The Reporter

AND COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. NO. 50. Farmersville, Wednesday, December 8th, 1886. *Guaranteed Circulation*, 600.

THE REPORTER

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE,

VICTORIA STREET, FARMERSVILLE.

TERMS.

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BETHUEL LOVERIN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist.

Farmersville Circuit. Rev. G. Rogers, pastor.

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ELBE at 1.30 p.m. and TOWRISS' at 3.15 p.m. Sunday, June 20th, and every alternate Sabbath thereafter.

WASHBURNE'S and HARD ISLAND alternately Friday evenings at 7.30.

Church of England.

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Service in the Baptist Church every Sabbath morning at 10.30 Aug. 29th Rev. Dr. Jardine.

MR. FRASER'S MEETINGS.

Large and Enthusiastic Gatherings throughout the Riding.

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The speaker then touched upon the Separate School question, one phase of which was the reckless statement that the Separate Schools of Brockville cost about $60,000 annually, when the fact was that the whole school system of that town cost in the neighborhood of $10,000, of which sum about $1,400 went to the support of the separate schools.

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He then referred at length to the article in the *Mail* referring to his candidature, and bristling with false accusations against him. It was all the more imperative upon him to reply to these charges because there had been a free distribution of the *Mail* throughout the Riding.

The first point taken up was the *Mail's* statement that he had appointed an opponent to the Scott Act, in the person of Inspector Philips, in opposition to the prayer of a numerously signed petition. The facts were that the Scott Act was not in force when Inspector Philips was appointed; that he (the speaker) was in England when the appointment was made, fighting the battles of the Province before the Privy Council; and that Inspector Philips has never been accused of incompetence by any section of the community, and was in fact doing his duty efficiently. For this latter reason he was willing to assume all the responsibility of the appointment. Then the organ asserted that because Mr. Philips would not bestir himself the Scott Association of the county had been forced to retain a lawyer to conduct prosecutions. This was false. The Association had engaged a legal adviser of its own free will.

He then took up the organ's charge, formulated also by the Prescott *Independent*, that Inspector Chapman neglected his duty, and that he had been appointed on his recommendation solely because he was a Reformer. Up to the present the Government had received no charges against Inspector, and if there were charges he could not be held blamable, for he had had nothing to do with the appointment. He would prefer to fill a vacant office with a Liberal, in preference to a Conservative; but he and his colleagues in the Cabinet never appointed an officer solely because he was a Reformer, and never appointed an incompetent Reformer to office.

Then it was charged that he had recommended the appointment of magistrates who were devoid of legal training. This was simply bosh. The magistrates were selected from among prudent and common sense men. Legal training, as a rule, they could not have; but if they did make an occasional mistake, they were only following the example of that great legal luminary, Sir John A. Macdonald.

He had been accused of favoring a criminal of his own creed by securing the dismissal of a License Inspector who secured his conviction under the Scott Act. This was cited as an instance of his religious bigotry and opposition to the temperance cause. The story was false in every respect.

It was alleged that he refused to appoint a police magistrate for Kemptville, in spite of the petitions of the people, until a clergyman threatened to stump the county against him. His answer to this was that the delay was necessary because of important considerations—not because of reluctance to make the appointment. No threats had been made. The accusation that he had "cunningly" restricted the village was false, as the appointment was lawfully made strictly in accordance with the application.

He thought he had disposed of the *Mail's* slanders in a sufficiently crushing manner. He would be out of the Riding throughout nearly the whole of the campaign, and he wanted his friends to remember that their slanders were but samples of what they might expect his opponents to circulate during the next few weeks, when he would not have an opportunity of denying. Reformers should turn a deaf ear to all such lying reports.

He referred to the senseless cry of Protestantism being in danger through his machinations, and thought that from a Catholic standpoint such a course would be the most extreme folly.

The speaker then took up the subject of religious instruction in the public schools. It was not true that Catholics had brought about, or even suggested, the recent changes. Under the old regulations, which were permissive, fifty per cent. only of the public schools had religious instruction. The Protestant Churches and the teachers of the Province suggested that an effort be made to improve this state of things. The consequence of a conference between representatives of the Protestant Churches and the Minister of Education was the adoption of the present regulations, and the compilation of scripture readings for the use of public schools. The extent of Catholic interference with this compilation lay in the fact that after all had been decided upon, proofsheets of the selections were sent to Archbishop Lynch, a courtesy which finds ample justification in the fact that out of the 80,000 Catholic children of the Province, 52,000 attend the public schools. The archbishop suggested the substitution of "who" for "which" in the Lord's prayer, and that was simply all he had to do with the compilation. The result of this change, which Tory politicians aver was brought about by a Catholic plot to "kick the bible out of the schools," was that the scriptural readings are now used in about 90 per cent of the schools of the province. He then read the Rev. Dr Dewarts letter to the *Globe* on this question, a letter which should be in the hands of every elector.

The speaker continued that, like Dr. Dewart, the government was satisfied that the people should judge them by their record. He then read the *Mail's* editorial approval of the biblical selections at the time the volume was issued. He then took up in detail a number of Tory cries to the effect that the government had repeatedly amended the Separate School Act to the advantage of the Catholic religion and to the injury of Protestantism. Each of these cries the speaker showed to be either entirely without foundation or perverted statements of half-truths twisted to suit the party wire pullers. In conclusion he said he would make no pledges whatever as to his future course, but would allow his past record to be his only recommendation. He depended upon the Liberal party to stand by him, and he was confident that his friends would give a good account of themselves on the 28th inst. (Prolonged applause.)

After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Butler, Rathburn & Co.'s engineer, having about completed the survey on the Napanee & Tamworth railway, will commence, about the 1st of December the survey of the Gananoque & Perth railway. The company holds to have all arrangements made to commence operations early in the spring, and to have the road completed to Perth at an early date.

West's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and consumption.

Mr. Hamilton Diston, of New York, had a church in his neighborhood completely renovated at his own personal expense, when one day, with pardonable pride, showing an irreverent, but enthusiastic, friend through the sanctuary, the latter in his admiration, exclaimed to the former's surprise and horror, "Well, this beats h—ll!" Quickly recovering himself, Mr. Diston quietly observed, "Well, that is what churches are built for!"

COUNTY NEWS.

Events of the Surrounding Townships, Gathered by Our Own Wide-awake Correspondents.

Elbe Mills.

The delivering agent of "Picturesque Canada" was around last week. There was one victim here, but only to the extent of six numbers.

One of the stage drivers on the B. and W. route has, it is said, been picking up stray dogs along the road. He took one from here a few days ago when the owner was close by, and now has the alternative of restoring the dog or of being arrested for theft. As the stage driver lost the dog near Delta, the owner's prospects of recovering his property are poor.

Greenbush.

The great question is, "How will you cast your ballot on the 28th inst.? for prohibition or against it." Let there be no traitors in the field.

There has been quite a stir in building operations this season. John Olds has built a handsome new residence, and has taken possession. Abraham Horton has the cage ready for birdy. She is expected to fly in a south-easterly direction.

O. A. Willoughby has exchanged his property with Richard Codd.

Thomas Smith, Esq., has built a large commodious double house for himself and son Edward.

John Forsythe has made extensive improvements in his residence, and is forming a joint stock company to work the Sudbury mines in hopes of discovering gold. John is an interprising man.

Our village blacksmiths and carriage makers never were as busy at this season of the year as now, filling orders for cutters, etc.

[Arrived too late for last week.]

Delta.

The finishing touch to our new brick block is apparent, Mr. J. E. Brown having put plate glass front in, thus making a vast improvement.

We had the pleasure of listening to some very nice music rendered last Sabbath evening by the choir of the Methodist church, composed almost entirely of duite young ladies and gentleman, under the leadership of Mr. Percival. They have only been together a short time, but, we think, show great improvement.

Much anxiety is felt here concerning the railroad.

There is a revival going on at Harlem, carried on by the Rev. W. Barnett assisted by the Salvation Army, and a great deal of good is being done. That is what we want here.

[Received too late for last week.]

The Delta news in last weeks REPORTER reminds us of an incident that amused our villagers last spring. A lovelorn swain from the same classic village in the east, came with the shades of one Sabbath evening, in an equipage that might remind one of Lord Byron in his palmiest days. Having regaled himself at the Central, our hero stolled along one of the principal streets humming "Down, down where the lillies bloom so fresh and fair". But, alas, there was not a "dad and mam" to greet him, but "the fire was all out and the house all dark" and nobody to get tea; so this gay young Lothario returned toward the Orient inwardly bemoaning the duplicity of all that is feminine and little dreaming that in a few short months he would return under more cheering circumstances to be again disappointed, for this time only "Dad and Mam" bade him welcome. Our advice is "Young man go west" again, be not discouraged, but remember to let

"The sweet warbler" soar her swing,
She will stop when she has tired her wing.

Ask your friends to subscribe for the REPORTER. Only $1 to January 1st, 1888.

Twenty years ago in Cherokee county, Ala., Calvin McFee and Joseph Hardwick quarrelled over a tract of bush, and the latter was killed by the former. McFee fled, and until a few days ago nothing was known of his whereabouts. Immediately after McFees disappearance a brother of Hardwicks's started in pursuit, and has spent twenty years in searching for the murderer. He obtained traces of McPhee at various places, but was unable to locate him until recently, when he found him at Southwest City, Mo., and had him arrested. The arrest caused great excitement among the cowboys of that region, and it was feared that an attempt at rescue would be made, but it was finally decided to send two of their number with McFee to see that justice was done. The prisoner, his revengeful pursuer, a deputy marshal, and the two cowboys, reached Indianapolis last night, and passed on for the south. At Hardwick's request he was handcuffed to McFee.

Two flocks of turkeys met on a railroad track near Salisbury, Mo., and engaged in a combat. A train came along and killed twelve, which were fighting so busily that they had no time to get out of the way.

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saddled with a salaried police magistrate.

Mr. Bradley also favored this view.

Mr. Earl understood that a magistrate had no jurisdiction outside his own municipality. It was simply a one-man power, and we had plenty of justices who were capable.

Mr. McCrea (Wolford) moved that a police magistrate be appointed for the counties, at a salary not to exceed $600.

Mr. Beecher rose as the question was being put, but the chairman ruled him out of order. The motion was lost.

A lengthy discussion on the same question ensued, in which the Rev. Mr. Chown was again allowed to address the Council. He cited instances in which a failure to secure a conviction was brought about by the fact that two magistrates had to sit on a case. At an adjourned sitting one of the magistrates did not put in an appearance, and consequently the case had to be dismissed. There was a large amount of money now in the hands of the county treasurer, and with an efficient police magistrate he hoped to see several hundred dollars more sent in in a short time.

Mr. Richardson took exception to the hope of the reverend gentleman. For his part he wished that not another dollar would have to be paid in. He hoped there would be no more necessity for imposing fines.

Rev. Mr. Chown wished to correct Mr. Richardson's misinterpretation by saying that there were now some 14 cases pending, and he naturally expected convictions.

On the motion on concurrence in the report as a whole, it was moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Saunders, that the clause relating to the claim of the Scott Act Association be struck out. The yeas and nays being taken, the vote resulted as follows:—

Yeas—Richardson, Saunders, Earl, Dewar, Elliott, Shepherd, Smith, Murdock—8.

Nays—Daily, Landon, Roddick, Gallagher, Gray, Simpson, Thompson, McGee, Rorison, Percival, Bradley, Mallory, Rutherford, McIntyre, Gillies, Bush, Clark, Bennett, Keeler, McCrae (Wolford), Keating—21.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The Warden took the chair at 9 a. m.

Mr. Mallory moved that a special grant be given to assist in building a bridge across McElhiney's creek, front of Yonge provided said bridge is completed by 15th Jan. at a cost of $300, $300 to be paid by county, balance by township. Lost.

A By-law was introduced and passed authorizing the payment of certain sums of money.

On motion of Mr. Halladay the Clerk was aushorized to amend by-law 584 to place non-resident hawkers and pedlars on the same footing as resident pedlars.

Mr. Halladay moved that this council purchase a stove for the Farmersville lock-up. Withdrawn.

The committee to whom was refered the communication of W, H. Cole, Registrar for Leeds, reported that as the late registrar had not done his duty properly and as the work had to be done over again, they had authorized the present registrar to do the work, for which he was entitled to the sum of $2,000. Report adopted.

Several money by-laws were passed after which the Council adjourned.

The tallest tree in California which is known as the "Father of the Forest," is 450 feet high.

The 125 steamships plying between the United States and Europe cost $100,000,000, employ 18,750 men, spend $1,000,000 a month for coal, carry 500,000 passengers a year, and earn $22,000,000 for passage money exclusive of what is paid for freight.

A couple of Kingston confidence men says the Napanee *Standard*, visited our town last week and played their little game on some of the unsophisticated residents and trusting farmers. On Thursday the police were notified that the men were in town, and a close watch was kept for them, but without success, the men lying low lest lest they might be nabbled. On Saturday they succeeded in beating a couple of innocents in a hotel yard on the three shell racket—one out of $5 and the other out of $2.50—and realizing that the temperature in that vicinity was rising rapidly, they made a hasty exit, and made a bee line for the hotel where their buggy stood ready. Jumping into it, they drove off towards Kingston; but just as they turned the corner at Herring's foundry they were spied by their victims, who started in hot but vain pursuit. The dead beats had a good horse and they soon got away from their pursuers. On their way home they stayed at Odessa long enough to give a curious villager $10 worth of experience in the matter of three shells.

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The speaker then read a ridiculously worded paragraph from the Morrisburg *Courier*, which contained the information that Archbishop Lynch had dissolved the Legislature in order to retain his hold upon the Province, and much more in the same strain. The public would be surprised to see such stuff in a respectable journal, but he did not wonder at it when a paper of the pretensions of the *Mail* published columns of just such unreliable trash.

He then referred at length to the article in the *Mail* referring to his candidature, and bristling with false accusations against him. It was all the more imperative upon him to reply to these charges because there had been a free distribution of the *Mail* throughout the Riding.

The first point taken up was the *Mail's* statement that he had appointed an opponent to the Scott Act, in the person of Inspector Philips, in opposition to the prayer of a numerously signed petition. The facts were that the Scott Act was not in force when Inspector Philips was appointed; that he (the speaker) was in England when the appointment was made, fighting the battles of the Province before the Privy Council; and that Inspector Philips has never been accused of incompetence by any section of the community, and was in fact doing his duty efficiently. For this latter reason he was willing to assume all the responsibility of the appointment. Then the organ asserted that because Mr. Philips would not bestir himself the Scott Association of the county had been forced to retain a lawyer to conduct prosecutions. This was false. The Association had engaged a legal adviser of its own free will.

He then took up the organ's charge, formulated also by the Prescott *Independent*, that Inspector Chapman neglected his duty, and that he had been appointed on his recommendation solely because he was a Reformer. Up to the present the Government had received no charges against Inspector, and if there were charges he could not be held blamable, for he had had nothing to do with the appointment. He would prefer to fill a vacant office with a Liberal, in preference to a Conservative; but he and his colleagues in the Cabinet never appointed an officer solely because he was a Reformer, and never appointed an incompetent Reformer to office.

Then it was charged that he had recommended the appointment of magistrates who were devoid of legal training. This was simply bosh. The magistrates were selected from among prudent and common sense men. Legal training, as a rule, they could not have; but if they did make an occasional mistake, they were only following the example of that great legal luminary, Sir John A. Macdonald.

He had been accused of favoring a criminal of his own creed by securing the dismissal of a License Inspector who secured his conviction under the Scott Act. This was cited as an instance of his religious bigotry and opposition to the temperance cause. The story was false in every respect.

It was alleged that he refused to appoint a police magistrate for Kemptville, in spite of the petitions of the people, until a clergyman threatened to stump the county against him. His answer to this was that the delay was necessary because of important considerations—not because of reluctance to make the appointment. No threats had been made. The accusation that he had "cunningly" restricted the village was false, as the appointment was lawfully made strictly in accordance with the application.

He thought he had disposed of the *Mail's* slanders in a sufficiently crushing manner. He would be out of the Riding throughout nearly the whole of the campaign, and he wanted his friends to remember that their slanders were but samples of what they might expect his opponents to circulate during the next few weeks, when he would not have an opportunity of denying. Reformers should turn a deaf ear to all such lying reports.

He referred to the senseless cry of Protestantism being in danger through his machinations, and thought that from a Catholic standpoint such a course would be the most extreme folly.

The speaker then took up the subject of religious instruction in the public schools. It was not true that Catholics had brought about, or even suggested, the recent changes. Under the old regulations, which were permissive, fifty per cent. only of the public schools had religious instruction. The Protestant Churches and the teachers of the Province suggested that an effort be made to improve this state of things. The consequence of a conference between representatives of the Protestant Churches and the Minister of Education was the adoption of the present regulations, and the compilation of scripture readings for the use of public schools. The extent of Catholic interference with this compilation lay in the fact that after all had been decided upon, proofsheets of the selections were sent to Archbishop Lynch, a courtesy which finds ample justification in the fact that out of the 80,000 Catholic children of the Province, 52,000 attend the public schools. The archbishop suggested the substitution of "who" for "which" in the Lord's prayer, and that was simply all he had to do with the compilation. The result of this change, which Tory politicians aver was brought about by a Catholic plot to "kick the bible out of the schools," was that the scriptural readings are now used in about 90 per cent of the schools of the province. He then read the Rev. Dr Dewarts letter to the *Globe* on this question, a letter which should be in the hands of every elector.

The speaker continued that, like Dr. Dewart, the government was satisfied that the people should judge them by their record. He then read the *Mail's* editorial approval of the biblical selections at the time the volume was issued. He then took up in detail a number of Tory cries to the effect that the government had repeatedly amended the Separate School Act to the advantage of the Catholic religion and to the injury of Protestantism. Each of these cries the speaker showed to be either entirely without foundation or perverted statements of half-truths twisted to suit the party wire pullers. In conclusion he said he would make no pledges whatever as to his future course, but would allow his past record to be his only recommendation. He depended upon the Liberal party to stand by him, and he was confident that his friends would give a good account of themselves on the 28th inst. (Prolonged applause.)

After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Buttler, Rathburn & Co.'s engineer, having about completed the survey on the Napanee & Tamworth railway, will commence, about the 1st of December the survey of the Gananoque & Perth railway. The company holds to have all arrangements made to commence operations early in the spring, and to have the road completed to Perth at an early date.

West's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and consumption.

Mr. Hamilton Diston, of New York, had a church in his neighborhood completely renovated at his own personal expense, when one day, with pardonable pride, showing an irreverent, but enthusiastic, friend through the sanctuary, the latter in his admiration, exclaimed to the former's surprise and horror, "Well, this beats h——l!" Quickly recovering himself, Mr. Diston quietly observed, "Well, that is what churches are built for."

COUNTY NEWS.

Events of the Surrounding Townships, Gathered by Our Own Wide-awake Correspondents.

Elbe Mills.

The delivering agent of "Picturesque Canada" was around last week. There was one victim here, but only to the extent of six numbers.

One of the stage drivers on the B. and W. route has, it is said, been picking up stray dogs along the road. He took one from here a few days ago when the owner was close by, and now has the alternative of restoring the dog or of being arrested for theft. As the stage driver lost the dog near Delta, the owner's prospects of recovering his property are poor.

Greenbush.

The great question is, "How will you cast your ballot on the 28th inst.? for prohibition or against it." Let there be no traitors in the field.

There has been quite a stir in building operations this season. John Olds has built a handsome new residence, and has taken possession. Abraham Horton has the cage ready for birdy. She is expected to fly in a south-easterly direction.

O. A. Willoughby has exchanged his property with Richard Codd.

Thomas Smith, Esq., has built a large commodious double house for himself and son Edward.

John Forsythe has made extensive improvements in his residence, and is forming a joint stock company to work the Sudbury mines in hopes of discovering gold. John is an interprising man.

Our village blacksmiths and carriage makers never were as busy at this season of the year as now, filling orders for cutters, etc.

[Arrived too late for last week.]

Delta.

The finishing touch to our new brick block is apparent, Mr. J. E. Brown having put plate glass front in, thus making a vast improvement.

We had the pleasure of listening to some very nice music rendered last Sabbath evening by the choir of the Methodist church, composed almost entirely of duite young ladies and gentleman, under the leadership of Mr. Percival. They have only been together a short time, but, we think, show great improvement.

Much anxiety is felt here concerning the raiload.

There is a revival going on at Harlem, carried on by the Rev. W. Barnett assisted by the Salvation Army, and a great deal of good is being done. That is what we want here.

[Received too late for last week.]

The Delta news in last weeks REPORTER reminds us of an incident that amused our villagers last spring. A lovelorn swain from the same classic village in the east, came with the shades of one Sabbath evening, in an equipage that might remind one of Lord Byron in his palmiest days. Having regaled himself at the Central, our hero stolled along one of the principal streets humming "Down, down where the lillies bloom so fresh and fair". But, alas, there was not a "dad and mam" to greet him, but "the fire was all out and the house all dark" and nobody to get tea; so this gay young Lothario returned toward the Orient inwardly bemoaning the duplicity of all that is feminine and little dreaming that in a few short months he would return under more cheering circumstances to be again disappointed, for this time only "Dad and Mam" bade him welcome. Our advice is "Young man go west" again, be not discouraged, but remember to let

"The sweet warbler" soar her swing,
She will stop when she has tired her wing.

Ask your friends to subscribe for the REPORTER. Only $1 to January 1st, 1888.

Twenty years ago in Cherokee county, Ala., Calvin McFee and Joseph Hardwick quarrelled over a tract of bush, and the latter was killed by the former. McFee fled, and until a few days ago nothing was known of his whereabouts. Immediately after McFees disappearance a brother of Hardwicks's started in pursuit, and has spent twenty years in searching for the murderer. He obtained traces of McFee at various places, but was unable to locate him until recently, when he found him at Southwest City, Mo., and had him arrested. The arrest caused great excitement among the cowboys of that region, and it was feared that an attempt at rescue would be made, but it was finally decided to send two of their number with McFee to see that justice was done. The prisoner, his revengeful pursuer, a deputy marshal, and the two cowboys, reached Indianapolis last night, and passed on for the south. At Hardwick's request he was handcuffed to McFee.

Two flocks of turkeys met on a railroad track near Salisbury, Mo., and engaged in a combat. A train came along and killed twelve, which were fighting so busily that they had no time to get out of the way.

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CONCLUSION OF REPO
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The next clause
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Mr. Simpson did n
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voted from the fund, and he d
think that the counties should be
saddled with a salaried police magistrate.

Mr. Bradley also favored this view.

Mr. Earl understood that a magistrate had no jurisdiction outside his own municipality. It was simply a one-man power, and we had plenty of justices who were capable.

Mr. McCrea (Wolford) moved that a police magistrate be appointed for the counties, at a salary not to exceed $600.

Mr. Beecher rose as the question was being put, but the chairman ruled him out of order. The motion was lost.

A lengthy discussion on the same question ensued, in which the Rev. Mr. Chown was again allowed to address the Council. He cited instances in which a failure to secure a conviction was brought about by the fact that two magistrates had to sit on a case. At an adjourned sitting one of the magistrates did not put in an appearance, and consequently the case had to be dismissed. There was a large amount of money now in the hands of the county treasurer, and with an efficient police magistrate he hoped to see several hundred dollars more sent in in a short time.

Mr. Richardson took exception to the hope of the reverend gentleman. For his part he wished that not another dollar would have to be paid in. He hoped there would be no more necessity for imposing fines.

Rev. Mr. Chown wished to correct Mr. Richardson's misinterpretation by saying that there were now some 14 cases pending, and he naturally expected convictions.

On the motion on concurrence in the report as a whole, it was moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Saunders, that the clause relating to the claim of the Scott Act Association be struck out. The yeas and nays being taken, the vote resulted as follows:—

Yeas—Richardson, Saunders, Earl, Dewar, Elliott, Shepherd, Smith, Murdock—8.

Nays—Daily, Landon, Roddick, Gallagher, Gray, Simpson, Thompson, McGee, Rorison, Percival, Bradley, Mallory, Rutherford, McIntyre, Gillies, Bush, Clark, Bennett, Keeler, McCrae (Wolford), Keating—21.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The Warden took the chair at 9 a. m.

Mr. Mallory moved that a special grant be given to assist in building a bridge across McElhiney's creek, front of Yonge provided said bridge is completed by 15th Jan. at a cost of $900, $300 to be paid by county, balance by township. Lost.

A By-law was introduced and passed authorizing the payment of certain sums of money.

On motion of Mr. Halladay the Clerk was aushorized to amend by-law 584 to place non-resident hawkers and pedlars on the same footing as resident pedlars.

Mr. Halladay moved that this council purchase a stove for the Farmersville lock-up. Withdrawn.

The committee to whom was refered the communication of W. H. Cole, Registrar for Leeds, reported that as the late registrar had not done his duty properly and as the work had to be done over again, they had authorized the present registrar to do the work, for which he was entitled to the sum of $2,000. Report adopted.

Several money by-laws were passed after which the Council adjourned.

The tallest tree in California which is known as the "Father of the Forest," is 450 feet high.

The 125 steamships plying between the United States and Europe cost $100,000,000, employ 18,750 men, spend $1,000,000 a month for coal, carry 500,000 passengers a year, and earn $22,000,000 for passage money exclusive of what is paid for freight.

A couple of Kingston confidence men says the Napanee *Standard*, visited our town last week and played their little game on some of the unsophisticated residents and trusting farmers. On Thursday the police were notified that the men were in town, and a close watch was kept for them, but with out success, the men lying low lest lest they might be nabbed. On Saturday they succeeded in beating a couple of innocents in a hotel yard on the three shell racket—one out of $5 and the other out of $2.50—and realizing that the temperature in that vicinity was rising rapidly, they made a hasty exit, and made a bee line for the hotel where their buggy stood ready. Jumping into it, they drove off towards Kingston; but just as they turned the corner at Herring's foundry they were spied by their victims, who started in hot but vain pursuit. The dead beats had a good lead and they soon got away from their pursuers. On their way home they stayed at Odessa long enough to give a curious villager $10 worth of experience in the matter of three shells.

THE PROFITS OF AN EVANGELIST

Sam Small Tells How He Pays His Debts—He Refuses to be Swindled.

"I have receipts in full for $5,700 of debts paid in Atlanta since I was converted, less than fourteen months ago. Many of these were barred by the statute, by bankrupt proceedings, and many were partnership obligations, yet I paid them as I came to them in the order that I thought they ought to be preferred. There are a couple of thousand dollars yet to pay, but that will be met fully inside of a few months, I am sure. [illegible] never stopped to think before [illegible] verted, how much I was in debt, a[illegible] was astonished when all these old wraiths of my past folly and recklessness mounted up before me. I mean to pay every cent of them as quickly as possible, and as may be just. Let me say here, that of the $8,000 that I have brought to Atlanta and paid out here in a year, not a dollar of it came out of an Atlanta pocket. I have not spent a cent of any Atlanta money, for I haven't received any within that time. And while we are talking about debts, I wish the Atlanta people who owe me about $600 for court reporting fees would pay me the sums they owe me, for that would help me wonderfully to keep on feeding these little red-eared collection lawyers who are keeping up a clatter about what I ought to do. I have unearthed a couple of receipts lately for money paid years ago, and paid again since my conversion, and made the parties refund the last payments. I have in hand a paid draft for a bill recently presented a second time, and I am waiting for the fellow to swear to this second bill, and then I will make it warm for him. It is an awful soft snap to some of these fellows to come up with a hangdog look and say I made the account when I was drunk. They are a pretty set of scamps to be talking around as if they were honest men who were suffering great wrongs. Not only this, but I have had ex-barkeepers, who used to threaten to kick me out of their places when I was tight, come to me since my conversion to give them money to pay their rent, buy medicine for their sick wives and bread for their children, and, thank God, I gave it to them freely and gladly."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

DOSED TO DEATH.

A Baby Killed with Cough Medicine.

A Detroit despatch says: Coroner Lanning was called to 169 Hastings street yesterday to investigate the death of Ethel Harbert, a 7-months-old colored girl who died at noon. The little girl was taken sick the day before and the mother of the child gave her a dose of patent nostrum for coughs. The child continued to grow worse and Dr. H. F. Lyster was called in. The doctor said that her symptoms indicated opium poisoning. On inquiry he found that the mother had given the child enough of the cough mixture to make two doses for an adult, five drops being specified on the label of the bottle as the dose for [illegible]

[illegible]

MORE MALPRACTICE IN DETROIT

Mary Morgan's Death Supplemented by Another Fatal Case.

A Detroit despatch says: Mary Morgan's sad death has been supplemented by that of another victim of malpractice. This time it is Jennie Phillips, of Ransom, an unusually handsome young woman, 22 years old, who came to this city on the 14th inst. from Jackson and went to live at the house of Mrs. Nellie McAuley, No. 99 East Fort street. When she applied for admission to the house she appeared to be perfectly well and nothing unusual was noticed in her condition until the following Monday, when she complained of severe pains. On Tuesday she became so unwell that Dr. G. Richards was sent for and at once said that the girl's condition was due to malpractice. The girl at first denied it, but later in the evening admitted it, and said that she had been cautioned by the doctor not to say anything about the matter under any circumstances. Dr. Richards continued to visit her every day until Tuesday evening, when she died. Yesterday morning Coroner Lanning and the police were notified of her death and at once commenced an investigation. They soon learned the name of the doctor who is alleged to be responsible for the girl's death, but as there is as yet no direct evidence against him his name is withheld from the public. The coroner will hold an inquest on Monday. There are no relatives of the victim living in Michigan. Five or six years ago she came from England with a younger sister named Fanny, who lives near Galt, Ont. Among her effects is a letter postmarked Walkers, Beverly Township, Canada. It is from her sister, and is signed Fanny [illegible].

A Detroit despatch says: Minnie Dunn, a friend and confidante of the dead girl, Jennie Phillips, who has been held as a witness, being assured that it was useless for her to hold back information, has told the whole story to the detectives. She says about two weeks before Jennie Phillips died the latter asked her to accompany her while she had an operation performed. Minnie consenting, they went together to Dr. Cox's office. Dr. Cox, so the girl says, cautioned them not to say anything about what occurred. The evidence of the Dunn girl is corroborated by that of Mrs. McCauley, the woman who says Jennie told her Dr. Cox performed the operation. Cox was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before Justice Haugh this afternoon, and held for examination in $5,000 bail, with two sureties.

A MASSACHUSETTS ROW.

Salem Given Up to Mob Rule for a Time.

A Salem, Mass., despatch says: There was considerable rioting by striking tanners in this city again yesterday. Simeon K. Yeaton and Joshua Yeaton, brothers, the former a non-union workman and the latter the proprietor of a non-union boarding [illegible]

[illegible]

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

The Son of the Duke of Argyll and an Irish Lady.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY THE LATTER.

She Indignantly Denies the Story About Her Statement as to the Prince of Wales.

A London cable of yesterday says:

Lady Colin Campbell's brougham stood in front of her residence in the Victoria Mansions, Westminster, when I called there this morning by appointment. I found her preparing to leave. She is a Celtic brunette, and an admitted beauty. About five feet nine inches in height, stately, and with a fair face and lustrous eyes, she much resembles the Rose Eytinge of twenty years ago. She was wearing a high, open front bonnet, of dark straw, trimmed with dark velvet and jet aigrettes. A dolman of sapphire sable entirely covered her dress.

"I have not the slightest objection to telling Americans," she began, "what is likely to occur during my divorce suit, which begins on Friday and that will, I am assured, last at least a week. Particularly not, because the most ridiculous and incorrect statements have been printed in America about my case, some of which I have seen and much of which has been told me. There is absolutely no truth in the story that the Prince of Wales was mixed up in my case. It is wholly an invention. I do not believe there was ever one social whisper here on the subject. Then I have been represented at the time of my marriage—as in this paragraph—as an American lady. I see no slur but a compliment in that. But I am Irish born, in County Clare, of which my father, Edmond Maghlin Blood, was once Sheriff. I am his youngest daughter.

"Then I am represented as defending Lord Colin's suit. I am plaintiff. I am already judicially separated from him for his cruelty. I now sue for a full divorce on the ground of his adultery. I have made a certain housemaid co-respondent. The evidence, my counsel agrees, is, on this head, indisputable.

"The details of my first suit have never been published, for it was heard in camera. Enough to say that my father was the principal witness to disclosures made to him by Lord Colin. These were corroborated by the fullest medical evidence as to his condition that led to my long illness.

"In the pending proceedings he answered by recrimination quite as baseless as those about the Prince. My friends believe they are made purely in revenge. To show how strong is Lord Colin's motive in this respect when I was at the Hotel Windsor, in Paris, after the decree of separation—which, by the way, four tribunals upheld on his appeal from it—he obtained a warrant from the Paris authorities, which can be obtained on a mere statement, to commit me to Saint Lazare, the house of depraved women. I was in Paris with my parents. It is this trip on which is based the allegation that the Duke of Marlborough is my co-respondent. Both he and I are to be witnesses regarding the absurdity of the charge. This warrant was intended to degrade me. I was ignorant of it, however, until Mr. Lewis recently discovered it. I left Paris the day after it was obtained, and before Lord Colin could make it effectual. Dr. Bird is made another co-respondent against me. This charge follows an attempt by the doctor to collect against Lord Colin a judgment for medical fees. During the hearing of my first case his advocate, Dr. Deane, who again appears, distinctly told the Judge that there was no suspicion as to any infidelity on my part. Please observe that all the cross-charges are now alleged upon dates before that first trial and decree. Is it to be supposed that the astute lawyers of Lord Colin had not then made the most rigid inquiry into my past life? I wish, therefore, that it may be distinctly understood that none of the ridiculous charges hinge upon dates subsequent to my decree. Lord Colin might as well have made every male acquaintance I have co-respondents as select Colonel Butler and Captain Shaw. An order for documents has, of course, been had, but there is no letter or paper whatever to be brought forward in alleged corroboration of Lord Colin's charges. These rest upon the evidence of discharged servants, one of whom will arrive to-morrow from America, I hear, a former butler of Lord Colin's who, I understand, has since been in the service of Mr. Jay Gould, on his yacht.

"The whole of the charges will be, I am told, heard together. Sir Richard Webster will open for me, and my case can be heard in a day. Then the defence of denial and recrimination will be opened and the witnesses heard. Their cross-examination is likely to be long. Finally I and all the co-respondents will be called."

Question—Then you have no fears as to the result?

Answer—Not the slightest as to the legal result, but, naturally, some as to the effect of this throwing mud upon the minds of credulous gossipy evil thinking people.

Lady Colin Campbell's frank, ingenuous, [illegible]

[illegible] but thenceforth refused to permit intimacy on the part of the defendant, and he threatened her with expulsion from his house if she persisted in her refusal. She did persist, and her husband suspended her money allowance. She then applied for a judicial separation. To her application Lord Colin Campbell made reply, denying all her charges. The lady's condition in September, 1883, was so serious that a surgical operation was performed upon her for her relief; and yet, despite the fact that all this physical misery had been communicated to her by him, her husband, during the period of her acutest suffering, would cruelly account for her condition by making charges of infidelity against her. In March, 1884, the plaintiff obtained a decree of separation. She repaired to her father's house at Lawrence, and returned to England the June following. On her way home she and her party stopped in Paris, staying at an hotel. While they were at this hotel the Duke of Marlborough called upon them. This visit was made the occasion by her husband for a charge of adultery. Lord Colin Campbell even went so far as to write to the Paris authorities requesting them to arrest his wife and lodge her in the prison used for the incarceration of prostitutes. It was difficult to believe, said Mr. Russell, that any man of ordinary instincts could act in this way towards a wife already so injured. "But," added the lawyer, "Lord Colin Campbell's pride has been lowered into the dust." Mr. Russell then detailed the grounds of the charge of adultery which the plaintiff made against the defendant. Turning then to a review of the counter charges made by Lord Colin Campbell against the plaintiff, that she had been guilty of criminal conduct with the Duke of Marlborough and Chief Shaw and others, Mr. Russell said the lady was in a position to successfully meet all these charges. The Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Shaw were old family friends. Lady C. Campbell and Mrs. Shaw had long been intimate acquaintances. General Butler, one of those with whom the defendant sought to connect the plaintiff, was old enough to be her father, and Mrs. Butler was Lady C. Campbell's dearest friend. Dr. Bird had sought protection for his character by bringing a suit for damages against Lord Colin; in fact, Lady C. Campbell was able to refute every one of the foul charges brought against her.

The first witness called by the plaintiff's counsel was Lady Miles. She said she told Lord C. Campbell in 1882 that Lady C. Campbell had resolved to refuse to live with him as his wife, and her reasons for such decision, but that she would continue to maintain the kindest friendly relations towards him, and refrain from all mention of her separation in other respects from him. Lord C. Campbell was shocked at the information. He protested very hard against his wife's decision, and said if she would recall it he would let Lady C. Campbell have her own way for a period of two years, and would treat her with affection. Witness subsequently visited Lord and Lady C. Campbell in London. He found Lady C. Campbell suffering intense pain, and Lord Colin Campbell explained by saying, "There has been foul play upstairs, and Lady C. Campbell has had a miscarriage." Lady Miles protested that this could not be so, and the defendant reaffirmed that it was. Lord C. Campbell accused Dr. Bird of having taken advantage of his position. Dr. Bird denied the accusation and refused to longer attend Lady C. Campbell unless the accusation was withdrawn. A family council ensued. At this Lord Colin admitted that he had not meant all he had said, and asked Lady Miles to apologize for him to Dr. Bird. At the same time he complained of the length of time Gen. Butler remained when he called upon Lady Campbell. Witness, continuing, said that at Lord Colin Campbell's request she had consented to be his witness so far as to state that he had not been guilty of ill-usage of his wife, but said she urged the defendant not to call her because she knew of his relations with the girl Mary Watson, and felt sure they would transpire under cross-examination. After Lady C. Campbell had separated from the defendant he complained to witness of having been badly treated. She retorted that he ought to think himself lucky because his wife had obtained a mere separation and not a divorce, which he would have got if witness had been called to testify. Concerning Mary Watson, Lady Miles testified that the girl was a housemaid. Witness had found the girl Mary Watson in Lord Colin Campbell's bedroom in a compromising position. The witness, continuing, said that when she saw Lord Colin Campbell and Mary Watson together, he said: "Mary is a good little thing; she is very fond of me. She has very nice hair, and I often take it down and play with it." Witness had seen letters from Mary Watson to the defendant, signed "your affectionate Mary." Witness admitted that she had heard Lady Campbell say, in the presence of her husband, that there were a dozen men she liked better than him. (Here a letter was produced written by the witness to the defendant, advising him to get divorced, and then to "take a nice little woman to be a companion and a comfort to him.") Witness admitted that she wrote the letter, and said that in reply to it Lord C. Campbell asked her whether Lady C. Campbell would require alimony if he allowed her to get divorced from him. To this witness answered that the Blood family would not ask for alimony and would pay Lady C. Campbell's costs.

The case was at this point adjourned.

A Breach of Promise Case.

Here is an example of the acuteness of Mr. Justice Byles as an advocate: Once he was for the defendant in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff proved the promise to marry, and that the defendant had married some one else. The case seemed a question of damages, but Byles put two questions to the plaintiff: "Did not he promise to marry you when his father was dead?" "Yes." "Is his father dead?" "No." "That is my case, my Lord," said Byles. "But, Brother Byles," said the Judge, "he has married some one else." "Well, my Lord," said Byles, "his wife may die before his father, or afterwards, and he may outlive them both, when it will be time to fulfil the promise." The plaintiff had, in fact, alleged in her pleadings an absolute promise, and the proof of a conditional promise was what was called a fatal variance, which could not be amended.

Conjurers' Confederates.

Speaking of the disappearance of conjurers' confederates, the *Saturday Review* says: "The last instance we heard of the use was by a wandering magician who was performing in the smaller towns of Texas, and who was very properly punished for his [illegible] of art. In the course of his entertainment he made a marked dollar disappear from a handkerchief held by a lady. Coming down into the audience he picked out a negro and said: 'The dollar will be found in the pocket of this colored gentleman.' All eyes were turned toward the colored gentleman, who rose and extended his broad, brown hand, on which were half a dozen small coins. When the magician came close to him the negro said: 'Boss, heah's yer change. I has had two beers and a cigah outen de dollar you tole me to keep in my pocket till you called for it.'"

At Lancaster, Pa., a grocer hangs up in his window every morning a list giving the names of persons in his debt, with their places of business. The sums range from $1 to $100, and the names are written in large plain hand so that all who wish may read them. At the top of the list there is a notice stating that the accounts will be sold very cheap.

ESTHER ROCKWELL'S ROMANCE.

Her Meeting With a Roving Husband Whom She Thought Dead.

Mrs. Esther Niles Rockwell, widow of Harry Rockwell, died at Haddam Neck, Conn., a few days ago. A most romantic event in her life gave her something more than mere local repute. She was married in 1817 to Harry Rockwell, who lived farther up the Connecticut River and who was a man of somewhat roving disposition, with a strong liking for the sea. Two years after marriage Rockwell accepted an offer for winter employment in Savannah, but when he returned in the spring came only to New York. There he was tempted to ship on a whaler, and did so without seeing his wife. He was afterward captured while on an English vessel by a Spanish ship, and spent two or three years in a Spanish prison. Then, without returning home, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and for some years after was on a merchant ship. He sailed around the world several times. Mrs. Rockwell, not having heard anything from him for seven or eight years, believed he was dead, and in 1825 she married George Evans, who died in 1831. Rockwell in that year was in New York, and intended to return home, but hearing that his wife had married again, thinking him dead, he at once shipped for a long voyage. By Mr. Evans the wife had three children, two of whom are now living. One of these, Zelinda, when a little girl, in 1835, told her mother that she had had a queer dream, and that she saw her other papa, as Rockwell was called, coming home in sailor clothes and a colored vest. A week later, on the afternoon of July 4th, and during a heavy thunderstorm, Rockwell knocked at the door of his wife's house and asked for shelter. He was invited to take dinner, though no one recognized him. The little girl, however, spoke of her dream at once when she saw him, saying that the man was dressed just as her other papa had been.

Then the wife said, greatly agitated: "You remind me of the man who was once my husband."

"Don't you know me, Esther?" was his answer.

Five days after they were remarried, and lived happily together for forty-six years, when Rockwell died. Three children were born to them, one of whom, Edward Rockwell, lives now in the old homestead.

Col. Gilder and the Pole.

At last accounts Col. Gilder, who has set out on the somewhat difficult mission of capturing the North Pole, is nearing Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, where he hopes to find the Eskimos who sometimes visit that trading post to lay in a supply of tallow candles to eat during the long Arctic winter, the only "tic" they are allowed by the merchants of that locality. They also exchange walrus teeth and canned polar bear for cologne and spring bustles for their wives. These Eskimos, it is reported in the best informed Arctic circles, accompanied Lieut. Schwatka to King William Land, and Gilder lived among them several months himself. They are experienced Arctic travellers, and the Colonel expects to enlist them in his service. His only fear is that they may have gotten hold of some New York paper giving an account of his arrest in this city, through the spite of a jealous woman who allowed her personal feelings to overpower her thirst for Polar knowledge. This would be embarrassing, because the Eskimos are averse to anything like a scandal. But the Colonel may be able to explain it all satisfactorily. An inexperienced traveller might think that any kind of Eskimo would do for a guide to the Pole, providing that he could handle a dog team and live on frozen johnny cake, frosted with pounded ice, without grumbling. But Col. Gilder says it isn't so. Very few of them can be depended on for any length of time, and that is why he wants to secure his old friends above alluded to. In the first place the average Eskimo can't understand why any man in his senses wants to find the Pole, anyhow, a sentiment not confined to Eskimos altogether. It has been almost within their reach from time immemorial, and yet they have had no curiosity about it. They wouldn't know what to do with it if they found it, still they wouldn't like to see any foreigners hauling it away on a pole waggon, like the centre pole of a circus tent. For what they know it might have the effect to moderate their climate up to something like fifty degrees below zero, or such a matter, thereby exposing them to sunstroke and other disorders peculiar to hot weather. They must be handled very tenderly in this matter, and pledges given that the explorer will not disturb the Pole, or if he does take it home with him to exhibit to his friends, that he will return it within reasonable time, in good condition and (tip snap) set er up again just as he found it.

Another trouble about an Eskimo guide is a lurking fear, as he journeys towards the icy north, that the supply of food will give out. It is disgusting to see a rational being, capable of soaring in the realms of thought, such a slave to the pleasures of the table, but this is a melancholy fact. While the explorer, wading through snow sixteen feet deep, or wearing the hair off his bearskin overcoat sliding down an icy cliff, is thinking only of the renown he will gain should his expedition prove successful, his Eskimo guide is silently figuring out how long that canned blubber will last. We are satisfied that the Pole will never be discovered until a line of well supplied eating houses is established at easy intervals to the nearest settlement to the Pole itself, to secure regular square meals to the Eskimo gentleman who acts as guide, and we respectfully request Col. Gilder or any other explorer not to forget it.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Power of the Will.

"Yes, gentlemen," said the colonel, "as Hamlet said, 'Give me the man who is not passion's slave, and I will wear him in my heart of hearts.' The power of the will, when properly directed, is wonderful and beautiful. It uplifts humanity to the level of the gods. It——"

"Have you ever had occasion," interposed the major, "to put your mental strength to any severe test, colonel?"

"Yes, sir," replied the colonel. "Two years ago I took the pledge for a week, and kept it."—*New York Sun.*

No Gad-About.

"Do you stay at home evenings?" asked a lady of a new girl she was engaging.

"Oh, yes'm. In every evening in the week except Sundays and Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and Thursdays and Fridays. Thank goodness I'm no gad-about."

She was not engaged.

"See here, Tom, it looks as if you were trying to cultivate the Widow Balsted."

"Well, Charlie, to tell the truth, I am trying to rid her of weeds."

Solomon had seven hundred wives, and he was considered the wisest man of his time. In these degenerate days Solomon's wisdom would have been questioned.

A deputation from the Irish Presbyterians waited on the new Lord Lieutenant complaining of not receiving a fair proportion of State honors, offices and emoluments. His Excellency said the first consideration with him was efficiency, but it was his desire to have all creeds fairly represented.

The noted "Sunny Slope" estate, near San Gabriel, Cal., has been sold to an English syndicate for a little over $1,000,000. The property includes the "Sunny Slope" vineyard and orange grove, 1,950 acres, of which 750 acres are in vines, 155 in orange and lemon trees and 20 in miscellaneous fruits, and cultivated lands in grain, etc., to the extent of 1,025 acres.

WOES OF TWO ENGLISH GIRLS.

They Travel 6,000 Miles to Avoid a Week Quarantine on a Mud-Scow.

Two young English women arrived in Philadelphia the other day who are making a trip of 6,000 miles to avoid a six days' detention in quarantine, and the story of their experience is probably unique, says the Philadelphia *Press.* They are going from Gibraltar to London by way of New York, a route not often taken, but one which will be seen was the very best they could choose. They were returning from Trieste to England after a three months' yachting trip in the Mediterranean. The Anchor Line steamer Alexandria carried them to Gibraltar, at which port they were to join a Bombay mail steamer bound for the Thames. Gibraltar, however, they discovered had the day before their arrival there been quarantined against cholera. None of the passengers were allowed to land, and the mails were taken from the steamer by means of instruments resembling fire-tongs and thoroughly smoked before being handled by the post-office people. The young women were told that their London steamer would not arrive for a week, and that during the interval they must reside at the quarantine station. They submitted to the inevitable, packed their trunks, and said farewell to their friends on the Alexandria. What was almost a scream of consternation was uttered by these travellers when they were rowed up to the quarantine station and found that it consisted of a crazy old mud-scow, roofless, dirty and bedless. There it lay, anchored out in the middle of the sea, exposed to the winds of heaven, the spray from the billows, and any shower that chose to fall. Above it proudly floated the British Union Jack, for the mud-scow was placed there by the British Government, its sole provision for quarantined passengers. There was no one on board the mud-scow. It seemed hardly likely that any one could have been found to live on it, for, having been in service for many years, it had been declared worthless by gentlemen engaged in the mud-transportation business. The disgusted travellers learned that if they went to live in the scow food would be brought out to them daily by boatmen, but all the housework must be done by themselves. The cost of living would exceed the tariff of the best London hotel. Residence in the mud-scow looked as though it meant death from exposure. "If that boat isn't fit to carry mud," remarked the young women, "it certainly isn't fit for us." Then they ordered the sailors to row them back to the Alexandria. A few hours later that steamer was on its way to New York, taking with it the London-bound passengers. They spent their transatlantic trip composing a plaintive letter to the London *Times,* reciting the circumstances of the quarantine outrage.

At New York another trouble awaited them. In summer people on the Mediterranean dress in clothes about as thick as mosquito netting. These were the only kind the new arrivals had with them. From Gibraltar they had telegraphed to London for their warm fall clothing and overcoats to be sent to New York, and these promptly arrived on another steamer at Manhattan. Of course the New York customs people grabbed the trunks at once, as they were unaccompanied by any passengers, and demanded duty. The young women thereupon made a solemn declaration that they would not pay a cent, because the trunks were theirs and for their use, and the fact that they were on a different steamer the result of a mere accident. They say that people who go 6,000 miles to dodge quarantine are not going to be beaten by a mere custom-house officer. The fight, however, still rages.

To-day's Church News.

The jubilee fund of the Congregationalists of New South Wales closed with the goodly amount of $194,250.

Dean Butler, of Gloucester, has been appointed to the vacant mastership of Trinity at Cambridge, a Crown appointment.

Rev. Charles Shaw, Dundee, formerly of Kinghorn, has received $1,100 toward the proposed monument to King Alexander III.

Rev. H. P. Parker has been consecrated as Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa in succession to the late Bishop Hannington.

Principal Cairns took part in and prayed in German at the induction of Herr Martin Looser, of Zurich, as pastor of the German Church in Edinburgh.

The first English marriage at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, was celebrated on September 9th, in Faravohitra Church, between Miss Anderson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow, and Rev. J. C. Thorn.

Canon Liddon has presented $500 to St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, in acknowledgment of his gratitude for being elected Bishop of Edinburgh. He wishes something of a lasting nature to be provided with the gift.

Mrs. Vaudrey, a lady of independent means, has been fined $1 and costs for indecent conduct in St. John's Church, Manchester, by creating a disturbance and putting her thumb to her nose and extending her fingers at the minister and congregation. She declared she would go to prison.

The Executive of the Liberation Society urge the pressing of disestablishment as a question of practical politics. They insist that it should be included among the legislative changes which are essential to national progress. The movement, they say, should be conducted on broad and rational and not on sectarian grounds.

A Magic Box.

An automatic box is being put up on the lamp posts in Brooklyn to supply the public with postage stamps, postal cards, a pencil and postal letter envelopes. Any hour of the day or night a citizen may go to one of these boxes and drop a penny into it, at which there will appear a postal card and a pencil with which to write a letter. If he has a letter already written and merely wants a postage stamp to mail it, he may drop two pennies in the box, at which, presto, a two-cent stamp will come out of it. These convenient boxes are already in use in London, and are much liked there. The boxes in Brooklyn are an improvement on those in London. They look like writing desks, and are 75 inches high by 17 inches deep. Each box is divided into several drawers, one for stamps, one for postal cards, one for stamped envelopes and one for letter paper. There is a spot for dropping a coin over each drawer. When the proper coin drops in, it sets in motion a bit of machinery which pushes out the article wanted.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Female Conductor.

An experiment was recently made of a female omnibus conductor on the new line between Piccadilly Circus and King's Cross. She only lasted a day. Most probably she met with an offer of marriage, and closed her connection with one bus to get another as legitimate.—*London Court Journal.*

Great speed has been attained in the manufacture of rifles; 120 barrels can be rolled in an hour by one machine. They are straightened cold and bored with corresponding speed, and even the rifling is now done automatically, so that one man, tending six machines, can turn out 60 or 70 barrels per day. With the old rifling machine 20 barrels was about the limit of a day's work, but the improved machines attend to anything after they are once started, and when the rifling is complete ring a bell to call the attention of the workman. He [illegible] hied to attend as many [illegible]

A Stock Exchange.

Ring out your maddest, merriest peals,
Oh, silver chimes of Grace!
For through your aisles will shine to-day
The glory of her face;
And send forth from the organ loft
A pean blithe and gay,
For she, the belle of all the year,
Will wedded be to-day.

Ring loud! That clear metallic sound
Is music in her ear,
'Tis like the jingling of the gold
That shall be hers this year!
And, yellow sun, shine bright to-day
Above yon gray cloud crest,
Look like a twenty-dollar piece
If you would please her best.

And you, who failed to gain the
That he has won to-day,
Rail not at fate, and talk of death
In this romantic way.
If you had made the highest bid
'Twould be your wedding dawn,
But now the auctioneer is through,
"She's going, going, gone!"

—*Ernest De Lancey Pierson in Life.*

Saved by a Letter.

Here is a truthful representation of a California arrest, trial, conviction, appeal and reversal of verdict. A man had robbed a coach running between Stockton and Sonora, concealed the money (all he could carry) about his person, sought lodgings not far away, and in the night had risen, stolen a horse and struck a bee line across the country toward a station where he could get quick transportation to San Francisco, intending to start for home by steamer. He belonged to Arkansas. In the morning the horse and rider were missed. A party started in pursuit, and in twenty-four hours had his horse broken down and him corralled. He saw his game was up, and coolly awaited the result. The party overhauled him at early dawn.

"Good mornin', stranger."

"Good mor'n'."

"See anything of a man about your size straddle a sorrel mare, lookin' a heap like the one you ride?"

"No, I haven't."

"That's a purty good mare o' yourn."

"Yes, she's worth a cool five hundred, but she's a little winded now; say, mister, I'll give you five hundred clean boot for that one o' yourn and stop the deal."

He was making a good bluff, and although he knew that he was recognized his offer would well pay for the broken down horse, and he hoped that his money would save him. He counted without his host.

"That's a straight blind o' yourn, pard, and it strains us to come in, but we're thar, and hold you over. You look a little played out as well as the mare. If you jest git down and join our party it'll stretch your legs, and mabbe you need stretching all over."

He blanched a trifle, but obeyed in dogged silence. The pursuers all dismounted, and the spokesman, approaching, threw over his head a noose, passed the other end of the rope over the limb of a tree that overshadowed them, and called the other members of the party around him.

The culprit stood erect; not a muscle quivered.

"Now, pard, is everything all right? Does it fit your neck according to Hoyle?"

"All right."

"Have you got anything to say why this little picnic shouldn't proceed?"

"Nothin'."

"Have yer got any word to leave to yer friends? If yer have, make it short, for we've got to break camp inside er ten minutes."

The stranger raised his eyes from the ground for the first time and looked his self-appointed Judge and executioner steadily in the eyes for a moment, and then drawing from his pocket a crumpled letter spoke with a slight tremor of voice: "Perhaps you are a better scholar than I be. If you just read that and be kind enough to answer it I'll tell you what to say."

The executioner had already passed the coil of rope to his comrades and they had drawn it taut. He took the letter, and as the party stood around him ready to run up the culprit at the first signal he opened it and read aloud:

B——, Arkansas, January 19, 18. My Dear Son James,—For long weary months I have waited for news from you since your last kind letter to your old mother. God bless you, James, and answer my prayer that this letter may reach you, thanking you for your ever thoughtful care of me in my old age. I received the money, and it kept me from sore need. But once more to look into your face and feel that you were near me would cheer my old heart more than to possess all the gold in California. When are you coming home? You promised me in the spring you would come back to me. May God prosper you and return my dear boy to my arms before I die. From your loving mother, ——.

He began the letter in a strong, clear voice, but before the closing words his reading was hardly audible and tears stood in the eyes of the rough men who listened breathless to its contents. The rope had slacked until it dropped from the hands of his comrades, and as the breath of morning rustled the leaves of the trees above them and God's sunlight shimmered down through the opening boughs, melting their hearts to pity, the thoughts of each were busy bringing memories of their own boyhood days and a mother's loving prayers. Silence for a few minutes; then, reverently folding the soiled bit of paper, the reader passed it to its owner, and without a word slipped the noose from his neck. In tones as gentle as a mother's he asks: "Was you going home, stranger?"

"Yes."

"Good-bye."

The stranger dared not trust his voice in thanks, but drew from his belt a small bag of twenties and offered it to the leader.

"Hoss?"

"No; take her, and—good-bye."

He mounted the mare and slowly moved away, while the party watched him out of sight; then turned and silently retraced their steps to camp. The court was adjourned.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The Court of Appeals in the State of Illinois have just given a decision which must commend itself to the common sense of every business man. Suit was brought to recover payment for work ordered by the defendants over a telephone wire. The defendants pleaded that the contract was not binding because it was made over a telephone wire. Judgment was rendered against the defendants in the Circuit Court, and an appeal was taken. The Court of Appeals affirms the judgment of the lower Court, in an opinion by Judge Thompson, who says, in part: "The telephone, although of very recent invention, has come into such common use that we think the courts may properly take judicial notice of the general manner and extent to which it is made use of by the business community. No doubt very many important business communications and transactions are made every day by telephonic communication of precisely the same character as that of which the witness was allowed to testify in this case. A person is called up by one desiring to communicate with him by means of a connection of their respective wires through what is known as the central office, and a conversation ensues. It may relate to most impo[illegible] matters of business. The [illegible] instrument facilitates busine[illegible] extent that it would be very [illegible] the business community if [illegible] to hold that business men [illegible] to act upon the faith of [illegible] in evidence to juries [illegible] receive to communicatio[illegible] persons at their usual p[illegible] this way."

Henry Thornton move[illegible] stove to the smoke-hous[illegible] other day he cleaned [illegible] putting it up again, a[illegible] ashes live coals [illegible] smould[illegible] hickory [illegible]

...ize Up!

...on't mean to tell you to mar... possible you are already ...If not you are quite likely ... that matter without any ...s. But we want you to ...our circulation this sea... hope you take a pride in ...ne of the REPORTER family, and ... you rejoice in the past success of this paper and desire to aid us in extending its field of usefulness. And then remember that we furnish the REPORTER and the *Weekly Globe* from now until the end of 1887 for only one dollar and seventy-five cents. Just a little effort on the part of each subscriber will accomplish what we are aiming at, viz., to increase our circulation to double its present number. And remember, too, that we pay a cash commission to all who are willing to canvas for subscribers. Write us a postal card for special terms to agents and canvassers. Address

THE REPORTER.

FARMERSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Our Reporter's Note Book Turned Inside Out for the Benefit of the Public.

The Weather.

The Thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero on Saturday and 15 on Sunday night and it has been slowly getting warmer since.

Farmersville Cemetery.

The first body placed in the new Cemetery Vault, was a 13 year old daughter of Justus Robeson, of Hard Island, who died on Thursday last, of spinal disease.

West's Cough Syrup, a certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases.

Tea Meeting.

The annual tea-meeting of the Chantry Church (Bastard centre) will be held on the 22nd inst. Arrangements have been made to have this meeting a grand success.

Electric Light at Gananoque.

The Electric light was turned on for the first time in Gananoque on Wednesday evening last. The light is strong and steady and seemed in every way satisfactory.

Not Accepted.

The communication from "Ness" on Mr. Fraser's meetings is not published, because the writer omitted to send his name, and also because our report fully covers the ground.

West's Liver Pills, the standard remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache. Thirty sugar-coated pills, 25c. All druggists.

The B., W. & S. S. M. Railway.

We understand that it is the intention of the promoters of this railway to call a meeting of those having contracts, or who are in any way connected with the road, to try to come to some arrangement whereby the work may be pushed to completion as speedily as possible. We are not at liberty to state what the propositions are, but we believe that the arrangements will be such as will secure the early completion of the line.

Dedication.

The new Methodist Church at Now Dublin will be dedicated on Thursday, the 16th inst. Rev. Geo. McRitchie will preach the dedicatory sermon at 10.30 a. m. At 12 o.clock there will be a dinner service, and at 2.30 there will be a platform meeting addressed by a number of prominent speakers. At 6 p. m. there will be an oyster supper, followed by a lecture and addresses. The proceedings will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The public are cordially invited. The tickets to the dinner or supper are fixed at 40 cents.

West's Cough Syrup instantly relieves and speedily cures bronchitis, sore throat and all throat diseases. Try it and be convinced. All druggists.

Personal.

R. G. Murphy., Esq., Elgin, passed through here on his way to visit his brother, Dr. W. W. Murphy, at Los Angelos, California.

Miss M. E. Boyd, teacher in Victoia school, Brockville, spent Sunday with her sister Miss M. Boyd, at the residence of B. Loverin.

Hon A. N. Richards, ex-Lieut.-Gov. of B. Col., who has been on a visit to friends in Brockville, left on Monday last for British Columbia. It is rumoured that he will enter the political arena in that Province.

Next Week.

Next week we propose devoting three or four columns of our first page to a discription of Farmersville and especially to noting the improvements made in the village during the past season. We shall call on owners of all the new buildings erected or rebuilt during the season, sometime during the next few days, and hope that they will kindly assist us in this undertaking by being prepared with such intemation as to the size of buildings or contractors' names, etc., as will enable us to prepare a correct and interesting article. The following week we propose strolling around amongst our business centres and giving the public the benifit of our observations. We shall probably get out an extra edition of from from 800 to 1,000 copies which we will be pleased to sell to our business men and others for advertising purposes, at reasonable prices.

West's Cough Syrup, the most reliable remedy for all throat and lung diseases. For safety keep it always in the house. All druggists.

Our Poultry Fair.

On Saturday next our annual poultry fair will be held. All the leading buyers have signified their intention of being present, and as we have quite a number of local buyers here who are purchasing on their own account, it is likely that there will be a keen and lively competition. The Farmersville poultry fair has become an event which is looked for with interest by hundreds in the surrounding country, and this promises to be a big day for the farmers and poultry raisers, who attend. They will sell their poultry for ready cash, when they will be in a position to buy the commodities they require. Our merchants will be prepared, with all the newest and best goods in the market, to supply their wants. We believe that our merchants are in a position to give as good value for the money as can be obtained in any town in the country. From what we can learn there is a prospect of a large increase in the quantity brought here for sale, as poultry raisers are satisfied that they can do better here than at any other point. Prices are expected to be fully as high, if not higher, than last year. We hope all our readers living within reasonable distance of Farmersville will make a note of the date and be sure to come here with their poultry. We ask all those contemplating killing poultry for this market to carefully study the rules for dressing poultry found on hand bills put out by the buyers. Remember that poultry dressed according to instructions will bring from one to two cents per pound more than that which is poorly dressed, and slovenly taken care of.

We employ no travelling agents, but ask all our subscribers to assist us by getting their friends and neighbors to subscribe. Anyone sending us nine new subscribers will be given a copy for one year free.

Scott Act Cases.

W. C. Hayes was up before P. M. Deacon last week and fined $50.00 and costs for violation of the Scott Act.

"Dr." Mosier was also fined $50.00 and costs, or 30 days in jail. He offered some chattels in payment which were placed under execution and will be sold in a few days.

After our forms were made up last night we learned that the case against Fred Pierce, of the Gamble House, had been dismissed. No particulars have reached us this a. m.

Plum Hollow Cheese Factory.

The patrons of this popular factory met at the residence of Mr. J. Knapp one evening last week, to receive a statement of the season's business. Between fifty and sixty patrons were present. Mr. Ambrose Derbyshire, the efficient sec.-treas., read the financial statement for the year, from which we make the following extracts:

Total amount of milk received at the factory, 2,133,223 pounds.

Amount of cheese manufactured, 212,001 pounds.

Number of boxes, 3,163.

Amount of money received for cheese, $19,090.35.

Price per pound, 9 cents.

Net price to patrons, 7¼ cents.

Pounds of milk to pound of cheese, 10.

A resolution receiving and adopting the report, as well as thanking the sec.-treas. and the salesman (John Hause), was carried unanimously. As a fitting sequel to the successful showing for the year, we understand that nearly every patron signed the milk contract for another year. Mr. Jos. Knapp, the popular proprietor, is to be congratulated upon the successful termination of the season's business, showing as it does that the patrons have every confidence in his ability to run the business of the factory to the mutual benefit and satisfaction of all the patrons.

The REPORTER from now until January 1st, 1888, for only one dollar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Reporter: The public may wonder why the members of the W. C. T. U. have not gone to Brockville to day. We got legal advice on the question and found the subpoenas were not binding upon us as they were no legally issued. Then we received a letter from Mr. Pierce, saying he would withdraw them, and apologizing for having issued them. We will give full particulars next week.

W. C. T. U.

Farmersville, Dec. 7th

Editor Reporter: Will you kindly allow me, through the columns of the Reporter, to thank my many friends for a very beautiful coon skin coat and a fine, large robe which through their consideration and generosity, came into my possession last Saturday evening. And let me say furthur, that it not for the useful and valuable articles alone that I am thankful, but also for the good wishes and kind feelings that prompted these friends to do so much for me. May the Lord himself reward them and make my labors a blessing to them.

Yours Sincerely,

S. SHELDON.

Farmersville, Dec. 6th.

CORNER FOR EVERYBODY.

In order to afford the public a cheap mode of Advertising, we will insert Advertisements in this Column at 25cts for five lines or under, first insertion, and 10cts for each subsequent insertion.

FOR SALE.—A half bred Holstein Bull, about 7 months old. ALMERON ROBISON, Farmersville.

WANTED in exchange for Furniture, 500 Cords of Wood and 20,000 feet of Lumber. We can save you 20 per cent. on your furniture and pay you good prices for your goods. FOWLER & Co., Brockville.

LOST.—On Thursday last, between the Model School and home, a pair of steel-bowed spectacles in morroco case. Finder will please leave at the People's Store. ALLIE LAMB.

FOR SALE AT $10.—"Picturesque Canada," edited by Dr. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, complete in 36 parts, beautifully illustrated with over 500 wood engravings. Has not been soiled or damaged. C. J. GILROY, Glen Buell.

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE.—20 Oxford Down grade ewes, all young and in good condition, and will be sold at reasonable prices. W. NEILSON, Lyn

Chilblains, frosted feet, and all frost-bites, cured by a few applications of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment, the magic cure. Try it. 25c. and 50c. All druggists.