



JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

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25 CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

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. Made by side with the sun and fall. Whose neutral tints mingle with the purples. Are wafted afar, from blest Araby's vale.

How I love to look on its silken face. As my thoughts 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.

There are stripes and bifurcated pieces. All fitted into like a picture so rare. That comes before me at memory's call. Till the loved and lost seem every where.

This one all bordered in briar stitch. Speaks to me of the beautiful life. It speaks of the thorny path, through which Her journey lay in this earth's strife.

And this with its liken strands of gold. So closely wrought on its outer rim. Tells how the life of prosperity rolled. On a charmed life, where no shadows dim.

Fell all about her way—only brightest rays Of rich sunlight over her life were cast. This bit of a dress of her palmy days. Is the only link to that happy past.

This, a recalcitrant maiden wore. With her sunny face and piquant air—But I'll fold it up—I can't say no more Of the phantom faces mirrored there.

This medley of patches is sure to bring. Their memories before me as I gaze. Can you wonder then, why my heart will cling To this dear reminder of other days?

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.

When debts and hard work oppress man, his nerves are liable to give way at any time, he becomes irritable and unreasonable and behaves like a bear. Hard work, bearing and rearing a family, has an equally bad effect on a woman's nerves, and she too is liable to give way.

One can offer little consolation to the woman who is married to a selfish, ill-tempered beast, nor who forgets to buy groceries but keeps his pockets and his pipe filled with tobacco.

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.

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.

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

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, drifted 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 wit 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 safe 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 not been able to procure a person who could not have followed the trail. 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.

It was clearly useless to prolong my search. There was nothing left for me to do but take the sledge in tow and make my way back to Fort Reliance as best I could. So I placed my robe and rifle upon it, extemporized a drag rope and set out.

I shaped my course by the stars in what seemed most likely to be the direction of Fort Reliance. A more thoroughly humiliated fellow never lived.

It was probably ten miles to the fort, and there was a fair chance of my reaching it by midnight, if I had not lost my bearings entirely. So on I tramped, rehearsing to myself the least ridiculous version of my adventure which the facts would warrant.

Whether it was the effect of my fall, or the weight of the sledge, or all combined, which caused my strength to give so unexpectedly, I do not know; but after asking for quite a long time the sledge of the skin of the nose and forehead. This gradually extended over the face until the complexion was a staid, bleached and unsightly appearance.

COLDS ARE INFECTIOUS AND NEVER TAUGHT FROM THEORY OR BRAUGHT.

A new and startling theory about "taking cold" is making some way and accumulating evidence in its favor, says the Westminster Gazette.

In 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.

Whenever we find ourselves with a cold it is at least always possible that we have caught it from some one else, for colds are so common that we are certain to have been lately in the company of someone with a cold. There is, therefore, always at least the possibility of another cause than the draught.

But the draught and the cold do often seem very strongly to be cause and effect, and, on the other hand, we do not notice any connection between the two. We have a cold and taking cold ourselves. Why is this? Our doctor's explanation is very simple:

1. He thinks he has discovered that an ordinary cold takes about ten days or a fortnight to develop. In the time of the active cause, is the pre-conviction and established orthodox belief which we all hold that the usual cause of colds is draught. Holding this belief when we find ourselves with a cold we naturally search our memory for recollection of any draught, and if we have been in one recently, are at once convinced that is the cause, merely because of this orthodox belief. Do we ever similarly inquire what people with colds we have been in contact with?

The effects of ammonia upon the complexion are directly opposite to that of arsenic. The first symptom of ammonia poisoning which appears among those who work in ammonia factories is a discoloration of the skin of the nose and forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a staid, bleached and unsightly appearance.

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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 has at one end the Poultry, but this is not to be 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—these are the stationary ingredients of Cheapside. Omnibuses, human beings, cabs and carriers' vans are the movable ones. Cheapside is like the channel of a tidal river; at one time of the day the current sets in one direction and at another time it sets in the opposite course.

The street has many funny little tributaries, with funny little names. Broad street, Friday street, Ironmonger lane and the Old Jewry being some of these, narrow passages, in days more primitive than our own, neighbors leant out of the windows and

while from the pavement they could scarcely have seen 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 Cheapside'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.

Cheapside should enchant those western gentlemen who believe that silver is to be the savior of nations. For the jewelry of Cheapside is mainly silver jewelry, and the radiance of the windows is the white radiance which tarnishes 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 II, wine ran in Cheapside, and there was nothing else to drink. Tuns of it were distributed and all the passers-by were bidden 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 a style of holiday? If you opened a tun of wine in Cheapside nowadays you would have to call the military within half an hour after removing the bung.

Cheapside 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:

1. 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.

2. The battle of Marengo was fought on Friday. The battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday. John 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.

HEALTH.

Children's Eating.

Some parents compel their children to eat against their will, as when they come to the breakfast table without an appetite, or have lost it in prospect of a visit or a ride, or for the sake of "eating their plates clean"; discouragement of wasteful habits. Unless we are thirsty we can not drink the purest spring water without aversion, and, as for eating, when there is no appetite, it is revolting, as one may prove to himself by attempting to take a second meal in twenty minutes after having eaten a regular dinner. The appetite, the hunger, is excited by the presence of gastric juice about the stomach, but if there is no gastric juice, the stomach is empty, no appetite, and to compel a child to swallow food when it is distasteful is an absurdity and a cruelty.

The Hygiene of Dancing. From the earliest time some form of dancing more or less graceful, has entered into social life. And a study of the dances of the ancients, as compared with those of modern days, is not only interesting but instructive, since it enables us to understand what was the superiority of the Oriental dance over the modern, and to determine as nearly as possible what changes ought to accrue from the practice of the art.

In the first place, it will be remembered that the costume worn by the ancient dancer, in common with the rest of the populace, was peculiarly successful in providing for the perfect freedom of every movement of the body. The measure usually held in the open air, is sufficient ground for extolling the old time dances at the expense of those of more modern date.

It is safe to say that were it not for the accompaniments of the modern dance, the same benefits might be anticipated which it is reasonable to suppose came to the partakers in the old Roman and Grecian festivals.

For it is certain that a course of instruction in dancing, taken as would be a course of Swedish gymnastics or calisthenics, with a specially prepared costume, in a properly lighted and ventilated apartment, is not only capable of leading grace and elasticity to the movement of the body, but is of positive benefit in changing the circulation of the blood from sluggishness to activity. The mild excitement into which the mind is thrown by the music, is of undoubted value as a kind of tonic. That the modern dance should be open to the censure not only of moralists but of physicians, can be plainly understood when we remember the unfavorable conditions under which it usually takes place. The costumes are unsuitable in that they restrain the body at every point, the hour generally chosen is one which finds the majority of persons fatigued with a day's work, and the crowded halls offer no opportunities for proper ventilation.

The dizzy whirl, which would seem to be the form of dancing most often chosen at the present day, and into which the tired body and brain is thrown under such unfavorable conditions, is responsible for not a few broken constitutions and much impaired health.

Poisoned by Vinegar.

A Rochester, N. Y., physician tells about a patient that had, not long since, who poisoned herself by drinking vinegar. She began to use it to improve her complexion, but soon grew to like it, and after a time it became a necessity to her. As the habit grew she got stronger and stronger, until she was daily consuming large quantities of almost pure acetic acid. When he was called to attend her it was a long time before he could make up his mind what was the matter with her. Her complexion was of a deadly white, she had no appetite, and could hardly be persuaded to touch food of any sort. Five eminent physicians, who were called in consultation, failed to diagnose the real cause of the trouble, but attributed the lady's condition, one to one thing and another. Finally the attendant physician, through the lady's servant, found out the real root of the trouble, but late to do his patient any good. He saw, however, the only case in his experience of a person's forming a vinegar habit, but he was persuaded that a good deal of the ill health of many ladies was due to their using too much vinegar, with the idea that it would improve their looks.

Missing and Overdue Vessels.

The three following vessels, which have previously been referred to as overdue, were reported, Lloyd's on Wednesday as missing, viz.—The Te Brode, of Fredrikstadt, which sailed from Chatham, N. B. for Garston, with a cargo of wood goods, on Nov. 7th, 1893; the Hermod, of Maratka, which sailed from Bjorneberg for Charlottown (Cornwall), with a cargo of wood goods, on Oct. 19th, 1893; and passed Elnore on Nov. 10th, 1893; and the Tyne-mouth Castle, of London, which sailed from Rochester for Leith, with a cargo of cement and sacks, on Nov. 15th, 1893, and have not since been heard of. The three following vessels, not having been heard of since dates specified, are considered very much overdue, viz.—The Amazona (s), of Sunderland, which sailed from Shields for Lisbon, on Dec. 15th, 1893; and passed Dundee on Dec. 17th, 1893; the Wave, of Goules, which sailed from London for Sunderland on Nov. 7th, 1893, and the Kirk-cornel, of Ardrossan, which sailed from Forvey for Rancorn on Nov. 4th, 1893.

Lord Tweedmouth (Dudley Coultis Marjoribanks), father of Lady Aberdeen, died at Bath on Sunday. He was seventy-four years of age.

A young gentleman was passing an examination in physics. He was asked: "What planets were known to the ancients?" "Well sir," he responded, "there was Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause—"I think the Earth; but I am not quite certain."

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DR. NEELANDS, Dentist, Lindsay.

PRACTICAL FARMING

Sharpening a Cast Iron Plow Point.

Many farmers are not aware that when a cast-iron plow point has become very blunt it can be sharpened into a log, or made to be as good as new, by the use of one or two more acres in common soil.

Too many of the sources of the water supply of our pastures are contaminated by acid water in the springs and dropping their excrements into the basin in which the spring is situated.

Keeping Pasture Springs Pure.

Too many of the sources of the water supply of our pastures are contaminated by acid water in the springs and dropping their excrements into the basin in which the spring is situated.

Feeding Barley Straw.

Barley straw, when the crop is secured in good condition, should come from the threshing bright colored and well broken up by the action of the threshing cylinder.

The Beginnings of Chicken Life.

Always take out the little chicks under the hen as soon as they are dry, and even sometimes before they are quite dry.

For Over 50 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething.

The Kitchen Garden.

The Canadian farm is in too many instances lacking in a good kitchen garden. The average Canadian farmer does not like to work in a garden and for this reason most of kitchen gardens on the farms in this country are allowed to grow up to noxious weeds rather than being devoted

JACK THE RIPPER

The Possible Discovery of the Whitechapel Fiend.

The Suspected Man is a Hopeless Lunatic in Broadmoor Asylum—Laborious Record of His Past Life—His Peculiar Habits—Significant Remark When Arrested—The Crime for Which He Was Held—His Life in the Asylum.

The London Sun claims to have discovered the famous—or infamous—"Jack the Ripper," the central figure in the greatest murder mystery of the century.

What is an Earthquake?

Strangely enough, the true conception of the nature of an earthquake shock is of very recent origin. It is only within the past ten years that the science of the measurement of earthquakes has been based on a sure basis.

A Very Busy Woman.

On a writing table near the window in Mr. Cecil Rhodes' house near Cape Town stands an interesting relic.

Pat's Inzenuity.

An Irishman on one occasion passed a grocer's shop, and seeing a pile of cheeses on the counter, and noticing the shopman had left the shop, thought it a good opportunity to get a cheese for nothing.

No Help for It.

Mr. Binks—"I don't like the looks of that young man who calls to see Clara."

Handel and Bach were contemporaries.

Born about the same time, in houses almost in sight of each other, devoted to the same branch of the same art, and each famous, and justly so, in his profession, these two great men never met.

PAPER IS MADE FROM WASTE HOOPS IN GERMANY.

Private excursions are conducted in the following six countries: In Bavaria, by hanging; in Brunswick, at; in Hanover, by gullotine; in Switzerland, in two cantons, gullotine; in Great Britain, hanging, and in the United States, hanging.

HOBBYISTS.

Two representatives of the Sun went to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum in order to come face to face with that inscrutable criminal. Two warders guided them toward a corner which was flooded with light from a large window, and Dr. Nicholson, stepping forward, said in cheery tones, "Well, my man, how are you?"

AMERICA HAS BECOME WITHIN THREE DECADES ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FOOD CONSUMING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

When olives were first imported into the United States they were a luxury of the rich. They are still consumed in cities rather than in country districts, and New York, with its great population of people from Mediterranean regions, is of all American cities, by far the greatest consumer of olives.

THE TRANS-IRISH RAILROAD, BEGUN IN 1891, IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN 1900.

There are almost four times as many Americans living in England as there are in France. In China the name Chang is pronounced "Jong," with the long sound on the "o."

QUEEN VICTORIA HAS TAKEN 447 PRIESTS AS ENGLISH CASTLE SHOWS FOR PRODUCTS AT HER STOCK FARM.

In Norway persons who have not been vaccinated are not allowed to vote at any election. Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent., that of grain 420 per cent.

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QUEEN VICTORIA HAS TAKEN 447 PRIESTS AS ENGLISH CASTLE SHOWS FOR PRODUCTS AT HER STOCK FARM.

In Norway persons who have not been vaccinated are not allowed to vote at any election. Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent., that of grain 420 per cent.

HOBBYISTS.

Two representatives of the Sun went to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum in order to come face to face with that inscrutable criminal. Two warders guided them toward a corner which was flooded with light from a large window, and Dr. Nicholson, stepping forward, said in cheery tones, "Well, my man, how are you?"

AMERICA HAS BECOME WITHIN THREE DECADES ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FOOD CONSUMING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

When olives were first imported into the United States they were a luxury of the rich. They are still consumed in cities rather than in country districts, and New York, with its great population of people from Mediterranean regions, is of all American cities, by far the greatest consumer of olives.

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DIGGINGS FROM MANY MINES.

Aluminum does not rest or tarnish. A mule driver in Morocco wears five pairs a day.

The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished.

Moist earth is said to be nature's cure for wasp stings.

Japanese farm animals are shod with straw sandals.

The best marksmen are usually those with grey or blue eyes.

A spider's eyes are not in his head, but in the upper part of the thorax.

Less than one-tenth of the arable land of the Russian Empire is cultivated.

One of the curious things about the Gulf Stream is that no whales are found in it.

Of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of New York, only 700,000 are of American birth.

The French Government reserves to itself the right of using white paper for postage.

Queen Victoria has taken 447 priests as English castle shows for products at her stock farm.

In Norway persons who have not been vaccinated are not allowed to vote at any election.

Since 1840 the world's production of meat has increased 57 per cent., that of grain 420 per cent.

The Trans-Irish Railroad, begun in 1891, is expected to be completed in 1900.

There are almost four times as many Americans living in England as there are in France.

In China the name Chang is pronounced "Jong," with the long sound on the "o."

This may account for the nickname "John," as applied to Chinamen.

There are eight edible and twelve poisonous varieties of mushrooms in the United States.

All apples keep best in a temperature pretty near freezing, and particularly in an even temperature.

A Buffalo barber has put out this sign: "Hair cutting—Ordinary mortals, 15 cents; football players, 50 cents."

In the British Museum, according to the catalogue just issued, there are 2,700 complete Bibles in all languages.

The plant known to us as "love-lies-bleeding" is eaten as a vegetable in China. The young shoots of the mahogany are also served as table.

It is stated that a railway train travelling at the rate of one hundred miles an hour could not be pulled up in a distance less than two miles.

The wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of their hair is about an inch and a half.

The failure gazetted in the United Kingdom last year reached a total of 10,658 the greatest number recorded for the past ten years.

A reward of £1,000 has been offered by the Government of New South Wales, payable on the discovery of alluvial gold-fields in that colony.

It is stated that a pall of water containing a handful of hay, if placed in a room where there has been smoking, will absorb all the odour of the tobacco.

A fortune was missed by Harry Manson, who died recently in New Haven, Conn. He invented the device by which gun-barrels are bored, but neglected to patent it.

The total number of visitors to Kaw Gardens last year was 1,743,386, which, with the exception of 1890, when it reached 1,839,906, was the highest ever recorded.

The bell of Big Ben, Westminster, London, weighs 14 tons; the bell of St. Paul's Cathedral new clock, set going on the 16th of January, has a weight of 5 tons.

Since the foundation of the French Hospital in Shaftesbury-avenue, near Charing-Cross, in 1807, it has had 8,156 in-patients and 208,890 out-patients.

The Austrian poor law gives every man sixty days the right to a pension equal to one-third of the amount per day which he has earned during his working years.

Ross Bonheur, the famous artist, is given special permission to wear masculine attire. She affects the dress of French workmen.

The long growth of raspberries and blackberries should be shortened one-third or more if the growth was unchecked during the summer.

Two Chicago men who were forced to walk after paying their fares on a street car, a short time ago, have brought suit against the railway company.

Flowers in a state of excellent preservation have been found on Egyptian mummies 5,000 to 6,000 years old. Some are exhibited in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, at the present time.

Argentina has a "Wheat King"—an Italian immigrant of the name Guzman—whose land is in the south of the Province of Buenos Ayres. His last harvest crop of wheat was grown on 69,720 acres.

This year the 900th anniversary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, England, is to be celebrated. The presentation of this Collegiate Church was granted by Sigebert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 994.

The Registrar-General at Somerset House in 1873 as having places of worship in England was 125. The number last year was 270.

The officers of the German army are to have a new clock, the novelty of which lies in the fact that by an ingenious device the clock may be made thick or thin. It is adapted for winter or summer use.

"Wheezers" is the name applied to the squeaking street organs which play only mournful tunes. They are usually operated by apparently decrepit old men, and are made purposely to touch the sensibilities of the sympathetic.

Perhaps one of the very oldest monuments is the tablet at Farningham Church, Berks, in memory of a soldier who had his leg taken off by the above ball, an actual cannon ball being inserted at the top.

Cherubini copied all his own scores, and with such care that the manuscript looks as though printed. He even copied all the orchestral parts, for, as he said, "there is also something to be learned in copying music."

The United Kingdom imported in the first six months of last year 62,786 tons of hay, and in the latter half of the year no less than 200,284 tons. It should be noted that of this quantity 63,508 tons came from various parts of the British Empire.

Contrary to the general belief that Ireland leads the world in its fondness for "graties," statistics show that the people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato eaters; the consumption in these countries annually exceeds 1,000 pounds per head of population.

H. W. I. These S. the ALAN MI. The large hardw. Beaverton. R. EXPRES. Fast po. work at. Fir. I ha. AT F. An e. Pict. CO. SNE. Plan. wood. Beaver.

H. WESTCOTT & SON, BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICHE 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 SIDEBOARDS 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, Swiney, Ring-Bone Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats Coughs, 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 me. Pumps 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 March 29th, '94.

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 market prices for various commodities like Fall Wheat, White Fyfe, Scotch, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, Rye, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, 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 TROUSERS 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 PATRONS 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 Veil, 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 all of them.

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



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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & Ointment.**

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds. - Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be foamed with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and banish this formidable foe.

**RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.**

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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**J. C. GILCHRIST,**  
Notary Public, Conveyancer,  
Valuator, Insurance and Steamship Agent, also agent for  
CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.  
Office and Residence - WOODVILLE, ONT.  
**JAS. E. FUART**  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
MONEY TO LOAN.  
On real estate, any sum at low rates of interest  
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**P. MCINTYRE,**  
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-Conveyance, Insurance, &c.-  
Special Attention Given to Mercantile Collections and other business.  
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**R. EDWARDS & Co.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
Cannington and Woodville,

Notes cashed or taken for collection at Moderate rates.  
**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.**  
Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on open accounts, 5 per cent. per annum on yearly deposits.  
OFFICE HOURS - 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. - OFFICE - Campbell's Block, Woodville.

**Miss S. E. Cronsberry**  
**MUSIC AND PAINTING.**

Instructions in above on reasonable terms. For information apply to Mrs. W. Cronsberry, Woodville.

**GEO. JEWELL**  
**General Blacksmith, Etc.**  
**WOODVILLE.**

My fine commodious shop gives me the best of facilities for doing all kinds of General Blacksmithing and Repairing.  
**CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORK**  
-ALSO-  
**HORSE-SHOEING,**  
-SPECIALTIES-  
Give me a call and you will find it prices right and work satisfactory.

**AMEY'S**  
**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**  
If so write to  
**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 his 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 any ministry is factually dependent. He has 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 find 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 Lord Rosebery's 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 present party. The day may come when he will be able to do them a good turn and meanwhile his talk can be forgiven.

**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.

"The memory of the Charleston earthquake of 1886 is yet vivid. The focus of the disturbance was about fifteen miles west of the city. Numerous big cracks opened in the earth of the surrounding country. Wagon wheels were broken, and railway tracks were dislocated and buckled. The first great shock lasted for about a minute, others following with gradually decreasing violence. At the end of four or five minutes it ceased to be destructive, but tremors of less violence continued for several months. Twenty-seven people were killed outright.

"The invention of the delicate recording instrument called the 'seismograph' has revealed the fact that earthquakes are far more numerous and frequent than used to be imagined. In some parts of the world feeble shocks occur almost daily. Probably there is no part of the earth where they cannot be detected at short intervals. One of the most remarkable quakes of the century took place in Chili in 1823. On that occasion several hundred miles of the coast were lifted a number of feet. It has been reckoned that enough rock was thus elevated to make a mountain the size of Mount Etna.

"The Charleston earthquake was felt distinctly a distance of 900 miles. A comparison of time showed that the shock traveled at the rate of 17,000 feet a second. The fact that the earthquake was accompanied by the most terrifying of seismic phenomena, must be of great depth sometimes, though nobody has ever tried to fathom them. They have been known to swallow rivers for days without leaving behind a trace. Several have commonly accompanied by sounds like explosions near or distant. Quakes under the sea produce waves on the surface like those created by a pebble thrown into a pool, and sometimes such waves rush upon the land, doing a volume of damage.

"There has been dispute as to the causes of earthquakes. They are often associated with volcanic phenomena. When the lava of a volcano contains much water the latter is forced out in steam and produces explosions which jar the ground for miles. The explosion of the great mine at Hill Gate, in New York, occasioned tremblings of the earth which were observed 175 miles away.

**NEGRO ROBBERS KILLED.**  
But They Hatched a Woman and Her Babe Before 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 shot and killed. Thompson was 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 convict for a number of years, 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.

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**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 blue, just try to find a policeman.  
Ho-jack - "Mrs. Glanders can read her husband like a book." Tom-dick - "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 steak, 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, - Colliage."  
He (audaciously) - "Suppose I were to kiss you unaware?" She (coolly) - "I don't believe you could."  
"The doctor says I need change." "Dr. Biggles, 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."

**Economical Receipts.**

**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.  
**Hammy Croquettes.** - Mash two cupfuls of cold boiled hamony 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 mashed potato, two cupfuls of cornmeal, half a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted lard, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water, and enough flour to make a rather stiff batter. Put in a well greased pan, let it rise until light, then bake one hour.

**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.

**Independent Order Odd-Fellows,**

**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.

**Sons of Scotland,**

**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

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**Farm Insurance.**

Others have advanced rates 50 per cent and grant only specific policies The undersigned grants blanket policies at the old rates. Drop me a post card.  
H. MCKAY, Uxbridge, Ont.  
**W. JOYCE, V.S.**  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.  
Treats all diseases of animals by the latest and most approved scientific methods. Orders by telegraph promptly attended to. Cattle dehorning and castrating scientifically performed. Prompt attention given at all hours.  
Office and residence Simcoe St. South, Beaverton.

**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. Orders by telegraph promptly attended at all hours. Office and residence Simcoe St. South, Beaverton.

**UNDERTAKING**

**JAS. B. WARREN,**  
UNDERTAKER,  
BEAVERTON, ONT.  
Prompt attention given to all calls. Telegraphic orders carefully responded to. - Prices Moderate.

**WANTED SALESMEN**

To sell a choice line of **IRISH STOCK AND SEED POTATOES**. SALARY OR COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT AND PAYING POSITIONS TO reform men. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to  
**The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.**

**WANTED!**

AGENTS to sell our choice and hardy N. Nursery stock on salary or commission. We also give our men the highest prices for our new and choice varieties of seed potatoes. Secure the agency at once, which will hand-somely pay you. A full catalogue of seed potatoes for spring planting. Address F. S. KING, COMPANY, Nurserymen, and Propagators of choice seed potatoes. Rochester, N.Y. Oct. 1, '94.

**F. S. KING,**

**Beaverton Meat Market.**  
SIMCOE STREET.  
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 do 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, Whiffy, Feb. 3, Apr. 4, Jun 4, Oct. 3, Dec. 4.  
3. GANESBORO: J. G. P. Smith, GANESBORO, Ont., Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 30, 31, 1894.  
4. Uxbridge: J. E. Gould, Uxbridge, Jan. 30, Mar. 14, May 15, July 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15.  
5. GANESBORO: J. G. P. Smith, GANESBORO, Ont., Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 30, 31, 1894.  
6. Port Perry: J. W. Burnham, Port Perry, Jan. 20, Mar. 3, May 5, July 11, Sept. 7, Nov. 28, 1894.  
7. Uxbridge: J. E. Gould, Uxbridge, Jan. 30, Mar. 14, May 15, July 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15.  
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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 'today 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-

ayers 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. Pledge 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.

The Jersey is a dairy we engage in dairying we need most butter from us. We want these cows, to be easy milking, to be gentle, regular breeders, in the dairy, we need a bushy we have just a Hearty Feeder— as being a hearer is one that can carry off feed in the feed. It is milk and in order milk the cow must be contented.—The dairyman should get a cow nature to his worth money; year; it saves of the milk from able cows are apt who mix them in ill treatment as a loss of butter better care, feed cow; and in a portion of the Jersey characteristics. Easy, Rich Milk be one that can carry off commensurate dairyman, in the Dairy; deal of cow size for a day; she should be done her work in and up for beef, erses; because make beef on to study the n; advocate of th want a certain ki of work, and abe than any other d be a cow for e

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 a dairy we engage in dairying we need most butter from us. We want these cows, to be easy milking, to be gentle, regular breeders, in the dairy, we need a bushy we have just a Hearty Feeder— as being a hearer is one that can carry off feed in the feed. It is milk and in order milk the cow must be contented.—The dairyman should get a cow nature to his worth money; year; it saves of the milk from able cows are apt who mix them in ill treatment as a loss of butter better care, feed cow; and in a portion of the Jersey characteristics. Easy, Rich Milk be one that can carry off commensurate dairyman, in the Dairy; deal of cow size for a day; she should be done her work in and up for beef, erses; because make beef on to study the n; advocate of th want a certain ki of work, and abe than any other d be a cow for e



# 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 outrun 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 this.

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, any way, 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's not, by any means, lost my interest in the amusement. 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.

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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 Empire of India, with a population of 221,000,000, and a native or semi-native population of 287,000,000 where these States are included—India, when representative political government has not been known for 4,000 years, takes its place in the first class—that is, in the lowest rank of British colonial government, and is ruled by the Crown. India is in no sense a colony, and is not regarded as such by English statesmen. Out of all the millions of its vast population only about 100,000 are British. Born in 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 semi-native force of about 145,000, commanded and principally officered by Englishmen. These armies put together amount to about 245,000 men, and this is the force, side by side with a mere handful of British settlers and sojourners, that holds an empire of 220,000,000 souls in 200,000,000 Asiatic square miles. But it is distinctly added 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 kind of partially free political life has a chance to ripen into great results 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 Empire. The British Empire, therefore, of these 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 semi-native force of about 145,000, commanded and principally officered by Englishmen. These armies put together amount to about 245,000 men, and this is the force, side by side with a mere handful of British settlers and sojourners, that holds an empire of 220,000,000 souls in 200,000,000 Asiatic square miles. But it is distinctly added 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 kind of partially free political life has a chance to ripen into great results in the future.

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