late Chas. Wheelhouse, of Beachville, formerly a resident of London, took place there on Friday. The remains arrived from Beachville on the noon train, accompanied by fifteen of the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters of which Order deceased was a member. The funeral took place from the Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street, and was accompanied by a large number of the St. George's Society, the Knights of Pythias and Foresters, of which organizations deceased was a member. The pall bearers are Bros. J. J. Fisher, James Atkins W. Buttershall, James Sloan, M. Driscoll and James Grisman, of the Myrtle Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; Bros. R. Sullivan, John Bremner, F. Appleton, F. Mabee, Henry Pullen and W. Collier, Foresters of Beachville. Besides those named the following brethren were in attendance in command of S. C. Martin, D. D. of Ont.:—John Hacker, G. R.; Dr. Brown, T. Taylor, John Fairbairn, John Downing, Adam Bremner, James Dickey and Samuel German.

$50,000 to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Rates. Apply to Brown & Wells, Barristers. 1593tf

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

FIZ! Zip! goes the Soda Fountain at R. Vance's Confectionery. 02

COURT OF REVISION.

The Judge Confirms Their Work.

On Tuesday the twenty-six appeals from the decision of the Court of Revision were tried before Judge Macqueen, in the Town Hall here.

Messrs. Meredith & Meredith of London appeared on behalf of the Corporation, and Mr. Thos. Wells for the appellants.

The Judge decided in favour of the Court of Revision, confirming their work in every case.

Eight of the twenty-six appeals were made by stockholders in the Noxon Bros. Manufacturing Co., who appealed against being assessed on ten per cent. on their shares in that company.

THERE are two cases of pink eye in town.

CHANGE OF TIME.—A new time table will go into effect on Monday next on the Credit Valley section of the C. P. R. The only change, however, which will be made will be the quickening of the limited express which leaves St. Thomas at 4:45 a.m., and heretofore arrived at the Union Station, Toronto, at 9:30 a.m. This will now arrive in Toronto at 9:20, or ten minutes earlier, and make sharp connection at Toronto Junction with the day express on the Ontario & Quebec section for Ottawa and Montreal.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The congregation of St. James' Church are to be congratulated on the success which attended their entertainment on Tuesday evening in the Skating Rink. The special attraction of the evening was the playing of the Miniature Students, who charmed their hearers by their exquisite playing. The 22nd Batt. Band was also present and rendered several selections during the evening. The refreshment and flower booths were tastily decorated and liberally patronized. There were four hundred people present and an enjoyable evening was spent. The gross receipts were $130, leaving $65 after expenses are paid.

A DEAD BEAT.—The "man from Boston" named Ross, who beat his board and lodging at several of our hotels, has turned up in Ridgetown. The *Standard* of that town says:—"A stranger arrived in town registered at a hotel as W. F. Ross, Boston, Mass. He claimed to be canvasser and correspondent for the Boston *Traveller, Police Gazette*, etc. He at once proceeded to get up an advertising sheet to be distributed, he said, through the town papers, although he did not call at either office. He succeeded in 'gulling' a number of merchants, many of them men who never can be induced to do any local advertising in a legitimate way. On Friday and Saturday he collected 'one-half in advance' from some of his patrons, assuring them the sheet would be out in the evening. It is needless to say that the sheet did not appear, and Ross decamped on the evening train in search of pastures new, forgetting to pay his board bill."

THE GLANDERS DISPUTE.—There seems to be a wide difference in the opinions of of the four veterinary surgeons who have examined the horse belonging to Mr. Geo. Davidson, at Harrietsville, and for keeping which he has been summoned to appear before Squire Peters at London. It appears that Drs. Wilson and O'Neil, of London, are confident that Davidson's horse is afflicted with the scourge, while Drs. Kempshall, of Ingersoll, and Jones, of Springfield, say that it is troubled with gleet. The following is the document upon which Mr. Davidson relies for his discharge:—"Harrietsville, July 22, 1884. We, the undersigned, having examined the gray mare now in possession of Mr. Geo Davidson, believe it to be afflicted with chronic gleet from its not being catching after six months of the same condition; not having the essential symptoms of glanders, being vaccinated and nicely healed. Also Dr. Kempshall has had experience in just the same disease under treatment for testing for six months and over.

GEO. KEMPSHELL, V. S.
R. A. JONES, V. S.

THE ELECTRIC GIRL.—The electric girl who was on exhibition here last week is a wonderful phenomenon. Altogether too wonderful to be exhibited at ten cents a head. She will take a fellow by the hand and give him a slight squeeze that will send a startling shock, shooting through his body—not a shock that a modest reporter always feels when a girl squeezes his hand, but a regular lightning stroke—a tingling, pin pointed, painful shock, equal to half-a-dozen liver pads and galvanic shields working in combination. She will touch a man's little finger with one of her dainty digits, and he will feel as though she had committed assault and battery upon him—especially battery. Such performances as these can certainly be termed wonderful, but they sink into insignificance compared with some of the results of the electric girl's presence, discovered by a reporter of the St. Thomas *Journal* the other night. So strongly is this wonderful creature surcharged with electricity, that ten minutes after she had retired from the platform, the carpet on which she had been standing was so heavily charged with the fluid, of course communicated from her body, that to place one's hand upon it was as good as squeezing the electric girl, at least the result was the same. That carpet had as much electricity in it as the girl herself. The avenues of possibilities that open from this discovery are shocking. Just think of what may happen if that girl is allowed to walk on our streets, deal at our shops, and eat at our hash-houses, and leave behind her, in everything she touches, a sheet of lightning. We may expect to be shocked at every turn, and will have to pass a city ordinance prohibiting the importation of electric girls. Of course it is barely possible that the carpet was more to blame than the girl, and if so, these evil results are not to be apprehended.

DEATH OF COL. WM. MARKHAM.—From the Baton Rouge, La., *Capitolonian Advocate* we learn of the death of Col. William Markham, brother of Mr. John Markham, of Dereham, at the ripe old age of 72 years. The *Advocate* says:—Col. Markham was born in Oxford, England, in 1812, and came to this State in 1844, settling in this city. Later he was engaged in merchandising in West Baton Rouge, at Lobdell's store. From there he returned to Baton Rouge and engaged in other persuits, being at one time proprietor of the Harney Hotel, the principal one of the town. About '56 he purchased an interest in the Baton Rouge Foundry, in partnership with John Hill and disposed of his hotel interests to W. Rhodus, his son-in-law. He continued in the foundry business until the Federals appeared at this place, when all work ceased. It was revived after the war, but was subsequently sold by Messrs. Hill & Markham to the Messrs. Arbour. For a number of years prior to his illness and death he was engaged in the business of marine and fire insurance in partnership with Mr. Wm. Rhodus, his grandson. He had frequently held public trusts, always discharging his duties with zeal and fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. During the Mexican war he held a commission under the government, and, we believe, was stationed at this place. In 1860 he was commissioned by Gov. Moore as colonel of the militia of this parish, and through his influence and energy several fine militia organizations were perfected that afterwards performed active services in the Confederate Army in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi. He also rendered valuable services in organizing what was known as the "Home Guard," an organization designed to protect the women and children against mob violence. Fortunately, their services were never needed. By his death we believe St. James' Episcopal Church loses its last charter member. He had well and faithfully served the interests of that church from its organization to his death as a member of the Vestry. He was an honorable citizen in every sense of the word—a Christian gentleman, a true friend and agreeable companion. He leaves a daughter and four grand-children in this city, has a brother, Mr. John Markham, in Ingersoll, Canada, and a sister residing in Houston, Texas,—Mrs. Dr. Taylor.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Gayfer's Drug Store. Large bottles $1. 10t

ENGRAVED calling cards at the CHRONICLE office.

FRESH FISH.—We will have constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Trout, White Fish, and Herring. Beck's Fruit Store. Telephone communication. 01

The Pope had a fainting fit a few days ago, owing to overwork and the summer heat. He has always been subject to similar slight attacks at the commencement of the hot weather. His physicians strongly advise him to abstain from overwork, and to permit himself to take a period of complete repose.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Streets and Walks to be Mended.

The Town Council met on Friday evening last and adopted the following report of the Board of Works:—

BOARD OF WORKS.

To the Municipal Council, town of Ingersoll.

We recommend the following work to be performed, viz.:

Duke Street.—A new sidewalk to be laid from Francis street to H. Hearn's gate, on the west side.

King Street.—Sidewalk to be repaired near Dr. Bowers' office and new walk as far as Miss Hill's.

Concession and Hall Street.—A crossing to be put in at intersection of Concession road and Hall street. Also crossing to be put in at intersection of Martha street and Hall street.

Carroll Street.—West side walk from Queen to King street, to be repaired.

Cherry Street.—South sidewalk to be repaired.

Queen Street.—New sidewalk to be laid from Carroll street east to where the planks are laid lengthwise, 50 inches wide.

Charles Street—To be repaired from Carroll to Thomas street with one row of 16 ft plank; to be laid on bridge opposite Russell's foundry; and box culvert opposite old hook and ladder building to be opened out.

Thames Street.—From Hayward's north side Victoria street to McCarthy's hotel, culvert to be put in.

Alma Street.—Crossing to be put down across street.

William Street.—A crossing to be put down.

Bell Street.—Sidewalk to be repaired opposite R. C. school house, and railing on bridge sidewalk, and sidewalk to be repaired with old plank from Brophy's house to bridge on Thamesford gravel road.

King Street.—Hole corner of King and Water street to be filled up.

Thames Street.—That the Board of Works rebuild sidewalk opposite Richardson and Acklert's premises, and that they return the planks taken up.

That a railing be placed on the sidewalk from C.V.R. to the Queen's hotel, also some small repairs on John street.

That the culvert on Oxford street opposite Mr. Thompson's be extended 8 ft., also the culvert on McKeand street and leading to C. Cobben's house be repaired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. MATHESON, Chairman.

Personal.

Mr. R. Y. Ellis of Toronto, was in town for a few days this week.

Mr. A. H. Ellis returned home from a holiday trip to Napanee last week.

Mrs. Keller and child of Chicago, and Mrs. Jiggins and two children of Detroit; are visiting Mrs. Mairs of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. McInnes left on Saturday for a couple of week's sojourn at Suspension Bridge.

Mr. M. Walsh, barrister, left last week for Saranton, Pa. He will take his holidays before returning.

We are pleased to know that the Rev. Father Molphy has been permanently appointed to the pastorship of the Church of the Sacred Heart in this town.

Mr. Jas. Brady left on Monday for Napanee. He has been engaged to make a valuation of the furniture in the Campbell House of that town. This is certainly a compliment to Mr. Brady's ability.

Messrs. Will Noxon, Harry Webb, James Noxon, Jr., and Geo. White, leave on Monday for the lakes of Muskoka. They purpose camping out and will be absent several weeks. We breathlessly await the fish yarns with undoubted authencity.

Rev. J. S. McKay, M.A., of Thamesford, who has recently been inducted into the ministry on his way to New Westminster, British Columbia, to take the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in that city, with a salary of $1,400 a year.

Mr. C. W. Clinch, manager of the Molson's bank, Woodstock, has officially received the appointment of manager of the branch at St. Thomas, vice G. K. Morton, resigned, and will assume control about the 1st of August.

West Oxford.

Mr. Elam Nichols, near Beachville, who has been laid up with inflammatory rheumatism, had a most pleasing surprise on Monday last. His neighbors turned out, or rather into his wheat field, and did not leave until they cut, bound and shocked the whole field of grain. Some say a shock of electricity is good for the rheumaticks. Whether this cutting and shocking of Elam's wheat will effect a cure on him remains to be seen. An incident of this kind is certainly creditable to all parties concerned.

Avon.

Had a fine shower last Sunday morning.

J. H. Hegler, jr., of Ingersoll, has been visiting friends in this place for a few days.

Mrs. David Dexter and daughters, Ada and Tella, of Hamilton, are visiting friends in this place.

Quite a number of the farmers in this locality have finished cutting their wheat and barley.

Peter Addison, son of the late William Addison, died of typhoid fever, on the 23rd inst., at the home of his uncle, Mr. Jas. Addison.

Mr. Johnson Walker, an old resident of this place is not expected to live. He has been in poor health for a number of years.

The first quarterly meeting on this circuit since the union, will be held at Harrietsville next Saturday and Sunday. Dr. Ryckman, President of this district, is expected to conduct the services.

Mr. R. K. Row returned from Toronto last Saturday where he has been attending the midsummer examinations. He has been studying at St. Catharines for past few months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Renewed Vigour.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR.—Now that the big high chief at Toronto has decided that the London chief did wrong in jailing some of the Salvation hen birds, we may expect a fresh volley of war cry and drum beating from every camp in the land. In fact it has commenced here already. The Baptist Church received the first salute on Sunday morning, just after service commenced. A more unchristian act could not well be conceived, and yet we are to take it all for the sake—of what—not for Christ's sake, surely? but for the sake of peace and for hope of saving souls. The question that arises in one's mind—are such souls that require this kind of pabulum worth saving? If the devil is not at the bottom of this kind of work then he must be away from home.

DECENCY AND ORDER.

Ingersoll, July 29.

A Question of Health.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR.—May I ask the delicate question: Do we owe it to the Council generally, the Board of Works, or the Board of something else, that our air should be tainted with the removal of back premises and privies in July? This, in the face of cholera news daily is a serious business. We are now disturbed in our slumbers with the carts of the scavengers—a little later on we may be disturbed with the corpse van also. When the remedy, *dry earth*, is on every hand, why do people let their privies reek with the contaminations that could be allayed daily by a small shovel full of dry earth? Every family, every tenement should have a small box or keg of dry earth handy for each and every frequenter of his or their premises. At all events this moving the contents of privies at this time should be stopped.

Yours, etc., HEALTH.

Ingersoll, July 30.

Proposed Reaper Contest.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—Please announce through the earliest edition of your paper that a committee from the townships of London and Lobo have arranged for the display of the merit of the different make of self-binding reapers, near the village of Alderton, as soon as the spring grain is in condition to be cut. And oblige me on behalf of committee.

E. IRONSIDE, Secretary.

Alderton, July 26th, 1884.

The Greely relief squadron left St. Johns, Nfld., on Saturday, for Portland, Maine, where they will remain until they become more accustomed to southern latitudes, when they will go still farther south. The people of St. Johns gave them a hearty welcome, and bade them farewell in a most graceful way, drooping flags on all the public buildings and mercantile establishments, and assembling in thousands to wave adieux.

The Rockies.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

SIR:—

One sight of the mountains is sufficient to impress upon the tourist's mind why so named, as they rise before him with their large, barren, rocky forms, he is more than convinced that they are justly termed "The Rockies." They are all shapes and forms that the mind can conceive, pyramidical, saw-shaped, castellated, mound-like, tower form, cathedralic, and many other forms almost impossible to classify. I said that they were barren but my reader must not imagine them all entirely destitute of vegetation, for some are covered on one side with pines to their summits, while the other side is a bare precipitous wall of rock. The rocky sides, if either, may be covered with patches of timber here and there that look like mere specks of green, compared with the rocky back-ground on which they rest, but let one climb their sides and he will be more than surprised with the real form of the mountain. He will find these patches of these small forests with hills and dales, often covering a few hundred acres. Not only this, but small plateaus one would never think existed, tends to add fresh surprise to the traveller as he toils on his up hill journey. When he reaches the top he feels that it has all been mesmerized. Mountains that appeared to be very little higher than the one on which he stands, he now finds them towering far above him, while as far as the eye can reach, save when shut out by the surrounding mountains, the rocky crests of those visible appears as mighty weaves of the deep blue ocean, especially on a dark and cloudy day. The streams appear like silver threads coursing their way through the valleys below, glittering in the bright sunlight as they pass dark brown gravel flats and belts of dusky pine land. I will try and describe a mountain, it has no particular name, I call it "The Cascala Mt." It is the first mountain west of Tunnel Mt. on the Kicking Horse River. The position from which one can obtain the finest view of its beauty, is four miles from Tunnel Mt., that is at the narrows of the Kicking Horse River. At the first sight one is impressed with its innumerous streams, there being eight, some come straight down the mountain side, one in particular bends several times in its course through a long deep rocky ravine and leaves the mountain with a mighty leap over a wall of rock and tumbles into its channel below. Every one has precipitous falls in their various courses, and some several, all varying in height, some burst to the view of the beholder from forests of pine tumbling down walls of straight rock to the valley below like a shower of heavy rain leaving the wall, glittering with wet in bright sunlight. Most of these streams were the scenes of various snow and ice slides in the month of May, particularly the first mentioned one. There were as many as three slides in one day lasting from three to fifteen minutes. The whole ravine upon several occasions was full of moving ice and snow from the top to where it made its final leap from the mountain, with loud reports, not unlike sharp claps of thunder which rolled along the valley and resounded in the far off mountains till it lost itself in the distance. It was a grand sight to see them rushing headlong down the mountain side like some terrible monster determined to destroy all that resisted its mighty fury, accompanied by clouds of flying snow and loud noises not unlike threatened vengeance. The rocky monotony, so common to many mountains, is here relieved by various patches of timber or rather forests scattered over the whole side and on the summit of south end, where bleached trunks lay scattered round their edges or up ended against precipitous walls of rock where they have been lodged since their destruction by forest fires. The north end summit is bare rock of wave like formation, and is often covered with snow after a rain-fall in the valley below. We have been in the habit of calling the 24th half of May, and all of June, it being a novelty to have a day without rain, so the man that said "the climate of B. C. resembled that of India, if anything much drier" is not just correct. The Winnipeg *Sun* reporter speakes of our heroic mail carrier, Mr. Geo. A. Winter, as being a private affair, but if the boys are not the public of this country, I do not know who is. They are not liable to forget the man who carried mail last winter through wind, frost and snow, a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, thus keeping up communications with the outside world, when it would barely cover expenses, and reduced the extortions of a tyrranical mail co. from 25c. per letter in or out, to 25c. per month. Many of us have to thank him for the delivery of our first letters from home, after being out here a period of eight months. The rival mail (C. P. R. Mail Co.,) made their boast that they would send him to the wall, but after the first general pay day, their carrier skipped after giving the company receipts to the amount of $1,000. It was quite a damper on their jargon. This is all this time, hoping to hear from the east soon, for *one man* is always on hand in spite of forest fires and floods.

Yours respectfully
COLIN CRAWFORD.

July 9th, 1884.

Literary Notes.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The August number of this highly popular magazine has, as usual, several finely illustrated, interesting papers; serial and short stories, sketches, adventures, poems, etc. "Where Cottages are Palaces" has some twenty illustrations of residences, etc., at Newport, R. I. "Lebanon and its Inhabitants," "The Rise of the House of Hohenzollern," "New York During the Revolution," "An Old Continent in the Atlantic," are among the illustrated leading articles. The several short stories, are deeply interesting, and with the sketches, poems and a choice miscellany, will be found most delightful reading. 128 quarto pages, over 100 embellishments and a handsome colored plate frontispiece are in every number; price 25 cents, or $2.50 a year, postpaid. MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Mrs. Langtry to Marry Freddie.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Mrs. Langtry will return here in February next as Miss Lillie Le Breton and wed Mr. Fred Gebhardt, retiring from the stage immediately after. This is regarded as a solid fact, and the authority is a Union Club member whom Mr. Gebhardt told last night. Mrs. Langtry has invested 75 per cent, of her earnings in New York city real estate and mortgages, and has openly declared her intention to take up her permanent residence here. Her solicitors in London have been quietly at work preparing for her divorce suit against Mr. Langtry, and only need the lady's presence to put it through

The Maori King Sight-Seeing.

From the Paris Morning News.

A correspondent states that on Monday the King of New Zealand, as he prefers to call himself, paid a visit to the British museum, accompanied by one of the suite. His Majesty did the whole of the museum in less than a quarter of an hour. As soon as he entered the establishment an attendant was told off to show him over the rooms. His Majesty entered the reading-room, glanced round at the rows of books and at the lofty dome, and went out again as fast as he was able. He then hurried up the grand stair-case, took a look at a few cases of Roman and Assyrian antiquities, and asked to see the Egyptian rooms. Strangely enough, although he himself had expressed a wish to visit that department, the sight of it appeared to frighten him. The antiquity of its mummies was something beyond his comprehension and seemed to appal him. He clung to the arm of his attendant, and, uttering an exclamation, shrank from the figures as if they had been apparitions. He then passed quickly through the sculpture collection, hardly stopping to look at anything, and hastily left the establishment. The object of his visit had apparently been to see the mummies.

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

ICE Cream Parlours are now open at R. Vance's Confectionery. Call in and see them. You will get the genuine article there. 02

Toronto, July 28.—In a baby farm existing on Munro street a number of infants have died lately, and residents in the locality are calling for an investigation. Yesterday an unfortunate woman called to see her child, which was left in care of the establishment, and a tiny corpse was all that was shown to her. Her grief created a scene. It is alleged that filth and starvation are the causes of the mortality.

FARM AND DAIRY MATTERS.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

White Wheat, per bush..	$ 80	to	1 00
Red Fall Wheat	1 00	to	1 00
Spring Wheat	1 00	to	1 00
Barley	50	to	60
Peas "	65	to	75
Oats, "	37	to	38
Corn "	60	to	65
Buckwheat "	00	to	54
Rye "	55	to	60
Clover Seed per bush.	7 50	to	8 50
Timothy Seed "	2 00	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

Potatoes, per bushel	0 90	to	1 00
Onions "	0 75	to	0 80
Apples "	0 00	to	15
Dried Apples per lb	9	to	10
Tallow "	6	to	06
Lard "	11	to	12
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 50	to	8 00
Live Hogs, "	5 00	to	6 00
Hay, per ton	9 00	to	10 00
Straw, per Load	2 50	to	3 00
Beef Hides,	0 05	to	0 06
Calf Skins	0 00	to	0 10
Lamb Skins	0 60	to	0 80
Pelts	0 30	to	0 40
Wool,	0 18	to	0 20

PROVISIONS.

Flour, old process, 100 lbs	2 50	to	2 75
Flour, new process, Fall, 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Oatmeal	0 00	to	2 75
Cornmeal	0 00	to	1 90
Bran, per ton	12 00	to	14 00
Shorts	00 00	to	18 00
Marrowfat Peas	0 70	to	0 85
Butter, tub	17	to	20
Butter, rolls, per lb	18	to	20
Cheese,	8½	to	9
Stilton Cheese	15	to	20
Sugar Cured Canvass Hams	12	to	14
Bacon, 100 lbs.	8 00	to	9 00
Eggs, per dozen	14	to	15
Geese,	45	to	50
Chickens, per pair	50	to	60
Ducks,	60	to	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0 10	to	0 14
Beef, per lb	07	to	12

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

The cheese market of the past week has been strong, the cable having advanced 6d. since our last report. The cheese market this summer has been an enigma. In spite of all the signs favouring lower prices, the market has continued firm contrary to all preconceived ideas.

At the market on Tuesday thirteen factories offered 4,095 boxes last half of July make, except 760 all July. Sales were 1,470 boxes as follows:—200 at 9¾c., 460 at 10c., 275 at 10¼c., 535 at 10½c. 10¼c. and 10½c. freely offered and refused. 11 buyers and 17 factorymen present. Cable 50s. The this period last year 15 factories offered 2,640 boxes. Cable then 53s. Only one sale reported, 60 boxes at 10c.

Following were the offerings: Gore, 160; Thamesford, 260; Harrietsville, 400; Avon, 200; Nancekivell, 275; E. & W. Oxford, 380; Cherry Hill, 100; Weaver Zorra, 250; Verschoyle, 250; Salford, 260; Galloway, 400; Maple Leaf, 160; Culloden, 400. Total, 4,095.

MONTREAL CHEESE MARKET.

Receipts from 1st Jan. to 23rd July, 1884, 204,019 boxes; same period, 1883, 134,009. Exports, same period, 1884, 426,507; do., 1883, 344,143. Cheese, 8½c. to 9c. The market has been active and firm. Exports 72,953 boxes. Butter, Eastern Townships, 15c. to 16½c.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

July 28.—Sales, 9,600 boxes at 8¼c to 9¾c, the bulk at 9½c; 25 packages of butter at 20c.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

July 28.—Sales of 200 boxes at 9¾c; 200 at 9½c; 400 at 9⅜c, 1,080 at 9½c, 850 at 9¼c, 150 at 10c, 680 on private terms. Consignments, 1,500. Market very active.

NEW YORK CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday evening, July 26th.—The close selling out of stock, and even some draft made upon held-over parcels, reduces the opportunity of negotiation to even smaller proportions than usual on Saturday, and matters were very quiet to day. From the comments upon the week's work the impression is obtained that most receivers are very well satisfied, and have, in several instances, been enabled to "even up" on previous operations of a less fortunate character, but with shippers the expressions are not quite so cheerful. There is no special complaint that rates exacted were in any way out of fair proportion to the cost of supplies in the country and the natural advantage accruing to sellers through the absence of a surplus offering, but payment has been made under protest in view of the uncertain advices from abroad, and we find some of the largest and best posted operators who are doubtful about the foreign market reciprocating the ruling cost here. For a day or two, also, it has been a difficult matter to adjust quotations as to meet the approval of the entire trade owing to the expressed indifference of opinion regarding the grading. The weight of evidence, however, seemed to show that strictly fancy were worth fully 9¾c, with or without favorite brand, and while buyers have no doubt obtained choice goods that would "please them just as well" at ¼ and ⅛c less, the goods lacked in some particular that superlative degree of perfection for which the higher figure was paid. All hands are doubtful about next week and non-committal as to their probable action. Exports for the week, 80,837 pkgs.

State factory, full cream fancy.. 9¾ to
State factory, full cream, fine.... 9½ to 9¾
State factory, faulty, full cream.. 8½ to 9¼
LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS TO N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE—2:30 P. M.

Cheese—American choice .49s. 6d. Steady.

THE LATE CHEESE MARKETS.

The truth is that, at this time of year, everything depends upon the completeness with which stock is taken up. The policy of making moderate shipments from the country has undoubtedly had a good effect thus far, nor has it be carried to any excess by which the market is likely to be flooded hereafter. On the contrary, it has given just the opportunity that was needed to cure the cheese more perfectly, and render it a better article to send to market. For two years now we have had our hottest weather in June instead of July, and the July make has consequently been superior to that of June. And during the present season this fact has been combined with an earlier shrinkage of milk than usual.

Unprejudiced parties who have been among the factories in the last week, says that the shrinkage of cheese amounts on an average to 25 per cent., just as we estimated a week ago, and that this is about five per cent. more than the natural shrinkage at this season of the year. But, inasmuch as Canada sent out another 60,000 boxes last week, there is no immediate danger that England will get cheese hungry, and factorymen must not depend upon a slight decrease in the make as being likely to advance the market. The best that can be hoped for until July cheese is out of the way is to keep the market steady at perhaps some slight advance.—*Utica Herald.*

BIG CHEESE—PAST AND PRESENT.

On Friday last Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll, had his eight specially made cheese on exhibition, previous to their shipments to Amsterdam, where they will be exhibited at the great International Dairy Show commencing on the 23rd of August. Two of these cheese weigh over 600 pounds each, and six weigh over 60 pounds each. They were manufactured at the Burnside Cheese Co's factory, by W. Woolwer, maker, specially for the exhibition in Holland. Mr. Millar has had them placed in handsome varnished and gilded boxes, and they present a neat and attractive appearance. We have no doubt Mr. Millar will be amply recouped for the expense to which he has gone in this matter by bringing his name so prominently before the world as an enterprising cheese merchant. The exhibition of these cheese at a Dairy Fair of such importance will be an excellent advertisement for Canada's dairy products.

While on this subject it may be interesting to many of our readers if we give a review of the large cheese which have been made in the past.

In 1864 Hiram Ranney made the first "big" cheese, weighing two hundred pounds, and which at that time was considered a wonderful achievement. But when one weighing six hundred pounds made its appearance from the same press many declared that the age of wonders had come. But behold a greater wonder! A cheese weighing twelve hundred pounds appeared. That surpassed everything in the past. A Mr. Grey, of Hamilton, purchased the latter cheese, when another of the same weight was made and sent to England.

A few years rolled by and Mr. Andes Smith, of Norwich, manufactured the far famed four thousand pound cheese.

The largest cheese that perhaps the world ever saw was manufactured in 1866 at the Ingersoll Cheese Factory, owned by Mr. Jas. Harris. In the manufacture of this mammoth cheese it required 33 tons of milk, equal to one milking of 7,000 cows, making three and one half tons of curd, the weight of the cheese. It was six feet eight inches in diameter, and three feet in height. The cheese was exhibited throughout the United States and Europe, and attracted the most wide spread attension.

Mr. R. J. Drummond, maker at Henderson's factory, manufactured to the order of Mr. J. C. B. Galer, of Ingersoll, for Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal, the following cheese:—Two in 1880, fourteen in 1881,

The Improvement of Farm Cattle.

Farms cannot be worked without cattle of some kind that are fed upon the coarser products of the soil. Live stock are necessary to preserve the fertility of the soil. There are farmers who have been growing grain for years with occasional crops of hay, and selling the produce, without making or using any manure, and even without an idea or knowledge that manure might be necessary, but these farmers are being rapidly starved out and driven either further west to find new land which they ruin in the same manner or into some other employments. These men are not really farmers and never were; they are merely farmers in name, because a true farmer is one who cultivates the soil in such a manner as will preserve its fertility and will neither waste it nor rob it. And as the land cannot yield crops excepting for a few years unless it is properly manured and as manure cannot be had without cattle, so the farmer keeps a certain amount of live stock for the purpose of making manure and produces such crops as will maintain the largest number of stock.

Live stock being then indispensible to profitable farming, it is of great importance that they should be of the very best kind. There are good and poor of all kinds, and this difference is in a great measure constitutional and is bred. Poor stock cannot be made good by feeding, for if it could be all stock would be alike and any one could have the very best by merely being generous in supplying the best food. The good is made so by a long course of selection and breeding and keeping only the best for the purporse of improving them. There is a natural difference in animals and some are better than others from the first. In this way it is quite possible for any farmer, however poor he may be, to begin a course of improvement in his stock by selecting the best and keeping only these and using care in feed and breeding them. When a man has done this for many years and has spent much care and labour in the work, he naturally expects to receive a benefit from it and therefore holds his improved stock at higher prices than the common stock are sold for. This is just and right, because no person can expect to enjoy the results of another man's work and care without paying a fair equivalent for it. As this work takes many years for a certain result to be reached, it is of advantage for a farmer who has money to spare for the purpose to procure some of this improved stock, so that he can start further ahead than if he had to do all the work for himself, and this money so spent comes back with profit very quickly. When it is possible to do this, farmers, should avail themselves of it by all means, and if they are wise in their choice they will do far better than to do the work of improvement themselves.

Improvement of live stock is a work of skill and time, and time is money, so that some considerable capital as well as experience is required for success in breeding farm animals. A farmer may very wisely and successfully do a great deal for himself in selecting the best females of his flocks and herds, but he can do but little in the way of rearing male animals. He will always do better to purchase these from those who make a business of rearing them for sale. The male breeding animal is of the greatest importance in improving stock because one male serves for many females and for several years. The choice then should be made with care, and to save a few dollars at the expense of quality and intrinsic value would be very poor economy. After the selection and breeding comes the feeding, because what is gained by the former is held and secured by the latter, and skilful feeding is also a means of improvement too; and the breeding in its turn holds and secures and transmits to the progeny everything that is gained by feeding. The owner of improved cattle then must be very liberal in their feeding and care. It is by no means true, as is at times supposed, that improved animals are less robust and hardy than the common stock. On the contrary they are equally hardy and are capable of turning their food to better account than other animals, because of the long habit which is bred in them. It will not do for a farmer who purchased an improved bull or cow or ram or horse to stint it in food; to keep it in filth; or to neglect proper shelter for it. It is not a question of hardiness at all, whether an animal will exist on poor food, or on half rations or under cruel neglect. Hardiness really means an ability to resist disease and make the most growth under reasonably favourable circumstances; and this sort of hardiness is profitable, while that which enables a beast to exist when half-starved is a very unprofitable and worthless kind, because the animal can be of no value under such circumstances.

The results of improvement in stock are, first a tendency to turn a certain quantity of food to profitable use to the greatest possible extent; second, a tendency to early maturity, that is to make as much growth and progress in two years as other animals make in four, and third, the ability to transmit these points to the progeny. These are exceedingly valuable characteristics, and as farmers must have stock, it is wise for them to keep the best they can procure or rear.—*Montreal Family Herald*,

Drink Destroys the Brain and Heart.

No function of the system can be carried on in its normal condition, doing its legitimate labor or office when drink affects it. The brain, robbed of its normal energies, by a partial paralysis, is unable intelligently to superintend the running of this wonderful machine, 'fearfully and wonderfully made,' while the semi-paralyzed nerves, losing a part of their vital force, fail to keep up the telegraphic communication between the brain and all parts of the body, which harmony demands. The heart—occupying the position of the prime motor—enervated by a fearful increase of toils by the use of alcoholic stimulants (goads) laboring under serious disadvantages, must fail to perform its part of the system—labor, just to that extent failing to convey nourishment to all parts of the body, as well as failing in gathering up the waste and poisonous parts, conveying them to the lungs for renovation, purification. A failure here is but another name for universal failure! If the stomach is not nourished and stimulated by pure blood, it must to that extent be unable to so transform the food into blood as to impoverish the whole system. There must be a general absence of vital force, the supplies being cut off, partially, and the renovating and purifying forces suffering to the same extent. Alcohol is a 'two-edged sword,' fearfully destroying the vital forces. It attacks both directly and indirectly, first reducing the power of all the organs of the body, then indirectly aggravating the evils by reducing their nourishment, by impairing digestion. This is an apt illustration of the Bible assertion that 'if one member suffers, all will suffer with it.'

CRUELLY MURDERED.

In the Province of Ontario every year thousands are being slowly murdered by taking unsuitable, untried nostrums for such complaints as Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Troubles, etc., who might easily regain lost strength and energy by using McGregor's Speedy Cure. To convince them that such is the case we will give them a free trial bottle at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's Drug Store. Price 50c. and $1. See testimonials from persons in your own town.

A nod thing—a boy in church.

NOTHING gives such beautiful colours as the Star Dyes.

A game name for a petulant wife—lacrosse.

WORMS cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual.

A dissipated man is apt to be dissy pated, also.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it.

One taste of watermelon makes the whole South grin.

ITCHING PILES—SYPMTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter Itch, Salt Rheum Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barburs Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25 (in stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

THE GORILLA AT HOME.

Domestic Habits of Man's Distant Relative—His Methods of Fighting.

It is said by the natives that the gorilla makes a sleeping place like a hammock by connecting the branches of a sheltered and thickly leaved part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the dried broad fronds of fern, or with long grass. This hammock-like abode may be seen at different heights from ten to forty feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. They avoid the abodes of men, but are most commonly seen in the months of September, October and November, after the negroes have gathered in their outlying crops and have returned from the "bush" to their valleys. So observed, they are usually in pairs, or if more, the addition consists of a few young ones of different ages and apparently of one family. The gorilla is not gregarious. The parents may be seen sitting on a branch resting their backs against the tree trunk munching fruit, while the young gorillas are at play, leaping and swinging from branch to branch with hoots or harsh cries of boisterous mirth.

This rural felicity, however, has its objectionable side, for occasionally, if not invariably, the old male, if he be seen in quest of food, is usually armed with a short stick which the negroes aver to be the weapon with which he attacks his chief enemy, the elephant. Not that the elephant directly or intentionally injures the gorilla, but, deriving its subsistence from the same source, the ape regards the great proboscidian as a hostile intruder. When, therefore, he sees the elephant pulling down and wrenching off the branches of a favorite tree, the gorilla, stealing along the bough, strikes the sensitive proboscis of the elephant a violent blow with his club, and drives off the startled giant trumpeting shrilly with pain.

In passing from one tree to another the gorilla is said to walk semi-erect with the aid of his club, but with a waddling and awkward gait; when he is without a club he has been seen to walk as a man, with his hands clasped behind his head, instinctively balancing his forward position. If the gorilla be surprised and approached, whatever the ground may be, he betakes himself on all fours, dropping his stick, and makes way very rapidly with a kind of side-long gallop, resting on the front knuckles, to the nearest tree. There he meets his pursuer, especially if his family is near and requiring his defence. No negro willingly approaches the tree in which the male gorilla keeps guard, even with a gun. The experienced negro does not make the attack, but reserves his fire in self-defence.

The enmity of the gorilla to the negro race, male and female, is uniformly attested. Thus when the young men of the Gaboon tribe make excursions into the forest in search of ivory the enemy they most dread to meet is the gorilla. If they have come unawares too close to him with his family he does not, like the lion, sullkily retreat, but comes rapidly to the attack, swinging down to the lower branches and clutching the nearest foe. The hideous aspect of the animal, with his green eyes flashing with rage, is heightened by the skin over the orbits and the eyebrows being drawn rapidly backwards and forwards, with the hair erected, producing a horrible and fiendish scowl. If fired at, and not mortally hit, the gorilla closes at once upon his assailant and inflicts dangerous if not deadly wounds with his sharp and powerful tusks. The commander of a British trader once saw a negro at the Gaboon frightfully mutilated from the bite of a gorilla, from which he had recovered. Another negro exhibited to the same voyager a gun-barrel bent and partly flattened by a wounded gorilla in his death struggle.—*Exchange.*

The Blue Grass Country Not Blue.

The term Blue Grass region of Kentucky is quite extensive in its application, but in its popular sense it applies only to the remarkable body of land in the centre of the State, which comprises six or eight counties surrounding Lexington. This favored district, which scientific authority has styled "the very heart of the United States," is underlaid by a decomposable limestone, which imparts to the soil an unsurpassed fertility, and gives to our grass, known to botanists as *Poe pretensis*, a rich and permanent luxuriance which it attains nowhere else. Hence the term, "The Blue Grass Region," is a synonym for the acme of fertility of a district which also bears the proud distinction of "the garden spot of the world." But why our grass is called "blue," when it is never blue, is one of the unsolved problems! It is always green except when in bloom, when the heads have a brownish-purple tint. If, however, the term "blue grass" is meant for abbreviation of blue limestone grass, then it will do, for certainly it only reaches its highest perfection on our wonderful blue limestone soil. Propagated without cultivation it comes up thick and juicy early in the spring, ripens in June, renews its growth in autumn, and, retaining its verdure in spite of snow and ice, furnishes abundant and unequalled pasture during the entire winter. It is believed to be indigenous.—*Sportsman.*

A Giant Halibut.

Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford the other day superintended the packing of probably the largest halibut that ever was caught. It weighed 426 pounds, and the Commissioner was having it packed in ice at Fulton market, to send to Prof. Baird, in Washington.

"There is no telling its age," said Mr. Blackford. "It is certainly over 100 years old. A 10-year halibut is not as large as its head. The halibut is not a fighting fish. When caught it surrenders without making a great fuss about it. This specimen was caught off the Newfoundland coast about a week ago. The fishermen who caught it must have thought they were dragging up the bottom of the ocean.

"It is too big to pr in alcohol and would not be very ornamental if stuffed. To eat, I should class it among the aged and juiceless. I am sending it to Prof. Baird, who will make a cast of it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Golden Maxims.

John McDonough, the New Orleans millionaire, before his death provided for engraving upon his tomb a series of maxims which he had drawn up and adopted for his guidance in life. They were inscribed as follows:

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE, 1804.

Remember always that labour is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as you would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.

Study, in the course of your life, to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honourable simplicity.

Labour, then, to the last moment of your existence.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing riches, and will flow upon you to your heart's content; but first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honour and glory of our Divine Creator. Without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being should be to live wisely, soberly and righteously.

An enthusiast speaks of the religion of a beautiful flower. Buddhism probably.

TO THE LADIES.

McGregor's & Parke's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of Pimples on the face or Rough Skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate and do not be persuaded to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25 cents per box at Gayfer or Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

How to Treat Corpulency.

Whatever we have written in reference to the means to be employed for reducing obesity has always contained a caution against carrying our remedies to extremes. The golden rule of "moderation in all things" applies with especial force to this subject, since errors in method of accomplishing the desired result may involve the sacrifice of the patient.

A strict adherence to the rules published by "Banting" are certain to reduce corpulency, and at the same time to impair, if not destroy, the health. It requires a wonderful amount of patience to remain contented while watching the slow processes of mild but safe remedies for the cure of obesity, knowing that there is a shorter, even if more dangerous, path that might be pursued. But if the sufferer from corpulency is not satisfied with slow results he had better not attempt the treatment.

Deprived of all technical terms and obscure theories, a super-abundance of fat is produced by eating more than is required for the legitimate wants of the system, and particularly of sugar and starchy substances, as potatoes and wheat bread.

It has been proved—contrary to the general belief on this subject—that eating fat in moderation does not produce fat. Professor Ebstein, of Goettingen, Germany, has given this subject a thorough scientific investigation; and he claims that the treatment of corpulency by regulating the diet hardly involves any great self-denial on the part of the patient. He allows a rather attractive bill of fare, with a variety of dishes, but positively and forever excludes potatoes, and limits the quantity of bread. For breakfast he allows one cup of black tea without milk or sugar; about two ounces of white or brown bread and plenty of butter. Dinner—Soup (with bone marrow occasionally), five or six ounces of meat, boiled or stewed, with fat gravy; especially fat meat, plenty of vegetables, cabbage, and most of all, legumes (peas, beans). Beets, carrots and turnips are, on account of the sugar they contain, almost totally excluded—potatoes entirely. After dinner, a little fresh fruit, but without sugar. Supper—Tea without sugar or milk, one egg or a little fat meat, or both; or some ham, with its fat, sausage, smoked or fresh fish, two ounces of white bread with plenty of butter, and occasionally a little cheese and a little fresh fruit. A persistence in this plan for a few months, we are assured, will reduce corpulency; but there must be no going back to old habits, or the trouble will return. This bill of fare or a similar one must be maintained during life.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Why Eve Never Wore Bangs.

They were sitting on the sofa in the parlor. She was a young lady of the period, expensively attired and wore bangs.

He was her affianced, an economical young man—in short, a plain, every-day sort of fellow.

He dared to venture the remark that "he believed in leaving everything precisely the same as the divine hand of Providence had moulded it."

"Do you really, Charlie?" she asked.

"Yes," he continued. "Remember my dear, Eve never wore bangs."

"No, Charlie, that's so; in fact Eve never wore anything much to speak of."

And now Charles wonders if she meant it that way.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Give your enemy's boy cigarettes enough to smoke. He will soon become weak and imbecile.

—A young husband in this city is suffering from a severe case of tumor. It's two more—twins.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

—Barbers always have mirrors in front of the chairs in their shops in order to enable their victims to see how a man looks being talked to death.

—Do crows know when it is Sunday? asks an exchange. Bet you they do; they see so many fellows prowling around with guns.

—Fogg retires to the back yard during the summer. In the fall he tells his friends that he has passed the summer at the Cats'-kill region.

—"You seem to feel unusually well this morning," said an imp of darkness to his satanic majesty. "Yes, indeed," responded the old sinner, flicking his tail playfully, "I have just heard some good news." "What is it?" "Bob Ingersoll is lecturing again."

—"No," said the actor, "I can't say as the critics have ever said anything unkind about my acting; but, to tell you the truth, it is somewhat monotonous to seem to be continually included among 'the rest of the characters' who 'do not call for special mention.'"

—In St. Paul, recently, a twenty-dollar gold piece was found in a roll of butter. It isn't often that a man gets his money's worth when he buys gilt-edged butter, but it appears from this instance that such a thing is not impossible.

—"What horrid weather we have had!" remarked a young lady in the horse-car. "But don't yer know," replied the harmless young thing to whom she had spoken, "but don't yer know, I like it, yer know. It is so delightfully English to be carrying an umbrella all the time, yer know."

—An article taking up about three-quarters of a column in one of our exchanges is headed, "How to reach young men." The former way was to reach them with one foot, but fathers of families who cannot afford to take undue personal risks, have adopted the method of reaching young men by means of a competent bulldog.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—Bavaria proposes to enact a law forbidding the marriage of couples who do not possess sufficient means to maintain themselves, or who during the previous three years have received help from the public funds, or who have not paid their quota of taxes, or regarding whom there is reason to suspect that trouble will result to the household from the want of sobriety, economy, or love of work. If this law passes, the sacred ordinance of matrimony will receive the blackest kind of a black eye.

A SUFFOCATING COLD.

For several months J. B. Des Brissay suffered greatly from a severe cold. It was distinguished by a harsh cough and great hoarseness. His breathing was so labored that he feared suffocation, and he was watched continually lest being alone and without assistance he might choke. This was several years ago. Now what gave him relief after several remedies had been tried? Dr. Wilson's Cherry Balsam cured him completely, and he grew perfectly well. It cures all throat and lung diseases.

If you need fresh air don't go to the seashore if it's salty there.

M. A. St. Mars, St Boniface, Manitoba, write: Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be relied upon to remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

What the sewing machine said when it skipped the stitch—sew long!

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

A man will put his best foot forward if he has a sore toe on the other foot.

AMOS Hudgin, Toronto, writes: 'I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner.'

A substi-toot—the man who takes the place of another in a brass band.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These Pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so.

SECOND-HAND TOBACCO.

Cigar Stumps Utilized in the Manufacture of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco.

"Just see them go for them! I suppose they enjoy the 'old soldiers' as much as we do our Havanas."

Two gentleman had just cast their half-smoked cigars into the street, and the above remark was called out by seeing a couple of gamins dive in the gutter for the stumps.

"Enjoy them? Well, I guess not. Do you imagine that they smoke all of the old 'buts' they manage to scoop in about the city?"

"I never gave it a thought, but I don't see what else they want them for."

"You will be surprised then when I tell you that these old stumps which are gathered by the ton about the city, from hotel cuspidores, saloon ashboxes, railway waiting rooms and public places generally, as well as from the gutters, are manufactured into cigarettes and smoking tobacco, but I am informed that such is the case, and that this 'second-hand' business is becoming quite an industry. Why, a dealer was explaining the process to me the other day. Of course you don't see any large concerns engaged in this business; the trade is carried on in obscure shops and tenement houses, and hence few people outside those who are engaged in it have any idea of its extent. There are probably hundreds of persons connected with the industry right here in Boston.

"The process of transforming the filthy accumulations of gutters and cuspidores into bright, finely-flavored smoking tobacco is thus explained: The old cigar stumps, after the charred ends are cut off, are soaked in a solution of amonia and some other chemical which takes nearly all the nicotine from the tobacco and removes all traces of smoke and creosote. The mass of pulpy tobacco is then pressed into cakes and sliced by a cutting machine, after which it is given a bath in some bleaching solution which removes nearly all the properties of which the weed is possessed when it comes from the plantation. It is now taken to the roof on trays, and left to dry in the sun. When thoroughly dry it is carefully taken up on the trays and carried below, where it is passed under an atomizer, by which it is dampened with a preparation of glycerine and some flavoring extract, after which it is in shape to be made into cigarettes or put up in packages as smoking tobacco. The business is said to be perfectly legitimate, as the manufacturers comply with the requirements of the revenue laws, and the tobacco thus pays a double tax."

"It's a good thing that those who smoke this second-hand tobacco don't realize what it is, or its use might be lessened."

"I don't know about that. Those who ought to know say that the cigarettes thus made are far less harmful than many of those put up in more attractive shape, and that it would be a good thing for the youth of the country if all cigarettes were made of second-hand tobacco, prepared by this process."

He Was Fond of Light Hair and Dark Eyes.

One night not long ago the daughter of one of our best citizens was awakened by a noise in her room, and, upon sitting up, discovered a man disguised in a black mask standing beside her bed and calmly contemplating her features by the aid of a bull's-eye lantern.

"Don't be alarmed, miss," he said; "I have not taken anything yet."

"Bless me!" said the girl; "I do believe it's a burglar."

"Of course it is," said the housebreaker, with an ungratifying smile, as he lit a cigarette. "And I am proud of it."

"What do you want?" demanded the young lady.

"Well, I did want to sample your jewelry case," said the robber, "but you looked so all-fired pretty lying there with your auburn hair—just my style—that I couldn't help waking you to see if you also had dark eyes. I'm terribly fond of light hair and dark eyes myself."

"Well, I have," said the young lady, glancing at the mirror. "But I must look like a fright in this—this dress."

"On the contrary, white is very becoming to you," said the disciple of Jimmy Hope, tenderly. "By the way, are you engaged?"

"That's tellin'," said the girl.

"No, but are you—honest Injun?"

"Well, yes, I am—to a young lawyer; but I don't care for him so very much."

"He's poor, isn't he?"

"Oh, awfully."

"Exactly; I thought as much. Now, my dear girl, don't you know there is nothing in this love-in-a-cottage business? You don't want to peg along nursing babies in some stuffy back room for the next ten years, do you?"

"N-n-n-o," murmured the girl.

"Then why not let this fellow slide and take me? I am pretty comfortably fixed. Business has been good this season and our profits are large. Our firm is now running a tunnel under a Marysville bank, and I've got a fourth interest. Besides, I'm secretary of the Burglars' Protective Association. What d'yer say?"

"Couldn't we go abroad next summer?" asked the girl, thoughtfully.

"Why, certainly. I expect to have to. Just think over the matter, and I'll drop in some night later in the week. I know how to get in." And, shouldering his kit, the secretary stepped out of the window and went off to open a jewelry store for an engagement ring.

And the next day the young lawyer received back his letters and photograph. —*San Francisco Post.*

The Art of House-Cleaning.

This is an art much studied but little understood.

It is generally undertaken by weak and feeble woman, and during the process she invariably gets the best of strong and healthful man.

Woman rips up all the carpets, opens all the windows, sets a pail of hot water and a bar of soap in the middle of the floor, ties up her head in an old apron and forgets all about cooking the dinner.

Man goes home, sees the carpets on the line, doesn't smell any dinner, gets mad and goes back to the office with an empty stomach.

This seems to be about all there is of value in the art of house-cleaning.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

Fluid Lightning is the only cure for Toothache, Headache, Earache and Neuralgia. It does not take a day or an hour to cure it, but in less than a minute all pain is gone. Thousands have tested its merits within the last year. Fluid Lightning is also a positive cure for Rheumatism. The worst possible cases have been permanently cured in one week. Price 25 cents at Gayfer's or Kneeshaw's Drug Store.

A toper's nose is like a drowning man's, because he can't keep it above water.

THERE are many perfumes which, when applied to the handkerchief, have a very agreeable odor for a few moments and then die away, leaving only a sickly, disagreeable smell. Not so with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; the longer it is exposed the more delicate and delightful becomes its rich aroma.

Wet weather will influence man when nothing else will.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple. 8t.

A man of patience—The physician.

If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranteed as recommended or money refunded. 8t.

A regular poser—the photagrapher.

NATIONAL PILLS is the favorite purgative and anti-bilicus medicine, they are mild and thorough. 8t.

The coral insect is a great reformer.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

Oft as the youth is bent the twig's inclined.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 00

The Ill-Natured Man.

It is the ill-natured man who will not put his name to a bill which, as every one knows—except, perhaps, the backer in the bitter end—is merely a matter of form and the sort of thing any one good natured fellow would do for another. It is the ill natured man who will not drink more than he wants or is good for him to gratify the humors of those jovial friends of his who are so generously, nay pressingly, ready and willing to pay for his liquor, with the tacit condition of course, that he shall pay for their liquor in his turn. It is the ill natured man who will not be led by the nose as tenderly as asses are, to balls when he cannot dance; to dinners when he is not hungry; to races when he would be struck by no sense of unfitness of things if he met the winner of the Derby in a costermonger's cart, to flower-shows when he confounds a cowslip with a primrose; to oratorios when, if he can distinguish God Save the Queen from Rule Britannia, that is the extreme extent of his musical capability. It is the ill-natured man who speaks roundly of a howling infant in a hot omnibus as an intolerable nuisance, and is not to be turned from that opinion by the consideration that he himself was a baby once, an indisputable fact, of which he will certainly be reminded by some female of sympathetic sensibilities but illogical understanding. It is the ill-natured man who writes to the papers in indignation when sixteen people are crammed into a railway carriage bearing a legend that it is constructed to carry ten only. It is the ill-natured man who objects to the great majority of these sixteen smoking intolerably filthy tobacco in a non-smoking compartment. It is the ill-natured man who declaims against the clumsy arrangement of ropes, beer barrels, and a cart wheel by which the pedestrian, shunted into a muddy gutter, incurs the imminent risk of maim from some passing vehicle, when a little judicious economy of time and means would render the aforesaid arrangement wholly unnecessary.—*London Standard.*

Miscellaneous Items.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John Gayfer. 74v-y

Men who hate long sentences—Criminals. This is a life sentence.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet. 8t.

Butter is so cheap that the poorest people can make a spread with it.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. 25 cents per bottle. 8t

"Throw physic to the dogs." What's the good? They won't take it.

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 84

The hand that rocks a cradle is the hand that can't stone a hen with any success.

TIME, ITS VALUE.

To-day is ours, why should we care?
To-day is ours, why should we fear?
To-day is ours, why should we sorrow?
For to the gods belong to-morrow.
Therefore for to-day, chew Gold Coin Tobacco, it is the best. 06

Useful domestic cookery—Making both ends "meet."

RESCUED AT LAST.

W. H. Crooker, druggist of Waterdown, says, when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue. [10

By the will of nature, honey is the universal bee-quest.

A SEARCH WARRANT.

If there is any lurking taint of scrofula in the system, Burdock Blood Bitters are warranted to search it out. 10

A button is one of those events that are always coming off.

FOR OLD OR YOUNG.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. No person is safe without it. 10

People who go to the mountains in the summer enjoy high living.

PREJUDICED PEOPLE.

Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines, but all who try Burdock Blood Bitters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery. (10

It is a singular contradiction that when the mosquito visits you he stays to hum.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. 1498vy

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms. 8t.

CALL and see the immense stock of Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Cornices, Window Shades, &c., at L. Thompson's McCaughey's Block. 41.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
4:56 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
11:57 a. m.	12:15 a. m.
12:32 a. m.	3:05 p. m.
5:05 p. m.	4:48 p. m.
7:47 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:11 a. m.	12:20 p. m.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WM. C. BELL

Having bought the Lumber belonging to the

Estate of the late ADAM OLIVER

And RENTED THE MILL, he is prepared to execute all

Carpenter & Joiner Work

Entrusted to him. He will also

Contract for Buildings!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And supply House Building material at the very lowest prices. It is a well known fact, from the easy financial position of the late firm, they were always ahead of the times in having thoroughly seasoned lumber, and from which all his inside work will be manufactured. A specialty in making

VENETIAN BLINDS,

Which can be made to order in short notice. GIVE HIM A CALL.

WM. C. BELL.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1st, 1883. 1553

Change of Business

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has purchased the

HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS

From T. FEIGHTNER, and will in a few days have

A Complete Stock of Goods

In all the departments of the

Best Material and Newest Designs

To be had in the market and hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. TRIPP.

June 19th, 1884. 1696

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

J. W. BROWETT, - DRUGGIST,

Sign of White Mortar,

THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL.

Get Your Bill-heads now at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE for Half Yearly Accounts. Best Work and Lowest Prices.

ADVERTISERS

Before you place a dollar's worth of Newspaper advertising, get our prices. The exact cost of any paper, or list of papers cheerfully furnished, free upon application.

Send for New Catalogue.

J. C. HOUCH,

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UNDERTAKER.



HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS old stand in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK.

A Large Stock of COFFINS, and CASKETS HEADS and ROBES on hand.

FURNITURE

All kinds in stock. Residence first house north of warehouse, King street, Ingersoll, nber 22, 1881.

$66 a week at home. $5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

Canada Pacific Railway.

ONTARIO DIVISION.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

Trains leave Ingersoll as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
5.35 a.m.	7.18 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	10.47 a.m.
3.20 p.m.	4.21 p.m.
7.11 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

An additional train will be run in connection with the

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line,

Leaving Toronto, 11.30 a.m., for Owen Sound.

W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

THE "Little Wonder."

Me and my father, my father and me,
Can sell you the best of Black and Green Tea,
The very best Sugar and choicest of Spice,
With Lard, Pork and Ham, and very good Rice,
In fact all the Groceries you can well name,
My father kept good ones and I'll do the same,
So come with your orders and with your money
For business without is not pleasant as honey.

E. H. HEWITT,

PROPRIETRESS

Ingersoll, Nov. 1573

Daly House Livery,

J. GUGGISBERG, Prop.

LEADING LIVERY IN TOWN.

Ingersoll, Jan. 3rd, 1884. 1582v-y

The "White" is King

OF SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE BY

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

MACHINISTS

AND SILVER PLATERS, Ingersoll.

Dealers in Sewing Machines, and Repairs; Firearms and Ammunition, Fish Poles, Hooks, Lines Etc.

Largest & Best Assortment in town.

Ingersoll, May 22nd, 1884. 1602

PATENTS.

INVENTORS, send model or sketchof your inventions, when I will make careful preliminary examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc. Free of Charge. All business before U.S. Patent Office attend to for Moderate Fees. Information and references sent on application. No charge unless patent is secured.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D.C

Directly opposite U.S. Patent Office. 1582

Ingersoll Greenhouse,

THAMES-ST., near C.V.R. Station.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR

House & Bedding Plants

CALL AND SEE

MRS. HEATH'S

Stock, which will be found in finer condition than in any previous year.

Hanging Baskets, Rustic Vases, Settees, &c., in great variety.

Roses—Monthly, Hybrid and Perpetual, in large and small plants. Mailing size 10 for $1.00.

A choice selections of Dahlias, ready June 1st.

Hanging Baskets and Vases filled with choice plants and best care.

Funeral Designs and Cemetery Decorations a specialty.

Wedding Bouquets and all cut flower work as usual.

All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

Button Hole Bo