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HOUSEHOLD.

That Crazy Patch-Work Quilt.

A fad you call it? So it may be. A charming one though, it must be confessed. Since even the treasures from over the sea. Were wrest from the depths of the ocean chest. Gorgeous fabrics of medieval looms. Side by side with the sun and fall. Whose neutral tints mingle like the perfumes. Are wafted afar, from blest Araby's vale.

How I love to look on its silken face.

As I thought I go back to the by-gone years. And I see in satin and damask lace. A fair young bride; but ah me, the tears. Long since have dropped on her coffin lid. Naught but this scrap of her gown is left. The past and now—and its fairness is hid—Time's fingers have yellowed its snowy sheen.

How to be Happy.

A good many young married people are like farmers who come to the far West and undertake to show the old settlers how to manage a farm. They start in very well, but their expectations are too high and they finally come to grief. So it is with the newly married who think they no one ever had prospects as bright as their own. They expect to accomplish a great deal in the way of showing others how to be happy and contented, but when troubles and trials come they often forget all about love and duty, and instead of trying to help each other bear the burden they spend their time in useless repining, and lead a miserable life in consequence. Better not expect too much, then when you find that many trials and annoyances are to be your portion, it will be easier to bear disappointment.

The Care of Irons.

When not in use, irons should always be kept in a clean, dry place, and should be covered over, so as to keep them free from the dust that so soon gathers. A good set of irons, of the very best quality, will not rust, but it is better to avoid running any risks in the purchasing or wearing of iron. If by any chance, however, such a disaster should occur, the best remedy to apply would be a thorough rubbing with lard and beeswax. This treatment will be found to only partially restore them to their original state. In this case, truly prevention is much more highly to be recommended than any cure that could be prescribed. A good idea would be to have an ironing closet in which not only the irons, but all other utensils necessary for the ironing process should be kept. If there is any perceptible roughness in the iron, it should be rubbed upon sand paper or coarse paper that is well covered with table salt, until perfectly smooth. Before being used, irons should always be tested by rubbing them upon a coarse cloth kept exclusively for the purpose. In this way there need be no scorching or smearing of the clothes. The practice of touching them with a wet finger in order to ascertain the degree of heat, or when they have become too hot, of plunging them into cold water, is most dangerous, and shall be found ultimately to spoil both the temper and finish of the iron. Another very important point to be observed is, irons should never be heated upon the stove when the cooking of food is in progress, especially frying, as they are not only liable to become spotted, but they are also very apt to communicate the odor to the clothes. At long intervals, irons would be very much improved if washed in warm water, care being taken to see that they are thoroughly dried, before being set away for future use. Strict cleanliness should always be observed. Plenty of iron-olders should always be kept on hand, for the practice of using anything that might be lying about at the time, such as newspapers or old cloths, for

such a purpose is an exceedingly slovenly habit, and unworthy of a neat housewife.

They could be made of some stout, substantial material, such as flannel, felt, ticking or denim and lined thickly. A very pretty one could be made of dark blue flannel, having the figure of an iron embroidered in outline with black Roman lines, and lined with four or five layers of flannel or bits of cloth that one might have in the house.

An Easel Drape.

One and a half yards lemon-colored silk; 3 balls turquoise blue crochet silk; 125 brass rings; fill all the rings with double crochets, closely and firmly, then with needle and silk crossbar the centre of each ring. Then all the brass rings are filled from wheels, seven rings to a wheel, one in row and six surrounding. Baste on the silk, hemstitched on opposite ends and both sides. Use the ravelings to hemstitch with. When the wheels have been neatly hemmed on the silk at one end, with a pair of scissors cut out all the silk running up the joint, just as the wheels are made. This will give the wheel part an open-work look. The on every ring, at bottom a heavy tassel of the crochet silk.

Jellies.

Russian Jelly for Invalids.—Take 1 lb. peel and core of apples used for a pie, put into a jar and pour over them a pint of hot water. Set the jar by the fire or in the oven until the water tastes strongly of the apples, then drain off and throw the peel away. Add to the apple-water one table-spoonful of large sago, and set to the fire until the sago has absorbed all the water. Then put in a mould. It can be eaten hot or cold. A little lemon juice improves the flavor. The proportion of peel and water must be according to the quality of apples, as some are much sharper than others, and a little more should be allowed in. Rhubarb may be used in the same way.

Lemon Jelly.—Grate the outside of two lemons and squeeze the juice, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, yolks of three eggs. Beat the eggs, butter, and sugar together thoroughly, then add the juice and grated rind, and put it over the fire, stirring until thick. Mould in any shape you wish. It is very nice.

Cranberry Jelly.—Allow two ounces of isinglass and one pound of sugar to every three pints of strained cranberry juice. Make a strong jelly of the isinglass, then add sugar and juice, boil 15 up and strain into moulds.

White Wine Jelly.—Pour one pint of cold water on six sheets of isinglass and let stand until dissolved. Then add, first, a pint of boiling water; next, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one pint of sugar and one wine-glass of white wine. Let stand until it hardens. This jelly is excellent in sickness, and makes a very nice dessert to be eaten with cake.

Pie-Plant Jelly.—Peel the pie-plant, cut into pieces, and stew in just enough water to prevent burning. Then strain through a cloth. Allow a quart of juice to a scant quart of sugar, and boil until it puffs up in bubbles, and then add the pie-plant. A better way to tell when it is done is to cool some in a saucer. Fifteen or twenty minutes is long enough for any jelly to boil. The secret of jelly making is to be a small amount at a time, never more than a quart at once.

DAHOMY IS HURDLED.

Its Savage King and Many Belles of His Cruelty to be Taken to France.

The French have at last totally subdued the fierce Dahomeans and will, in all probability, assume a protectorate over the country if it is not their will. They have deposed Behanzin, their ruler, as his ancestors, had been the terror of the surrounding country. General Dodds is bringing the old warrior to France and it is not probable that of his kingship will ever see the country of his birth again. All the glory and heroic splendor which once surrounded him have vanished. He is surrounded by a small number of his faithful attendants, but far the most ferocious and unique in the world, is scattered and the savage women will never again do battle for their master. These amazons were loyal to the very last and fought like tigresses, until outnumbered twenty to one. When they saw Behanzin in the hands of the enemy many of them shot themselves; few were captured, the larger number sought security in the dense jungle. General Dodds will bring home with him a very interesting and remarkable collection of weapons, household utensils, ornaments, as well as a large number of curious fetiches or gods used by the Dahomeans for every conceivable purpose. Some of these fetiches are very large and of a decidedly ferocious aspect; they are lavishly ornamented with all the colors of the rainbow and sometimes the eyes are made of large uncut precious stones. All of these treasures are to be placed in the Paris anthropological museum. General Dodds says that the natives burned a large amount of valuable and interesting objects, but nevertheless has a fine array of curios. Among these the Behanzin throne occupies a conspicuous place. It is made of a huge block of rare wood and is profusely ornamented with rude carvings of a decidedly anti-Comstock order. A chair of state accompanies the throne and this is inlaid or rather entirely incrustated with human eye teeth, no other kind of teeth being used in its decoration. The amazons have contributed a very number of curious knives used in beheading their enemies, as well as the headband in which the bloody trophies were kept. The jewelry is also very interesting, being of odd shapes and remarkably heavy. The French are glad to return home as the country is extremely unhealthy. Soon we begin to gain again, and I thought of my rifle with regret. When four calves had been driven the chase was becoming a trifle monotonous. I no longer indulged in anticipations of my triumphant entry into the fort, laden with antlers and venison. Instead, I reflected that I was by all odds the least important factor in the combination of deer, dogs and driver.

A SLEDGE ADVENTURE.

A Well-Told Tale of the Canadian Northwest.

It was the turn of the oldest member of our party to tell a story, and this is what he told, as he poked the camp-fire with the long poker stick, and seemed to see in the coals the scenes he described:

I had been out several times alone with my dog-team on short trips, and felt quite equal to managing it under any circumstances. So I set out for Fort Dunvegan alone. Though the chief factor laughingly told me to beware of "the prairie dog" before destruction I declined the company of the young metis dog-teamer who had gone with me hitherto on long journeys.

The distance to Fort Dunvegan was twenty-five miles, which is a short day's ride. The trail was plain enough, and I felt sure I could drive the dogs so far without disaster.

It was a bright January morning, and not very cold, when I took my seat in the sledge swung around even faster than it had before. I caught on a hard, dried ridge, and on I went, striking on my head so heavily that for a time I was unconscious.

When I regained my senses neither deer nor dogs were anywhere to be seen. In a little while I could scarcely realize what had happened, but my scattered wits returned soon and I found I was none the worse for my fall. I set out for the sledge, hoping that the dogs and sledges might have become entangled in them; but by extraordinary luck they had gone through the bushes unchecked and had followed their prey out into the open country beyond.

There they had disappeared in one of the many ravines or over some of the low hills which diversified the prairie. Much disgusted with myself, the deer and everything, I made my way back to the lake and out to the buffalo rock, which had been thrown from the sledge with me. I rolled it in a bundle and strapped it on my shoulders. Then I set off on the four-mile tramp to where my rifle lay.

I had nothing to eat with me, but it was not more than ten to fifteen miles to either of the forts, and the snow was hard enough for fast walking. At the worst there was nothing before me more serious than a few hours' walk.

Back to the dogs? To walk to Dunvegan or back to Fort Reliance, as Chief Factor Simpson's headquarters was called, without the dogs, after having so confidently asserted my ability to manage them—that was more than I felt prepared for.

Rather than go to Dunvegan and report the loss of the team on my return to Reliance, or go back at once and procure a fresh team, and face the smothered ridicule of every voyager northward and the laughter of the Misses Simpson, I would spend at least one night on the open prairie, searching for the runaway.

If I had not been little more than a silly boy I should have seen the folly of such a resolution; but my blood was hot, my feelings very tender, and Alice Simpson's most implacable tease.

My mind was made up. After recovering my rifle I would go back, take up the trail of the dogs and deer, and follow them until I overtook them or darkness set in.

January days are short in the Canadian northwest. By the time I had got back to where the deer and dogs had emerged from the thicket the sun had nearly reached the western horizon. So hard was the snow that I had to be careful not to slip. Neither dogs nor sledge made any track except here and there, where the sledge came in collision with a projecting lump of snow.

Nevertheless, I persevered in my attempt, and soon found myself in a maze of ravines. There I wandered till I lost my bearings altogether.

To add to my confusion the trail, shortly after sunset, was crossed by other deer tracks, and a little later became indistinguishable from these.

Twilight was deepening, when I saw a small clump of bushes before me. I turned my steps thither, inspired by a vague hope that some clue might be discovered there to my lost animals. So it proved; there was the sledge, caught between two bushes.

But the dogs were not in sight. They had gnawed themselves clear of the thongs, which served as traces.

A SHORT TRIP.

As the dogs reached the smooth surface we saw a beautiful red deer making its way out upon the lake. Its head was turned sideways to glance at the intruders.

When the animal caught sight of the dogs it quivered its gait, holding its head high and glancing back at us as almost as if to say, "With you and your barkers the dogs followed. They ran easily, but not so easily as the deer, whose narrow hoofs sank half an inch or so into the hard snow, and gave him a good foothold.

The deer's course lay directly across the lake, and I entered fully into the spirit of the chase, trying my dogs on with voice and whip. When about half-way across we were nearly up to the fugitive, which seemed to think it needless to put on all his speed. I took out my rifle, intending to end the chase by a well-aimed shot; and was already congratulating myself upon the prospect of a good dinner when the deer, to the fort with a fine bunch of venison.

The antlers I resolved to give to Miss Alice Simpson, who had made much sport of my inexperience, and whose merry laugh I dreamed more than the criticisms of all the men in the fort.

I set out to go to the chase too soon; so I laid the rifle across my knees and watched the beautiful deer as he bounded along like an exquisite piece of machinery.

At length the critical moment seemed to have come. The dogs would be upon the deer in a few moments. It was time to shoot.

But I had reckoned without the deer. At that instant, and as quick as a flash, the fleet creature wheeled about and set off down the lake at a faster rate.

Taken by surprise, I did not pick up the rifle at once. Before I could do so the dogs had turned also. You know what that meant. The sledge swung around at a tremendous speed, so that I was almost thrown out. I kept my place, however.

Not so the rifle. It was flung out upon the crust, and went spinning half twenty yards away.

I tried to stop the dogs, but might as well have tried to stop the deer. Their blood was up. All that remained for me to do was to sit still and take my chance.

Down the lake we went in fine style. Though I began to wonder how the chase would end, the ride was for a time very enjoyable. Soon we began to gain again, and I thought of my rifle with regret. When four calves had been driven the chase was becoming a trifle monotonous.

I no longer indulged in anticipations of my triumphant entry into the fort, laden with antlers and venison. Instead, I reflected that I was by all odds the least important factor in the combination of deer, dogs and driver.

there were two on the sledge, one of them being fastened to it for a seat. I soon fell asleep.

I was awakened by a shake, and opened my eyes to see broad daylight, and the wondering countenance of Alice Simpson looking into mine.

"Why, Mr. Robertson!" she exclaimed, "what are you doing here? I thought you had gone to Dunvegan."

In confusion I began my explanation, but stopped abruptly to ask in my turn, "But why are you here?"

"Here? Why, where should I be? You know I always come out for a morning stroll. The fort is just over the hill."

Then she looked at me and laughed merrily: "I believe you were lost. O Mr. Robertson!" she laughed again. Then taking pity upon my confusion, she said:

"Oh, I know where your dogs are. I saw them huddled up in a corner outside the stockade. I did not think they were yours, though."

Then she sat down on the sledge and made me tell my story, which she heard without a smile.

"And now what are you going to do?" she asked.

"I am going to get those dogs, harness them to the sledge and drive them to Dunvegan," I said, speaking on a sudden inspiration.

She looked at me with an expression of respect that I had never seen on her face before.

"That's the best thing you can do. But keep out of sight if you can. I will smuggle out some breakfast for you and the dogs, and we will tell no one."

She was as good as her word. In a little while, fully refreshed, I renewed my journey, which I completed without further adventures. My mishap remained a secret which Miss Simpson alone shared with me. But never had the courage to tell her that I had intended to give her the deer's antlers.

FRESH AIR CURE FOR COLDS.

Colds are Infectious and Never Caught From Wet or Draughts. A new and startling theory about "taking cold" is making some way and accumulating evidence in its favor, says the Westminster Gazette. One of the chief exponents of this doctrine is a German physician, who has based his practice on it for more than ten years, and his results are so striking and of such very great importance that an account of a recent visit to him will be of general interest. The great importance of his theory lies in the fact that it is an inference from it that the usual means of cure for colds, and still more the usual means of prevention, are diametrically the opposite of what they should be, and so are not only ineffective, but produce the very opposite of the desired result.

According to our doctor, what we usually do to avoid colds are the very things which cause colds. In a word, the theory is that colds are infectious diseases, and not the mere results of draughts or cold air, which is maintained, are in themselves harmless, or, at all events, very nearly so.

The time-honored idea that colds are caused by draughts, wet, cold, chills, and so on, is declared to be nothing but a superstition. Of course, people will say they know they catch colds from draughts, because they have colds after they have left a draught. But we must be on our guard against the old fallacy of post hoc propter hoc. Because we have a cold after leaving a draught it does not necessarily follow that the draught was the cause, and our doctor has a mass of facts to show that it was not. His patients sit in draughts habitually and do not take cold.

SHOOK HANDS ACROSS THE STREET.

While from the pavement they could scarcely be seen, the shivering figures of the overhauling stories approach to the roofs thereof. But there are no dwellings in Chesapeake now, nor in the adjacent tributaries. The buildings are all for business purposes only; the old vogue of overhanging mansions has passed, and a brightly modern air is worn by the commercial architecture. One kind of commodity Chesapeake has in more abundance than any other place on the whirling foot-ool—jewelry. It may not be the most sumptuous jewelry that ever was made; it may not compare with the golden filigree work of Zamara, but it is jewelry, nevertheless, and of a good sort for the moderate classes. And there is so much of it that it overflows the contracted emporiums and flows in cascades and Niagaras of watch-chains, necklaces, fantastic guards behind the plate-glass windows. It seems to be a trick of Chesapeake's shops to display all their treasures to the preoccupied eyes of those who here march in legions along the pavement. They pour their wares into their windows.

WITH RECKLESS PROFUSION.

Chesapeake should enchant those western gentlemen who believe that silver is to be the savior of nations. For the jewelry of Chesapeake is mainly silver jewelry, and the radiance of the windows is the white radiance which tannishes with such hapless result in the London fog. They had a pleasant way, five or six centuries ago, of observing public festivals by opening wine in the streets. When a son was born to King Edward 11, wine ran in Chesapeake, and there was nothing else to drink. Tuns of it were distributed and all the passers-by were hailed to come and help themselves. Those cheerful practices could not be attempted in these prosaic times. Is it that our human nature has progressed so far that it cannot afford to enjoy itself in the style of holiday? If you opened a tun of wine in Chesapeake nowadays you would have to call the military within half an hour after removing the bung.

Chesapeake is best seen between 8 and 10 in the morning or between 5 and 7 in the evening; either when everybody is coming or going from his occupation. But all day long the street is crowded from end to end, so crowded that you cannot anywhere cross it in safety except at the points where constables are stationed to regulate the traffic.

Friday—Lucky or Unlucky.

There are some persons who believe that death and destruction stalk abroad on Friday, and who have any number of facts on hand to prove their position. Well, here is an array of facts from which almost anything, pro or con, might be proven: Mos surrendered on Friday. Moscow was burned on Friday. Washington was born on Friday. Shakespeare was born on Friday. America was discovered on Friday. Richmond was evacuated on Friday. The Bastille was destroyed on Friday. The Mayflower landed on Friday. Queen Victoria was married on Friday. King Charles was beheaded on Friday. For Sumpter was bombarded on Friday. Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday. Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.

The battle of Marengo was fought on Friday. The battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday. Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.—Boston Post.

The wedding of Colin P. Hardy and Miss Eva Mand Iyers at Canarsi, N. Y., the other day, was the result of a peculiar romance. Hardy had twice saved the life of Miss Byers within the last year, and her hand in marriage was his reward.

The money issued from the Royal Mint last year was—Gold, £13,907,840; silver, £849,939; bronze, £31,556.

BUSIEST STREET IN THE WORLD.

Cheapside, London, a Short Thoroughfare, With Oddly Named Tributaries.

Cheapside is the busiest street in the world. It is not long; it is not beautiful; it is not the resort of the fashionable. It is a business thoroughfare from first to last, and it has more history crammed into its short stretch than other great thoroughfares have in their combined long ones. Cheapside does not being at a side of anything in the present era, but at the heart of all things being in the heart of London, has a very important place in civic affairs. It is what they call "an artery of traffic," asphalted into the bargain, and affording ingress and exit as between the city and the regions west. If it has a quarter of a mile in length, it has as much as it can legitimately claim, and even that includes a little slice at the eastern end called the "Poultry," a title which signifies a local purpose in THE PICTURESQUE PAST.

Cheapside has at one end the Poultry, but this event is counted as a separate entity. And at the Poultry end is the Mansion House, where the lord mayor lives in gold-lace state. Cheapside bumps into "Threadneedle street up to the steps of the Royal Exchange and against the walls of the Bank of England—institutions which are both useful and ornamental. As the other end of Cheapside there is a statue of Sir Robert Peel. But half the people who pass there every day do not know whose statue it is. Shops, shops, shops, insurance companies, great mercantile houses, restaurants, a church—Dick Whittington's, that is to say, Bow Church, where the bells toll House, where the lord mayor lives in gold-lace state. Cheapside bumps into "Threadneedle street up to the steps of the Royal Exchange and against the walls of the Bank of England—institutions which are both useful and ornamental. As the other end of Cheapside there is a statue of Sir Robert Peel. 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H. WESTCOTT & SON, BEAVERTON, ONT.

We are now opening for the Spring Trade a fresh line of

WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICE POLES IN VARIOUS STYLES

These Shades are really handsome and the prices are within the reach of all. When fixing up for Spring and Summer do not forget that we carry a heavy stock of

ALABASTINE, WHITING, READY MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES &c.

Builders' Supplies

The largest and most complete stock of Building and general hardware in the county.—Special quotations offered for complete bills by parties building,

H. WESTCOTT & SON, Beaverton, Ont. Beaverton, March, 1894.

LOOK FOR

R. DUNSHEATH'S

Announcement in this space next week.

For all kinds of Printing the office of THE BEAVERTON EXPRESS and WOODVILLE ADVOCATE is perfectly equipped.—Fast power presses, and the latest styles in type. First-class work at reasonable prices. Address—JOS. J. CAVE, Beaverton

First-Glass Furniture

I have on hand the finest stock of first-class Furniture ever shown in Beaverton and

AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED!

An extra-cheap line of SIDEBORDS and BEDROOM SUITES which I invite you to inspect.

Picture Framing—Beautiful Mouldings of the Newest Styles and Patterns. Repairing etc.

JAS. B. WARREN, Beaverton, Ont.

WE HAVE IT!

COULTER'S PAT. CLOTHES REEL CHEAP DURABLE, STRONG and NEAT.

SEE IT AT

SNELGROVE'S CARRIAGE WORKS and PLANING MILLS, Beaverton

Planing, Matching, Turning and Moulding WOODWORKING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY and CHEAPLY DONE

Garriage Painting and Repairing

Beaverton, March 7, 1894.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

What they are Doing Round About us.

Interesting Jottings by Correspondents From Many Places.

CANNINGTON.

Mr. G. H. Woodward has retired from the boot and shoe business here and has been succeeded by Mr. N. W. Ross.

Mr. John R. May has opened out a new tin-shop one door west of the post office.

THORAH.

Council met on Saturday last members all present. On motion by Mr. McCall, second by Mr. McDougall, that whereas the Reeve of the township of Thorah and the Deputy-Reeve of the township of Brock, having examined the ditches on the town line between Brock and Thorah, lot 21, 22, and 23, find that the said ditches are a benefit to said lots he therefore resolved that this council disclaim any liability for damages claimed by Miss Turner and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. R. Ruddy of Millbrook who is acting for Miss Turner, in this matter. By-law No. 3 of 1893, appointing pathmasters, pound-keepers, fence-viewers, collector, and Road commissioner was introduced. The by-law on submission called forth other nominations. Mr. Angus McKay, was nominated for Division II, as pathmaster when Mr. McCall, nominated Mr. Robert McIntyre. On motion by Mr. McDougall, seconded by Mr. McKay, the difficulty was overcome by the appointment of Jas. W. McCall to the said division. Mr. George Suter, was appointed road commissioner and Mr. John Morrison, collector of taxes. The clerk was instructed to call the attention of the council of Eldon to the necessity of erecting a railing on the "B" on town line Thorah and Eldon, opp. site lot 6, con. 1. The road commissioner was instructed to examine the town line between Eldon and Thorah opposite lot 1, con. 6, and if found necessary have the same repaired. After passing several accounts the council adjourned till Saturday April 7 at 5 p. m.

TORONTO.

The verdict and sentence in the Middle Road murder case have not destroyed an uneasy feeling that the Crown has convicted a prisoner without giving him a fair chance for his life. The verdict has met with the disapproval of nearly everyone who has followed up the proceedings. Unlike the chain of evidence that bound Birchall, that which surrounded MacWhirrell had many missing links and until these have been found the people of this city and the County of Peel will stand almost solid with the prisoner in a struggle for fair play. A prosecution served by the greatest criminal lawyer in Canada backed by all the resources of the Province could scarcely fail to triumph over a defence that did all that ability without money could do. MacWhirrell's character is not good. He is ignorant, rude and untruthful as he revealed himself in his speech before the court. All his remarks were not in good taste but the man was in a hard plight. His words may have been the words of desperate guilt or of frenzied innocence. A belief in MacWhirrell's innocence exacts faith in the almost impossible coincidence that the visitor to the Williams household should afterwards become the possessor of the Williams horse and cutter. The prisoner's possession of the horse and cutter and his visit to the place connected him with the tragedy. Strong corroborative circumstantial evidence have been broken when a prisoner was aided by all that money and friends could do. The evidence which has convinced the jury has not freed the minds of the public from every reasonable doubt and few believe that a prisoner with money and friends to work up a case in his favor could have been convicted on the testimony which threatens to send MacWhirrell to the gallows. MacWhirrell's lawyer will take steps to have the sentence commuted if possible and as public opinion hangs around the saying that "a man is innocent until proven guilty" the change will likely be made with no vast amount of trouble.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes, from horses, Blood Spavins, Carbs, Splints, Swicney, Ring-Bone Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats Congis, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted, by S. Fead, & Co.

K.D.C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.

MUNICIPALITY OF THORAH.

Reeve—Don. Brown; Deputy Reeve, P. D. McDougall; Councilors—Jas. McCall, Henry Morrison, Don. McRae; Clerk, J. McArthur; Treasurer,—Benj. Madill; Assessor, Jno. Morrison; Auditors, Peter Walls, Robert Bruce; Board of Health—Dun. Gillespie, John Veale, Don. Bruce, Reeve and Clerk. Clerk's office, Town Hall, Beaverton. Collector, Jno. Morrison.

MUNICIPALITY OF CANNINGTON.

Reeve—S. H. Glassford; Councilors—W. H. Hoyle, Dr. H. S. Bingham, Chas. F. Bick, Joshua Shier; Clerk—R. A. Sinclair; Treasurer, G. J. Hoyle; Assessor, D. Ross; Collector, Thos. Laughlin; Sanitary Inspector, Charles Arnot.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOODVILLE.

Reeve—Norman Ferguson; Council, Jas. Stuart, Alex. A'ams, D. Grant, J. Goard; Assessor, N. B. McLeod; Collector, P. McIntyre; Auditors, A. E. Stabback, H. Cameron; Constable, A. J. Smith; Board of Health, Reeve, Clerk, J. McPherson, W. Reid, W. J. Garrow, J. C. Gilchrist, Clerk, P. O., Woodville.

MUNICIPALITY OF BEAVERTON.

Reeve, Thos. Treleaven; Councilors, D. McMillan, Wm. Joyce, Dun. Gillespie, Colin Campbell; Assessor, A. Doran; Collector, J. Edgar; Treasurer, Par. McRae; Clerk, C. A. Paterson; office, Town Hall, Beaverton. Board of Health, Reeve, Clerk, P. McMillan, jr., R. Dunsheath.

ALEX. McRAE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER Beaverton, Ont. Sales attended and all supplies furnished.—TERMS MODERATE.

PUMPS! PUMPS! THOS. HODGSON, Beaverton Pump Factory

Farmers of Thorah, Eldon, Mara and Brock consult your interests by consulting my Pump with hose of other makers. Their superiority is unquestionable.

FORCE, or COMMON PUMPS, PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I place no pump without thoroughly testing its working capacity and guarantee it to do all I claim for it with reasonable care.

BRASS and IRON CYLINDERS, Galvanized Piping also supplied when ordered. THOS. HODGSON, Beaverton Pump Factory.

BEAVERTON BAKERY.

TRY FOUNTAIN'S NON-DYSPEPTIC BREAD & BUNS NOW ON HAND.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, ALSO FRUITS

Customers can rely on all my goods being fresh and well kept and at close prices.

OYSTERS BY PLATE OR IN BULK Fresh Pastry for the Holidays.

Mixed Candies 3lbs for 25cts

The LEADING CUSTOM TAILOR OF NORTH ONTARIO.

W. D. RODMAN, BEAVERTON, ONT.

You are certain of obtaining satisfaction in every respect if you leave work with me.

We have Reduced our Prices

—NOW is the time

to get work done

I guarantee a perfect fitting garment made with the greatest care. Cutting for those desirous of doing their work at home, at reasonable rates.

GIVE ME A TRIAL,

And with my numerous assistants I can turn your work out with promptness.

W. D. RODMAN, Beaverton.

MARA.

Last week Mr. Glendinning, M.P.P., presented to the Commissioner of Public Works one of the most interesting petitions of the session, from the residents of Mara and Rama, asking for a partial removal of the artificial obstruction in the St. John and Brock Rivers, causing floods and rendering land useless for farming. The petition states that the lumbermen dam these rivers, raising the waters ten or twelve feet above their normal height for the purpose of floating their logs through the channel. The water is let off in June with a rush, to carry the logs through, and thousands of acres of seeded lands are flooded and destroyed. Mr. Glendinning asked that Mr. Fraser protect the farmers without injuring the lumbering interests, and urged that an engineer's report be secured.

BROCK.

The Township Council met Saturday, March 10th at Sunderland, members all present. After routine business the Clerk read a communication from Mr. R. Noble in the matter of water when in behalf of Mr. W. H. Sproule, 18th Con., he contended the council by changing the watercourse from the natural one had caused great damage to Mr. Sproule's lands and threatened action unless the annoyance were at once removed. Mr. Phillip Sproule asked the council to have Mr. Thurston take down his fence on that part of the 18th Con. in front of the Beaver mill dam. Councillor Gibbs explained that the council could not compel the removal of the fence and if it could it would mean the building of a bridge across the river. Mr. S. Pangman and John Glendinning came before the Council asking that the line fences of Brock and Scott and Brock and Georgina be put in their proper places so that the pathmasters might be able to do proper work on the town lines. A by-law appointing the various pathmasters, fence-viewers, pound-keepers and Commissioners was adopted. The claim of Miss Turner, of Thorah was brought up for consideration and on motion the council repudiated all liability. \$500 was granted Gowan Baker who has been disabled. Mr. Thos. Connolly appealed to have his property, Lot 8, Con. 14, attached to S.S. 3, of Thorah and Brock. The council notified the Trustees of the different sections to attend the next council. Mr. Jas. Dunstan also applied to be changed from S.S. No. 1, to S.S. No. 13. The council adjourned till April 14th.

Itch Mange and Scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Wilford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by S. Fead & Co.

REV. T. W. LEGGOTT, BROOK-LIN, ONT., writes:—After giving the K. D. C. a fair trial, I am satisfied it is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever brought within my reach. I have found it all that is claimed in its behalf, and have much pleasure in recommending it as a most excellent medicinal. Free sample of K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., or 127 State St., Boston Mass.

MARKET REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fall Wheat, White Fyfe, Scotch, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, Pease (Large), Rye, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Flour, Flour (pastry), Flour family, Shorts, Bran, Rides, Pork, Sheepskins, Beef, Veal, Tallow, Lard, Clover seed, Clover, Timothy, Wood, Hardwood.

Children

who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Borne, London & All Druggists, Sec. & Gl.

WOODVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Suits and Overcoats!

Call and See our Spring Suitings for 1894. NEW SHADES and NEW PATTERNS

Which render the fabrics specially attractive to all admirers of good designs. We take special pains in catering to the trade that wants the best goods at lowest prices.

See our ENGLISH WORSTEDS in all the latest shades. SPRING TROUSER-INGS a Speciality.—A Perfect Fit.

Call and inspect our Stock. J. MATHIESON, Merchant Tailor, Woodville.

Woodville, March 7, 1894.

NEW SHOE STORE

R. SWITZER,

Begs to inform the people of Woodville and vicinity that he has opened a

FULL STOCK IN ALL LINES OF BOOTS & SHOES

Dr. McKAY'S BLOCK, Woodville.

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and new ones who will favor him with their patronage.

Prices Right

Call and get my prices before buying First-class goods at the lowest possible price.

ORDERED WORK A SPECIALITY.

Repairing as usual, done Neatly and Promptly.

All Rips in our Sales SEWED FREE.

R. SWITZER.

Woodville, January 10th, 1894.

FEATHERBONE Corsets are now recognized to be the Standard Corset of Canada. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ASK YOUR DRY GOODS DEALER FOR THEM.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

Picturesque Canada is a work so well known and famous both for its beauty of its engravings and the excellence of its composition that the enterprise which is presenting it to the Canadian public at nominal cost will certainly be appreciated. The Toronto Globe is offering this beautiful work in parts of 24 pages appearing each week which can be secured by cutting out one coupon which is to be found in every edition and sending it to their Art Department along with 12 cents in stamps or coin to pay for mailing or postage. We have no doubt the Globe's generous offer will be accepted by thousands for we know of no better or more interesting way to secure a knowledge of the vastness and beauty of our country than through this medium.

The April Delinquent just appearing is the second of the great spring numbers and is appropriate to the season's social profusion. It is given to the out door exercises which interest the ladies at this season,—Bicycling being specially treated on. Fitting out the family for spring is an article that will appear directly to the many mothers who are just now wrestling with the problem. Cookery, Etiquette, and the many little graces of social life all have the attention of the Delinquent. Its cost is insignificant considering the value of its matter. \$1.00 a year only—address the Delinquent Publishing Co., 33 Richmond Street, W. Toronto.

Spring Millinery!



THE MISSES MCKINNON

Beg to inform the ladies of Woodville and vicinity that they have now improved facilities in their new premises for the carrying on of their business and have just placed in stock the

Newest Styles in Shapes and Trimmings

Of all kinds for the Spring Season. We are showing many

NOVELTIES

in our line which will interest the ladies and WE SOLICIT A CALL

at our new store,

FEAD'S BLOCK, Woodville.

ES PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mrs. D. W. Cronsberry,

WOODVILLE, LADIES,

We have in hand a line of

Ladies' Flannelette Underwear

SOMETHING SUPERIOR for Winter use Also white underwear and aprons

WOOLS FANCY KNITTING WOOLS on hand or made to order.

FANCY GOODS

Cheaper than can be obtained in Lindsay or elsewhere.

A new stock of patterns in addition to the large number previously on hand. D. W. CRONSBERRY PATTERNS A SPECIALITY—Call and see them.

The Woodville Advocate.

JOHN C. GILCHRIST, Local Business Manager.

WOODVILLE, ONT.

WOODVILLE NEWS.

Send THE ADVOCATE to your friends at a distance. The best local paper of the district. J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.

The basket social held in the Methodist church last Wednesday was a very successful affair.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, incures its vigorous growth and keeps the scalp white and clean." Mary A. Jackson, Salem Mass.

Mr. J. Smith, a student of Knox College preached in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath last, morning and evening. A Collection was taken up at the morning service in behalf of the Foreign Mission which amounted to over \$195.00. Two contributions of \$50 bills were on the plate. Does not look like hard times.

The West Victoria Teachers' Association Convention which was held here on the 15th and 16th brought a goodly number of the profession to town. All the sessions were well attended and much interest was manifested in the work. A full report will likely appear in our next.

The meeting of the Patrons of Industry held on the 15th inst in Victoria Hall in the interest of Mr. John Campbell, the Patron of Industry candidate for West Victoria was largely attended, the hall being filled to overflowing. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Don. Jackson, Wm. McKee, R. C. Braden, Wm. Cameron and Mr. C. A. Mallory, Grand President of the Order. Mr. Mallory gave an excellent address being a fluent and careful speaker. He was followed by Mr. John Campbell in a short speech.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Movements of People our Readers Know.

Mr. John Grant, of Toronto is visiting friends in Thorah at present.

Mr. John McRae, of Mara (Balsover), is at present very ill.

Miss Annie Bruce of Beaverton returned home from Toronto on Saturday for the Easter holidays.

Mr. Harry Bruce, of Toronto is visiting friends in Beaverton and vicinity at present.

Mrs. H. A. McKinnon, of Toronto was visiting her parents in Woodville during the week.

Mr. John Hancock, of Chicago is visiting his brothers Messrs. Jas. and Fred Hancock, of Thorah, and Georgina.

In another column will be found the announcement of the death of Mrs. Eliza Hamilton, formerly of Uxbridge, deceased was the mother of Mr. Alex. Hamilton, of Beaverton.

Mr. J. Houston, Public Librarian of city of Toronto, assisted at the recent meeting of the West Victoria Teachers' Association held in Woodville, with much pleasure to the members.

Two weeks ago we gave our readers a short sketch of Dr. John McTavish, of Inverness, Scotland, father of Mrs. Dr. McKay, of Woodville. We regret now to announce that Mrs. McKay, has received the sad news of her mother's death on the 3rd inst. THE ADVOCATE tenders its sympathy to Mrs. McKay, in her bereavement which must be the more distressing as Mrs. McKay, intended going to see her parents during the coming summer.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Very successful special meetings under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute were held last Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Sunderland, Brechin and Cannington.

The attendance at Sunderland was not large, and at Cannington it was also a little on the small side. At Brechin the hall was crowded to the doors, and altogether the meetings proved interesting. They were arranged specially for these places, and were much appreciated. The principal speaker was Mr. Joseph Veill, of Carleton Place, and he was ably assisted by Messrs. I. J. Gould and Henry Glendinning at Sunderland and Brechin, the former in the evenings and the latter in the afternoons.

President Thos. Feasby attended all the meetings in a managerial capacity, and Mr. Robert Stretton, organizer for the Patrons of Industry, was present at most if not at all of them.

Sour tempers sweetened by the use of K. D. C.



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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & Ointment.**

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Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure" This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief, cure this is your remedy. Sold by S. Thompson.

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-SPECIALTIES-  
Give me a call and you will find it prices right and work satisfactory.

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**Musical - Emporium,**  
CANNINGTON, ONT.

Do you want to buy **A PIANO**  
Do you want to buy **AN ORGAN**  
Do you want to rent **A PIANO**  
Do you want to rent **AN ORGAN**  
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**C. H. AMEY,**  
Cannington, Ont.  
Everything in the music line in stock - EASY TERMS.  
Jan. 23, 1894.

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**LORD ROSEBERY.**

England's New Premier, Though a Lord, is a Strong Radical.

Lord Rosebery has long been considered in England as in the direct line of promotion to the Premiership, but it had not been believed that the position would be within his grasp for some years to come. He is not yet 50 years of age. The Prime Minister in England, like the President of the United States, has almost invariably been a man older than that, and the general average upon their first taking office has been past sixty. The popular opinion in regard to Lord Rosebery is that he is the most ambitious man in British politics. His critics say that he has successfully studied the arts of popularity and that, joined to superior but not unusual judgment, he has industry, caution, and thrift.

By the exercise of these talents he has made himself a necessary man in the councils of the Liberal party and upon whom many of the facts of the Liberal party have been taken care not to identify himself with any one of the various segments of the Liberal party.



So admirably he has poised himself on the medium line of Liberalism that he is attacked upon the one hand by members of his own order for being a revolutionist and upon the other hand by Radicals for being an aristocrat. Lord Rosebery is accused of being a nobleman. He has already explained that that is one of the accidents of birth for which he cannot properly be held accountable, but it is a high crime and misdemeanor in the eyes of the people to make up the Liberal party. They demand that he purge himself. Lord Rosebery has been successfully purging himself for many years, until he has got to the point where he advocates the abolition of the House of Lords, of which he is a member, in order to prove his sincerity. And yet because he is a Lord, he is regarded with the eye of suspicion by Radicals, who can never forgive a man the misfortune of having a long line of ancestors.

**A HOME RULE.**

Among the members of the House of Lords, on the other hand, many biting words have been expressed about Lord Rosebery since he made his speech in advocacy of the Home-Rule bill. That was in September last, but the members of the upper house have had many reasons since to ponder on the words then uttered by Lord Rosebery, for which they have not forgotten him. He had then said that the arguments they used against the Home Rule were the same arguments they had used against every great reform accomplished during the present century. Their debate was described as a farce.

He said there was one party in the House of Lords, and he asked whether the Lords would allow themselves to be governed in regard to the legislation demanded by five-sixths of the Irish people, by the few Irish peers who sat among them, and who represented only one small class. He warned the Lords that they were not "legislating for to-morrow, but for this day six months." The six months are nearly up and the abolition of the House of Lords is now a live issue.

Undoubtedly it is a step backward in the leadership of the Liberal party from a commoner to a peer, from a man of the masses to a man of the classes. But is not Mr. Gladstone more conservative than Lord Rosebery? That is a question many people in England have asked themselves recently when the question of the succession has been discussed.

**NOT LIKE A LORD.**

There is no question that Lord Rosebery is the more democratic of the two. Mr. Gladstone writes with a quill pen, while Lord Rosebery uses a typewriter. Mr. Gladstone is a stickler for official etiquette, for which Lord Rosebery has expressed almost as much contempt as Cromwell when he said of the mass, "Take away this rubbish, and you will have a nobleman whose position is beyond cavil can afford to do these things.

What would ruin the social position of a commoner is regarded in a peer as mere incoherency. Even a Socialist nobleman is smug and self-satisfied, and his revolutionary utterances are not taken quite seriously by the older members of his order. They say it is a good thing for "the order" to have one of its members in the front ranks of the proletariat. The day may come when he will be able to do them a good turn and meanwhile his talk can be forgiven.

**A PROTEGE OF GLADSTONE.**

It seems fitting that the leadership of the Liberal party should descend from one Scotchman to another. Mr. Gladstone has not a drop of English blood in his veins and Lord Rosebery has hardly more, while the great strength of the party which has placed them in power lies north of the Tweed. Lord Rosebery is Lord-Lieutenant of Edinburgh and of Linlithgow. Mr. Gladstone sits for the Midlothian district of Edinburgh. The relations of the two men have never been intimate since Lord Rosebery's introduction to political life. He is the protege of Mr. Gladstone.

**THE FIRST TIME HE EVER SPOKE IN PUBLIC**

was in 1871, when at the opening of Parliament he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in succession to Mr. W. E. Foster. In August, 1881, Mr. Gladstone appointed him Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department under Sir William Vernon Harcourt. In February, 1888, Lord Rosebery was taken into the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works, and in February of the following year, when Mr. Gladstone resumed office, he was made Secretary of State for the office and acknowledged as the best foreign secretary in the party. Lord Rosebery is an accomplished public speaker and has written a life of Pitt. He has a horse that is a favorite for this year's Derby and has become popular on the turf. He is also a Knight of the Garter.

**AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES.**

The Severe One Occurred at San Francisco and Charleston.

"There have been three great earthquakes in the United States during the present century," says Prof. Gilbert, the American geologist. "One that was very remarkable occurred in 1811 and 1812 near the head of the valley of the Mississippi. It embraced a number of severe shocks at short intervals during several months. In fact, the disturbance lasted for about two years. The ground was moved in visible waves, by which the trees of the forests were rocked and in some cases uprooted, their branches being so entangled that it was impossible to separate them.

"Close cracks in the earth yawned and closed again at each shock, while from the fissures there issued a strong and bitter air so violently as to lodge in the branches of trees. Some lakes were drained by the escape of the water into the chasms which were opened, while others were created by the sinking of the land. One great sunken area thus produced was eighty miles long by thirty-five miles broad.

"The other two quakes to which I refer occurred so lately as to be remembered by the present generation. One of them happened in the State of California, and was caused by a renewed movement on what we geologists call a great fault plane at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountains. In that part of the world the rocks of the crust are broken up by a distance of fourteen miles. Great fissures were formed along the base of the mountain range for a distance of forty miles, the land west of the fault rising and east of it sinking. The distance between the two points was a distance of fourteen feet in one spot. Owens river was temporarily swallowed up, and the numerous other phenomena excited the astonishment and alarm of observers.

**ECONOMICAL RECIPES.**

**Bean Soup.**-Soak a pint of white beans in soft, lukewarm water overnight. Put them in a kettle the next morning with three quarts of cold water and one pound of salt pork. Boil slowly three hours, keeping the kettle well covered. Add a little celery and cayenne pepper; simmer half an hour longer, strain through a colander and serve.

**Beef Soup.**-Cut a shin of beef and have the bone cracked in several places. Put it in a kettle with five or six quarts of water, and boil slowly five hours, skimming it often. Cut half a head of cabbage fine, chop two turnips, three carrots and three onions; put them in the soup, with salt and pepper, and boil two hours longer. Take out the bone and eat before serving.

**Baked Beans.**-Soak one pint of white beans in water overnight. Drain off the water in the morning, put in cold water and parboil twenty minutes. Drain in a colander and put in an earthen bean pot with half a pound of fat salt pork and one tablespoonful of molasses. Cover with cold water and bake seven hours, putting in more water as it boils away.

**Brown Bread.**-Set a sponge over night, using one cup of yeast, three pints of flour, two tablespoonfuls each of lard and sugar, and one quart of warm water. In the morning take one quart of rye flour, two quarts of meal, one tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of soda, and half a cup of molasses. Pour the sponge into a mix and sift down, adding a little water if necessary. Let it rise, make into loaves and rise again. Bake very slowly. At least four hours will be required for the baking.

**Codfish Balls.**-Put the fish in lukewarm water to soak in the evening after soaking three hours drain the water off, put fresh water on and soak until morning. Drain twice more, then put it in a kettle, with enough water to cover it; boil half an hour, or until it is tender. Put it in a dish to cool, then tear it into small pieces, removing any pieces of skin or bone. Add an equal quantity of mashed potatoes, a lump of butter, a little sweet milk, and a beaten egg. Mix into balls, and fry in hot lard or drippings. The egg may be omitted if desired.

**Beef Steaks.**-Cut up two pounds of beef into pieces about an inch long. Choose a cheap piece of beef that is about one-fourth fat. Put in a kettle and boil gently two hours, then season with pepper, salt, onion and parsley, and boil half an hour longer. Add a teaspoonful of onion and a tablespoonful of flour wet with a little milk. Let it boil up once and pour into a dish.

**Turnips.**-To half a gallon of pared and sliced turnips, put in one pound of fresh or salt pork. Cover with water and cook until tender; season with salt and pepper. Or put the turnips in the kettle with the water and cook until done. Drain the water off, mash with a potato masher and season with butter or meat grease, salt and pepper.

**Hennery Croquettes.**-Mash two cupfuls of cold boiled hominy with a potato masher, add a tablespoonful of butter, a little milk, one teaspoonful of sugar and a beaten egg. Mix thoroughly, roll into balls, dip each one into beaten egg, and fry in hot lard.

**Risen Corn Pudding.**-The most convenient time to bake this is on the regular baking day. Mix two cups of risen corn, one cup of yeast (no flour). In the morning add another cup of sugar, one cup of butter or lard, one cup of water, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg and flour enough to make a stiff dough. When very light, work it down, roll out with a rolling pin until about one inch thick, put into a greased pan and bake. When almost done spread butter over the top, and sprinkle thickly with sugar, cinnamon and a little flour. Put back in the oven and finish baking. This is excellent either cold or hot.

The number of miles of streets containing waterpipes constantly charged in each water company's district within the British Metropolis is as follows:-Chelsea, 81, East London, 185, St. James's, 105, Kent, 163, Lambeth, 189, New River, 337, Southwark and Vauxhall, 100, West Middlesex, 112 1/2, total 1,350 1/2 miles.

It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure who mopes and pines, and thinks himself into the madhouse or the grave. Motion is all nature's law. Action is man's salvation, physical and mental. He only is truly wise who lays himself out to work till his life latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest and live to the most purpose.

Good manners, which give color to life are of greater importance than laws, which are but one of their manifestations. The law touches us here and there, but manners are about us everywhere, pervading society like the air we breathe. Good manners, as we call them, are neither more nor less than good behavior, consisting of courtesy and kindness.

**NEGRO ROBBERS KILLED.**

But They Hatched a Woman and Her Babe Before Being Shot.

A Somerville, N.J., dispatch says:-A horrible tragedy occurred early this morning at the home of Moore Baker, near Franklin Park in this county. Mr. Baker's wife and year-old baby were murdered and their murderers, Willard Thompson and Henry Baker, were produced before the grand jury, killed by the frenzied husband and father of the victims. Baker is a powerfully built young farmer of about 30 years. He is quite well off. Henry Baker, the young negro, was a freed man's son, and had been in the army, and has often worked for the negro also. Yesterday afternoon when he quit work for the day he asked Mr. Baker for a loan of \$2. Mr. Baker asked him if he could change a \$100 bill and upon the negro saying "Yes," he produced a \$100 bill and handed it to him. This money was what the negro was after.

At about 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Baker awakened her husband and told him that she heard a noise in the house. Baker calmed his wife's fears, but upon her earnest request and because baby Gertrude, who was lying in a crib beside her father and mother, was crying, he got up and lighted a lamp. He then returned to bed and

when he heard a slight noise, and quickly turning he saw two negroes standing at the bed. He recognized them as Henry Baker and Willard Thompson. Thompson was armed with an axe which he had taken from the woodpile in the rear of the house, and both negroes were in their stocking feet, their shoes being found on the back steps.

The woman who took away the child from her own such a date is requested to return it. The committee took umbrage at this statement and summoned the member who had composed it before them. "Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?" "Well," he replied, "the first article in the club rules says that 'this club is to be composed of noblemen and gentlemen,' and since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman."

All human power is a compound of time and patience.

A FRIGHTFUL STRUGGLE ENSUED for its possession. Baker finally wrested

**MERRY MOMENTS.**

Satan keeps perfectly cool in spite of his surroundings.

In the ups and downs of life the baby is unrivaled. Whenever you want invisible blues, just try to find a policeman.

Hojack-"Mrs. Glanders can read her husband like a book." Tomdick-"Yes; and she can shut him up like one, too."

"This rich relative of yours, is he a distant relative?" "Yes, extremely distant since he became rich."

Walter-"Do usual steal, sah?" Regular customer-"No, I am tired to-night. Bring me a plate of hash."

"Have you really and truly given up bacon during Lent?" "Yes, indeed; I don't even read Shakespeare."

"And so, Mrs. De Gollyer, your poor boy was killed by savages?" "Ah, yes!" "South Africa?" "No-savages."

He (audaciously)-"Suppose I were to kiss you unaware?" She (coolly)-"I don't believe you could."

"The doctor says I need change." "Dr. Bignips, I suppose. Well, you'll need more before he gets through with you."

"Appearances are very deceptive," remarked the tenor "Yes," replied the prima donna; "especially farewell appearances."

Gaswell-"Young Blivens boasts that he never loses his head." Dukane-"Well, he couldn't expect such great luck as that you know."

Judge-"Why did you commit a second theft after you had just been acquitted of a first charge?" Prisoner-"So that I could pay my lawyer."

Doctor (to servant girl)-"Well, now, is your particular affection?" Servant girl (haughtily)-"Please, sir, he's a clarinet player."

There's plenty of room at the top, Aspiring young chap, If down in a seat you can't drop, Hang on to a strap.

"That barber of yours that you sent me to let fit to shave a dog?" "Well, it's queer I didn't think of that when I sent you."

Yeast-"You have a girl to do the heavy work in your house, I suppose?" Crismon-baker-"No; my wife makes all her own bread."

"Yes, sir, money talks; that is certain." Biggs-"Well, then, I'd like to hear a little something from that \$10 you have of mine."

When the bills for gas and electric glow A man month after month has paid, He's pretty apt, I think, to know About the charge of the light brigade.

Mrs. Capt. Smith-"And you think any soldier can be fearless?" Col. Stotson-"Yes; all he has to do is to keep out of danjab, madam."

"Why was their engagement broken off?" "The trouble?" "No; that was the trouble. They were both so amiable that they got tired of each other."

It is an old-time question And it oft will come again-"Why do members of a glee club Seem such melancholy men?"

Cholly Sappy-"I think there's something wrong with my brain, Miss Kostick; who would you see about it?" Miss Kostick-"I would suggest a microscopist."

Jilson says that with all due respect for the old proverb, when the average servant girl gets through with a piece of valuable bric-a-brac it is generally too late to mend "I see you don't carry your beautiful gold-headed cane any more." "No; I'm finding my running expenses." "How is that?" "The tips come higher to the waiters."

He-"When you married me, Phoebe Jane, you seemed to think I was a pretty good match." She-"I did! And you've never once kindled a fire for me from that day to this!"

"Then you don't hate me, Laura, dear?" "No, George, I like you well enough, but it would be ridiculous for me to marry you. You are the first man that has proposed to me!"

"Is the mistress of the house in?" inquired the peddler. "No," replied the tired looking, timid-looking man, "I'm selling the kitchen door to answer the knock. It's her afternoon out."

Foreigner (in the national capital)-"Hello, there goes a group of congressmen on the street. Isn't there a session to-day?" Native Washingtonian-"Oh, yes. The ones you see are out on bail."

Doctor-"Has your daughter been delicate always?" Mother-"Oh, yes; if she does anything about the house it exhausts her so that she is not able to dance longer than midnight sometimes."

"If, as the Bible says, 'all flesh is grass,' said the theater boarder at the breakfast table yesterday, 'this steak must be the kind of stuff those tough Mexican hammoaks are made of.'"

"Capt. Hawkins, Mr. De Sappy," said Ethel. "I think I've met Capt. Hawkins at the Acton's Club," said De Sappy. "No, I think not," returned the captain, gently. "I've never been there ladies' day."

**RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY**

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes it once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Warranted S. Fead & Co.

**SOCIETY CARDS.**

**MURRAY LODGE No. 808,**  
-BEAVERTON, ONT.  
Meets 1st Tuesday on or before full moon in their hall, Simcoe St., Beaverton.  
A. GRANT, M. D. F. S. KING,  
Wor.-Master. Secretary.

**CICERONE LODGE No. 195,**  
-WOODVILLE, ONT.  
Meets in their hall, Smith's Block, Woodville, every Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock.  
J. MOYNES, L. GILCHRIST,  
N. G. Rec.-Sec.

**BEAVERTON LODGE No. 249,**  
-BEAVERTON, ONT.  
Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Beaverton every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.  
D. A. MCKINNON, D. A. COLE,  
N. G. Rec.-Sec.

**PEACEFUL DOVE LODGE, 165,**  
-CANNINGTON, ONT.  
Meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
J. MERRIFIELD, W.M. DONALDS,  
N. G. Rec.-Sec.

**DOUGLAS CAMP No. 27,**  
-BEAVERTON, ONT.  
Meets in Sons of Scotland hall, Beaverton, first Wednesday after full moon, each month, at 8 o'clock.  
P. McMILLAN, D. McMILLAN,  
Chief. Secretary

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Office and residence Simcoe St. South, Beaverton.

**N. GRAHAM**  
**Veterinary Surgeon**

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE - SIMCOE STREET, BEAVERTON, ONT.  
Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, class of 1888. Treats all diseases of the Domesticated animals in the latest and most approved scientific methods. Cattle dehorning and scientific castration performed. Prompt attention given at all hours.  
Office and residence Simcoe St. South, Beaverton.

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**JAS. B. WARREN,**  
UNDERTAKER,  
BEAVERTON, ONT.  
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All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, also POULTRY in Season.  
-WHOLESALE OR RETAIL-  
I am always open to the purchase in season of Poultry, Pork, Beef-Cattle and other animals for which I pay the highest prices current.

**A Thoro-Bred Chester-White Boar**

(Registered Pedigree)  
I may promise, Bay Street For Service - Beaverton - F. S. KING.

**COUNTY OF ONTARIO.**

DIVISION COURTS, 1894.  
1. Wherry: Clerk, D. Macdonell. Judge, Jan. 2, Feb. 2, Mar. 2, April 2, May 2, June 2, July 2, Aug. 2, Sept. 2, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, Dec. 2.  
2. Oshawa: D. C. Macdonell, Whittby, Feb. 3, Apr. 4, Jun 4, Oct. 3, Dec. 3.  
3. Cambridge: M. Gieseler, Cambridge, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
4. Uxbridge: J. E. Gould, Uxbridge, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, May 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
5. Port Perry: J. W. Burnham, Port Perry, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, May 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
6. Cambridge: J. G. P. Smith, Cambridge, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, May 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
7. Uxbridge: J. E. Gould, Uxbridge, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, May 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
8. Port Perry: J. W. Burnham, Port Perry, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, May 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
9. Cambridge: J. G. P. Smith, Cambridge, Jan. 3, Mar. 3, May 3, July 3, Sept. 3, Nov. 3, Dec. 3.  
J. E. FARWELL, Clerk of the Peace  
Jan. 1, 94

THE NEWSPAPER LAW.

1 Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2 If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearsages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken out of the office or not.

3 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice as the law requires.

4 The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office or removing and leaving them uncollected for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Cradle, Altar, Tomb.

BORN.

At Beaverton on Saturday, March 17th the wife of Mr. James Dunsmuir, of a daughter.

At Frechin, on Wednesday the 7th inst. the wife of W. R. McPhee, of a daughter—(still born).

At Thorah on February 9th, the wife of George Thomas of a daughter DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, George Wheeler, 118 Crawford Street Toronto, on Friday 2nd March 1894, Eliza Hamilton, relict of the late Wm. Hamilton, of Uxbridge aged 87 years.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Tucker, Mr. John E. Jones to Miss Mary A. Butcher, all of Beaverton.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. Thos. Westlake, Esq., brother of the bride, by the Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, of Woodville, Mr. Geo. Robertson, of Fenelon, to Miss Lizzie Westlake, daughter of the late Thos. Westlake, of Eldon.



EDITORIAL NOTES.

The question of the legality of the Provincial Government's power to enforce Prohibition will be the first case considered at the May session of the Supreme Court.

Dr. McKay, M. P. P., wants to know of the Ontario Government what was the amount received by the various exhibitors at the World's Fair last year and has moved for a return of the same.

The 33rd annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association is to take place in Toronto on the 27th, 28th and 29th of this month—Easter week. The programme is lengthy and comprehensive, embracing subjects of interest to High and Public School teachers, as well as trustees. A large attendance is anticipated.

Easter falls this year on March 25th—the earliest date for many years. It will be nearly a hundred years before it again falls on this date, the next years being 1690, 2035, 2046, 2057, 2103, 2114, 2126 and 2198. The earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the last Easter on this date were in the years 1663, 1716 and 1818; but so early on Easter will not come again until 1970.

The trial of William Walter McWherrell, and John Walker, for the murder of the aged couple Eliza and James Williams, at Port Credit last December came to a close on Saturday when the prisoner McWherrell, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on June 1st.—Walker was not found guilty but was remanded on the charge of murdering Mrs. Williams.

A correspondent writes us asking for the law relating to watercourses. We do not give the following as absolutely authoritative but it is as close to the law as we can give it in few words. When a farmer desires to drain his land and the natural flow of water is across his neighbor's land it is his duty to call in the township engineer and have the projected drain located by him. The neighbor through whose land the new drain must be made has the right, and it is his duty, to dig the drain through his own land to make an outlet for the water. If he does not do so then the projector of the drain can, and has the right to go on his neighbor's land, make the drain and collect pay for the work. Either party has the right of appeal against the award of the engineer, but he must do so within a certain time.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Extra copies of THE ADVOCATE, may be had at the office, J. C. Gilchrist's, Woodville.

ONLOOKER'S COLUMN.

What he Sees to Admire or Criticise.

It is with considerable gratification, Mr. Editor, I see the first effort being made to further the scheme so often advocated by Onlooker, namely, that of building summer cottages on our beautiful lake front. I am satisfied that this is the beginning of a movement which in time is destined to double the summer population of Beaverton and which ought to have been inaugurated years ago. Mr. Morrison is to be commended for thus breaking the ice and I trust his venture will meet with success so as to warrant other of Beaverton's citizens in venturing in.

The latest of the many extraordinary things done by that very extraordinary man, Mr. W. S. Stead, editor of the famous magazine the "Review of Reviews" is to write a book of criticism on Chicago with the title "If Christ came to Chicago." In this little volume Mr. Stead lays bare the utter profligacy of that great city and in scathing terms indicates it as being a veritable Sodom; a city of which has been pretty well known on this continent for many years. It was not to review his book I set out. Mr. Editor, but to call attention to one section thereof which is perhaps as applicable to a great many of the people of Ontario as it is to those of Chicago and the United States generally. He says:—"The second devil which 'to-day needs exorcism is one I did not expect to find in a civilized and progressive country."

Of all folklore tales of Europe, the most horrible is that of the Vanpire of the Levant. The A.P.A., that strange association for the protection of the American citizen, reminds me of the restless vampire of south-eastern Europe. No-Popery fanaticism died fifty years ago in England. We imagined it dead and buried. Here in Western America we find the same old demon, with its familiar hoofs and horns and tail, scaring the old women of both sexes with the bogey of impending massacre and of the domination of sixty millions by six.

Middleton ought to be the best means for exorcising this belated survival of antiquated bigotry.—Truly it ought, but unfortunately for the intelligence of our people it is not. Possibly, Mr. Stead in his researches into the political factors of the United States and Canada has not been fortunate enough to see matters as the A.P.A. see them, nor has he like many others been able to discern that insidious encroachment against the liberty of the subject and the existence of the State so loudly and vehemently protested against and of which the Roman Catholic church has so often been accused. This perhaps is his misfortune and while it does not remove the justice of his remarks it does to a certain extent mitigate the rancor of that bitterness which these enthusiastic bigots bring to the subject. Recently Onlooker has had brought to his notice on the best of authority several cases wherein the "Church" actually did interfere, rightly or wrongly in the appointment of officials in the County of Victoria. With this in view it is not easy to read those who are protesting against such interference with things temporal—and which the P.P.A. gives as the cause of its existence—a sermon on tolerance. However, it is not in this restricted sense that editor Stead intends his remarks to be understood. Onlooker has protested against the ignorant fanaticism which sees no good and everything that is evil in our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens as well as against the fear that some time in the hazy future the ancient fires of Smithfield may be rekindled on this broad continent. To the thinking mind it should be evident how impossible such a retrogression must be and how groundless are such fears. If the great Protestant majority of this continent with the past in view are not able to look after the interests of their belief without the aid of secret and irresponsible organizations such as the Protestant Protective Association it is an admission of weakness of which it should be heartily ashamed and of which, truth to tell, all true Christians are ashamed. The intelligent and educated people of America should be the last to permit such organizations to sway their judgment or urge them to restrictions of the fullest rights of citizenship which ought to be the natural heritage of every man, irrespective of church or creed.

The matter of tax exemptions on church property of all kinds is at the present time receiving much attention from the fact that a Bill is now before the Provincial Legislature for the abolition of all exemptions. I must confess, Sir, I do not favor exemptions and believe with the promoters of this Bill and the large body of burdened tax-

payers that all property should be taxed alike whether it belongs to the church or its people. In the towns and villages we do not feel the burden perhaps as keenly as do those of large cities where the value of these exemptions rise to enormous proportions. The matter has now ceased to a certain extent to be one of dollars and cents and has resolved itself into one of principle along which line it is bound to be fought to a conclusive issue. I see the clergymen are all in arms about the matter and deputations have waited on the Government against the Bill. Why a clergyman who earns a large salary and lives in a swell house should not be taxed while his less fortunate parishioner is made to pay, is one of those anomalies hard to reason out.

A FENELON FALLS SENSATION.

An Insane Citizen Terrorizes the town—with five Revolvers and many rounds of Ammunition betook Possession of the main street.—The town Constable shot in the thigh.

A Fenelon Falls dispatch to the Toronto press date Saturday last gives an account of an exciting occurrence which took place in that village a few days before when Christopher Brandon aged 22 suddenly became a raging maniac and almost depopulated the town. He ran along the streets smashing windows. He seized five revolvers and 600 rounds of cartridges in a hardware store, and took possession of the main street, firing at pedestrians and plate glass windows. Town constable Nevison, returned fire from behind a telegraph pole wounding Brandon. The constable however was shot through the thigh and disabled. Brandon emptied all his revolvers, and before he could refill them a posse of citizens closed upon him and overpowered him. He is now in jail.

ODD-FELLOWS AT CANNINGTON.

A Re-union of Lindsay District—The new floor work given by Lindsay Team—An Interesting event—Representatives of sixteen Lodges present.

An event which has been looked forward to for a long time by the brethren of the Independent Order Odd-Fellows and which brought together a large number of representatives from the different Lodges of this district and elsewhere took place in Cannington on Thursday evening last in the commodious Hall over W. H. Hoyle's warehouse. The Lindsay team and members of Lindsay Lodge No. 100, to the number of forty-five, engaged a special train and paid Cannington a visit which had been promised all winter. Uxbridge, Beaverton, Manly, Sunderland, International Bridge, Peterborough, Whitby, etc., added to the quota until one hundred and fifty brethren were ready to witness initiations and the three degrees. The new degree floor work of the order was presented by the Lindsay team in an exceedingly interesting and instructive manner. The initiatory and three subsequent degrees were conferred and the noble lessons inculcated by them most beautifully rendered. The work of the Lindsay brethren was fully appreciated as was evidenced by the frequent applause. The work of the lodge being ended adjournment was made to the Queen's Hotel where a splendid spread was placed before the visitors by the brethren of Cannington. Toasts, Songs, and speeches of congratulation and pleasure were made by Bros. Ex-Mayor, Ray, of Lindsay; Dr. Gillespie, of Manilla; Cave, of Beaverton; Dr. Gillespie, of Cannington; Armstrong, of Peterborough; Allen, of International Bridge; Lytle, Mills, and Gregory, of Lindsay; Reeve Glassford, of Cannington; Barrett, of Whitby; and the Deputy-Grand Master, Bro. W. H. Hoyle. Letters of regret were received from the Grand Master, Bro. J. Oliver, and others who were unable to be present. The company dispersed at a late hour after an exceedingly pleasant evening. The Express is requested to tender to the brethren of Peaceful Dove Lodge the thanks of the visiting brethren for the open handed generosity and hospitality displayed by them in this matter and for the very enjoyable evening placed before their guests.

SKIPPED IN HASTE.

Insurance agent Coyle leaves Unexpectedly with large Liabilities unliquidated—\$3,000 is said to be the amount and Local Bank and farmers suffer

An unpleasant surprise awaited the creditors of Robert Coyle, Insurance agent of Manilla when the fact he had left for parts unknown and that his victims in the locality of Manilla and Cannington were many. He had been here a comparatively short time but had managed to make many friends who trusted largely to his supposed integrity. It is understood that Messrs. R. Edwards & Co., Standard Bank and Valentyne & Co., of Sunderland are the sufferers to a large amount Coyle, having discounted several large notes of local farmers which now prove to be forgeries. Coyle is supposed to be safely enjoying his ill gotten gains in Mexico. He left a young wife behind to whom he had married but a short time.

K. D. C. P. M. act in conjunction with K. D. C. where a laxative is required.

WALL PAPERS, NEWEST STYLES—ENGLISH and AMERICAN. DECORATIONS TO MATCH ALL PAPERS. Ceiling Papers in Great Variety. Also a stock of Finest American Papers—Bought away below usual prices and will be sold at corresponding figures—Call and see them. L. J. CAMERON, Beaverton, Ont. Beaverton, March, 1894.

CLOTHING SALE. COME along and you may have Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing at lower prices than you have ever heard of before. ALSO Don't forget that we keep an elegant display of the Newest and most Fashionable Tweeds and Worsted Suitings and will make up suits to order at prices that will astonish you. J. J. HOLMES, BEAVERTON.

WHY IS IT? That business is better with LOGAN the Merchant Tailor than it has ever been before at this season of the year? ORDERS ROLLING IN IN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBERS. Have you seen those \$8 and \$10 suits now offered? They are marvellous value. Special Lines of English Worsted Pantings at \$3 and \$4—usual price \$6 and \$7. H. LOGAN. Beaverton, March, 1894. Beaverton Fashionable Tailoring House.

BEAVERTON NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Commercial items in this column gets a line each insertion.

Have you seen our Art Gallery—Beautiful Picture given away with our new cash system of purchases.—L. J. Cameron.

The ladies of Beaverton and surrounding country requiring fashionable dress goods cannot do better than call on J. J. Holmes, Beaverton.

Mr. J. J. Holmes, Beaverton respectfully calls attention of the ladies to the millinery opening at his show room on Friday and Saturday, March 23rd and 24th. The most elegant goods in the market. Miss Hopper, milliner.

Good Friday. Service will be held in St. Paul's church, this afternoon Friday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Rev. Mr. Rix, of St. Paul's preached in Uxbridge on Sunday last, his pulpit here was supplied by Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Beaverton Lodge 219, L. O. O. F. are arranging for their annual excursion which is to take place on Wednesday the 20th of June.

Rev. Mr. Rix, of St. Paul's Church will be in town on Thursday evening and desires to meet all those who wish to enter a Confirmation class preparatory to Confirmation by the Bishop who will be in this parish in April.

Councillor Joyce, advertises the loss of a pocket book on Friday last in which was the handsome sum \$102.00. He is anxious to meet the finder who will be generously rewarded. The purse was lost somewhere between the station and the court house or between Beaverton and Gamebridge.

We regret to learn of the demise of Mr. Frank Gibson's high-bred mare "Lady Robinson" which took place in Beaverton on Friday night last. Mr. Gibson, has the sympathy of the community in his affliction as well as the thanks of the large colony of crows which has been waiting for the obsequies for some time.

DIVISION COURT.

The Sittings of the Division Court held in Beaverton on Friday the 16th inst. disposed of the following cases.

Stonehouse vs. Jude.—Action for damages to crop—Judgment for Plaintiff 25 cents without costs.

Hodgson vs. West.—Garnishee.—Judgment against garnishee.

Thompson vs. Mealing.—Attachment.—Judgment for Plaintiff.

Barber vs. Riley.—Judgment for Plaintiff for \$12.40.

White vs. Cameron.—Action and Judgment for Plaintiff \$35.00.

Treleaven vs. Cameron.—Action Bal. contract for building barn.—Jurisdiction disputed.—Adjourned.

AUCTION SALES.

Thursday March 29th at 1 o'clock the Farm Stock and Implements of Martin Whalen, Lot 1, Con. 5, Thorah. Alex. McRae, Auctioneer.

At Lot 18, Con. 3, Thorah on Wednesday March 28th at 1 o'clock Live Stock—8 months Credit.—D. M. Smith, Auctioneer.

Tuesday March 27th at 12 o'clock the Farm Stock, Implements and Household Furniture, of Mr. Dan. H. McRae, Lot 17, Con. 4, Thorah.—Alex. McRae, Auctioneer.

Photography

We are open for business in our NEW STUDIO, Mara Street, BEAVERTON. Call and Examine Work W. S. BELL.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS TO RENT.

100 ACRES of Pasture land, Point Mara, well fenced. On the premises are a good well and pump worked by a wind mill, all in good working order. Apply to T. C. HODGKINSON, Beaverton, Feb. 25, '94.

\$20. REWARD! THE undersigned will give the above reward to any person or persons who will furnish him with such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who from time to time tear down the wire from his fence on Simcoe St., Beaverton. THOS. HODGSON, Beaverton, Mar. 20, '94.

AGRICULT Boiled Corn for the breeding of poultry, a little care an... The Jersey is i... then we engage i... We want these... to be easy mil... to be gentle, no... regular breeders... in the dairy f... we need a buai... we have just a... Hearty Feeder... as being a hear... is one that can... city of feed in... h food. It is t... milk and in order... milk the cow mu... tleness—The di... about as much... et cow nature to... is worth money;... year; it saves... of the milk from... able cows are apt... who mix them... in ill treatment... a loss of butte... be better care, fo... ed cow; and in o... tion of the Jer... characteristics... Eazy, Rich Mil... be one that can... ons will comm... jess dairymen... in the Dairy;... ed deal of coe... size for a dai... she should be l... lone her work i... and up fog, be... ersey, because... t make beef en... to study the n... ig advocate of... want a certain k... of work, and ab... than any oth... ed be a cow for e...

AGRICULTURAL

Boiled Corn for Poultry

The boiling of poultry, as to all other... a little corn, or a little wheat...

Improved Farm Gate

making a gateway for a fourteen-foot... the gate should be twenty feet...

Clear the Fence Rows

any farms have belts of young trees... from ten to fifteen feet wide...

The Jersey a Business Cow

When we engage in the business of... but-airy we need cows that will make...

How to Keep Young

In order to remain youthful in appearance... the body must be free from disease...

Not So Daff

A lad who had the name of being half-witted... was one day walking along the turnpike...

Artificial Snow

Thirty parts of tin are dissolved in forty... parts of muriatic acid and thirty parts...

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Uniform Worn by Our Soldiers in Winter

THE military authorities of countries such as Canada and Russia, says E.W. Morrison, in Harper's Weekly, have a serious difficulty to contend with in providing winter uniforms that will protect the troops against a climate of almost Arctic severity...

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WILD LIFE

An Indian Boy's Training

The training of the Indian boy begins when he listens to the songs of war, the songs of the chase, and the songs of the "Great Mystery," or Wakantanka...

How the Church Was Repaired

W-a-a-l, I may say I'm proud of it, I think about as neat looking church on the whole, as you'll come across in this state...

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MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

Sir George Baden Powell on England's Present Naval Strength in the Great West

An English Admiral, in a recent magazine article, advocated an alliance between the English and American navies, and some of the newspapers on the other side of the line floated the proposal. There is, nevertheless, excellent reason why the American people, in fact, all peoples, whose main employment is the raising of food for export, should be solicitous that the road to Britain across the high seas should be unobstructed. Her forty...

The Kodak Go-nd

Oh, don't go out, 'Lias, don't go out, for de kodak fend he's all about; you know yo' features mighty plain, an' he haist de street an' de meader-lane...

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A Safety Paraffin Lamp.

A method of rendering paraffin oil or spirit lamps safe against accidental explosion or fire through overtured has been devised by a Mr. Howarth, of London, England.

It is based on the principle of absorption, and consists in partially filling the oil-chamber of the lamp with small pieces of a chemically-prepared vegetable substance of a fine porous nature, which forms a soft spongy core. The remaining space in the chamber is occupied by a preparation of asbestos. The wick of the lamp is embedded in the absorbent material, which retain the oil when it is poured into the chamber. The oil is conducted to the point at which the flame is produced through the wick by capillary attraction in the usual way. There is thus no oil in the lamp in the form of a free liquid, and should the lamp fall and break the oil will only be scattered about in the pieces of the core containing it. In the event of any of these pieces becoming ignited there would only be a few isolated points of fire, instead of a sheet of spreading flame as in the case of free oil.

Hood's Cured

After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck-Bunches and Cures Now.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:-I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHIE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

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NELSON McLEOD,

Leading Watchmaker and Jeweller of North Ontario

Cannington, Ontario.

G. J. HOYLE,

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JAS SNELGROVE,

PLANING, MATCHING, AND Moulding,

Done on shortest Notice, by LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY

WOOD-TURNING &c.—(Good Work)

All kinds of Lumber, Lath and Shingles

KEPT ON HAND. All kinds of Bill Stuff furnished on application

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OR NO SALE.

Beaverton, Nov. 12, 1893. JAS. SNELGROVE

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT,

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THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders

of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions.

For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Brains, Old Wounds,

and all other Ulcers. It is famous for its efficacy in curing

Chancres, Itch, Pimples, Boils, Scalds,

and all other skin diseases. It is a certain and

infallible cure for all these ailments.

No useless coffin insouled his breast,

Nor in sheet nor in shroud they would

him,

For he monkeyed with the dynamite

And his comrades never found him.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa.,

whose constitution was completely

broken down, is cured by Ayer's

Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the

time, a great sufferer from constipation,

kidney trouble, and indigestion,

so that my constitution seemed

to be completely broken down. I was

induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and

took nearly seven bottles, with such

excellent results that my stomach,

bowels, and kidneys are in perfect

condition, and, in all their functions, as

regular as clock-work. At the time

I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my

weight was only 120 pounds; I now

weigh 150 pounds, and was never in so

good health. If you could see me

before and after using, you would

be for a traveling advertisement.

I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla

to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

D. M. SMITH

AUCTIONEER

—FOR—

THORAH, MARA and RAMA

Sales attended, Blanks and Bills sup-

plied at the lowest possible rates.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

D. M. SMITH,

Beaverton.

Advertisement for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, including text about blood purification and skin treatments.

# ON A QUEER CRAFT.

A Skating Thrilling Experience in Northumberland Straits.

I had been reading the Christmas holidays with friends in Prince Edward Island, and was crossing to the mainland on my way to Ottawa when our stout steam-er ran into a pack of ice just outside Pictou harbor, and seemed likely to be delayed there for hours. There was nothing to do but make the best of circumstances, so the passengers, all men, retired to the smoking room for warmth and talk.

"It's too bad to be stopped here. We might almost swim ashore," said a fat little man.

"You wouldn't find winter swimming pleasant," said a young doctor.

"Have you ever tried it?" asked the fat man.

"Had to once." The doctor's expression betokened recollection of a woful experience.

"Tell us all about it. Come, out with the story," and at the word there was a general shifting of chairs to face the doctor.

"Well, all right. It will help to pass the time," said he, "so here it is."

In the winter of 1885 I was going to school at Pictou Academy, and a cold winter it was. The harbor froze so early that several barges were shut in. The ice held, and before long it was so thick that the island steamer had to cut her way up to the wharf. Splendid skating and clear, steady weather we boys had, I tell you.

Going to school was a hard trial those days. With eyes on our books, we thought of nothing but skating. Why should dull learning enchain boys who wished to scud down the harbor to East River, and whiz along its crooked course? But you all know how we felt. After school we'd skate till late at night, illuminating the harbor with bonfires and torches.

One afternoon in January I skated up to New Glasgow to visit my sick friend, Bob Goodyear. He had been taken down with fever, and was dangerously ill. Bob was then boarding in New Glasgow, where he had few friends.

It took me about an hour to skate from Pictou to New Glasgow. I got there a little after nightfall, and found Bob so very ill that I decided to stay all night and help nurse him. The doctor came in soon, and gave me instructions for my night's watch.

About eleven o'clock my real task began, when the people of the house had gone to bed, and I was left to myself in the sick-room. I was somewhat tired after the day's exertion, the wind had made my eyelids heavy, and I soon caught myself nodding.

However, by frequent sips of strong coffee, I managed to keep my eyes open for several hours and do my duty, but gradual-

ly in fact, I had lost them already. How near I might be to the open water at the mouth of the harbor, I had no means of determining. My ice-way, which I had not thought to take account of, must have been considerable; so that, instead of being opposite Pictou, I had very probably sailed myself to be carried several points south. I congratulated myself on having discovered my error so soon. It was not too late to rectify my course so as to avoid the danger, and I had no doubt I could do that.

There was, though, one other ground for apprehension. Up the harbor for some distance a passage had been opened by the winter boat from Prince Edward Island. This, however, I judged to be on the opposite side of the harbor from where I then was, and might be avoided by keeping well to the north.

It was apparent, therefore, that I must shift my course farther north. The wind guided me in this. Pleased to think that I had been careful to note its direction before setting out, I started off once more, and took a course a couple of points north of the wind.

I soon realized that a good hour's work was out for me. The snow was so deep as to make progress a matter of difficulty, while the wind came in gusts that took my breath. There was nothing else to do, though, but to set my teeth and struggle on.

Tired out from the exertion of the afternoon, and still more by the time of the last hour and a half, I felt a great weariness stealing over me; and now and then I would stumble in the snow, which had drifted in heaps over the crevices of the ice.

I could not tell how far I had gone on in this condition when suddenly I felt a sensation as of the ice giving way under my feet. It was not imagination, but reality. In the same instant I was struggling in the cold water of the harbor, floating with my mittened hands a piece of floating ice which seemed to have been broken away at the moment when I went down.

Terror seized me. I knew that much swimming in that freezing water was impossible. Besides, where should I swim to?

Fortunately the block of ice to which I clung was pretty firm. To raise myself upon it was my immediate thought. My skates impeded me. Those were moments of anguish; but after a terrible struggle I succeeded in dragging myself out of the water upon the slab of ice.

There was no longer any doubt in my mind as to where I was. I had allowed myself to be carried out of my way into the open sea near the mouth of the harbor. My situation was horrible to think of. The fragment of ice upon which I found temporary safety was being carried away from the main body, and I was moving out with the tide into Northumberland Strait—so I supposed.

To shout loudly for help I could not, be-

cause from that drowsiness that would soon have been fatal, I had ceased to move and was sitting on the ice.

Feeling my way cautiously to the edge of my insecure raft, I sought its point of contact with the new ice. My hands were so thoroughly benumbed that I could do no more than guess the relative position of the two blocks. Satisfied, however, that I had really met a larger and therefore safer mass, I gathered my energies, and resolved to cross the chasm.

My little block would not allow of my leaping from it. I could not have done so, anyway, for I was too weak even to rise to my feet. I rather sprang across to the point I sought; and then not without dipping my legs once more in the water.

More dead than alive I lay, for a moment helpless. I could feel, nevertheless, that the ice on which I rested was more stable than that which I had left. With great effort I gained my feet. The muscles of my body had begun to contract, and the blood seemed frozen in my veins.

In almost any circumstances a man dies hard, but when cold and exhaustion, like an anesthetic, have deadened his senses and energies, the struggle for life becomes very feeble.

Consciously I endeavored to shake off my stupor. Violently beating my limbs and body, I succeeded in partially restoring circulation—a natural and easy thing to do, one would think; but I remember the effort of those moments as the most painful of my life.

Vitality gradually came back, and with it a despairing anxiety to know where I was. The stability of the ice under my tread assured me of temporary security, and I longed for daylight.

I tried to move, but it was with pain. My knees sank under me. Hardly realizing what I did, I groped and stumbled forward for perhaps fifty yards. Then suddenly it struck me, and I knew the way so well, I had no doubt of it. This mystery of my position was clear at once. I had broken through the ice, not near the mouth of the harbor, but at the edge of the narrow channel cut by the steamer, which ran like a gash right up the frozen harbor to Pictou town. I had floated down the passage for some little distance, and across it, till my course was stopped by a cake of ice projecting from the Pictou side.

All this appeared as plain as daylight to my brain, now quickened to action by the assurance of deliverance. But how was it possible for me, who knew the way so well, to miscalculate so strangely my true course for home? I certainly had made due allowance for the channel.

The solution of this problem was not revealed until I reached land, and found myself more than half a mile below where I had expected to be. Then all was perfectly clear. Since my setting out the wind had shifted from northwest to due northeast. Consequently my course, instead of taking me where I had wished, carried me far down the harbor. It was indeed fortunate that I had not found myself at the harbor's mouth, far below town.

All part of water was now past. It only remained to drag myself home. I crawled painfully up the bank, and by a final effort reached my lodgings, completely prostrated.

My hair did not, as you may see, turn white; but my mind was in a state of confusion for a while; for face, hands and feet were badly frost-bitten. As I was young and vigorous the shock to my nerves from fright, cold and exhaustion lasted but a few days. But I didn't skate any more that winter. There is, by any means, the lost motion of the amusement. Still, I have persuaded myself that I can get enough of it during the daytime; and I prefer making long journeys by rail or steamer, even at the risk of having to picnic a day or two in Gulf Ice.

Before the young doctor had concluded his story our boat had freed herself from the ice, and was making her way through open water up the Narrows.

Soon we were tearing through ice a foot thick in Pictou harbor, at the rate of eight knots an hour, and the doctor shivered as he glanced over the stern into the seething water.

"I couldn't count much on my keeping company with you down there," he drily remarked to the fat man. "It looks as cold as ever."—[David Soloman in Youths' Companion.]

The Prince in the Prussian Army.

The appointment of the Prince of Wales as a lieutenant in the Prussian army, and his subsequent promotion to the rank of colonel, has excited much interest in England, and has been the subject of much discussion in the press.

The Prince, who is now in the Prussian army, is the only member of the British royal family who has been appointed to a regular commission in the Prussian army.

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# GREAT BRITAIN.

How the Vast Empire is Governed.

The Number of Colonies Has Increased During This Century.

A matter of deepest interest to civilization in general is the manner in which Great Britain governs so extensive and so diverse an empire, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Her statesmen reckon three classes of colonies, distinguished according to the type of government assigned to each. In the first class the home Government retains entire control of the legislation and administration of the colony; in the second class the colony has representative institutions, but the home Government retains a veto on legislation and control of all the public officers; in the third class, the colony has, as in the second, representative institutions, but the home Government, while still reserving the veto on legislation, has no control of any public officer except the Governor. Here, then, is a scale of progressive liberality in the manner of governing the colonies, based upon the special characters and conditions of the colonies themselves. Englishmen distinguish these several types of Colonial Government as Crown governments, representative governments and responsible governments; the first being a pretty close approximation to republican government, and the second being intermediate between these two with a tendency to grow into the third rather than to retrograde into the first form.

Now, it is a matter of much interest to note the application which England has made of these several forms of government to her different colonies.

STRONGHOLDS LIKE GIBRALTAR and Aden, naval stations and depots like Hong Kong and Ascension, groups of islands like the Mauritius and Falkland, and colonies like Basutoland, British Honduras and Ceylon, are very naturally placed in the first class and held under Crown government. Colonies, however, like the Bahamas, the Bermuda, British Guiana and Natal, where there are considerable but relatively small European elements of population, are placed in the second class and accorded representative governments, but with the powerful restraint arising from the veto and the control of all the public officers. But colonies like Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand and New South Wales, where there are strong and well-developed European elements, are put in the third class, and accorded responsible governments, with only the restraint of the veto on legislation and the appointment of the chief executive officer by the Crown. India, the vast British Empire, with a population of 221,000,000, and a vast territory, is in the first class, and is not regarded as such by English statesmen. Out of all the millions of its vast population only about 100,000 are British. It is a conquered empire, acquired by force and held by military occupancy and menace. England has in India a British army of about 100,000 men, and a native or sepoy army of about 145,000, commanded and principally officered by Englishmen. These armies put together amount to about 210,000 men, and this is the force, side by side with a mere handful of British settlers and sojourners, that holds an empire of 200,000,000 people. But it is 200,000,000 people that distinctly add that England, impelled by her native tendency to liberty wherever she sets down her foot, has granted, since 1854, local municipal government throughout India, subject, however, to the control of the imperial government and government of a second grade of partially free political life that has a chance to ripen into full political life in the future.

It is especially noteworthy that aside from India, only about 33,000 British troops are sent out to all the rest of the immense British Empire. The British troops are quartered in the strongholds and stations of Gibraltar, Malta and Hong Kong. Less than 1,500 are kept in the great Dominion of Canada, for what rational purpose seems difficult to say. Only about 3,000 are kept in Cape Colony and Natal, and a native or sepoy army of about 145,000 is kept in the African colonies, and these, it seems, are kept in Newfoundland, or in any of the numerous and important colonies of Australia, such as Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland and the rest. It may be added, with the exception of India, which must be treated as a quantity apart, England's policy in governing the rest of her colonies throughout the world has reduced the total charge of all these colonies on the treasury of the home Government to about \$10,000,000 annually.

In all this scheme of diverse colonial and imperial government there is evidently a profound and thoroughly thought-out method on the part of the statesmen of England, perhaps as wise and just on the whole as human nature is at present capable of in connection with such affairs, and certainly more wise and more just than anything of the sort that mankind has ever known before.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The amount of solid, practical, civilizing work which Great Britain has accomplished in the course of 275 years is clearly within an equivalent elsewhere in all history. Her achievements within this time speak for themselves, and admit of no answer but that.

She has made a network of the islands of the globe by interlacing them with lines of marine transit, along which the multitudinous barks and steamers dot the oceans and seas of the world.

She has put order in the place of chaos, and has made a network of roads throughout the great and populous Empire of India, and laid there the foundation of a coming autonomy in which the secret and chronic despotism of Asia will be profoundly tempered and modified by the open and manly liberty of England. She has laid the colonial foundation of the most important of the political and legal principles—a vast and important region which is destined either to ripen into a great commonwealth or to coalesce on terms of equal right and equal honor with our own gigantic republic.

She has laid hold upon the barbaric continent of Africa, and marked out there the

lines of a spacious group of republican colonies, destined one day to emerge into the family of nations as the Commonwealth of United States of South Africa. ... Antime extending her growing influence over a little known, little explored, but immense empire in the interior of that continent, which in its turn only awaits a later day to be led forth by her powerful hand from the darkness of barbarism to the light of civilization.

She has carried her institutions, her laws, her spirit of freedom to the savage continent of Australia and its insular surroundings, and established there—upon a territory larger than the United States aside from Alaska—a group of colonies which are visibly coming forward as one of the great nations of the earth—a nation which will unite all these colonies into one confederate republic or commonwealth and nominate the wide expanse of the South Pacific Ocean and its world of tropical and sub-tropical islands.

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