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New Insurance Written in 1888, about ...	$3,250,000
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THE ATHENS REPORTER
& COUNTY OF LEEDS ADVERTISER.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, Graduate Royal College (Queen's University,) Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. Office: Main st., opposite Gamble House Athens. 23-52

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., Harding's Block, Brockville. Money to loan at Lowest Rates. 9-1y

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DENTIST. After more than 20 years experience Mr. Lamb is prepared to render the best services in both mechanical and surgical dentistry.

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The Gamble House,
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THIS FINE NEW BRICK HOTEL HAS been elegantly furnished throughout in the latest styles. Every attention given to the wants of guests. Good yards and stables.
22.1y FRED. PIERCE, Prop'r.

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WE HAVE instructions to place a large sum of private funds at current rates of interest on first mortgage on improved farms. Terms to suit borrowers. Apply to
HUTCHESON & FISHER, Barristers, &c., Brockville.

PAINTING, GRAINING,
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WORK WARRANTED. - PRICES RIGHT.
WM. WEBSTER, ATHENS.

A TRUE YARN.
Yarn, yarn, good yarn, cheap yarn galore; Lyndhurst yarn for sale at Lamb & Davison's store.
Yarn colored, yarn white, of best quality may be seen.
By applying at Lyndhurst Woollen Mills, to D. W. Green.
We defy competition; we're in no combine.
First-class work and low rates will be the rule for '89. 51-26
D. W. GREEN, LYNDHURST WOOLLEN MILLS.

ESTABLISHED, 1844.
Allan Turner & Co.,
KING ST., BROCKVILLE.
Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists.
Have the largest and best assorted stock in the United Counties of
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Painters' Materials, Druggists' Sundries, including Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Mirrors, Perfumes, and all Toilet Requisites.
A Call upon us will satisfy you that our
Prices are the Lowest
AND THE
QUALITY THE BEST
Orders by Mail will receive Prompt Attention.

CASH!
WANTED
40,000 DEACON
AND CALF SKINS
HIGHEST CASH PRICE AT THE BROCKVILLE TANNERY.
A. G. McCRADY SONS.

JOS. LANE,
Main St. opposite Maley's Boot and Shoe Store,
BROCKVILLE,
Carries the
LARGEST STOCK OF WATCHES
of any house in town.
His stock of Clocks, Jewellry, Diamonds, Spectacles, &c. is complete in every Department and
Will be Sold Right.
Repairing by Skilled Workmen our Specialty.
Give us a call when wanting anything in our line. 49-4

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R. W. TACKABERRY'S
For Fine and Fashionable Custom Tailoring.
FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.—PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
Remember the Place, 2 Doors East of COURT HOUSE AVENUE, BROCKVILLE.
P.S.—You can always Depend on getting Latest New York Cut.

A. M. CHASSELS
The Old Reliable
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Gentlemen who wish to have their suits made up in
THE LATEST STYLES
AND
PERFECT IN FIT AND WORKMANSHIP,
SHOULD PATRONIZE
A. M. CHASSELS, - ATHENS.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offer their valuable farm for sale, being composed of south half of lot 9 and the whole of lot 10 in the ninth concession of the township of Rear Yonge and Escott. This farm is situated on the Brockville road, half a mile from Athens, and is one of the best for farm and dairy purposes in the county. It is in a good state of cultivation, and is well fenced, watered and wooded. There are three good houses, all lately built, as well as first class outbuildings. There is stabling for 36 cows and 11 horses. Stables are all lined with brick. Just across the road from this property is a grist, saw, shingle and cheese box mill. The farm will be sold as a whole or in two parts, to suit purchasers, Terms easy. Apply on the premises to
6-tf JOHN GIBSON & BROS.

Athens and Mallorytown.
MAIL
STAGE LINE.
SAM'L L. HUGABOOM, PROP'R.
LEAVES GAMBLE HOUSE, ATHENS, at 11.00 o'clock a.m., arriving in Mallorytown in time to connect with G. T. R. express east and west. Returning leaves Mallorytown on arrival of train from the west, reaching Athens about 5.30 p.m.

BROCKVILLE
VARIETY WORKS
Removed from the Shepperd Mill to the OLD STAND, Mill Street.
THOS. McCRUM,
MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF
SMALL MACHINERY, ENGINES, GUNS, SEWING MACHINES, &C.
☞ PATTERNS AND MODELS MADE.
☞ BRASS AND COMPOSITION CASTINGS TO ORDER. 44-1yr

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1818.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, all Paid-up $12,000,000
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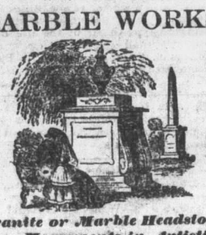
☞ Collections made at all Banking Towns. Drafts issued on all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits.

TO RENT.
THE subscriber offers her farm to rent, situated about three miles from the village of Athens, and containing about 100 acres of land. For terms, etc., apply to Jos. W. Kerr, Athens, or to the subscriber, on the premises.
1-tf MRS. JOHN EYRE.

Brockville Cemetery
MARBLE WORKS.



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☞ PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS. ☜
L. DeCARLE - Brockville.

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Blank ∴ Forms.
Printed especially for Leeds and Grenville. Prices uniform with those of wholesale stationers. Good paper and clear letter-press.
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ATHENS, ONT.

FOR SALE.
A MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE, made by Goldie & McCulloch, Galt Safe Works. Will be sold at low price for cash.
W. F. EARL, Athens.
31-tf

893 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send Free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your house, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $893, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can receive free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

One and All!
SHOULD SEE THE
NEW GOODS
For FALL
AT
H. H. ARNOLD'S
They are Beautiful, and said to be the Best Value in town.

:: *Hurrah!* ::
Addison Savings Bank
ESTABLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF
Farmers and Young People Especially,
BY
H. S. MOFFATT,
General Merchant & Postmaster.
HOW AND WHEN DEPOSITS ARE MADE:
When first-class Groceries are wanted, especially Teas, Flour, Sugar and Oatmeal; or first class Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Oils, and Paints (mixed or unmixed); or a Nobby Suit of Clothes, with neat pair of shoes, for a young man; or a good Cashmere or Lustre Dress, with Polished Calf Shoe, for a young lady; or Patent Medicines, which will cure even toothache in one week; or, in short, anything!
Deposit 75c. with Moffatt, who will give for it $1 Worth of Goods.
If you Have Money or Good, Saleable Produce, bring it along; if not, a Good Honest Face will get you Credit.
Many patrons from Clinkum's Island, Elbe Mills, Lake Eloida, Kilborn's Corners and Glen Buell, have found it suited to their wants.
☞ Queer Bank. No Salaries to Clerks. No Rents. Nothing but Patronage Requested.

THE LEADING
Furniture & Undertaking
House, Victoria St., Farmersville.
T. G. STEVENS & BRO.
We keep a fine assortment of
Coffins, burl and Covered Caskets
Trimmings, Shrouds, etc.
ALSO THE ANTISEPTIC
EMBALMING
Fluid for embalming and preserving the features in a natural state. We have added to this line of our business the most powerful Disinfectant and Deodorizer ever produced, which instantly destroys all offensive odors.
We have also added the Latest Improved
Cooling Board,
for keeping the body in proper position, while cooling. You will find us ready, at any time, to attend promptly to calls, with First Class Hearse in Attendance.
Our warerooms are filled with a well selected stock of Furniture of All Kinds, Parlor Suits, Couches, Students Chairs, Bed-Room Suits, Woven Wire, and Stuffed Mattresses, Sideboards, Extension Tables.
It will pay you to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices low to suit the times.
T. G. STEVENS & BRO.
Athens, Ont.

—1889— **SPRING** —1889—
Brockville's One Cash Price Dry Goods House.
ROBT. WRIGHT & CO.

STORES — MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE BUELL ST., AND COR. OF MAIN AND PERTH.
H. Y. FARR, MANAGER OF BRANCH STORE.
Spring DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
Just Arrived from the manufactories in Ireland the following Linen Goods:
596 yards, 15 17 aud 19 inch Linen Towelling, different qualities.
189 yards 17 to 26 inch Linen Dowlas Towelling.
370 yards 18 to 31 inch Butcher's Linen.
524 yards 15 to 22 inches Blue and White and White and Red Checked Grass Towelling.
22 pieces Brown Hollands and Grass Linens, all qualities.
80 dozen Linen Towels, all qualities and sizes. A large assortment of Turkish Bath Towels.
410 yards Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and qualities.
80 yards Cream Table Linens, different widths and qualities.
380 yards Bleached Linen Table Damask, all widths and qualities.
62 dozen Linen Table Napkins and Linen Doyleys. The above added to our previous large variety, makes an Immense Assortment to select from.
OUR ANNUAL CHEAP SALE of LINEN GOODS
COMMENCES AT BOTH STORES
Saturday Morning, 9th inst.
COME and SECURE TABLE LINENS, TABLE NAPKINS, TOWELS TOWELLINGS, Etc., at WHOLESALE PRICES by RETAIL.
2 STORES, Robert Wright & Co. 2 STORES.

Lewis and Patterson
BROCKVILLE
Offer Special Inducements to cash buyers during the month of February.
DRESS GOODS.—We have opened and placed in stock this week, Silk Warp Henriettas in all the new colorings, and for quality and price cannot be surpassed.
* * *
BLACK SILKS AND SATINS.—In this department our stock is large and well assorted, and silk buyers are sure to find the best goods at the lowest price.
Call at 205 King St. Brockville
Call at 205 King St. Brockville
For Fine Embroideries
For Muslin Insertions
For Linen and Cambrics
For Grey & white Cottons
For Table Linen and Napkins.
BLACK JERSEYS.—We are prepared to show you the latest lot of New Jerseys to be found in the trade. We have marked them at low prices, and you are sure to find the style you would like. Prove it by calling.
PRINTS—All the prints are now forward and ladies who would like the choice patterns should call early.
An endless variety of Sateens, Ginghams, Chambrays, etc., can be seen by calling at
LEWIS & PATTERSON'S
Moved across the Street next Door to Fitzsimmons' Grocery.
THE BIG 63.
Our Opening Day a Grand Success.
A grand display China Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, etc. China Tea Sets from $3.25, upwards. Dinner Sets, $7.75 and upwards, Bedroom Sets, $1.50 and upwards, all prizes and good value in all. Having just gone into this line we will give same our special attention and hope to secure a share of the public patronage.
We have added considerably to our stock of blank books and stationery and any one wanting anything in this line will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
Silverware a Good Variety, Nice Goods.
Fancy Goods in Great Variety, Plushes, Satins, Arrasenes, Embroidery Silks, Etc.
All Kinds of Knitting Yarns.
Picture Framing, Wall Papers and Window Shades are Specialties with us.
Come to the Big 63.
WM. NEILSON, Brockville.

COUNTY NEWS.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM OUR STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS.

A Budget of News and Gossip.—Personal Intelligence.—A Little of Everything, well Mixed up.

ADDISON.

Monday, March 4.—Miss Theresa Covey, of Gananoque, is the guest of Mr. Wm. Langdon, her brother-in-law.

Mr. William Quinn has leased the blacksmith shop on King St., for another year. Success to Billy.

Mr. Ed. Davis has secured the services of Mr. Henry Sheridan for the coming year.

Mr. C. Stowell has just succeeded in placing about twenty tons of ice in the mammoth ice house in his cheese factory, for use the coming season.

Mrs. Prichard has gone to Shelborne to visit her friends there.

Mr. Omer Arnold, who has been very sick for some time, will, we are glad to say, soon be convalescent.

Addison, March 9.—Our King st. blacksmith has been and gone and done it, and now Theresa is mistress of the little white house.

Mr. Ed. McVagh has moved away to prepare for his cheese making the coming season, and Mr. Chas. Hayes has moved into the house vacated by him.

Mrs. A. Cole is spending a few days with her friends here.

Mr. David Langdon is very sick at his son William's, here.

ELBE MILLS.

The bell lately purchased for the school house was placed in position on Saturday last.

The logs brought to the mill here are sawn as fast as brought in.

Mr. Anthony Tripp and family have returned to this place from Mc Intosh's

Mr. Fred Bates, with his wife, has returned to his father's and is now at his old occupation of farming.

Mrs. M. Day who had her arm broken at M. R. Bates' recently, is progressing favorably under the care of Dr. S. S. Cornell.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the late lectures, may not all be of your opinion Mr. Editor; that there is nothing new to say on the temperance question.

The W. C. T. U. of Athens held a temperance meeting here last Friday evening. Several earnest and stirring speeches were made by members of the Union and others. The few anti's who were present were invited to give their views but had nothing to say (until the next day). Good music and singing. Mrs. Dr. Cornell sang two solos in her usual pleasing manner. Mrs. Elliott occupied the chair.

The Mayoralty mansion at Saginaw becoming somewhat dilapidated "and de roof letting in de sunshine an de rain", as well as more oxygen than is necessary for the comfort of the inmates, his "woship" has turned his attention to procuring lodgings elsewhere, and with that intent interviewed the owner of the vacant house at Prueville. The owner however having furnished free houses for his tenants lately, rather plainly hinted that he was afraid the rent would not be forthcoming. Consequently the mayor will, for the present at least, remain to guide the ship of state of his native city over the troubled waters of financial depression now threatening it.

OUR STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

A Letter on the Subject from Road Overseer George Nash.

Editor Athens Reporter:

Dear Sir,—With your permission I will give a few facts regarding the streets and sidewalks of our village. In the first place, there are over four miles of streets to be kept in repair. During the five years I have had charge of the road work a great deal of road making has been done, including the opening up of Sarah street. Several other streets have been graded, and a good deal of macadamizing has been done. In 1887 over 200 yards of broken stone were put on the streets; in 1888, about 115 yards, at $1.25 per yard. The money paid out for stone alone has been about $400. Seventeen culverts have been built or repaired, so that all water courses are now in good condition. Several of the streets are yet too flat, and need to be elevated in the middle, so as to readily shed water.

Our two miles of sidewalks, with all their faults, are better than mud. While walking upon them pedestrians should remember that they have been built mainly by the owners of property adjacent, without aid from the statute labor commutation fund. Fault-finders, who are numerous, have especial reason to remember this fact. Were they to stop their croaking and build some walk themselves, they would be doing no more than many of their more enterprising neighbors have done. Last year about 40,000 feet of plank were put down in walks, which, with the cost of laying them, made a total expenditure of $600—a very good showing indeed for Farmersville, and a record which Athens will scarcely beat. Many of our townsmen furnished plank for walks which were laid down by workmen paid from the comutation fund, while many others put down walks entirely at their own expense. In this connection I might remark that a little persuasion on the part of Commissioner Alguire often bore fruit in inducing men to open their purses in the matter of sidewalks. Mr. Alguire set a good example nearly three years ago when he with some assistance from his brother, laid 350 feet of the best sidewalk in the village, at a cost of $80. This fact gives additional weight to his representations when he is trying to induce others to open their hearts in the same direction. Mr. Alguire is a good commissioner, and deserves much credit for the way he encouraged the sidewalk boom last year. It is pleasing to note that the the business men on main street have for the last 30 years or more maintained good walks out of their own private purses, without solicitation or aid from the commissioner. I must not forget to give Mr. W. G. Parish a word of commendation for furnishing the plank for sidewalks at cost. Below I give the amounts last year expended by private individuals on sidewalks laid by themselves or amounts given by them to supplement the commutation fund:—

CHURCH STREET.	
John and Irwin Wiltse	$60 00
I. C. Alguire	20 00
E. R. Witherell	10 00
Baptist Church	26 00
VICTORIA STREET.	
Gershom Yates	4 39
D. Fisher	10 00
Wm. Jacob	7 47
Geo. Judson	4 47
REID STREET.	
Chas. Kilborn and wife	10 00
MAIN STREET.	
W. G. Parish	15 00
B. Loverin	18 00
Drs. Cornell & Cornell	20 00
H. H. Arnold	10 00
Norman Dowsley	40 00
WILTSE STREET.	
John Rappell	25 75
Mrs. John Hause	8 00
Chas. Kincaid	8 00
Frank Wiltse	8 00
HENRY STREET.	
E. Gilroy	15 00
Norman Dowsley	5 00
Harvey Cameron	5 00
Total	$320 68

In conclusion I urge upon the ratepayers of the village and the township that they ask the Township Council to make a grant of $200 to be expended on the road to the station. Such a grant is an absolute necessity, and would be a benefit to all—farmers as well as villagers.

Geo. Nash.

Athens, March 11th.

UNIONVILLE FAIR.

The Directors Meet and Revise the Prize List—A Busy Day—The Fall Fair to be Held Sept. 18, 19, & 20.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Unionville Fair was held at Unionville on Wednesday last, the 6th inst. All the members of the Board were present, except Mr. Barry.

The minutes of the meeting held at the close of the annual meeting were read and adopted.

The revision of the prize list for 1889 was then proceeded with, and the following changes were made:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Fair to be held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th Sept.

Rule 2.—Amended by inserting in the second line, after the word person, the words "or firm."

Rule 3.—A lengthy discussion took place in regard to changing this rule back to read same as in 1887. Messrs. Saunders, Loucks, Manhard, and others contended that this rule was an injustice to the small farmers, who were unable to compete against the large stock raisers, and that it was better to allow only one entry in any section of a class. Messrs. Forth, Neilson, and others contended as strongly that by allowing exhibitors to draw 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes, when the animals were worthy, they would thereby induce persons to bring more stock than they would otherwise. On the question being put to a vote, the motion to change the rule back was carried, but, at a later stage, the question was brought up again, the motion was rescinded, and the rule of 1888 allowed to stand as it was.

PRIZE LIST.

Horses — Sections 1 to 15 were amended by striking out the word "road," wherever used in connection with carriage. Sec. 24 to read under 16 hands. Sec. 26, prize to read $9, $7. $5.

Cattle.—A class for Jersey cattle was added, prizes to be same as for Holsteins.

Sheep.—All classes of sheep to be judged at 11 a. m., on the second day. Class H (Downs) was amended so as to read Shropshire and Southdowns, and a new class for Oxford Downs was added. A special prize of $5 for the best pen was added to each of all the classes.

Roots.—A new section was added to read "Bell Potatoes." Sec's 9 and 10 to read 6 instead of 12.

Dairy Products.—Section 7 to read "in jar or can." Sections 6 and 7 to be amended so as to read $2, $1.50, $1. Special on honey to be reduced to $4, $3, $2, and sections added to read "Hive of working bees, $3, $2, $1;" "Best display of apiarian appliances, $3, $2, $1."

Domestic Manufactures.—Section 9 amended to read "Woollen Carpet," and a new section added to read "Union Carpet." Prizes to be same as last year.

Ladies' Work.—Sec. 31 amended so as to read "Knitted or crocheted shawl, $1.50, $1, 50c. New section to be added to read "Knitted or crocheted Jacket." Prize same as preceding section.

Leather.—Sec. 14 to read "Collection of sewed work by manufacturer, $2, 1.50, $1." New section to be added reading "Collection of pegged work by manufacturer, $2, $1.50, $1."

Ordered that the Secretary advertise in prize list that, while space and every facility for showing musical instruments and sewing machines will be given, no prizes will be awarded.

On motion, the President, the Secretary and N. E. Brown were appointed a committee to secure specials.

On motion, the Treasurer was instructed to pay Wm. Houston $3, for services on the days of the fair.

On motion, the offer of the Athens Reporter, to do the printing of the Society for 1889 for $77.50, was accepted.

On motion, it was decided to move the fence back toward the railway track, so as to bring it on a line with the cattle stalls, and to remove the sheep pens to a location on the piece of land to be added; also, that Messrs. Forth, Davis, and Johnston be a committee to have charge of the improvements.

On motion, adjourned till called by the President.

BONUS ASKED FOR.

A Deputation wait upon the Attorney-General on behalf of the B. & W.

From Globe of the 6th inst.]

Immediately after the adjournment of the House last evening the Attorney-General and the other members of the Government made their way to the library, where nearly a hundred representatives of different parts of Ontario were awaiting them in the shape of various deputations.

The first deputation to have a hearing asked from the Government a grant of $5,000 a mile, or as much less as the Government might be pleased to give, for the construction of a seventy-five mile section of the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie railway. That railway is now built from Brockville to Westport, and the extension now immediately proposed to be built will carry it to the Palmer Rapids, the head waters of the Madawaska River. Subsequently it will be advanced to Burk's Falls or that vicinity, another hundred miles, and there it will connect with the projected line of the Parry Sound Colonization railway. If the prayer of the deputation of last evening be granted, next session will see another and perhaps a still larger deputation waiting on the Government and urging another bonus to the Palmer Rapids and Burks Falls branch of the road. When these two projected roads join, there is a scheme on foot for the larger, which will by that time be a pretty important line of railway, to take over the smaller and operate it as a branch. Then, later on, the road might be continued to the Sault.

The deputation which presented the arguments in favor of the Government making a grant to this proposed extension consisted of two divisions, one representing the town of Brockville, and the other representing the territory lying west and south of Palmer Rapids. The Brockville Branch included Mr. R. G. Hervey, president of the road; Mr. D. Derbyshire, mayor of the town; Councillors John Stagg and G. T. Fulford; Registrar Cole; J. J. Bell, of the *Recorder* office, and Willis Chipman, C.E. The second branch of the deputation included Messrs. G. W. Dawson, Plevna; J. T. Howell and Alex. Monroe, Ardoch; G. W. Sweetnam, Vennacher; C. Howarth, Paul Stien and James Lane, Denby; and Wm. Inglis, Combermere. Messrs. Cole, Dawson and Hervey were the principal speakers, though a considerable number of others were called upon to express their views, and as soon as the deputation had finished Mr. Armstrong, M.PP., added his support to their representations. . . . . It was left for the worthy Mayor of Brockville to point to the crowning claim of the promoters of the road to Provincial assistance, for it was he who showed how valuable Brockville was to the government, and how much it deserved the loan craved, in that it gave the Attorney-General one of his most valuable colleagues, and, he added amid the blushes of the minister of public works, would continue to do so. The Attorney-General, who had stood while many others sat, and had patiently listened to over two hours of Brockville and Palmer Rapids eloquence, complimented the speakers upon the clearness and effectiveness with which they had set forth their views, admitted the great regard he had for Brockville, on account of its being the constituency of his able and much respected colleague Mr. Fraser, and suggested that if the government decided in favor of the grant asked, and of course he could not at present say whether they would or would not, it would give him very great pleasure indeed to be able to announce it to them. . . . . He promised that every consideration should be given to the representations of the deputation.

Auction Sales.

Wednesday, March 20, at 1 p. m., at Joseph Hanton's, two miles east of Frankville. Farm stock, machinery, implements, vehicles, sap utensils, etc. Terms, nine months at 6 per cent. D. Dowsley, Auctioneer.

Thursday, March 28, at 1 p. m., at the Rob't Armstrong farm, near Graham Lake. Cows, horses and hay. Terms, six months at 6 per cent. H. R. Knowlton, proprietor.

Tuesday, March 26 at 1 p. m., on lot 17, con. 7, Rear of Yonge. Farm stock, implements, machinery, etc. Terms, six months at 6 per cent. D. Dowsley, auctioneer. Thos. Connors, proprietor.

Tuesday, March 19, on lot 28, con. 8, Elizabethtown (near Greenbush). Farm stock, implements, machinery, hay, etc. Terms, seven months at 6 per cent. N. E. Brown, auctioneer; Thos. Baker, proprietor.

Tuesday, March 12, at 1 p.m., at Hard Island. Farm stock, implements etc. Terms, six months at six per cent. Estate of the late John D. Redmond. D. Dowsley, auctioneer.

Persons wishing to have sale bills printed will please note the fact that we have made such arrangments with Mr. Dowsley as will enable us to fix dates for sales at which his services are desired, thus saving the seller the trouble of consulting with him. Those who get their sale bills printed at this office will receive a free notice of the sale in the Reporter.

Owing to the unseasonable weather we find our stock of overcoats much too large for this season of the year. In order to clear them out we have cut the prices away down, regardless of cost. When in Brockville call and see our $4 overcoats. W. E. Gillespie, Neilson's old stand, King st., four doors east of Buell st., Brockville.

To-morrow.

In the downhill of life, when I find I'm declining,
May my lot no less fortunate be
Than a snug elbow-chair can afford for reclining,
And a cot that o'erlooks the wide sea;
With an ambling pad-pony to pace o'er the lawn,
While I carol away idle sorrow,
And blithe as the lark that each day hails the dawn,
Look onward with hope for to-morrow.

With a porch at my door for both shelter and shade too,
As the sunshine or rain may prevail,
And a small spot of ground for the use of the spade too,
With a barn for the use of the flail;
A cow for my dairy, a dog for my game,
And a purse when a friend wants to borrow;
I'll envy no nabob his riches or fame,
Nor what honors await him to-morrow.

From the bleak northern blast may my cot be completely
Secured by a neighboring hill;
And at night may repose steal upon me more sweetly
By the sound of a murmuring rill;
And while peace and plenty I find at my board,
With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
With my friends may I share what to-day may afford,
And let them spread the table to-morrow.

And when I at last must throw off this frail covering,
Which I've worn for three-score years and ten,
On the brink of the grave I'll not seek to keep hovering,
Nor my thread wish to spin o'er again;
But my face in the glass I'll serenely survey,
And with smiles count each wrinkle and furrow,
As this old worn-out stuff, which is threadbare to-day,
May become everlasting to-morrow.

ESTELLE'S INFATUATION;

A NOVEL.

Charlie's handsome face flushed; his small, cleanly moulded head and finely cut features wore the air and look of royal disdain. The money was a temptation, as he had admitted, but gained at such a price—by association with such dreadful creatures—by work on such a really "awful" house—it would be too dearly bought. He was not of the kind to see the fun of the position, nor to make capital out of its humor. He was only disgusted with its commonness and vulgarity; and he scarcely cared to conceal what he felt.

"I fear that to begin at all in the room will entail too many alterations," he said coldly. "These curtains must be changed. This blue will not suit my scheme of color, and this yellow border is inadmissible, even as things are."

"Lo ye now!" said Miles, all in amaze. "And I, who thought these curtains tiptoppers! They cost a power of money, so they should be something good. And th' stuff in them is of the best, that I know."

"The material is handsome, but the color is bad," said Charlie, with a shudder.

"Lo ye now!" said Miles again, screwing up his eyes a little ominously, and making a deprecatory kind of click with his tongue.

"And the carpet will not do," continued Charlie. "This fiery red will kill everything; and the chairs and sofas are not right; the shapes and coverings are both wrong."

"Ay! them's all wrong, too?" said Miles, with unwonted quietness.

"Quite wrong," said Charlie, deceived by appearances, and giving the reins to his hobby-horse. "The ottomans, too, are just impossible; and that modern china is too dreadful. And you cannot have those heavy cut-glass chandeliers. You cannot have gas in the room at all."

He grew warmer as he went on—his artistic taste was so thoroughly outraged.

"Oh, Miles, man alive, it's just a wicked waste of money!" cried Nancy, unable to contain herself longer. "All this here, that's as good as new, as a body might say, and as fine as five-pence, to be carted off for a whim that's to do no good to any one. It's just shameful, and I'll say it were it ever so. It'll not bring a blessing on thee, Miles, to scatter thy brass in this wild gait, and so I tell thee."

"Nay, what I think, the wife is about right," said Miles, speaking very slowly, for he was truly aghast at the wholesale condemnation of his grand room. He and the local upholsterer had furnished it between them; for he had loyally done his best to give all of his own a lift, and neither cost nor material had been spared. And now to have it touched with this cruel spear that blackened and blighted wherever it struck. It was more than he could stand; and Nancy, woman, was about right. The paper he would not stand out for, nor, for the matter of that, would she. She had never liked that mauve-fleshed young woman with nothing on but a scarf in a bow above her head and a line down her shoulders; and that lumpy Cupid, made of apples strung together, and as naked as when he was born, had always shocked her sense of what a well-conditioned bairn should be. But when it came to the curtains and the carpets, the sofas and the chairs, that huge cut-glass chandelier with its drops like diamonds, the tables and ornaments—in fact, to every individual thing in the big room—then Miles himself paused and faltered before he took the leap. He did not care about the money the change would cost. Quite the contrary. What he did care for was the slap in his face on the matter of taste, and the condemnation of things he had learned not only to connect with his prosperity, but to regard as the dumb witness of his own merit.

"It's a clean sweep! anyhow," he went on to say, his color rising as he spoke. "We have been content and pretty proud, Nancy and me and the lad, with what we have had; and I don't like the looks of turning one's back on all at once of one's own for the word of a stranger who doesn't feel with us—and maybe has other thoughts," he added, darkly. "So I think, Mr. Osborne, sir, we'll sleep on this matter before we make a serious calculation."

"Of course, that is just as you wish," said Charlie, coldly.

"Well, you see, I'm a little out of breath and flabbergasted; and I'm not so sure as I'd like all these changes when made, and, I'd like to see a proof before I paid," said Miles. "One doesn't do so well to give one's self up too soon into the hands of a stranger as has other thoughts," he repeated.

"Oh!" said Charlie, with all a gentleman's pride and artist's disdain in his voice and manner; "if you do not think I understand my own business, we had better not think any more about it. In such a thing as this I must have *carte blanche* or none at all."

"I don't know what you mean about carts not barrows neither," shouted Miles, thoroughly nettled; "but if you think you are a-going to ride rough-shod over me, young man, you are mistaken, Mr. Osborne, and so I tell you. It is me as pays, and me has to be agreeable to this, that, and t'other—not for a stranger to come in and order shifts and gangs and sets the seams as he has a mind, and never a body to say him nay. Not if I know it—and now you know."

"Whisht, Miles—whisht, honey!" said Nancy, in a terrified voice.

"Hold hard, father," said Caleb, with unwonted decision.

"Nay, but I'll have my say if I die for it!" said Miles, his voice raised to its angry bellow.

"You have said enough," said Charlie. "Nothing you could offer me would induce me to accept this work, and I wish you good-day."

"And good-day to you, sir, for a jacka-dandy, if ever there was one!" shouted Miles; while Nancy besought the young gentleman to take a snack, and Caleb went with him to the door saying he must not mind what father had said—father's bark was worse than his bite, and Mr. Osborne was not to feel offended—he knew so much better than father, he could afford to let him rave.

CHAPTER XVI.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Still boiling with indignation—in a bluff and a fume all through—Charlie Osborne walked on to the Dower House, where he hoped to see Lady Elizabeth and Estelle. Since the collapse of her notable scheme for her daughter's endowment with unhappiness and wealth, Mrs. Clanricarde had in a manner let go the reins, laid down the whip, and given the girl her head. Meanwhile Estelle, being but a maid of mortal mould, made good use of her increased liberty; and Charlie Osborne profited.

It had been already arranged between the young lovers that they were to meet at the Dower House to-day by that lucky chance which is part of the craft and diplomacy of love. So that Charlie felt sure of falling in with Estelle somewhere about the place, should Lady Elizabeth be out—which was not likely, as he knew she would be anxious to hear the result of her recommendation.

So it all proved. Lady Elizabeth was at home in her own private "work-room," and Estelle Clanricarde was with her, sitting as her model for the head of Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz, at which she was working with as much zeal as if painting was her profession and an order her ambition.

"Well!" said Lady Elizabeth, after the first greetings were over; "and what about the commission?"

"Oh!" said Charlie, tossing up his handsome head; "it has come to nothing, of course!"

"Why of course!" and "Oh, Charlie!" said the two girls in a breath.

"Because I am a gentleman, Lady Elizabeth," said Charlie, with infinite disdain; "and I could not consent to work for such scoundrels if I had not a penny-piece in the world! I would rather buy a broom and sweep a crossing!"

"Caleb Stagg is not a scoundrel," said Lady Elizabeth, gently.

"His father is, if he is not," broke in Charlie, with more heat than courtesy.

"Rude, perhaps, and boorish, but I should scarcely call him a scoundrel," the lady again insisted, as gently as before, but also as firmly.

"In any case, how could I work for a wretch who has not the smallest rudiment of taste—who puts together the vilest and most immoral colors—prefers hideous forms to righteous—and knows no more of value than what is so much money worth! Lady Elizabeth, it is impossible!"

"But you might be a missionary, and teach the heathen," continued the lady.

"Can you teach pigs?" retorted Charlie, scornfully. "Besides, that old scoundrel insulted me. How could I accept a commission from a man who not only does not know one thing from another, but who does not know how to behave with common decency? How could he?—a mere brute like that—a miner yesterday and nothing but a miner to-day with a pot of money he would be far better without. Such a trio as they are! I declare they made me ashamed of my own species."

"We cannot help their wealth," said Lady Elizabeth. "They have the money, you see, and it was honestly earned, so they must keep it. But if we could make him distribute it wisely, that would be a gain to every one alike. That was what I thought of when I proposed this room to them and to you. I thought that it would be both a noble piece of work for the future occupier of Redhill, if the present would scarcely appreciate it at its full value—and that you would be the gainer by so much, and"—looking at Estelle—"would be so much nearer your happiness."

"I know all that, dear Lady Elizabeth," said Charlie, feeling more contrite than he cared to express, but resolved to fight it out on his chosen lines of dignity and gentlehood; "and you may be sure it cost me something to turn my back on what would have been a splendid bit of work all through. But, believe me, I could not! It would have been impossible! and neither you nor Estelle would have wished it had you realized all the conditions."

"I am sure you did right, Charlie," put in Estelle, hastily. Not for worlds would she let him see that she was disappointed, or in any way doubted the absolute wisdom of his action "As Charlie says, it would have been impossible," she added.

A tender smile, a little tinged with sadness, crossed Lady Elizabeth's face. The three years that lay between her and Estelle, as well as the difference in their characters, gave her the air and sentiment of far more experience than perhaps the reality warranted.

"Well, we must think of something else, as this has failed," said the lady, after a pause. "I must try and get you a commission," to Charlie, with one of her charming, generous smiles, meaning to say that she was in no wise offended by this rejection of her first efforts. "I am determined you shall succeed," she went on to say, playfully; "and I feel strong enough to conquer fortune for you. We will introduce you to Mr. Smythe Smith. He is coming down to stay with us for a few days; and perhaps that will be a better thing for you in the end than this would have been. But this would have kept you here—which was a consideration;" looking at Estelle as girls do when they are sympathetic with a love affair.

"It cannot be helped," said Charlie, mounted on his very highest horse. "Essential as money is to me, I cannot barter for it my self-respect; and to have worked for this old ruffian, and for such a house of horrors, would have been to practically sell myself. Art, to be worthy of its high mission, ought to be worthily represented," he added loftily. "In this deplorable age of ours the artist is the only true priest, and he must be equal to his office."

"Yes," said Estelle, her soft eyes full to overflowing with that kind of love which stirs a man's inmost soul—the love that unites intellectual influence with spiritual adoration and personal fondness—the love that makes of the lover a hero and a demi-god to himself—the love on which artists and poets live as the enchantress Maimouna lived on the breath of flowers, as birds of paradise are intoxicated with the dews of heaven—that love of the most dangerous both to her who gives and to him who receives. The one it robs of self-respect and a higher standard; the other it robs of a god greater than himself—of a law purer than his own will.

"Yes," too, said Lady Elizabeth. "But there is also something grand in being nobler than one's own pride," she added. "Self-forgetfulness has its own splendor, has it not? And I always think that line of George Herbert's 'Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws,' might from my standpoint," was her reply. "I would never wish any one to do what seemed to him mean or degrading."

"You would only wish me to do what was mean and degrading from another platform—blinded by another set of motives?" said Charlie.

"Of course it all depends on the way in which we look at things," she said quietly; and Charlie, rather ashamed of himself, but too proud to confess, said "Yes" just as quietly. Which ended the conversation, and decomposed all the thoughts that had created it.

"But," as Charlie said to Estelle afterward—"but that I really love Lady Elizabeth like my sister, I should get provoked at her ultra ideas. I am, I hope, as high-minded as any man, and would scorn to do a mean or pitiful action as much as any one, but really I cannot follow her—and no one could. It is just Utopia that she imagines. It would be the millennium if it were all true, and that is ridiculous."

"Yes," said Estelle; "and yet"—loyalty to her friend coloring even her submission to her lover—"she is so good! She is an angel!"

"That's just it," said Charlie; "she is more of an angel than a woman; and I confess I like woman better than angels! I know one, however, who is both!" he added, fondly.

Whereon they started off into the mellifluous babble of love, and forgot all in the delight of the moment and the joy of the hour.

A few days after this Mr. and Mrs. Smythe Smith, the new millionaires, came down to visit Lord Kingshouse; and Lady Elizabeth, this transparent and angelic creature, laid her kindly traps and baited them as deftly as Mrs. Clanricarde herself could have done. She spoke to Mrs. Smythe Smith of their clever and delightful young artist, of his beautiful ideas, his delicate fancies, his original genius, his certainty of future fame. He was at the right moment for plucking a far-seeing and intelligent patron. Mr. Smythe Smith said he would rather prefer a man of known repute, a man whose name alone would add lustre to his worth, and cause the envious world to admire without cavil. Mrs. Symthe Smith, on the other hand, inclined to the undiscovered genius, whom also she thought she could a little deflect, if not bully, and make subservient to her wishes. It would then be "we." "Mr. Osborne and I planned this room—made out this decoration—arranged these details, I proposed this color; I worked up that subject; and I found Mr. Osborne most civil and obliging—most ready to adopt my suggestions and carry them out." Yes, she was certainly on the side of the undiscovered genius, and as Mr. Smythe Smith knew that it was good form to give way to a wife before folk, he yielded the point in this instance, and Mrs. Smythe Smith stuck to it. Whence it came to pass that Charlie Osborne and his portfolio were had up to the Dower House, when the designs he had made at Lady Elizabeth's suggestion were looked at, admired, criticised, and pronounced eminently workable and satisfactory.

His manners and appearance both impressed the wealthy parvenu and his wife to a high degree of favor. And before Charlie Osborne well knew where he was, or all that it included, he had agreed to leave Kingshouse and Estelle and go to London with the Smythe Smiths for the art decoration of their magnificent house in Piccadilly. The whole future of the drama hung on this one apparently unimportant act. Had he taken the Redhill commission and stayed where he was, the story of his life and Estelle's would have been completely changed.

CHAPTER XVII.

PANEM ET CIRCENSES.

In this queer life of ours, with its intricacies of sacrifice and its interdependence of circumstances, no pleasure comes to one without pain to another. Gethsemane is the mirror of the world and coeval with the ages; and the stream of those who pass through the gates of its mournful garden is as large as life itself.

Now here at Kingshouse, in a small way and with narrow borderings, was enacted the old familiar drama of gain and loss. The "panem et circenses" offered to Charlie meant banyan days in the house of happiness to Estelle; and Love suffered equally with each because Prosperity took up the running one. There was this consolation, however—Charlie's prosperity would beeventually Estelle's happiness; for, of course, she was as fixed in her determination to wait for him, all her life if need be, and never marry another, come what might—as fixed as those stars in the sky, which somehow seemed her sympathizers and confidantes when her mother was acrid and Charlie invisible.

Their parting was in secret, as their meetings had been. When the handsome young detrimental called at Les Saules to salve over old sores and blot out old scores, he saw Mr. and Mrs. Clanricarde only. Estelle was in the wood, and her mother was not too curious as to her daughters whereabouts. She was too grateful to Providence and Mr. Smythe Smith to grudge a few crumbs of content to the poor little dove who was to be the sacrifice. Believing as she did in the transforming power of change and absence, she trusted in these to destroy the love into which the old boy and girl affection had developed. Besides, the chapter of accidents for a beautiful young creature like Estelle has very broad margin and a very long code. Hence she could afford to be quite human to Charlie Osborne when he came to take his leave of them all; and even condescended to speak of Estelle's absence as something in which he might be supposed to take an interest. It was folly well over, she thought—something like measles or nettle-rash, or haply scarlatina, and she did not foresee "sequelæ."

(To be Continued).

DAN O'CONNELL.

The Summing Up of a Remarkable Man.

In all the separate phases of his life and action, which were numerous beyond the common, O'Connell was remarkable, but their combination into a whole, and the character he presents to us as a human being, are more worthy than any amongst his separate gifts, brilliant as they were, of study and of admiration. In many famous persons the acted life seems to be detached from the inner man. These belong to the category of responsible beings, but it is hard to say how far that responsibility was conscious and applied, how far, nay, how much further, it dormant and forgotten. Their life is not woven into continuity by a solid and persistent purpose. Such was not the case with this great child of nature. Nothing in him was little, nothing was detached or heterogeneous. In the assemblage of all his powers he was one, indivisible and deeply out. No day of his life could be severed from the rest without touching the essence and demolishing the whole. If he ever seems to wander into violence these were the wanderings of a moment; his boomerang soon came home. Next to his religion and indeed under the direct inspiration of his religion, his country was for him all in all. He had room for other genuine interests in his large and sympathetic nature, but these revolved around his patriotism, like the satellites about a mighty planet. For who can any longer doubt that some debt is still due to him; that he was, to say the least, both over-censured and undervalued? By many he was taken to be unquestionably a ruffian, probably a public swindler of his country-men. Besides being a great and a good, he was also a disappointed man. The sight of his promised land was not given to his longing eyes. But as a prophet of a coming time he fulfilled his mission. It seems safe to say that few indeed have gone to their account with a shorter catalogue of mistaken aims or wasted opportunities, and not only that he did much, but that he could not have done more.—*W. E. Gladstone in the Nineteenth Century.*

Latest Scottish News.

Right Rev. John Macdonald, Roman Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen, died on 4th Feb. He was 70 years of age, and a native of Strathglass.

The Parish Church of Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire, was entirely gutted by fire, which broke out on Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., a little before the time for service.

The late Miss Agnes Smith, of Cornwall House, Helensburgh, bequeathed £5,200 to Glasgow and West of Scotland charities and to several of the schemes of the Church of Scotland.

The Royal charter creating Dundee a city was received on the 4th Feb. by the Town Council, and it was intimated that henceforth the Chief Magistrate would be designated Lord Provost.

Warrant has been granted to sell the furniture and effects of Rev. J. Jack, of Kingoldrum, for payment of the damages for breach of promise obtained by Miss Simpson, of Dundee.

When the last mail left, in the outskirts of Edinburgh daisies and primroses were blooming in the gardens, and in some flower pots at Morningside even June-flowering gillyflowers were in blossom.

Rev. John McNeil, late of Edinburgh, on giving a discourse lately in London, used the word "sough;" when some of the Cockneys smiled, he cleverly said: "Perhaps I might have apologised, but this comes of the people having only *one* language!"

The present head of the ancient house of Craigdarroch—Captain Robert Cutlar Ferguson, A. D. C., of the Scotch Guards—was married on the 5th inst. in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, to Rose, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Grant Hodgson, of Cabalva, Herefordshire.

It would appear that Lady Rosebery can, like Lady Aberdeen, make good speeches. The other day she made one in Glasgow on behalf of the deaf and dumb, in which it is said "was next to the point, and was much applauded." Lady Rosebery's mother, the late Baroness Meyer Rothschild, was one of the founders of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Alexander Ross, bailie of Holyrood, died the other day at his residence, Howe street, Edinburgh, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Ross was employed in the office of Tods, Murray & Jamieson, writers to the signet, for more than a generation. He was appointed bailie of Holyrood in 1879, and his death removes the last link that connected an old system with the present.

To-Day's Personal Gossip.

A new street in Stockholm has just been graced with the name of Jenny Lind.

General Harrison's new carriages were shipped from Chicago to Washington on Saturday.

The Duchess of Marlborough has definitely obtained the permission of the Queen to be presented at Court.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain will appear in London next month in some tableaux for charity, under the auspices of Lady Gordon Lennox and other social lights.

At the opening of the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, the English Primate sat in a chair which belonged to the Abbot of Reculver, who was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 689.

Edison at 42 is a shriveled up, nervous man; Erickson at 85 is young in health and feeling. Edison doesn't exercise; Erickson spends several hours a day in his gymnasium.

The Origin of "My Uncle."

The term uncles, as applied to a pawnbroker's shop, is said to be a pun on the Latin word uncus, a hook. Pawnbrokers employed a hook to lift articles pawned before spouts were adopted. "Gone to the unous," therefore, is exactly tantamount to the more modern phrase "up the spout." In French theconciergeof a prison is called uncle because the prisoners are "kept there in pawn" by government. In the seventeenth century a usurer was called "my uncle" in the Walloon provinces because of his near connection with spendthrifts, called in Latin nepotes, nephews. —*Notes and Queries.*

Liquor and Bad Cooking.

Admitting to the fullest extent all that may be presented as to the bad effects of liquor, may it not be held that dyspepsia caused by bad cooking is as bad or even a worse evil, whether considered materially or morally, than the moderate consumption of liquors which constitutes their average use?—*Edward Atkinson in the March Forum.*

Under the terms of a will left by an Iowa man, the same gold watch was left to thirteen different persons. He was not friendly with any of them, and he probably did it hoping that they would fight each other, which they are doing in a lively manner.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The following Bills were introduced:

To incorporate the Northwest Junction & Lake of the Woods Railway Company—Mr. LaRiviere.

To incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters—Mr. Jamieson.

To incorporate the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company—Mr. Daly.

To further amend the Act incorporating the London & Canadian Loan & Agency Company—Mr. Cockburn.

Respecting the wires of telephone, telegraph and electric light companies in the city of Toronto—Mr. Small.

Mr. Costigan, on the orders of the day having been called, drew attention to newspaper reports that part of the Secret Service money of Canada, of which he was supposed to have control, had been expended in paying Le Caron, the informer in the Parnell investigation, for his services as a spy. He never heard of Le Caron till he appeared in connection with the Parnell trial, and never had had any connection with him whatever.

On motion to go into supply,

Mr. Laurier called the attention of the House to the question of the fisheries, and the position in which the relations between Canada and the United States stand with reference to that question. He said that at this moment there was no more important question to the people of Canada. It was a matter upon which the country had the right to expect the Government and Parliament to speak with no uncertain sound. When the hon. gentleman from Queen's, P. E. I. (Mr. Davies), asked whether the Government intended to continue the *modus vivendi*, the answer was the ever convenient and ever serviceable one—under consideration. It must have been then evident to every member of the House that the Government had no policy to announce; that they would continue, as upon other questions, irresolute, hesitating, until the time for deliberation would be past and the time for action would be well nigh gone. Under such circumstances, when the Government refused to stand up to the duty of the hour, it became the duty of the Opposition to step to the front and clear the way, to show what was the duty of the hour, and what course should be followed in the interests of the country at large. What, he asked, was the situation at this moment? The President of the United States was authorized to close American ports to our ships, nay more, to prevent the importation into the United States of any goods coming from Canada. When we consider that the exports from Canada last year exceeded forty millions of dollars it was easy to understand the magnitude of the evil which would be done to Canada if this policy were enforced. Here were two nations, both the offspring of the same Motherland, side by side, with every inducement to intimacy and friendship, on the verge of commercial war. It was well known that no less an authority than Sir Charles Tupper stated that the treaty which guaranteed commercial war from actual war was very thin. Even if he did not go as far as Sir Charles Tuppen, even if nothing more than commercial war was threatened, the situation was a most deplorable one. For the present situation the Government of Canada was largely responsible. He would not say completely responsible. Justice and fairness compelled him to add that in many things the Government of the United States were as blameable as that of Canada. Were he an American on the floor of the Senate, he would protest against the course they had taken, against their lack of fairness and generosity; but he was a Canadian, and it was his duty to point out the way in which the Government of Canada had gone wrong. The Opposition still believed that the twelve years of reciprocity had been a golden era for Canada. It was a matter of history that that treaty was abrogated because the Government and the people of Canada, in common with a large part of the civilized world, in the great national struggle of the United States had not sympathized with the side on which there was right and justice. Times had changed, however. The England of to-day was no longer the England of 1861. It was largely, if not altogether, a democratic country. The England of 1861 was the same as the England of 1775, which resisted the effort of the United States for independence. He was at a loss to understand why Canada, which was a purely democratic country, did not throw her sympathy with the North and against slavery in the great struggle of the American war. Had we done so, we would have had their friendship in return, but one of their first acts after the close of the war was to cut off reciprocal trade with the United States, no doubt in consequence of the unfriendly attitude our Government and people assumed towards them at that time. That, he believed, was the first mistake our Government committed in their treatment of our neighbors. In 1885 we refused to ship American fish in bond. We seized their schooners for alleged and trivial violations of the construction we put upon the convention of 1818—a construction so narrow, and in some cases so inhuman, as to put schooners back to sea without giving them the privilege of buying food or other necessaries. They expected by this course to bring down the Americans, but instead we were menaced by the Retaliation Bill of 1887. At this juncture it was well that there was in the United States a true Canadian, whose name was received with jeers when mentioned in the House last year, who stepped to the front and did what should have been done by the Canadian Government long before. He constituted himself an ambassador to Secretary Bayard, and had an interview with him, which ultimately led to a conference between that official and Sir Charles Tupper. The name of that Canadian was Erastus Wiman, and on the admission of Sir Charles Tupper himself in the House, he it was who took the first step towards the conference. Commissioners were subsequently appointed and they met at Washington, and Sir Charles Tupper proposed to settle the question by a treaty giving freer intercourse between the two countries. It was rejected because, as he himself stated, of the irritation existing on account of the treatment American fishermen had received from the Canadian authorities. He (Mr. Laurier) would urge the Government to reverse that policy of harshness, and endeavor, not by acts of violence, but by peaceful means, to negotiate with our neighbors. He was quite aware that for daring to say that in this international question our Government were sometimes wrong and another nation right he would bring down the whole Conservative press on his head; but even as the British Ministry of 1775 lived to repent, as Lord Chatham foretold that they would, their action with reference to the then American Colonies, so would the present Government of this country see the folly of their policy in this great international question. He closed by moving the following amendment:

Resolved, that in view of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Washington Treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regrettable differences existing between Canada and the United States on the fishery question, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences, and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes, Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by its Government. That in the meantime, and to prevent such negotiations being unfavorably entered upon, and to afford evidence of the anxious desire of Canada to promote good feeling, and remove all possible subjects of offence, this House is of opinion that the *modus vivendi* proposed on behalf of the British Government to the Government of the United States with respect to the fisheries should be continued in operation during the ensuing fishing season.

Sir John Macdonald said it would have been more courteous to the Government side if the leader of the Opposition had informed them of the wide range which his amendment proposed to take. He had brought in three subjects, namely, the *modus vivendi*, our part in making foreign treaties, and the fishery question. He congratulated the hon. gentleman on the ability with which he had proved that in our negotiations with the United States we had been all wrong and the Opposition had been altogether right, and he did not lose sight of the hon. gentleman's advice to us, four millions of people, to adopt a conciliatory tone towards over sixty millions of our neighbors. But he could not agree with the hon. gentleman, because he did not believe that we were wrong. We have been right from the beginning. We were right in principle and right in practice. (Cheers) But the hon. gentleman, who, like other cosmopolitans, was a friend to every country but his own, comes down just a few days before the advent of a new American Administration, with their policy undeclared, and says: "Go on your knees to Harrison and Blaine, and say to them that we were wrong and they were right," and after having given up everything in the world and having admitted that we had acted inhumanely towards American fishermen, ask them to make a new treaty. But the United States would say: "What is the use of making a new treaty when you have given up everything that you were contending for?" That was not the way that treaties were made, or that this Government proposed to make treaties. On the contrary, we must stand upon our dignity and upon our rights. He hoped and believed, from information received from an unofficial source, that the incoming United States Government would not do anything hostile to Canada. The *modus vivendi* provided that, in order to give an opportunity for consideration of a treaty, Canada offered for a reasonable fee the right to American fishermen to buy bait, tranship cargoes, make repairs, etc., in Canadian ports. With commendable prevision, power had been given to keep the *modus vivendi* alive till February, 1890, so as to afford a full opportunity for considering a treaty. He hardly needed to assure the House that upon the very first intimation by the United States of their willingness to enter upon enlarged relations with us, he would be most happy to do so, as well as to negotiate upon the more burning question of the fisheries. He protested against the statement that in the war between the North and South the sympathies of the Canadian Government and people were with the South. There could be no doubt that the sympathies of the masses and classes of England were with the South, but in Canada it was different. The Canadian Government were anxious to carry out the strictest neutrality, and were thanked again and again by the United States Government for their conduct. Our borders were lined with militiamen in order to prevent this country from being made the base of operations by Southerners. The cry that the reciprocal treaty of 1854 was terminated because of Canadian sympathy with the South was a mere pretext. The treaty was abrogated partly on account of the feeling against England and partly on account of the pressure brought upon the United States Government by American farmers and others, whose interests suffered from Canadian competition. The resolution would meet with the condemnation of the House and the condemnation of the country. He believed he knew the people of Canada, and he believed they would resist anything like the humiliation of their national honor. Servility was not a part of the people of Canada. They would rather put up with what they felt to be wrongs than with interference with their trade. He knew he spoke for the majority of the people when he said they were anxious and willing, more than anxious, to enter into the most free relations with the United States as far as the interests of Canada would allow. The hon gentleman knew perfectly well that the resolution he proposed would meet with the indignant opposition not only of the House, but of the whole people of Canada.

Mr. Mills said that Sir John Macdonald had contradicted his former Finance Minister. Last session Sir Charles Tupper declared that the chief reason the reciprocity treaty was abrogated was because of Canadian sympathy with the South in their national struggle. He could not remember the Premier having been compared to Judas, and attributed that impression rather to a vivid imagination than to a retentive memory. Every clause of the treaty of 1871 to which the Liberals took exception, they still believed were not in the interest of the country.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) introduced a Bill to extend the provisions of the Extradition Act. He explained that the Bill proposed to legislate in the only direction in regard to extradition matters in which we can legislate outside of a treaty arrangement, namely, in the direction of driving out from nature through the mails. It was proposed to increase the rate on registered letters to that collected in Great Britain and the United States, and a clause was inserted giving the Postmaster-General power to prescribe a rate. The Bill increased the weight of letters which may be carried for 3 cents from one-half ounce to one ounce. Another clause raised the rate on drop letters from 1 cent per half ounce to 2 cents per ounce, or under. A rate of postage would be placed on newspapers and periodicals issued less frequently than once in every seven days of 1 cent per pound in weight.

Mr. Jones asked if it was intended to deal in any way with insufficiently prepaid letters, so that they would not suffer the delay consequent upon being sent to the dead-letter office.

Mr. Haggart said that all such letters would be forwarded to their destination, and a double rate of postage would be imposed.

The Bill was read the first time.

Mr. Macdonald (Huron), in resuming the debate on Mr. Laurier's amendment in supply with reference to the fisheries, said that the resolution brought up several important subjects which would before long have to be decided along the lines of the policy adopted by the Liberal party. He impressed the necessity of Canadian politicians giving up petty party bickering and acting unitedly for the welfare of the country.

Mr. Jones said that large quantities of Canadian fish must go to the United States no matter what price was paid for it. Canada could never be developed except with reciprocity. From time to time the Government had been compelled to back down with reference to their policy towards the United States. The Minister of Justice denounced as treasonable the proposal to put on the free list trees and shrubs last session, and shortly afterwards took that very step.

Sir John Thompson combatted the charge of the Opposition that the Government had put an unwarrantable construction upon the Treaty of 1818 in their refusal of the right to tranship. That interpretation was not new, and it was put in force by the Americans themselves by their termination of the fishery articles of the Washington Treaty. The Opposition had attached undue importance to the intervention of Mr. Wiman. It was not correct that that gentleman had been the medium through which the negotiations were opened between the two countries. On the contrary, before a single proposal had been made by Mr. Wiman, despatches had passed between the United States and the British Government, and between the British Government and Canada, suggesting negotiations covering in the widest sense the questions of trade as well as the fishery question.

The House divided on Mr. Laurier's amendment, which was lost on the following division: 65 yeas, 108 nays.

POOR GIRL! POOR MAN!

He Rescued Her and Married Her, but She Wouldn't Stay Good.

The Rev. Leander Scott is a tall, clerical-looking man who resides on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New York. He is a missionary connected with the Fiftieth Street M. E. Church in that city, and takes a great interest in the Florence Night Mission on Bleecker street. This morning he applied to Justice Culler, of the Supreme Court, for an absolute divorce from his wife, and told a story that has not its parallel outside the realm of fiction. From his testimony it appeared that among the most promising of the unfortunate women who found their way into the Florence Mission was Charlotte Softye, a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed girl, scarcely out of her teens. She seemed to have repented and awakened the sympathy of Rev. Mr. Scott, who is a widower with grown-up children. The missionary, believing her protestations of reform to be sincere, determined to aid her in keeping her good resolutions. He proposed marriage to her, telling her that when once an honest wife she would have no desire to return to her evil ways. Charlotte consented, and on August 17th, 1887, she became Rev. Mrs. Leander Scott. For a week they lived happily and Charlotte gave her husband no cause to regret his remarkable act.

On the evening of August 24th, seven days after the marriage, Mrs. Scott went out shopping. She did not return, although her husband waited up for her all night. The rest of the story is told by Charlotte Bessigue, an assistant at the Florence Night Mission. She said to Justice Cullen:

"On the morning of August 25th, 1887, the Rev. Mr. Scott came to my house before I was out of bed. I dressed hurriedly and went to see what was wanted. He said to me, 'My wife has not been home all night. Please help me to find her.' I then went with him to No. 18 East Third street, New York, where we found her in company with a young man named Dick, whose name, I think, is Richard Benson, as Mrs. Scott afterward called herself Benson. I asked her to return to her husband. She said she would not do so; that she did not care for him, and would live with him no longer. She refused to see her husband, and Mr. Scott and I left the house.

Justice Cullen—Was she unfortunate when the plaintiff married her?

"She was," said Miss Bessigue, "but she had reformed. I tried to reform her after the last occurrence, but she fled from the mission and is now living in a flat."

The papers in the suit were served by the Rev. Mr. Scott's son, who was not present. Judge Cullen adjourned the hearing in order to have the son present to testify. It is understood that Mr. Scott waited so long before beginning the action because he believed he could reclaim his wife. He seems to have abandoned that idea.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Baron de Hirsch on the Jewish Question.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Jewish Chronicle* telegraphs the following to that paper, under date of January 31st:

"The words of Baron de Hirsch have been incorrectly reported by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*. This eminent philanthropist has given too many proofs of his devotion to Judaism and to the Jews to be suspected of hostility to the cause he has defended with so much spirit and supported with so much munificence. Profoundly afflicted at seeing so many Jews reduced to extreme misery, by religious or racial hatred, he desired simply and plainly to tell the anti-Semites that, in persecuting the Jews, they were going directly against the object they seek, viz., an assimilation more or less complete; that it is not by violent proceedings they can attain this end, but, on the contrary, persecution stimulates religious sentiments. The baron declared: Remove every barrier, admit your Jewish compatriots to every right and advantage of social life, and there will be more chances for effecting the fusion which you appear desirous of witnessing. This is what happens in France and England, and indeed, wherever Jews enjoy the same rights as their fellow-citizens. Their intimate relations are on the increase, even mixed marriages are not rare in any class of society, and assimilation is progressively brought about by the natural order of things.

"Such you may declare with every assurance, are the ideas expressed by Baron de Hirsch in the course of the conversation reported by the New York *Herald*."

Another Ontario Heroine.

Some three years ago Miss Polly, daughter of Mr. James Prendeville, Logan, went out to Dakota and took up a large tract of land. According to the rules of the State she was obliged to settle thereon and make certain improvements within a limited time before being granted a deed. With heroic fortitude she had a hut erected, in which she resided alone, and oversaw the breaking and cropping of twenty-five acres. The nearest house is half a mile distant, yet the young lady faltered not, but pushed straight ahead and has just now been handed the deed of the property. Such indomitable pluck and perseverance are seldom found in one so young, and this instance is a lady brought up as Miss Prendeville has been raised, and her success is therefore the more commendable. She is a young lady of fine appearance, good accomplishments and her experience on the prairie will make her a most desirable companion for the one fortunate in securing her affections. We need scarcely say that she is of Irish descent.—*Mitchell Advocate.*

Marriage Under Protest.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has been called upon to say whether a ceremony performed under these circumstances constituted a valid marriage: The girl charged her parents with forcing her into marriage with a man she did not want to wed. During the ceremony she told the Justice "if he tied the knot forty times it would not stay tied;" that she "did not like the man" and would not live with him. "They made me stand up," she continued, "and when I was asked whether I would take him to be my husband I said, 'No, I won't,' and on every question asked me that I ought to have said 'yes' I said 'no' plain, and the next day I ran away." In spite of this very unusual conduct the Justice calmly proceeded to pronounce the pair man and wife, with the customary congratulation, and the ceremony was held legal by the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court, however, says "a concurring consent by two minds at the same instant" is essential to a legal marriage, and that the ceremony in this case was not valid because the girl did not consent to it.

Nervousness.

Aunt Agnes (to her niece Arabella)—"I do not approve of these brief modern courtships. Why, I was engaged to your uncle three years."

Arabella (charmingly audacious)—"Oh, aunt, how nervous you must have been all the time!"

Young But Gifted.

Lie I. Time 11 a. m.—Mother—"Now mind, Johnnie, there's a ghost in that dark closet guarding the jam!" Johnnie trembles and commences to water at the mouth. Lie II. Time 2 p. m.—Johnnie—"Oh, mamma! The ghost has eaten half the am!"

Clear Case of Bulldozing.

Judge—"If, as you say, you found this woman so violent and headstrong even during the engagement, why did you marry her?"

Abused Husband (meekly)—"I—didn't marry her, she married *me*."

Old Gov. King

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

Full Text of the Famous Forged Letters.

HOW PIGOTT WROTE THEM.

Rascally Propositions Spurned by Home Rule Leaders.

Patrick Egan, who is now a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, has made public a number of the letters on which Richard Pigott founded the clever forgeries which he sold to the London *Times*, and which formed the basis of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles in that paper, leading up to the Parnell-*Times* Commission and the exposure of the forger, as given in our cablegrams from London. One of the principal forgeries, purporting to have been written to Mr. P. J. Sheridan, was based by Pigott upon this letter, presumably written to Pigott:

11th March, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—As I understand your letter, which reached me to-day, you cannot act as directed unless I forward you money by Monday next. Well, here is £50—more if required. Under existing circumstances what you suggest would not be entertained. I remain, dear sir, yours truly, PATRICK EGAN.

In June, 1881, Pigott offered to sell out his two papers to Mr. Egan and Mr. Parnell, and in the course of the negotiation for the purchase Mr. Egan wrote Pigott as follows:

PARIS, June 18th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Your two letters of 13th and 15th inst. are duly to hand, and I am also in receipt of a communication from Mr. Parnell informing me that he has acted upon my suggestion and accepted the offer contained in your first letter. In fact, I have before me copies of his two letters to you, and I am in a position to say that any request to increase the amount named would not be entertained, and we trust that any hesitation or delay in carrying out the transfer would lead to the breaking off of the purchase altogether. I remain, dear sir, yours truly, PATRICK EGAN.

Richard Pigott, Esq.

HOW THE FORGERY READ.

The forger twists this letter into the following shape:

18th June, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Your two letters of 13th and 15th inst. are duly to hand and I am also in receipt of communications from Mr Parnell informing me that he has acted upon my suggestion and accepted the offer made by B. You had better at once proceed to Dundalk, so that there may be no time lost.—Yours very faithfully, P. EGAN.

Mr. Parnell wrote Pigott in connection with this same matter of the purchase of the papers:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16th, 1881.

R. PIGOTT, Esq., Dublin:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of this date I am sure you will feel that I shall always be anxious to do what I can for you, but I could not consent to one of the conditions of the purchase being your constant employment on the paper. That is a matter which would have to be subject to after arrangement.—Yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

THIS WAS THE WORST OF ALL.

And out of this letter Pigott manufactured two letters purporting to be addressed to Mr. Egan, using the same date, with the exception of the last figure in the year, transposing the language and filling out with words traced from other letters, as follows:

JUNE 16th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I am sure you will feel that I could not appear in Parliament in the face of this thing unless I contended it. Our position there is always difficult to maintain; it would be untenable but for the course we took. That is the truth. I can say no more.—Yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

The second forged letter reads as follows

DEAR SIR,—I shall always be anxious to have the good will of your friends, but why do they impugn my motives. I could not consent to the conditions they would impose, but I accept the entire responsibility for what we have done.—Yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

AN OPEN ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL.

In February, 1881, Pigott wrote a letter to Mr. Egan intimating that an attempt had been made by two agents of Dublin Castle to get him to publish in his papers—the *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland*—a plausible and utterly fictitious set of Land League accounts for the purpose of damaging the League and its officers. Mr. Egan replied, pointing out that it was his (Pigott's) duty to make public the fact that such an offer had been made. Pigott then wrote the following letter:

Irishman, Flag of Ireland and *Shamrock*—Dublin, March 9, 1881—Office No. 33 Lower Abbey street.

MY DEAR MR. EGAN—I was glad to get your note of the 6 inst., as I thought you had decided to not take any notice of my letter, and I was about to take a step which I could not recall. It is well that you should understand the nature of the document I am asked to publish. It would be, I think, very damaging to the League, even though it may be proved to be mainly built up of fabrication. It proceeds in this way: It gives the amounts received for the League and acknowledged from week to week, and also the sums stated to have been disbursed. The total amount (as near as I can recollect) said to have been received per the League up to the — of February is £40,000 (in round numbers); taken from the relief fund, £16,000, and surplus of defence fund estimated at £16,000—in all not far short of £70,000. Then the payments for which the League takes credit in its weekly reports is put down at £1,050. Then it is asked what has become of the large balance, and goes on to say that so much was paid to one member of Parliament, so much to another, so much for this, that and the other election expenses, and so on, while, it is asserted, shoals of letters from evicted tenants for assistance were being received and disregarded at the League office.

ANOTHER LYING INTIMATION.

Then it is asked why the remaining funds were taken to France and the answer is given, "in order that they might be out of the way—not of the Government, who dare not lay a finger on them, but of the people, to assist whom it was subscribed." It is to be kept to sustain Parliamentary agitation and support members of Parliament. Then there is something about a change of treasurers in America, made at your suggestion, in order that the money might reach your hands direct and no one else. This is but the baldest outline of the thing, which in my opinion is very damaging. My reason for thinking that the Castle people are the prime movers is that articles have appeared in the *Express* written much in the same tendency, but infinitely more guarded and cautious. I enclose one that appeared yesterday. Now, you will see from the enclosed note that if I publish this document I will get £500 and will not be required to vouch for the correctness of any of the statements it contains.

HE DEMANDED MONEY AT ANY COST.

I come to the point, therefore. I am in desperate straits. I must have money somehow or throw up the sponge at once. I cannot afford to let so lucky a chance pass of saving myself literally from ruin. No matter what the consequences are I must and will take this offer, unless you come to my assistance. I will close with these people, send you the full amount I owe you, print the thing and await even a week, unless you will stand by me. As I want from you is a temporary loan of £500. Surely you can manage that. It may be difficult, but it is to be done! I know perfectly well. This will leave me in perfectly smooth water, and I will take no further advice of the other fellows. The money will be sure to be repaid, and prove to be the best laid out money the League has ever expended. Be good enough to give this matter your earliest and most favorable attention. If I do not hear from you by Monday morning I shall be reluctantly compelled to close with these people, because my affairs are now arrived at such a crisis that delay will be fatal.—Faithfully yours, RICHARD PIGOTT.

P. Egan, Esq.

EGAN REFUSES TO BE BLED.

To this Mr. Egan replied as follows:

HOTEL BRIGHTON, No. 218 RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS, March 11th, 1881.

SIR,—As I understand your letter, which reached me to-day, it is a threat that unless I forward you money by Monday next you will close with the Government and for the consideration of a sum of £500 publish for them certain documents, which you believe to be false, against the Land League. Under any circumstances I have no power to so apply any of the funds of the League. But even if I had the power I would not under any circumstances act upon it. Whenever any such accusations are made we will know how to defend ourselves.—Yours truly, PATRICK EGAN.

Richard Pigott, Esq., *Irishman*.

JACK THE RIPPER.

Horrible Mutilation and Murder of a Squaw in Calgary.

A last (Friday) night's Winnipeg despatch says: "Jack the Ripper" has appeared at Calgary, N.W.T. Late last night the body of a squaw was found horribly mutilated in a room over the Turf Club saloon. The abdomen had been cut open and the body otherwise shockingly slashed. Wm. Fisk, a notorious character, has been arrested on suspicion. The accused murderer, Wm. Fisk, came to Calgary in 1882. It appears that Fisk brought the murdered squaw to a room over the Turf Club hotel. She was found later covered with blood and in the last throes of death. Fisk has been gambling a great deal of late and drinking heavily. He gave himself up. He is a nephew of Rev. T. G. Williams, President of the Montreal Methodist Conference. The deceased squaw was called Rosalie and was a tough character. The room was bespattered with blood, and an examination of the body went to show that the wound was entirely made by fingers, and a couple of pieces of flesh torn from the body were found by the Chief of Police under the bed. Dr. Lafferty says that the post-mortem reveals the fact that it is a regular "Jack the Ripper" case. The coroner's jury to-night brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Fisk, and he will be sent up for trial.

Aldermanic Amenities.

At a special meeting of the Toronto City Council last (Friday) night Ald. Baxter, after calling Ald. Gillespie a "liar and a coward," took off his coat and offered to fight him. The meeting broke up in confusion. These gentlemen have been on bad terms for some time past on account of a disagreement in regard to municipal matters.

A DISMAL SWAMP STORY.

The Mysterious Huntress Two Young Men Tell About.

A Norfolk, Va., despatch says: Thomas J. Ballin and Andrew C. Woodhouse, young men, left their homes in the lower part of Norfolk county last Saturday for a hunt in an almost impenetrable portion of the famous Dismal Swamp. They returned yesterday, recounting their adventures and most singular experience up to that day. On Saturday night, while camped within half of a mile of Lake Drummond (situated in the centre of the swamp), and while engaged in building a fire, a snarl and then the peculiar cry of a wild cat were heard. Woodhouse started up to follow the cry, Ballin following with a blazing fagot to guide them. Suddenly a whirring sound was heard and a huge specimen of the swamp-cat fell at Woodhouse's feet from a large cypress tree. Upon examination the animal's head was found to have been pierced by a small arrow with a stone head. All attempts to discover the slayer were fruitless.

On Sunday while hunting around for lairs of the numerous animals that infest the swamp, some invisible being seemed to be engaged in frightening them away before the hunters could reach them, as if to prevent them engaging in such sport on the Sabbath. After a successful day's hunt on Monday, Ballin and his companion at night bied themselves to an old deserted hut, one side being almost entirely destroyed. The weather had turned very cold, and though a large fire had been built and they were wrapped in heavy overcoats, it was near midnight before they fell asleep. Near daybreak of Tuesday Woodhouse was awakened by feeling hot breath on his face, and by the light of the dying embers he saw a figure entirely clad in skins bending over him. The face was that of a young girl, her hair hanging in disorder from her head. In one hand she held a rough cross-bow; the other was raised as if to warn Woodhouse not to stir. The face was of exceeding beauty, though sad. Her eyes beamed on him as if to say: "I am watching over you." Woodhouse was so startled that he did not attempt to rise or speak. The figure rose, and still pointing one hand toward him, backed out from the hut and disappeared in the early dawn. Woodhouse immediately sprang up and discovered that Ballin and himself had been covered by skins to protect them from the piercing cold. After continuing their hunt on Tuesday they again went to the hut at nightfall, determined to keep awake and watch, but they were disappointed, for both fell asleep about midnight. Just before daybreak Woodhouse was awakened—this time by a gentle touch on his face, accompanied by the command to lie still. In words and intonation of voice which denoted a cultured mind he was warned to return home with his companion, and told to go to the most southern confines of the swamp—naming the spot—to dig three feet, and that he would find something she desired him to have. Then making him promise to lie still until she had left the hut, she again suddenly disappeared. Woodhouse immediately woke Ballin, and attempted to follow the young girl, but without success. Early on Wednesday morning both proceeded to the spot indicated, and, while not believing they would find anything, dug as requested. At the depth designated they found an old, half-rotten work-bag that must have been made a century ago. In it were several pieces of quaint jewellery, a number of incrusted Spanish dollars, gold doubloons, a miniature portrait and a moldy parchment paper marked with characters in an old-fashioned handwriting of bad spelling, describing where other treasures were concealed between there and the coast. Who the girl was, or how she became a wanderer in the swamp, is a mystery; but it is presumed that she is a descendant of the gang of pirates that utilized this section of the coast in hiding their spoils in the seventeenth century.

TEN YOUNG GIRLS

Meet Instant Death in a Boiler Explosion—The Engineer Also Killed.

A last (Monday) night's Plymouth, Pa., despatch says: A terrible disaster occurred here to day by which ten girls and one man were killed. Back of the Gaylord shaft stood the factory of John Powell, in which were manufactured squibs used by the miners in loosening coal in the mines. The factory employed 184 girls, ranging from 12 to 20 years, and several male workmen. While the majority of the girls were home eating dinner the people were startled by a deafening explosion. They rushed terror stricken to doors and windows and saw clouds of smoke ascending from the factory. Soon a large crowd gathered around it, and women began wringing their hands and men turned away when the charred body of a young girl was seen in one of the rooms, and the fact became known that at least twenty persons were in the building at the time of the explosion, eating their lunch. The scene was fraught with terror, as the girls, some bleeding, others gasping for fresh air, rushed to the windows and screamed frantically for help. A dozen miners from the adjoining colliery arrived and rushed toward the building, but as soon as they stepped near the door another terrific explosion took place, and the entire building collapsed, burying in the ruins those who had stood crying for assistance. The brave men, when the smoke and flying debris had settled, rushed among the ruins, and one by one the bodies were found and taken out charred beyond recognition, bleeding and mangled. As mothers recognized some familiar token or piece of dress by which they could tell their loved ones, the scene was heartrending. The bodies as fast as taken out were removed to an undertaker's. Their features were so badly mutilated that they were scarcely recognizable.

The killed so far as known are: Kate Jones, aged 18; Maggie Lynch, 21; Hettie Jones, 16; Gladdis Reese, 15; Mary Waters, 17; Maggie Richards, 17; Mary A. Lake, 17; Ruth Powell, 19; Esther Powell, 22; Jessie Connell, 16; George S. Reese, engineer, 40. John Powell, the proprietor, was badly injured. Business here is at a standstill and the community is plunged in gloom. Several kegs of powder caused the explosion, but how they were exploded is a mystery.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

She Hangs Herself in a Fit of Insanity.

An Exeter despatch says: Yesterday the citizens of this place were thrown into a flutter of excitement on learning that the wife of Mr. Edward Gill, one of our most respectable citizens, had committed suicide by hanging herself. It appears that her husband got up early in the morning and partook of breakfast by himself, as usual, and then proceeded to his work. She afterwards arose and dressed, dressed her young boy and sent him to her sister's with some milk, telling him to remain there until his pa was coming home to dinner. The husband took the boy home with him and on entering found the house empty. On going to the barn he was horrified to find the lifeless form of his wife suspended by a rope, which was tied to a rail strung across two beams in the barn. He at once secured aid and cut the body down. Medical aid was summoned, but the doctor reported that death had taken place over two or three hours before. No cause can be assigned for the rash act except insanity, as she was subject to it, having spent some months about five or six years ago in the asylum at London.

Cure for the Rabies.

A Panama despatch says: Chance has led to the discovery of a cure for hydrophobia. In Ayacucho, Peru, a man was bitten by a mad dog, and shortly after the disease developed. In his madness the man rushed from the house, and falling among a lot of "peuca" plants, some of the juice of these plants entered his mouth and he swallowed it. A moment of reason seems to have followed, during which he seized some of the leaves, broke them and drank of the milky and glutinous sap with which they are saturated. When his friends found him he was stretched senseless, with the "peuca" or maguey leaves in his hands. He was carried to his home and soon regained his health. Experience has long since taught the Indians that "peuca" sap invariably acts as a cure upon dogs suffering from hydrophobia.

John Lesperance Insane.

A Montreal despatch says: *L'Etendard* announces that Mr. John Lesperance, editor of the *Dominion Illustrated*, "Laclede" of the *Gazette*, has lost his reason and been sent to the Longue Point Asylum.

The farming of the future must be gradually contracted in the number of acres. Less hard work over broad fields and closer attention to special paying crops on the fields that surround the house. More pasture, more stock and plenty of ensilage, this insures the purchase of less commercial fertilizer and the very best results from the contents of the barn-yard.

PARNELL RE-APPEARS.

His Great Speech in the House of Commons—Reply to the Men who Threaten to Start a Rebellion in Ireland.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Parnell spoke on Mr. Morley's want of confidence motion in the House of Commons.

Mr. Parnell, rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the Opposition, including Mr. Gladstone, rising and waving their hats. Mr. Parnell said he desired to offer a few words of sympathy to those of his colleagues and friends who had suffered by the principles adopted by the Chief Secretary of Ireland. He believed they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Mr. Balfour tried to degrade them, but they were not degraded, either in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Mr. Balfour in the rise of agricultural prices, and but for an exceptional law Ireland would, he believed, have been tranquil. The Government were responsible for, and must stand or fall by the results of that law. He would not stop to discuss the conspiracy which had assisted the ministers, on the very night of the second reading, to steal away the liberties of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew and Redmond than of the sufferings of the humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not dare to kill O'Brien or torture Carew. But men like Mandeville might be done to death in carrying out their system. (Renewed cheers.) If Major Saunderson had got his 50,000 men in the field they would not long remain there. (Laughter.) There was no example in history of a large section of people rebelling unless stirred up to it by suffering and injustice. How could Saunderson hope to excite Ulster men to rebellion against the rest of Ireland, but against England and Scotland—when no oppression or injustice was inflicted upon them? Expressing confidence that Englishmen would soon recognize the possibility of Home Rule for Ireland, he said he only asked that they should deal with the question as an open one and consider how far they could concede Home Rule with safety to their own greater interests. It was right that the smaller country should conciliate the larger and agree to all safeguards necessary for the security of the latter's interests. Ireland was willing to do so, and he was convinced that Irishmen, knowing that the people of England, Scotland and Wales had for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of the question, would steadily resist any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1885 by Mr. Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers.)

Attorney-General Webster narrated the facts in relation to Pigott's communication from Madrid to Mr. Soames. He stated that another letter from Pigott had been received to-day. It had been posted on March 2nd. This letter was sent to Mr. Soames' office for "Mr. Ponsonby," was not read in court.

Presiding Justice Hannen decided that the fact that the *Irish World* had raised money for the Irish cause did not make the recipient of the money responsible for the articles in the paper, but it was an important link in the evidence referring to the distribution of newspapers exciting to outrage. He said the evidence showed that during 1880 and 1881 copies of the *Irish World* were sent either directly or indirectly from the Dublin League offices, and were found in possession of League officials. Evidence on this point was admissible.

The court assented to Mr. Dillon going to Australia for his health.

Attorney-General Webster resumed the reading of articles from the *Irish World*, referring to Mr. Davitt's action in connection with the Home Rule movement. He also read a speech made by Mr. Dillon, urging the destruction of the police who were protecting landlords. A constable testified that in 1882 Walsh consigned a number of cases of revolvers to Egan and Finnegan.

The English detectives sent to Madrid today identified the remains of Pigott in the presence of the British Consul, who ordered that the body be interred.

Mr. Parnell, finding it impossible to respond to the many letters he has received from Europe and America congratulating him upon the collapse of the *Times'* case against him, desires through the press to heartily thank the writers of the letters. The communications received by Mr. Parnell comprise letters from unexpected quarters and from persons in the highest ranks of art, literature and science. Many of the writers say that the revelations of the trial have converted them from Balfourism to Parnellism.

A FROG FARM.

Base Ingratitude Shown by the Croakers by Deserting Their Benefactor Just as They Were Ready for Market.

A New York restauranteur talks of going to Manchester, N.H., to raise frogs for the Boston markets. Let him learn the experience of others: Some years ago a rich man at Bangor, Maine, was struck by the same idea. He had a charming bit of lawn adjoining his residence, and this he decided to make the hatching ground. He had a big, round, shallow pit dug and the bottom of it stoned and cemented, so it wouldn't leak. The dirt taken out was made into a circular embankment around the pool, and about the edges he set out rushes and other fresh water plants, to give the frogs a nice hiding place. He had water turned in through a special line of pipes at a great cost, and the "pond" thus formed was to all appearance just the place that a frog with luxurious tastes would delight to inhabit. Then he enlisted the services of all the small boys in the neighborhood to catch tadpoles and little frogs, paying them liberally, and in a short time his "pond" was populous with squirmers and jumpers. To be sure they would have plenty to eat, he supplied his pets with frequent and generous repasts of minced liver, white bread crumbs and other delicacies he thought they might like. All went well. The colony throve wonderfully; the tadpoles developed into little frogs, and the little frogs fast grew to fat "bull paddocks." The air was musical with their grunts, and people came from far and near to see the sight. But one night every kicker of them migrated, and the frog farm has been frogless ever since.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell Has Another Shy at the Presbyterian "Book of Discipline."

A Toronto despatch says: At a meeting of the Toronto Presbytery yesterday the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell gave notice of a motion in the following terms: Whereas, the Church of Christ should be careful not to exclude from the ministry any man whom the Lord of the Church would receive; and, whereas, the desired union of the several branches of the Church would necessarily involve the adoption of a common standard for admission to the ministry; and, whereas, the present terms of subscription in the Presbyterian Church in Canada have the effect of excluding from its University men who are acknowledged to be true ministers of the gospel in other branches of the Church, it is humbly overtured to the venerable the General Assembly to take such action as it may deem best in the premises in the way of altering the relation of the ministers to the Confession of Faith, or of substituting for said Confession some briefer statement of the truths which are considered vital.

Counterfeiters' Dupes.

A Kingston despatch says: The young men who passed so much counterfeit money in Kingston and Toronto a year ago, Knight and Vance, will come before an assize judge here shortly. They will probably be released on account of the evidence they gave against the counterfeit manufacturers and distributors. Besides they have been in jail a year.

The Electric Sugar Frauds.

An Ann Arbor, Mich., despatch says: Olive E. Friend and Howard, the electric sugar refining conspirators, left for New York to-night in custody of four detectives. They broke completely down when the news of Gov. Luce's decision reached them, and claimed that their last hope of justice was gone when they had to leave Michigan. They threaten to make disclosures that will implicate Cottrell and others.

A Multinomious Woman.

Rarely has a woman changed her title so often, with only one marriage, as the wife of the former Chairman of the London Board of Works. She has been in turn: Miss Pennant, the Hon. Miss Pennant (when her father was made Lord Penrhyn), Lady James Hogg (when she became the consort of Sir James Hogg), Lady McGarel-Hogg (when her husband assumed that prenomen on receipt of a fortune), and finally Lady Magheramorne.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Scenes and Incidents at the Monster Dance in Washington Last Night.

BEAUTY, WEALTH AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

A special correspondent in Washington telegraphs last (Monday) night: The climax of the great events of the day was the grand ball at the Pension Building. In all its conditions it was the most impressive social gathering in the history of this or perhaps any other country. The colossal grandeur of the apartment, the bewildering beauty of the decorations, the blazing brilliancy of the illuminations, and the enormous throngs of superbly-dressed men and women made a scene that in turn delighted, dazzled and entranced the beholder. The Pension Building court, with its acre of dancing floor, was beautifully garlanded with flags and flowers. In the centre stood a two-story Japanese pagoda. In the lower part of the structure was a grotto, built of rocks and ferns. The first floor was occupied by the Germania Orchestra of 100 Philadelphia performers, who played the dance music. Above them, on the second floor, the Marine band was stationed, under the direction of Bandmaster Sousa. It furnished the music for the promenaders. The unique structure was ablaze with lights and parti-colored streamers, and on the top, in letters of fire, was the word "Constitution." The face of the galleries and the twenty-six supporting Corinthian columns were decorated with garlands of laurels. Suspended from the gallaries were a series of panels, five feet by ten each, made of flowers, and each symbolizing a department of the Government. Five thousand yards of laurel festoons, six inches thick, covered the ceiling. From the dome in the centre was suspended an immense Ship of State, 30 feet long and with three masts. Twenty lime lights shone dazzling from the top balcony and over 2,000 electric lights blazed along the sides of the ball-room. The narrow stairway leading to the President's gallery was crowded throughout the evening with men and women going to the reception or coming from it. The tremendous throngs prevented all attempts at dancing until after midnight. Until that hour the number of people in the hall was estimated at 12,000. Mr. George Baldt, at 1 a.m., had served 6,000 suppers. At 1.30 the dancing began in earnest, and a stately quadrille was followed by the lively three-step polka, to be succeeded by the sensuous strains of the rhythmic waltz. There were 23 numbers on the order of dancing, and the clocks chimed 8 as Sousa waved his baton for "Home, Sweet Home."

Latest from Ireland.

The dead body of John Roach, farmer in the townland of Corrigs, was found floating in the water at Warrenpoint recently.

Moneymore Parish Church, county Londonderry, was burned to the ground a couple of weeks ago. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in Belfast on the 5th Feb., to consider the propriety of holding an International Exhibition in Belfast in 1890.

Anne Fitzgerald, who for many years made and sold rosary beads, scapulars, etc., at the Franciscan Church, Henry street, Limerick, was found dead in her bed a day or two since.

Mr R. J. O'Duffy, Honorary Secretary for the Preservation of the Irish Language, Dublin, has been appointed Professor of Celtic Studies in Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.

The past year has been one of progress in the Irish butter trade, and Irish butter has not only held its own, but has gained new outlets, both in fresh butter for the home trade, and in hermetically closed tins for hot climates.

The new Marquis of Donegal will long be remembered in sporting circles as the Earl of Belfast. He ran through a lot of money over his hobby. He was Clerk of the Peace for Belfast, but he probably will have to give up his berth now.

Miss Nelly Farrell, the well known music hall artiste, died in Belfast from typhoid fever recently.

A girl aged 4 years died on the 12th Feb. in Belfast Hospital from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel Guinness to command the 83rd Regimental District at Belfast.

There died at Tullybrook House, County Donegal, two weeks ago, Charles J. Johnston, of Tullybrook, aged 34.

The personal effects of the late G. B. Hone, Dublin, has been declared at £48,375 17s. 2d., of which £18,277 5s. is in England.

Clonmel, which is the scene of O'Brien's imprisonment, is one of the prettiest towns in Ireland. It is famous for its Cromwellian associations. Oliver, it may be remembered, intended to reserve Tipperary as his own estate, and Clonmel abounds with traditions of the siege which it underwent when the Commonwealth undertook the subjugation of Ireland.

Men and Women.

Sex traits open up a curious study. Men are influenced by opinions of their own and of the other sex. Women are largely indifferent to the views of men and are sensitive to the last degree about their own kind. The average willing men should admire their beauty, and they will marry on occasion; but here the preference to masculine sentiment pretty much ceases. The opinion of a half dozen women on a mooted point weighs more with a woman than the judgment of a whole community of men. Women dress for each other, suit their manners for each other, copy each other, and yet disparage each other, whilst they have confidence in and respect for the very men whose desires and views they substantially ignore. It is a singular phenomenon. It shows how much more fully rounded the mental life of a man is, since he takes in both sexes, whilst woman mainly confines herself to one, viz., her own. A woman has one great advantage in her dealings with a man. She understands a man; but no man ever understood a woman. The knowledge is all on one side. The amusing part of the social relations between the sexes is that men are oblivious of the fact that women are always adroitly playing a part, whilst men, good, stupid souls, are clumsily honest and in earnest. If they were permitted to listen to the comments of the women on them they would be disagreeably enlightened. Man, too, emancipates himself often from slavish deference to the opinion of his own kind, but woman never frees herself from slavery to her own sisterhood. They rule men and make one another everlastingly uncomfortable. It is a comedy of errors.

Don't Toss the Baby.

The throwing a baby into the air and catching him again is always a risky practice, certain though the tosser may be of his quickness of eye and sureness of hand. A sudden and unexpected movement of the child in his mid-air flight may result in a cruel fall. A gay young father snatched up his baby boy one morning and tossed him to the ceiling. Twice the little fellow went flying through the air and came down safely into the waiting arms. The third time the excited child gave a spring of delight as his father's hands release d him, plunged forward, and, pitching over the father's shoulder, fell head downward to the floor. When the poor baby came out of the stupor in which he lay for hours, it was found that, although no bones had been broken, the brain had sustained an injury that would in all probability render the child an imbecile. Another baby snatched from the floor and tossed into the air received a fatal wound in the top of the head from the pointed ornament of a chandelier. Still another child slipped between her father's hands as he caught at her in her downward flight, and although his frenzied grasp on the baby's arm saved her from falling to the ground, it wrenched the muscles and sinews so cruelly that the girl's arm was shrunken and practically useless to her all her life. These are extreme cases, but the fact of their occurring at all should be enough to warn one from the habit of relinquishing one's hold on a child when tossing it.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Applicant (with little girl)—Do you take children, madam?

Landlady—Oh, yes, ma'am; we love children; the family on third floor have five, on the second floor there are seven, and we have three of our own. You needn't feel any hesitancy on that score.

Applicant—H'm, yes. I think I will look a little further, madam.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Miseries of Trade.

Druggist (awakened at 2 a. m.)—"What do you wish?"

Voice (at the door)—"If you'll let me look in your directory to see how to address this letter, I'll buy the postage stamp of you."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were read a first time:

To amend the Act respecting the devolution of estates.—Mr Freeman.

To amend the Act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals.—Mr. Morgan.

The Bill to amend the Ontario Factories Act, in charge of Mr. Fraser, was read a th time without comment.

The House went into committee, advanced a number of Bills a stage and rose again.

Mr. Morgan moved for a return showing the names of the municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, distinguishing between cases where such by-laws were passed in pursuance of petitions therefor, and the cases where by-laws were passed without petitions in favor thereof; and showing also which of the by-laws have since been repealed.

Mr. Morgan spoke briefly to his motion, explaining that it was intended to derive information. He hinted, however, that the majority of shopkeepers seemed to regard it as an unwarranted interference with their liberties.

Hon. Mr. Fraser consented to the return, but suggested that a few lines should be added to it, requiring additional information concerning the by-laws repealed. He took exception to Mr. Morgan's view that shopkeepers regarded the Bill as an interference with their liberties. His conviction was that the majority of shopkeepers favored the Bill. It was natural, however, that Mr. Morgan, who had originally opposed the measure, should insist upon retaining his original views.

The motion passed as amended.

Mr. Harcourt moved for an address for a copy of the argument before the Privy Council as to the boundaries of this Province; the case submitted to the Privy Council by each of the parties to the reference; the order of Her Majesty in Council thereon, and also a copy of the like documents on the recent appeal to the Privy Council respecting the ownership of the lands in the formerly disputed territory. The motion was carried without comment.

Mr. McKay moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Act respecting the study of anatomy. He complained that the medical schools of Ontario are at a disadvantage, in this particular, compared with other medical schools, and that too many difficulties are put in the way of bodies being secured for the prosecution of the study. The Bill proposed to remove some of those difficulties, the principal one being that which enables persons not in any way connected with a person deceased, and whose body in ordinary cases would go to medical institutions, to step in and deprive the institution of such body. There were persons, actuated from false motives of humanity, who made a regular practice of doing this, and defeated the ends of the Act.

The Attorney-General admitted the importance of there being ample facility allowed in the study of anatomy, but did not want the law to be too harsh. He suggested that it be referred to a special committee.

A special committee, consisting largely of doctors, was thereupon appointed, and the Bill being read a second time was referred to it.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Municipal Act, concerning the juridiction of County Councils over roads and bridges. The Bill was well known to the House, and is equally well known to the country. It has always been turned over to the Municipal Committee and fully considered by it. Messrs. Reeside, Wood (Hastings) and Meredith raised objections to it. Mr. Meredith suggested that considerable expense had been incurred in different parts of the Province last year in the way of deputations, etc., before the Municipal Committee, at least we had arrived at its decision, and he thought it hardly fair that they should be subjected to a repetition of these expenses so soon. Hon. Mr. Hardy agreed with Mr. Meredith and pointed out the very full and exhaustive discussion that the Bill had several times received before the Municipal Committee, in view of which he hardly thought it necessary to send it there again this year. The Municipal Committee had a tremendous amount of work before it, so much so that he was doubtful if they could get through their work so early as the Attorney-General had recently predicted. This Bill of itself would add immensely to the work of the committee, and therefore he asked Mr. Waters to withdraw it.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Willoughby, McLaughlin, Bell, Balfour, Phelps, Wood (Brant), Ferguson and Blyth, the speaking being generally against it.

Mr. Waters then withdrew the Bill.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Ontario Insurance Act, as respects contracts of life insurance. The main point of the Bill, and that to which he mainly devoted the arguments he used in introducing it, is that a policy should not to be invalidated by any erroneous statement contained in the application, unless such statement shall be material. These possible errors are to include any error that may be made in respect to the age of the applicant if the same should be made in good faith. At the same time the company is not to suffer from any such errors as the last mentioned, the Bill proposing that the company leave to deduct an equitable sum from the amount originally recoverable by the contract.

Hon. Mr. Gibson raised no objection to the second reading of the Bill, though he pointed out one or two respects in which it would probably have to be amended when it passed into the hands of the committee. The Bill was then read a second time and sent to the Committee on Law Amendment, in spite of the protest of the Commissioner of Public Works, who insisted that the number of bills unloaded upon that committee would end in the funeral of somebody.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the revised statute respecting arbitrations and references. He pointed out the object of the Bill, which is, in brief, that an award or certificate of parties to an arbitration may be filed in the High Court of Justice, and that the time of moving against it be limited to fourteen days from the filing thereof. The Attorney-General accepted the Bill and it was read a second time.

The second Dog Bill of the day then came on the scene. It was in the hands of Mr. Dryden, and was rather on the opposite tack to that introduced earlier in the day by Mr. French. It proposes mainly to amend the law by increasing the annual tax as follows: $2 for a dog and $4 for a bitch, and for each dog after the first $4, and for each bitch $6. Mr. Dryden did his best to show that dogs generally were a nuisance, and that the money spent on them was wasted and that a good deal of foolish sentiment was thrown away upon them. His only object, he said, in proposing to increase the tax was that the number of dogs kept might be diminished. He referred to the large number of dogs kept in the State of Ohio, and showed from statistics that during eight years as much as $12,000,000 was expended there in the maintenance of canines, not counting the $1,000,000 damage, or so, that they did during that period. The Bill also proposes to give a man the right to kill a dog "which he finds straying on any farm, unless such dog is securely muzzled or accompanied by and under control of the owner or other person in charge." Mr. Dryden showed a marked antipathy to canines throughout and rated them roundly, Mr. French, their friend, looking doggedly on meanwhile. Mr. Dryden so impressed him, however, that he, too, forsook the cause of the oppressed ones, making merely a gentle protest against one or two of its provisions, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

The House then read a second time the Bills of Mr. Craig and Mr. Clarke (Wellington) to amend the Municipal Act, and adjourned at half-past 9 o'clock.

Mr. Fraser's Bill, "the Assessment Amendment Act, 1889," which makes the Assessment Act in line with the Manhood Suffrage Act, was passed through committee of the whole with a few verbal amendments and reported. The Bill requires assessors to return their rolls by the 30th April.

The Bill to amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, 1888 (Mr. Fraser), was read the second time, on the understanding that a full discussion might be allowed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Gibson's Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act was read the second time. Its principal clauses provided that the Pharmaceutical Council may have a by-law dividing the Province into thirteen electoral divisions, each to be represented by a member in the council. The thirteen members of the council must be selected from those who are active pharmaceutical chemists in the Province.

Mr. Creighton said the Bill would want watching in Committee of the Whole. The Bill excluded wholesale druggists from seats in the council, a restriction of a very questionable nature.

Mr. Mowat's Bill providing the forms of oaths necessary under the Manhood Suffrage Act was read the second time.

Mr. Mowat's Bill regulating certain matters of detail under the Land Titles Act was read the second time.

Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of the Bill to give representation in the Legislature to the district of Nipissing. He described the development of the district, the enterprise of its inhabitants, and the extent of its natural resources, in glowing terms.

Mr. Creighton, while admitting the claims of Nipissing to representation, objected to the number of members in the House being increased. There should be a rearrangement with the view rather of reducing the total number.

Mr. Armstrong said he was glad the Government had decided to give the district representation. The constituency adjoined his own, and he was quite satisfied that there was sufficient population to justify representation.

The Bill passed its second reading and was referred to a committee of the House.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. McMahon—To amend the General Road Commutation Act.

Mr. Guthrie—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Mowat—To enforce orders under the Act respecting master and servant; also respecting steam threshing machines.

The Bill respecting St. Jude's Church, Oakville (Mr. Kerns), was read the third time and passed.

Asylum for the Insane, London	$197,854 00
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	97,505 00
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	118,857 00
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	49,657 00
Central Prison, Toronto	94,995 00
Reformatory, Penetang	41,910 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville	40,727 16
Blind Asylum, Brantford	34,986 00
Mercer Asylum, Toronto	31,526 00
Total amount voted for maintenance of public institutions	$736,034 16

The committee reported and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of the Act respecting the formation of new counties. He explained that the Act did not apply to counties with less than 50,000 inhabitants. The Act proposed that the ratepayers entitled to vote at municipal elections might petition the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint commissions to consider the propriety of forming a new county.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) opposed the Bill. He said that only wire-pullers and office-seekers wanted the Bill passed. He was very sorry the Government had placed its friends in such a false position.

Mr. Allan said there was no feeling among the people at large in favor of this measure.

Mr. Ballantyne said that the Bill was simply

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" " " " Full "	1 75
" " " Telescope Boots	2 00
" Black " Buckle "	1 65
Women's Black Felt Foxed Bals	1 00
" " " Faced "	1 00
" " " Button Boots	1 00
" " " Congress Foxed	1 00
" " " " Plain	90
" " " Slippers, Tipped	60
" Pebble Slippers, felt lined, fur bound	90

Felt Socks plain and leathered, Moccasins, Gloves and Mittens, all reduced to about half price.

D. W. DOWNEY (184 FLINT'S NEW BLOCK, BROCKVILLE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

DEWEY & BUCKMAN

8 — REPRESENT EIGHT — 8

Old and Reliable Fire Insurance Companies, and are prepared to place insurance on all classes of property, at lowest rates. ☞ Always the lowest on dwellings and farm property. ☜

OFFICES, - - COMSTOCK'S NEW BLOCK, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

McColl Bros. & Co.,

TORONTO,

Lead the Dominion in Cylinder, Engine, and Wool Oils; and for General Machinery

LARDINE IS UNEQUALLED.

SALE BILS. TRY the Reporter Office for Auction Sale Bills. We give a free notice in the paper and guarantee promptness and accuracy.

THE REPORTER'S CIRCULATION.

The number of Reporters Circulated last week was 766.

These figures are the total of the number supplied to regular subscribers and the number sold over the counter. There is no secret about our circulation, and advertisers who wish to verify these figures may inspect our books.

THE REPORTER

ATHENS, ONT., MARCH 12, 1889.

LOCAL SUMMARY.

ATHENS AND NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES BRIEFLY WRITTEN UP.

Events as Seen by Our Knight of the Pencil. Local Announcements Boiled Right Down.

Hay, Hay—at W. G. Parish's.

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A bag social will be held in the Plum Hollow Baptist Church on the 26th inst., at 7.30 p. m., in aid of the Sabbath School fund. Music, speeches, recitations, and dialogues will be the order of the evening. Admission—adults, 20c.; children, 10c. Money to be taken at the door.

Mrs. Betsey Jane Moore, sister of Mrs. Blackburn and of Mr. Geo. Brown, of this place, died at her residence, Manson, Calhoun Co., Iowa, on the 5th inst. Deceased was born in this county on May 14th, 1842, and was married on March 17th, 1859. Four of her five children are living.

We understand that Mr. Malcolm Halladay has purchased a half interest in the Gordon Woollen Mill. The new firm have ordered several new and improved machines for working wool into cloth, and intend, as soon as spring opens, to put the machinery in the very best of order, and will make a strong bid for public patronage.

A large force of men have been shovelling out the snow drifts on the B. & W. during the past five or six days. On Sunday night a heavy freight train arrived here from Lyn. The line was this morning clear of snow from Westport to a point three miles west of Athens, and it is expected that regular trains will be running again to-morrow.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. Stearne Tighe, of Lansdowne Front, preached in Christ Church on "The Wines of the Bible." There was a large attendance, and the reverend gentleman's discourse received the undivided attention of all. Mr. Tighe is opposed to the present agitation in favour of the Scott Act, and, in brief, to any law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor.

A painfully sudden death occurred here last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Sheldon left their home in Plum Hollow in the enjoyment of their usual health, intending to do some shopping in Athens. About dusk Mrs. Sheldon came out of Mr. Thompson's store and got into the sleigh. As soon as she reached the seat she was observed to fall over in a faint. The sufferer was immediately taken to the residence of her father, Mr. Jas. Kilborn, and a medical man sent for; but she died in a few minutes after the attack. The very sad and sudden event cast a gloom over the deceased's large circle of acquaintances in Plum Hollow and Athens. Mrs. Sheldon was in the 25th year of her age.

Free.

Big reduction in men's suits and overcoats, boys' suits and overcoats and children's suits and overcoats, at the great cut price sale now going on at Gillespie's, Brockville. As a special inducement, to introduce ourselves to the citizens of the country, we will give away free every twentieth purchase, whether large or small. Call and see us. Our prices are right, and your purchase, if bought at the right time, may not cost you anything. In underwear, furs, and men's furnishings, our prices are the lowest in Brockville. W. E. Gillespie, Neilson's old stand 4 doors east of Buell st.

Our Source (?) of Wealth.

Last week we received the following offers from would-be advertising patrons:—Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, New York, offer us $10 gross ($7.50 net) for insertion of a six inch unobjectionable electrotyped advertisement for one year, with reading notices averaging ten lines weekly, of course, sending paper. The other looks innocent enough, but experience teaches us that the reading notices are loaded with small type; that what makes ten lines of reading matter in "lean" nonpareil easily stretches out to twenty lines of long primer. Therefore, we are led to consider that the offer should read like this:—$6.50 for a six inch electro for one year with reading notices aggregating six columns. We regret to say that there are publishers in Ontario who will accept the above offer, and inflict upon their unoffending subscribers the artfully worded flap-doodle contained in the reading notices. For ourselves, we say that, while we feel deeply indebted to Geo. P. for offering to us this glittering possibility, a regard for our space and the feelings of our subscribers prompts us to decline. We may be poor, but we are not avaricious. Being only human, wealth, of course, possesses for us a certain charm, but, nevertheless, we are above taking advantage of the offer of a too generous patron. We "choke up" and "sob-check our utterance," Geo. P., when we try to thank you for your overwhelming kindness, so you will please accept the will for the deed. Offer No. 2 is from the Marlin Fire Arms Co. As it is desirable that every editor should own a reliable gun, in addition to the customary war-club, bowie, and revolvers, we read this offer with a lively interest, expecting to find that we were to be presented with a gun as a slight recognition of our achievements in the woods last fall. But no, the offer read like this:—"If you will insert an advertisement to the value of $19, and send us a copy of the paper and $15, we will consider this as payment for a Ballard rifle. On this side of the river, a Ballard rifle can be purchased for $10, good up to 100 yards. True, the Marlin Ballard is said to shoot farther than that, but, whereas we lose interest in a man when he gets beyond brick-bat range, and whereas we don't feel like paying $40 for a $10 gun, and whereas this is the close season for delinquent subscribers, therefore, we gently but firmly decline to embark in the enterprise so warmly commended by the M. F. A. Co. Thus far the REPORTER has kept its columns free from the "unobjectionable" electro's of patt-hunting advertisers, and we trust that in future more of our contemporaries will recognise wherein their true interests lie, and unite with us in boycotting these advertising fakirs.

THE SCOTT ACT.

[Communications for this Department must be short and to the point.]

W. C. T. U. Communication.

EDITOR ATHENS REPORTER:

All over this country there is evidence that a great question is up for settlement, and we ask you men of brain, and heart, and clean hands, how are you going to vote? We ask you to choose with God. When God says, "Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips," He did not mean for us only to regulate it. When He says, "Look not upon the wine when it is red," He does not mean take it when you want it. The word of God is against it. Our country has got to be redeemed from whiskey, and we believe the child is born that will see the last legalized hotel and saloon door shut. Call this not a land of the free, as long as there are open bars and saloons, where men who have the appetite formed can get the accursed drink. We pity the poor drunkard, for he is a slave, indeed. God help you in that hour to stand right and vote right. We know of homes today where mothers are pleading, "Give me back my boy." See this pleasant home. Nothing has been spared to make it attractive. There, before the fire, surrounded by things comfortable and pleasant, sits a mother. Tears, tears, tears, they blind her to everything but her heart's sorrow. She has done what she could to save her boy, but the tempter was stronger than her. Where is her boy to-night? Ah! you will find him in some bar-room or saloon, listening to language he would blush for his pure mother to hear. What silent plea do we read in that mother's tears? Only this, "Give me back my boy." Who has the best right to the boys, the mother or the saloon? We ask, has not she who nurtured him and loved him as only a mother can?

Has not the wife and mother vested rights? Talk of compensation! What compensation could be given to wives and mothers for husbands and sons ruined by drink? Nothing, nothing, can compensate for the evils already done.

United with other temperance organizations of Ontario, are the prayers of over five thousand Christian Temperance women, and we say we must be heard, we will be heard.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS new dark colored BEDROOM SET. Will be sold cheap.

MRS. I. KNAPP, Ath ms.

11-1

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale 100 acres of the best of land, being lot 9, con. 3, Rear of Yonge and Escott, situated one mile and a half east of Athens. Land is in a good state of cultivation. Will sell the hundred acres whole, or the 50 acres to the north of the road, on which are erected a stone house, barn, outbuildings, stables, and sheds; well watered and no rock; contains sugar bush and good orchard; or the 50 acres to the south of the road, which is composed of fine land, well watered; good building site. Apply on the premises to

JAMES ROSS, Athens P. O.

March 11, 1889. 11-4in

Executors' Notice

TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Whitmore, late of the Township of Bastard in the County of Leeds, Farmer, deceased.

Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887) chapter 110, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Samuel Whitmore late of the Township of Bastard in the County of Leeds, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of February, A. D. 1889, at the Township of Bastard aforesaid, are, on or before the 26th day of March, 1889, to send in to the undersigned solicitor for Adam Whitmore and James Duggan, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Samuel Whitmore, deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and after the said 26th day of March the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which they shall then have notice.

And the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Athens this 9th day of March, 1889.

GEO. W. GREENE, Athens, Ont., Solicitor for said executors.

11-3

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a smart girl to learn the Millinery business. MRS. BUTT, Montreal House Millinery Rooms, Athens. 11-tf

AUCTION SALE

The subscribers will sell by auction on lot 23, con. 3, Elizabethtown

NEAR GREENBUSH,

—ON—

Tuesday, March 19, 1889

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following list of valuable Farm Stock, Implements, &c.:

3 horses, 9 cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 2 calves, 1 set single harness, 1 set double harness, 1 lumber waggon, 1 single waggon, 1 cutter, 1 pair of bob sleighs, 1 fanning mill, 1 horse hoe, 1 iron harrow, 1 plough, 1 hay fork, 150 bushels of oats, 1 horse rake, 1 mowing machine, 1 reaper, 6 or 8 tons of hay, 1 pig, and a lot of other articles.

Terms of sale:—$5 and under cash; over that amount, 7 months' credit on approved notes, at 6 per cent.

N. E. BROWN, Auctioneer. THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

Greenbush, March 6th, 1889. tf

SAVE YOUR TEETH.

It costs less than to lose them and get false ones. No teeth need be extracted. Old roots can be crowned and made as useful as ever. Dead, discolored, and decayed teeth can be restored so perfectly to their natural shape, color and appearance as to defy detection, by the new porcelain process.

Before having any roots or tooth extracted, call and see

11-13 **D. V. BEACOCK**

Brockville. Dental rooms, 89 Main Street.

FOR SALE.

TWO PURE BRED REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN BULLS

One year old, sired by GRIP, H. F. H. B., Vol. I, No. 1,105, who took first prize at Unionville Fair in 1887 and in 1888, also first at the Provincial and diploma for the best bull of any age at Ottawa, in 1888. Also for sale a choice lot of high grade calves, of both sexes, sired by Grip. Terms reasonable. Call half a mile north of the Tin Cap, or address

THOS. DAVISON, Spring Valley, Ont.

M-13

West End Grocery.

THE subscriber having again taken charge of the grocery store on Elgin street, wishes to intimate to the public that he has just received a full stock of

-:- FRESH -:-

GROCERIES, TEAS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

We Guarantee the Best 25-cent TEA in the Village for the Money.

ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

11-4 JOHN A. RAPPELL.

☞ Orders taken for Silverware.

: Farmers :

READ THIS!

Now is the time to Order Sap Buckets and Pans. Best Tin, Good Work, and no Leaks.

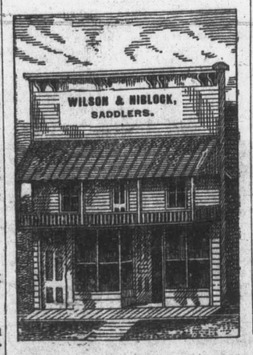
I WILL ALSO SELL THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK OF **STOVES** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHEESE VATS & FACTORY WORK CHEAP AND WARRANTED.

Eavetroughing and Roofing a Specialty.

☞ BUY YOUR STOVES AT THE ATHENS STOVE DEPOT.

W. F. EARL.



TO THE PUBLIC

HAVING BOUGHT THE

HARNESS :-: BUSINESS

Of A. E. Wiltse,

We beg to say that we have a large assortment of

Double & Single Harness, Horse Blankets & Whips, Horse Brushes & Combs,

And everything kept in a First-class Harness Shop, which will be sold at

A REDUCED RATE

Repairing Done Promptly. Give us a call and get prices, before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that we are selling cheap.

WILSON & NIBLOCK

The Leading SHOE HOUSE

Geo. S. Young

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT on Reid street, Athens. House 24x30 ft., with kitchen 15x15 ft. Centrally located. Will be sold cheap, at terms to suit purchaser.

D. FISHER, Athens.

46-tf

OTTAWA, ONT.

One of THE BEST and most Reliable!

Specialties:

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP.

Grammar, Spelling, Commercial Law, Business Letters and Papers, Shorthand and Typewriting. Catalogues Free.

C. H. McCARGAR, Principal.

SAVE MONEY

ECONOMY WITH COMFORT.

Personally Conducted Western Excursions for the convenience of passengers, especially Ladies and Children travelling alone.

A series of Personally Conducted Western Excursions have been arranged to leave Brockville at 3.45 a.m., on December 12th and 28th, January 9th and 23rd, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th, April 10th and 24th, May 15th and 29th.

Special Tourist Cars to Chicago and Council Bluffs, giving but one change in Cars to points beyond Chicago and Council Bluffs, including California, etc., etc.

These Cars give each passenger entire seat by day and full sleeping accomodations by night.

These Cars will have Stationary Washstands; are heated by steam, and are in every way desirable for Tourist parties.

The Cars will be furnished with the best all-wool mattresses, curtains, folding tables, carpets and toilet articles FREE, and everything necessary to make the trip enjoyable.

There will be no Extra Charge for Sleeping Accomodations or attention of management between starting point and destination. The price of your ticket will cover every necessary expense, excepting meals while EN ROUTE.

Through Tickets at Lowest Rates of Fare.

Baggage examined at Brockville depot, by U. S. Officer, and checked through to destination.

Passengers will save money and secure a more comfortable trip to all points west or across the Continent on these Excursions than by any other line.

To secure accomodation and for Tickets and urther information, write to or call on

G. T. FULFORD, G. T. R. Ticket Agent, Adjoining Post Office Brockville.

TO RENT.

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE on Wiltse Street, Athens. Good barn on premises, also hard and soft water. Possession given immediately.

9-tf D. WILTSE.

$65 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can secure the watch. Address Stinson & Co., Box 415, Portland, Maine.

DENTISTRY.

DR. EBERSON, Dentist, Newboro, Ont., at his own head office, Newboro, from the 15th to the end of each month. At Delta four days second week of each month, and at Westport first week in each month. 8-52

PURCHASE YOUR

-COAL-

In Your Own Town.

ARCH. JAMES,

MY AGENT AT

ATHENS.

WILL TAKE ORDERS FOR COAL AT THE LOWEST CURRENT PRICES. ALL KINDS OF STOVE AND BLACKSMITH COAL CONSTANTLY

Kept in Stock at Athens.

See Mr. James and find out what he can do in the way of prices and quality. By so doing you will save time and money.

W. T. McCULLOUGH, Water St., Brockville.

R. D. Judson & Son,

Undertakers

ATHENS.

Cabinet-making in all its Branches.

Charges Moderate.

Wedding —o— o——o Stationery.

A Great Variety of the

Latest and Best Designs

KEPT IN STOCK.

THOSE REQUIRING A STYLE NOT KEPT ON HAND, CAN SELECT FROM SAMPLES.

Invitations Printed in the Best Style of the Art.

PRICES MODERATE.

Samples Sent by Mail on Application.

THE REPORTER OFFICE

Athens.

A GOOD

FULL DOLLARS' WORTH

OF GOODS AT THOMPSON'S

For Every Dollar you Spend

Bright Sugar, 16 Pounds for a Dollar.

Granulated Sugar, 12 Pounds for a Dollar.

All Kinds of **Fish** for Lent | **THOMPSON**

LET THE

Bull Dog Howl!

☞ Do not lose your time in thinking where you can buy a **Good Suit of Clothes** or an **Overcoat** for **Very Little Money,** but come right to us and you are to get a **Bargain.** We are selling Clothing under Cost Price. Remember we do just as we advertise; not like our neighbors who are advertising cheap and can't fulfil their promises. But let them talk, and we will do the trade. I am here and not likely to smuggle our goods away to some branch store by night or by day. ☞ Remember, we are selling Suits from 50c. to $1.50; Men's Pants from 40c. to $2.15.

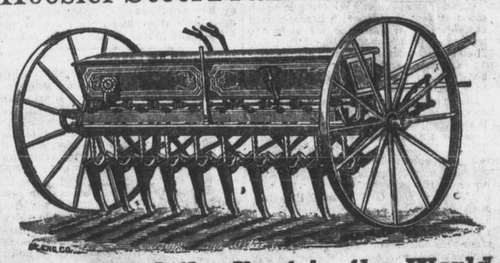
C. P. VINEBERG,

WONDERFUL CHEAP CLOTHIER,

WEST CORNER OF MAIN and BUELL STS., BROCKVILLE.

J. L. GALLAGHER, - - Agent, Athens.

Hoosier Steel Frame Grain Drill



Guaranteed the Best in the World

No Other Drill made can be instantly regulated to run at any desired depth without stopping the team.

No Other Drill will sow all kinds of grain thoroughly even, and properly covered at a uniform depth in all kinds of soil.

No Other Drill commences to sow the instant the horses commence to move, and misses no ground when starting in, after turning.

No Other Drill equals the Hoosier when used as a cultivator and no single cultivator surpasses it, thus combining two implements in one.

NOXON'S NEW STEEL BINDER.

See the greatest invention of the age in our new Knotter, which cuts but one cord, makes no waste ends, and saves cord in binding.

R. J. FORTH, Agent. Glen Buell P.O. **NOXON BROS. MFG. Co.** Ingersoll, Ontario.

☞ Read our new Descriptive catalogue for 1889.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

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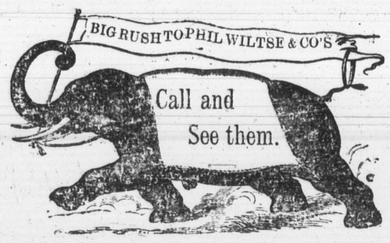
MONTREAL HOUSE, Athens



NEW -:- SPRING -:- GOODS!

— AT —

PHIL. WILTSE & CO'S.

GAMBLE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

COURT HOUSE AVE., BROCKVILLE.

Extraordinarily Low Prices for the next few weeks. New Styles, new Instruments, and previously unheard of prices.

--- *A. JAMES* ---

Invites Inspection of his Stock of Fresh

FAMILY :-: GROCERIES

TEAS — In Teas we DEFY COMPETITION. Try our blend of Black and Himalaya. — TEAS

CROCKERY — Crate just in of latest design. Also crate of No. 1 — GLASSWARE

SOLE AGENT FOR CELEBRATED THORLEY HORSE & CATTLE FOOD.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, - - ATHENS.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

KARLEY BLOCK, ATHENS

Large Assortments and Reliable Goods in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c. Builders' Hardware a Specialty. The Best Spring Bed in the market. Respectfully soliciting public patronage.

J. B. FOLEY

ATHENS

Agricultural -:- Warehouse.

BERNEY & HALLADAY.

The subscribers wish to inform the farmers of the surrounding country that they have secured a warehouse in the DOWSLEY BLOCK, ATHENS, where they will keep on hand a full line of samples of the

Massey Manufacturing Company

INCLUDING THEIR CELEBRATED

All-Steel Frame Self-Binder, Toronto Mower, Sharp's Rake, &c. Also the Beaver Grain Drill *(the only double-geared grain drill in the market), Sulky Ploughs, Gang Ploughs, Sod and Stubble Ploughs, Iron Harrows, and every article for farm use.*

Be sure and call and see our samples and get our prices, before placing your orders, as we are in a position to give you better value for your money than any other agency in the country. ☞ Remember the place—Dowsley's Block, Main st., Athens.

BERNEY & HALLADAY.

D. W. DOWNEY

THE ONE PRICE BARGAIN SHOE HOUSE

FELT BOOTS AT HALF PRICE—SWEEPING REDUCTION IN PRICES

Men's Long Felt Boots, Half Foxed	$1 50
" " " " Full "	1 75
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The Rev. J. Wilson, B.A., preached a temperance sermon in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening. The discourse was a scholarly and thoughtful effort, and took the ground that the general teaching of Scripture was prohibitory of the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage.

A bag social will be held in the Plum Hollow Baptist Church on the 26th inst., at 7.30 p. m., in aid of the Sabbath School fund. Music, speeches, recitations, and dialogues will be the order of the evening. Admission—adults, 20c.; children, 10c. Money to be taken at the door.

Mrs. Betsey Jane Moore, sister of Mrs. Blackburn and of Mr. Geo. Brown, of this place, died at her residence, Manson, Calhoun Co., Iowa, on the 5th inst. Deceased was born in this county on May 14th, 1842, and was married on March 17th, 1859. Four of her five children are living.

We understand that Mr. Malcolm Halladay has purchased a half interest in the Gordon Woollen Mill. The new firm have ordered several new and improved machines for working wool into cloth, and intend, as soon as spring opens, to put the machinery in the very best of order, and will make a strong bid for public patronage.

A large force of men have been shovelling out the snow drifts on the B. & W. during the past five or six days. On Sunday night a heavy freight train arrived here from Lyn. The line was this morning clear of snow from Westport to a point three miles west of Athens, and it is expected that regular trains will be running again to-morrow.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. Stearne Tighe, of Lansdowne Front, preached in Christ Church on "The Wines of the Bible." There was a large attendance, and the reverend gentleman's discourse received the undivided attention of all. Mr. Tighe is opposed to the present agitation in favour of the Scott Act, and, in brief, to any law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor.

A painfully sudden death occurred here last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Sheldon left their home in Plum Hollow in the enjoyment of their usual health, intending to do some shopping in Athens. About dusk Mrs. Sheldon came out of Mr. Thompson's store and got into the sleigh. As soon as she reached the seat she was observed to fall over in a faint. The sufferer was immediately taken to the residence of her father, Mr. Jas. Kilborn, and a medical man sent for; but she died in a few minutes after the attack. The very sad and sudden event cast a gloom over the deceased's large circle of acquaintances in Plum Hollow and Athens. Mrs. Sheldon was in the 25th year of her age.

Free.

Big reduction in men's suits and overcoats, boys' suits and overcoats and children's suits and overcoats, at the great cut price sale now going on at Gillespie's, Brockville. As a special inducement, to introduce ourselves to the citizens of the country, we will give away free every twentieth purchase, whether large or small. Call and see us. Our prices are right, and your purchase, if bought at the right time, may not cost you anything. In underwear, furs, and men's furnishings, our prices are the lowest in Brockville. W. E. Gillespie, Neilson's old stand 4 doors east of Buell st.

Our Source (?) of Wealth.

Last week we received the following offers from would-be advertising patrons:—Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, New York, offer us $10 gross ($7.50 net) for insertion of a six inch unobjectionable electrotyped advertisement for one year, with reading notices averaging ten lines weekly, of course, ending paper. This offer looks innocent enough, but experience teaches us that the reading notices are loaded with small type; that what makes ten lines of reading matter in "lean" nonpareil easily stretches out to twenty lines of long primer. Therefore, we are led to consider that the offer should read like this:—$6.50 for a six inch electro for one year with reading notices aggregating six columns. We regret to say that there are publishers in Ontario who will accept the above offer, and inflict upon their unoffending subscribers the artfully worded flap doodle contained in the reading notices. For ourselves, we say that, while we feel deeply indebted to Geo. P. for offering to us this glittering possibility, a regard for our space and the feelings of our subscribers prompts us to decline. We may be poor, but we are not avaricious. Being only human, wealth, of course, possesses for us a certain charm, but, nevertheless, we are above taking advantage of the offer of a too generous patron. We "choke up" and "sob-check our utterance," Geo. P., when we try to thank you for your overwhelming kindness, so you will please accept the will for the deed. Offer No. 2 is from the Marlin Fire Arms Co. As it is desirable that every editor should own a reliable gun, in addition to the customary war-club, bowie, and revolvers, we read this offer with a lively interest, expecting to find that we were to be presented with a gun as a slight recognition of our achievements in the woods last fall. But no, the offer read like this: "If you will insert an advertisement to the value of $19, and send us a copy of the paper and $15, we will consider this as payment for a Ballard rifle. On this side of the river, a Ballard rifle can be purchased for $10, good up to 100 yards. True, the Marlin Ballard is said to shoot farther than that, but, whereas we lose interest in a man when he gets beyond brick-bat range, and whereas we don't feel like paying $40 for a $10 gun, and whereas this is the close season for delinquent subscribers, therefore, we gently but firmly decline to embark in the enterprise so warmly commended by the M. F. A. Co. Thus far the REPORTER has kept its columns free from the "unobjectionable" electro's of pelt-hunting advertisers, and we trust that in future more of our contemporaries will recognize wherein their true interests lie, and unite with us in boycotting these advertising fakirs.

THE SCOTT ACT.

[Communications for this Department must be short and to the point.]

W. C. T. U. Communication.

Editor ATHENS REPORTER:

All over this country there is evidence that a great question is up for settlement, and we ask you men of brain, and heart, and clean hands, how are you going to vote? We ask you to choose with God. When God says, "Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips," He did not mean for us only to regulate it. When He says, "Look not upon the wine when it is red," He does not mean take it when you want it. The word of God is against it. Our country has got to be redeemed from whiskey, and we believe the child is born that will see the last legalized hotel and saloon door shut. Call this not a land of the free, as long as there are open bars and saloons, where men who have the appetite formed can get the accursed drink. We pity the poor drunkard, for he is a slave, indeed. God help you in that hour to stand right and vote right. We know of homes today where mothers are pleading, "Give me back my boy." See this pleasant home. Nothing has been spared to make it attractive. There, before the fire, surrounded by things comfortable and pleasant, sits a mother. Tears, tears, tears, they blind her to everything but her heart's sorrow. She has done what she could to save her boy, but the tempter was stronger than her. Where is her boy to-night? Ah! you will find him in some bar room or saloon, listening to language he would blush for his pure mother to hear. What silent plea do we read in that mother's tears? Only this, "Give me back my boy." Who has the best right to the boys, the mother or the saloon? We ask, has not she who nurtured him and loved him as only a mother can?

Has not the wife and mother vested rights? Talk of compensation! What compensation could be given to wives and mothers for husbands and sons ruined by drink? Nothing, no nothing, can compensate for the evils already done.

United with other temperance organizations of Ontario, are the prayers of over five thousand Christian Temperance women, and we say we must be heard, we will be heard.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS new dark colored **BEDROOM SET.** Will be sold cheap.

MRS. I. KNAPP,

11-4 Athens.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale 100 acres of the best of land, being lot 9, con. 8, 1 car of Yonge and Escott, situated one mile and a half east of Athens. Land is in a good state of cultivation. Will sell the hundred acres whole, or the 50 acres to the north of the road, on which are erected a stone house, barn, outbuildings, stables, and sheds; well watered and never-fail creek; contains sugar bush, and good orchard; or the 50 acres to the south of the road, which is composed of fine land, well watered; good building site. Apply on the premises to

JAMES ROSS, Athens P. O.

March 11, 1889. 11-4in

Executors' Notice

TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Whitmore, late of the Township of Bastard in the County of Leeds, Farmer, deceased.

Pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887) chapter 110, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Samuel Whitmore late of the Township of Bastard in the County of Leeds, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of February, A. D. 1889, at the Township of Bastard aforesaid, are, on or before the 26th day of March, 1889, to send in to the undersigned solicitor for Adam Whitmore and James Duggan, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Samuel Whitmore, deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and after the said 26th day of March the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which they shall then have notice.

And the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Athens this 9th day of March, 1889.

GEO. W. GREENE,
Athens, Ont.,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

11-3

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a smart girl to learn the Millinery business. MRS. ALOTT, Montreal House Millinery Rooms, Athens. 11-tf

AUCTION SALE

The subscribers will sell by auction on lot 28, con. 3, Elizabethtown

NEAR GREENBUSH,

—ON—

Tuesday, March 19, 1889

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following list of valuable Farm Stock, Implements, &c.:

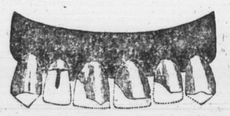
3 horses, 9 cows, 2 two-year-old heifers, 2 calves, 1 set single harness, 1 set double harness, 1 lumber waggon, 1 single waggon, 1 cutter, 1 pair of bob sleighs, 1 fanning mill, 1 horse hoe, 1 iron harrow, 1 plough, 1 hay fork, 150 bushels of oats, 1 horse rake, 1 mowing machine, 1 reaper, 6 or 8 tons of hay, 1 pig, and a lot of other articles.

Terms of sale:—$5 and under cash; over that amount, 7 months' credit on approved notes, at 6 per cent.

N. E. BROWN, Auctioneer. THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

Greenbush, March 6th, 1889. tf

SAVE YOUR TEETH.



It costs less than to lose them and get false ones. No teeth need be extracted. Old roots can be crowned and made as useful as ever. Dead, discolored, and decayed teeth can be restored so perfectly to their natural shape, color and appearance as to defy detection, by the new porcelain process.

Before having any root or tooth extracted, call and see **D. V. BEACOCK**

11-13 Brockville. Dental rooms, 89 Main Street.

FOR SALE.

TWO PURE BRED REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN BULLS

One year old, sired by **GRIP**, H. F. H. B., Vol. I. No. 1,155, who took first prize at Unionville Fair in 1887 and in 1888, also first at the Provincial and diploma for the best bull of any age, at Ottawa, in 1888. Also for sale a choice lot of high grade calves, of both sexes, sired by Grip. Terms reasonable. Call half a mile north of the Tin Cap, or address

THOS. DAVISON,

11-13 Spring Valley, Ont.

West End Grocery.

THE subscriber having again taken charge of the grocery store on Elgin street, wishes to intimate to the public that he has just received a full stock of

-:- FRESH -:-

GROCERIES, TEAS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

We Guarantee the Best 25-cent TEA in the Village for the Money.

ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

11-4 JOHN A. RAPPELL.

☞ **Orders taken for Silverware.**

: *Farmers* :

READ THIS!

Now is the time to Order Sap Buckets and Pans. Best Tin, Good Work, and no Leaks.

I WILL ALSO SELL THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK OF **STOVES** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHEESE VATS & FACTORY WORK CHEAP AND WARRANTED.

Eavetroughing and Roofing a Specialty.

☞ BUY YOUR STOVES AT THE ATHENS STOVE DEPOT.

W. F. EARL.

TO THE PUBLIC

HAVING BOUGHT THE

HARNESS :-: BUSINESS

Of A. E. Wiltse,

We beg to say that we have a large assortment of

Double & Single Harness,
Horse Blankets & Whips,
Horse Brushes & Combs,

And everything kept in a First-class Harness Shop, which will be sold at

A REDUCED RATE

Repairing Done Promptly. Give us a call and get prices, before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that we are selling cheap.

WILSON & NIBLOCK

The Leading SHOE HOUSE

Geo. S. Young

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT on Reid street, Athens. House 24x30 ft., with kitchen 15x15 ft. Centrally located. Will be sold cheap, at terms to suit purchaser.

D. FISHER.

46-tf Athens.

OTTAWA, ONT.

One of THE BEST and most Reliable!

Specialties:

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP.

Grammar, Spelling, Commercial Law, Business Letters and Papers, Shorthand and Type-writing. Catalogues Free.

C. H. McCARGAR, - Principal.

SAVE MONEY

ECONOMY WITH COMFORT.

Personally Conducted Western Excursions for the convenience of passengers, especially Ladies and Children travelling alone.

A series of Personally Conducted Western Excursions have been arranged to leave Brockville at 3.45 a.m., on December 12th and 28th, January 9th and 23rd, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th, April 10th and 24th, May 15th and 29th.

Special Tourist Cars to Chicago and Council Bluffs, giving but one change in Cars to points beyond Chicago and Council Bluffs, including California, etc., etc.

These Cars give each passenger entire seat by day and full sleeping accomodation by night.

These Cars will have Stationary Washstands; are heated by steam, and are in every way desirable for Tourist parties.

The Cars will be furnished with the best all-wool mattresses, curtains, folding tables, carpets and toilet articles FREE, and everything necessary to make the trip enjoyable.

There will be no Extra Charge for Sleeping Accomodations or attention of management between starting point and destination. The price of your ticket will cover every necessary expense, excepting meals while EN ROUTE.

Through Tickets at Lowest Rates of Fare.

Baggage examined at Brockville depot, by U. S. Officer, and checked through to destination.

Passengers will save money and secure a more comfortable trip to all points west or across the Continent on these Excursions than by any other line.

To secure accomodation and for Tickets and urther information, write to or call on

G. T. FULFORD,

G. T. R. Ticket Agent,
Adjoining Post Office Brockville.

TO RENT.

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE on Wiltse Street, Athens. Good barn on premises, also hard and soft water. Possession given immediately.

9-tf D. WILTSE.

$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for **$100**, until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case, both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. **One Person** in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, we send **Free,** and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the **Watch and Samples.** We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 919, Portland, Maine.**

DENTISTRY.

DR. EBERSON, Dentist, Newboro, Ont., at his own head office, Newboro, from the 15th to the end of each month. At Delta four days second week of each month, and at Westport first week in each month. 8-y

PURCHASE YOUR

-COAL-

In Your Own Town.

ARCH. JAMES,

MY AGENT AT

ATHENS.

WILL TAKE ORDERS FOR COAL AT THE LOWEST CURRENT PRICES. ALL KINDS OF STOVE AND BLACKSMITH COAL CONSTANTLY

Kept in Stock at Athens.

See Mr. James and find out what he can do in the way of prices and quality. By so doing you will save time and money.

W. T. McCULLOUGH,
Water St., Brockville.

R. D. Judson & Son,

Undertakers

ATHENS.

Cabinet-making in all its Branches.

Charges Moderate.

Wedding —o— o—o Stationery.

A Great Variety of the Latest and Best Designs

KEPT IN STOCK.

THOSE REQUIRING A STYLE NOT KEPT ON HAND, CAN SELECT FROM SAMPLES.

Invitations Printed in the Best Style of the Art.

PRICES MODERATE.

Samples Sent by Mail on Application.

THE REPORTER OFFICE

Athens.

A GOOD

FULL DOLLARS' WORTH

OF GOODS AT THOMPSON'S

For Every Dollar you Spend

Bright Sugar, 16 Pounds for a Dollar.

Granulated Sugar, 12 Pounds for a Dollar.

All Kinds of **Fish** for Lent | **THOMPSON**

LET THE

Bull Dog Howl!

☞ Do not lose your time in thinking where you can buy a **Good Suit of Clothes** or an **Overcoat** for **Very Little Money,** but come right to us and you are to get a **Bargain.** We are selling Clothing under Cost Price. Remember we do just as we advertise; not like our neighbors who are advertising cheap and can't fulfil their promises. But let them talk, and we will do the trade. I am here and not likely to smuggle our goods away to some branch store by night or by day. ☞ Remember, we are selling Suits from 50c. to $1.50; Men's Pants from 40c. to $2.15.

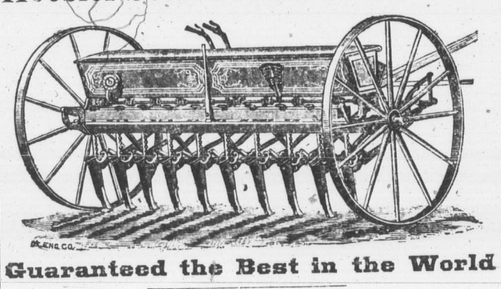
C. P. VINEBERG,

WONDERFUL CHEAP CLOTHIER,

WEST CORNER OF MAIN and BUELL STS., BROCKVILLE.

J. L. GALLAGHER, - - Agent, Athens.

Hoosier Steel Frame Grain Drill



Guaranteed the Best in the World

No Other Drill made can be instantly regulated to run at any desired depth without stopping the team.

No Other Drill will sow all kinds of grain thoroughly even, and properly covered at a uniform depth in all kinds of soil.

No Other Drill commences to sow the instant the horses commence to move, and misses no ground when starting in, after turning.

No Other Drill equals the Hoosier when used as a cultivator and no single cultivator surpasses it, thus combining two implements in one.

NOXON'S NEW STEEL BINDER.

See the greatest invention of the age in our new Knotter, which cuts but one cord, makes no waste ends, and saves cord in binding.

E. J. FORTH, Agent, Glen Buell P.O.

NOXON BROS. MFG. Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

☞ Read our new Descriptive catalogue for 1889.