

THE REPORTER.

VOL. II.

Farmersville, Saturday, May 30, 1885.

NO 20.

To Readers and Patrons.

Cross opposite this paragraph indicates that your subscription expires with this number of the Reporter.— See our terms below.

THE REPORTER

Is issued every Wednesday at the office, Victoria street, Farmersville. Terms, \$1.00 per year in advance or \$1.50 if not paid within six months. No papers discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Editorial notices in local column five cents per line for first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. A limited number of advertisements inserted at special rates. Advertisements unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly. The Reporter office is supplied with a good equipment of poster as well as fine job type.

BETHUEL LOVERIN, Publisher and Proprietor.

Municipal Council.

The municipal council for Rear Yonge and Escott met in the town hall on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 a. m., as a Court of Revision. The reeve and all the councillors were present. After careful consideration, the following resolutions were passed:

That the name of Thos. Arkinson be changed to Thos. Atcheson, and the name of Mrs. Ellen Brown be inserted in place of James W. Brown, deceased.

That the name of Wm. Earl be inserted as tenant of Eph. Haskins of 1/4 acre part lot 11 in 8th con. for \$200 and that Haskins' assessment be reduced that amount.

That the name of Mrs. Nancy Botsford be inserted in place of Rufus Botsford, deceased.

That the name of Wm. Johnson be inserted in place of Dr. Judson, for lot 4, B. H. F.

That the name of Alex. Compo be inserted in place of Wm. Joharon for lot 5, B. G. F.

That the name of Chas. Kincaid be inserted as occupant in place of Alex. Compo for lot 4, B. H. F.

That the name of Mary Stafford, owner, and Wm. Weeks, tenant, be inserted in place of Geo. Stafford, deceased.

That the name of Jas. Thomas be inserted as tenant of Geo. Slack, whose assessment was reduced \$100.

That the name of Lydia Sheldon be inserted in the place of Stephen Sheldon, deceased.

That the name of Smith Wiltse be inserted in the place of Alpheas Abernethy for lot 4, B. 5, F.

That the name of Peter Haskins be struck off.

That the name of Moses Wiltse be struck off.

That the name of Thos. Hillis be inserted in place of Smith Wiltse as tenant of lot 7, and that said Hillis' name be struck off as tenant of Dr. Giles, whose assessment was raised \$200 in place of Hillis.

That the name of J. B. Hill, as tenant of lot 8, B. F. F., be struck off

and the same assessed to trustees of Methodist Church. That the name of J. B. Hill be inserted in the place of Mrs. R. C. Wood, as tenant of lot 1, B. H. F.

That the name of Thos. E. Wiltse be struck off as occupant of lot 4, B. 4, F.

That the name of Dr. J. Ross be inserted in place of J. Ross, and that Jas. Ross' assessment be reduced \$400.

That the name of Geo. H. Cornell be inserted in place of Wm. A. Brown as tenant of lot 6, B. B. F.

That the clerk be authorized to make the necessary changes in the assessment roll in accordance with the above decisions.

The Court of Revision then adjourned, and the council took up township business. The following persons were granted relief, being in destitute circumstances:—D. Brown, \$4; Jas. Livingston, \$5.80; Peter Deter, \$5.40; Mrs. Denney, \$1.50; Sabrina Wiltse, \$2.

A petition was presented from Amos Wiltse and 166 others, praying the council to refund the money paid by the Saved Army for rent and heating town hall. A lengthy and spirited discussion took place, several motions and amendments being made. Finally, on motion of Mr. Wight, seconded by Mr. Halladay, it was resolved that this council accept from the Saved Army the sum of \$27.00 for rent of town hall as payment in full to date, as that sum will nearly pay the expense of fuel, light, and services of janitor.

On motion, the use of the town hall was granted free to all denominations until the 1st of September, provided they arrange with the janitor for lighting, taking care of and cleaning hall.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:—Clerk, registering R. R. bonus By-law, \$2; Recorder Printing Co., printing By-law, etc., \$35.24; Walter Darling, wood, \$15; repairs to Baile's Mill Bridge, \$73.91; A. W. Kelley, part salary, \$25.

N. Dowsley, Geo. Nash, A. Kincaid, and Samuel Boddy were appointed road commissioners for the village.

A petition was presented from taxpayers and residents of Mill St., and, on motion, those living on the east side of said street were allowed to build side-walks in lieu of road-work.

On motion, Geo. Hall was allowed to perform his statute labor on town-line opposite his farm.

On motion, Wm. Parish was appointed poundkeeper in place of Riley Smith, who declined to act.

On motion, the auditors' report was received and adopted, and the sum of \$3 each voted for their services.

On motion, Lewis King was appointed to collect road tax and oversee the building of sidewalk on Mill Street.

On motion, the time for opening a

certain road allowance between lots 24 and 25 in the 9th con. was extended until the 10th day of June, and the clerk was instructed to notify all interested parties of the same.

On motion, the reeve was granted \$10 and Thos. Berney \$2 for services as commissioners on the Baile's Mill Bridge, and the reeve was further instructed to examine a bridge on the creek between Kincaid's Corner and the school house, in the 7th con., and to order it repaired, provided such repairs will not cost more than \$20.

The council then adjourned to meet on the 2nd day of Sept., unless sooner called by the reeve.

The Rebellion.

General Middleton says the war is about over. Riel has been safely lodged in jail, and is very reticent. He says the Half-breeds despaired of getting justice from the Dominion Government, and consequently rebelled. He says all he wants is a fair trial; that he cannot be tried for treason, as he is an American citizen. On the 26th, Poundmaker and his braves surrendered unconditionally to General Middleton. The General deprived them of their arms, and sent all back to their reserves, excepting Poundmaker and the confessed murderers of Payne and Tremont. All the prisoners taken by Poundmaker had been well treated. The amorous Big Bear with his band is reported to be only thirty miles from Middleton's camp, and anxious to surrender. The General will offer him no terms, but attack him at once. He will probably follow Poundmaker's example. Riel talks much of a new religion he has got, and at his trial the insanity plea will probably be put in.

FARMERSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Walks About Town. What Our Reporter Saw, Heard and Noted.

Obit. The obituary notice of Mrs. P. McIntosh, will appear in our next.

Counties Council. The Counties Council will meet for the transaction of business on Monday, June 15th.

No Quorum. There was no business done by the directors of the Unionville Fair on Thursday last, for want of a quorum.

Cheap Meat. Kerr "The Butcher" wishes to announce that he is prepared to furnish meat cheaper than ever. Best Steak 10cts per lb. and all other kinds of meat in proportion.

Poor prices, Poor quality. Cheese has taken quite a drop in price during the past two weeks, prices running as low as 6 cts for some factories. As is usual with buyers when the price is low, they are trying to make sellers believe that the quality is not up to the standard, in some places

Personal.

A Winnipeg despatch of May 27, states that Lieutenant Saunders, of the Surveyor's Intelligence Corps, is en route for home, on leave of absence. Lieut. Saunders is a brother of our reeve, Mr. J. B. Saunders.

Lacrosse.

The boys have been practicing dilligently this week, and show a marked improvement. The wounded are doing well.

Presbyterian.

Rev. Mr. Jardine, (Presbyterian) of Brockville, will preach in the town hall at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m., on Sabbath next. All those interested in the establishment of a Presbyterian church here should be present.

A Masher Mashed.

One evening, about a week ago, as the shades of night were deepening o'er the earth, a resident on the principal street of the village started out on mashing bent. His slightly curling hair was got up in Buckley's best style; his delicate moustache was waxed to the most dudsish twist; his close-fitting coat was cut to Pye's latest pattern. In fact, the whole get-up was faultless; at least, so thought our youth of tender years, as he languidly sauntered up Main St., occasional puffs of ambrosial air floating gracefully from a choice 8c. cigar, which he had just purchased at Thomson's. Suddenly his gaze became centered on an object on the opposite side of the street. A hasty glance at his toilet, another twist to the ends of his incipient moustache, and with hasty strides he was soon in the presence of a young lady, who to his enraptured gaze, was little less than the fabled Venus of ancient mythology. No Oscar Wilde could have removed that Havana from his lips with greater grace, allowing the smoke to ascend heavenwards. No Chesterfield could have removed his hat with greater politeness or bowed with more elegant grace than did our friend as he approached the spot where his fair goddess was apparently waiting for his approach. "Angelina Melinda, dear," he lisped in a voice husky with emotion! "may I have the extreme and felicitous pleasure of slowly meandering through the shady avenues of our beautiful town, with you leaning for support upon my manly arm, which is strong to protect you from falling through the many gaping pitfalls in the boulevards extending up toward the lovers' walk?" Gently as the evening dew falls upon the grass, came the sound of Angelina Melinda's voice, as she bent her gaze upon the face of the ardent pleader, "Young Man," she said, "you'r just a little bit too fresh for this town, and you had better resume your cigar and pass on to more congenial climes." And now our disconsolate youth wanders away down by the mineral springs and bathes his fevered brow in the fountain at the foot of Alguire's hill.

FISHING IN CHINA.

The Rod and Line Made Superfluous by the Cormorant.
[New York Sun.]

"The first time I ever saw a fishing cormorant at work under the direction of its Chinese master, I thought it was one of the most amusing and at the same time interesting sights imaginable," said Engineer George Dean, who has spent a number of years in China. "I was walking along the Min river one day soon after arriving in China, and came to a bamboo boat or raft moored to the pier of a bridge. I noticed a native squatting on the raft, and saw what at first I thought were a number of ducks grouped at one end of it. They were all faced toward the Chinaman, and he was gazing steadily at them with his hands on his knees.

"I stopped to see what was going on. Suddenly the man extended his right hand, palm upward, toward one of the birds, which I then saw were not ducks, for one that the Chinaman reached his hand to waddled as briskly as it could toward him, and hopped on the open palm. The man stroked its feathers fondly, rubbed his cheek along its neck, which he kissed now and then, and talked to it in Chinese, evidently in endearing terms. The bird seemed delighted. It laid its head on the Chinaman's arm, rubbed its peculiar bill against his face, and returned all his caresses. This lasted at least a minute, and then the man moved with the bird to the further side of the float, and placed it on the edge. Then for the first time it came to me that this was a Chinese fisherman, working with cormorants.

When the cormorant was placed on the edge of the raft it dipped its bill in the water, snapped it together loudly, looked up and down the side of the float, turned its head and fixed its glistening black eyes an instant on its master, and then slid beneath the surface without a sound, scarcely leaving a ripple behind it. The Chinaman seated himself again and awaited the reappearance of his bird, without any apparent concern or anxiety. The other birds remained standing at the end of the raft, almost motionless, and without removing their eyes from their master. The bird that had dived into the water remained beneath the surface for probably a quarter of a minute, and then reappeared, popping almost out of the water as it came up. The lower half of a fish protruded from its mouth. The bird swam straight to the raft, climbed upon it, and jumping on the master's knee, held its head up for him to remove the fish. The Chinaman pulled the fish from the bird's mouth with one hand, while he stroked its neck and plumage with the other, and whispered words of approval. The cormorant shook out its feathers, and showed its delight in various ways.

"Again its master placed it on the edge of the raft, and once more it glided noiselessly in the water. The other birds maintained their stolidity, apparently unmindful of what was going on around them. The cormorant that was fishing appeared in a short time, and again had made a successful dive. The same caressing was gone through with, and the bird was started in the water a third time. It now seemed to be thoroughly warmed up to its work, and went at it with an avidity that showed plainly the pleasure it took in it. The third time it was gone longer than usual, and when it finally came up it had no fish. The change in its actions was striking. It swam frantically about in the water, twisting and turning and evincing the greatest distress, but turn which way it might, it kept its sharp eyes fixed on its master, with an appealing expression. It made no move to approach the raft, and when the Chinaman raised his hand and pointed

downward with the fore finger, the bird dived again and so quickly that it was gone like a flash. In a few seconds up it came, bearing in its mouth a large fish. This time it swam boldly for the raft, deposited its prey at its master's feet, and showed plainly by the joyfulness of its actions as he stroked its arched neck that it had redeemed itself.

"When the Chinaman placed the third fish in his basket he took the cormorant and placed it in the center of the raft. It seemed to understand that it had done its work satisfactorily and was entitled to rest, for it strutted proudly away and took up its position at the other end of the raft."

The Decay of Will Power.

[Boston Gazette.]

Strong wills are becoming as rare as healthy physical organizations. The world is "Fu-sy," but only because humanity is working itself too much. Brain tissue has increased, but healthy, vigorous thought has diminished. Affections have become realities, and realities affections. A toothache convert us into invalids, where our ancestors laughed at the gout. We have beaten the gold leaf so thin that it has lost its own color, and shines with a ghastly green light. Sentiment has carried us past common sense; we have had such a terror of the flesh that we have cultivated brain at the expense of motive tissue, and have produced a giant's skull that is too heavy for the dwarf legs to bear. Emotions have been improved; brain has increased, but strong, vigorous thought has diminished.

Humanity has made a rapid journey toward perfection; but the point has been now reached when rest and relaxation becomes a necessity. We have conquered worlds; let us now return for a while to the old Greek proverb, and try to conquer ourselves.

Recommended to "That Young Man."

[Philadelphia Sunday Herald.]

The littleness of any one person's knowledge is astonishing. "I do not even know an astronomer," says Mr. Richard A. Proctor, "who is not ignorant in some departments of his own subject; nor any chemist, geologist, botanist, entomologist, or other specialist, who—if really a master—will not admit that there are departments of his special subjects about which he knows very little. How much more ignorant must he be of subjects outside the few he can have made his own."

Mrs. Sigourney: We speak of educating our children; do we know that our children also educate us?

Gilbert's Palace.

[Enter Ocean.]

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of unperishing "Pinafore," personally prepared the plans and superintended the construction of his fine new house in Harrington gardens, and he is exceedingly well satisfied with it. Its interior walls are faced with white-glazed bricks, and throughout the house is lighted by electricity supplied by a dynamo and steam engine in the cellar. In the dining-room the electric lamps are of cut glass made in exact imitation of pineapples. The drawing-room fireplace is of carved alabaster.

Did I Know Which Was Which.

[Burlington Free Press.]

A New Hampshire editor was attacked by a tramp the other day, and in crying out for help was delighted to see a man running to the spot. The tramp, however, continued to maltreat the editor, while the stranger hovered near, but failed to close in. "Why don't you help me?" exclaimed the discomfited editor. "Because I can't tell which of you is the tramp and which ain't," was the candid reply.

THIEVES OF BOOKS.

Kleptomaniacs with Literary Inclinations Who Need Careful Watching.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"That book will cost you \$3, sir," said a clerk in a Market street book store, politely, but with an incisive tone that showed he was not to be trifled with, to a young man whom he surprised in a remote corner, where he had been lingering long over a case of handsomely-bound volumes. The young man was well dressed and of gentlemanly appearance, and was evidently near-sighted. He glanced up hurriedly, his face colored, and his eyes, in spite of the friendly mask of a pair of gold-rimmed glasses, betrayed confusion and chagrin.

Then he drew from the pocket of his skin-faced overcoat a handsome copy of Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. With a face that would have afforded Burton an excellent study, he thumbed the volume a moment, mumbled that the binding didn't exactly suit him and left the store with more speed than dignity.

"I had been watching him for twenty minutes," said the clerk. "Steal it? Of course he intended to steal it. You have no idea of the number of books that are stolen by apparently respectable people from the shelves of stores and libraries."

"I suppose hundreds of books are stolen from us every year," said Mr. Stuart, manager of one of our book stores. "In many cases the thieves are never caught. Frequently when they are detected they are found to be people of such good social standing that we mercifully permit them to settle the affair without the mortification of a public prosecution."

"Quite recently I detected a case of systematic sneak-thieving which had been going on for months. If I should give you the name of the offender you would be astonished. He is one of Philadelphia's most respected citizens. He baffled us for a long time, simply because I thought him above suspicion. Finally a clerk hinted to me that this gentleman was responsible for the recent disappearance of many valuable books. 'I miss a volume every time he leaves the store,' said the clerk. 'Impossible,' said I. 'He cannot be the man.'

"I placed a watch upon his movements, however, and detected him the very next time he came into the store. He settled the matter with us, and in consideration of his high reputation in the community we did not prosecute him. We caught a fellow a month or two ago who was gradually accumulating a whole set of Washington Irving's works by carrying out one at a time, in the hope that it would not be missed. He had secured 'The Sketch Book' and the 'Alhambra,' but we dropped on him just as he was getting away with 'Knickerbocker's History.' He was taking them out by the common process known as 'sub-coat-tailing.' Many people who would not take a penny belonging to another will steal books with apparent impunity. I know men whom I would trust with my watch and my pocket-book, but I would not trust them five minutes behind the shelves of this store.

"Experience tells me that a man whose tastes are literary and whose means are limited will always bear watching in a book store, especially if he is a frequent visitor. One of the most annoying experiences is to find that some literary sneak thief has taken one of a set or series of some rare edition which is not easily replaced. In this way I have recently had costly sets of Shakespeare, Carleton and Ruskin made wholly unsaleable.

"Books are frequently ruined in another way. Some of these kleptomaniacs have a penchant for the handsome steel engravings and portraits that often adorn a frontispiece. They take a

Look from the shelf, insert a wet string between the front leaves, and then quietly replace it. In fifteen or twenty minutes the string has so moistened the paste that the entire leaf can be removed without tearing it or making the least noise."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

[Joe Howard in Philadelphia Press.]

She is petite, with a large head and oval face, the features of which, like all that branch of the Beecher family, are very heavy and strongly marked. Her eyes are large and lustrous, and generally beam with a roguish twinkle, that is fascinating to this day. She wears her hair precisely as when I first knew her, parted in the middle, where the Lord designed all women's hair should part, and terminating in long, pretty gray curls, which fall gracefully on either side of her face. Her manner is soft and quiet, almost deferential. She stoops, and always did, and the customary attitude of her hands is that described by Solomon, or the queen of Sheba, or some oldtime writer, when he said: "A little more sleep, a little more slumber and a little more folding of the hands to rest." Quiet dignity, a calm sense of superiority and gentle, unobtrusive womanly tenderness would seem to be the habit of this woman, whose name is known wherever the human tongue can speak and the mortal eye can read.

A Strange Problem.

[Rigolo in New York Sun.]

The agricultural returns which have just been published in England present a remarkably strange problem. The cultivated area of Great Britain has increased 81,000 acres during the current year, and 1,363,000 acres since 1873, yet the period since 1873 has been the most disastrous of the century, and the food imported has increased in value from \$23,290,000 in 1864 to \$787,600,000 last year. During this period of increasing cultivation of the soil there has been a decrease of 1,011,000 acres in arable land, and, although there has been an increase of 2,375,000 in grazing land, there has been scarcely any increase in flocks and herds. The number of sheep has even decreased 3,359,000 in spite of the fact that the price of meat has been constantly rising during that period. This anomalous state of things is difficult to explain, except upon the theory of a greatly improved mode of living of the masses.

No classification of mankind has been made that satisfactorily dispose of the Australians. In complexion, features and the contour of their skeletons, they are of the negroloid type, but they lack the frizzly hair of the negro races. Some ethnologists believe Australia was originally peopled with frizzly-haired Melanesians or Oceanic persons, and that the present stock is the result of an infusion from some other race, like the dark-skinned aborigines who still live in some parts of southern India. The Australians show no evidence of Malayan or Mongolian origin.

Porto Rican ladies, although as dark as mulattos, carry with them to all public places a face powder made from grinding a peculiar shell; and when they think no one is looking their way they give their faces fresh coats of it. Of course the powder shows, but good breeding makes the observer technically blind to the ludicrous combination of black nature and white pulverized shell.

Concerning the "Hannom."

[Chicago Ledger.]

"And them's what folks calls handsome, are they?" said a farmer as he watched a couple of hansom cabs rolling down the street. "Well, I wonder what they'd think if they could see a new wagon with red wheels?"

A DISCIPLE.

[Garth in Times Democrat.]
 When quiet twilight softly slips about
 With timid thoughts, that will not face the
 sun,
 To holl' sweet converse while the stars come
 out
 And one by one,
 The daylight cares are hushed and put to
 sleep
 If the fair world's brooding bosom, dim and
 still,
 And leaves with tender stir their watches
 keep,
 And night winds thrill,
 I count most dear. If in the lovely lore,
 That thy heart teacheth I may grow more
 wise,
 Ah, friend of mine! 'twill add yet one joy
 more
 To Paradise!

MAKING BEET SUGAR.

The "New Process" as It Will Be Con-
 ducted at Livenham, England.

[London Letter.]

At the factory there will appear great
 changes readily observable to persons
 who were familiar with the operations
 of a do on years ago. The loads of
 carrot-shaped roots (minus their green
 crowns cut off by the growers) will be
 weighed, but not subjected to any
 trimming by hand; unless, in-
 deed, a forked and fangy root
 be dealt with now and then. For, as
 there will be no rapid rasp grating up
 the roots into a fine pulp, there is no
 need for carefully paring off the small
 rootlets and fibres which used to go
 away in the drain water—to the clog-
 ging and fouling of the brook which flows
 close beside the factory. And this
 waterway will not be corrupted and
 made pestiferous with black char water
 which used to pour from the charcoal
 filters, as there will be no such filters.
 The beets, cleansed from adhering soil
 by the mechanical stirrers and brushes
 revolving in long vats of washers, will
 be elevated to the cutter—a machine re-
 sembling the root-cutter used by a
 shepherd—which slices the roots into
 finger-pieces; and these will be sent
 down a spout or trough which delivers
 a proper charge in turn into each of a
 series of circular vessels, placed in a
 ring form of arrangement for being con-
 veniently charged by the spout as it
 swings round from the center like a
 crane jib.

By what is called the "diffusion" pro-
 cess, water of different temperatures at
 different stages flows continuously
 through all the vessels in turn, com-
 mencing as clear water with each spent
 charge of beet, and gradually enriching
 itself with the juice from partly ex-
 hausted charges in succession till it
 issues, as a rich solution of sugar, salts
 and impurities, from the last vessel in
 which the maceration of fresh beet is
 begun. Each of the vessels is emptied
 in turn of the spent beet, which is car-
 ried to the pressing operation, where
 any sweet sirup remaining is made to
 exude—the pressed beet, however,
 still holding enough nutritive materials
 to be an excellent fattening food for
 animals. This will be loaded upon carts
 fetching it away at the price of 6s per
 ton; that is, half the price formerly paid
 for the pulp as it came from the bag-
 presses after the rasp.

The solution from the beet will be
 boiled with lime, which is termed "de-
 fection," and the lime then precipi-
 tated by blowing carbonic-acid gas
 through the liquid. By the old process
 there would follow a second defection,
 and then the tedious and expensive
 charcoal filtering. But it has been ob-
 served that the mineral earth strontia
 has the property of being able to seize
 and enter into combination with sugar
 solution. Hence the liquor is boiled
 with strontia under pressure: a yellow-
 ish-white sucrate falls as a deposit to
 the bottom of the vessel; the water,
 still holding the salts and impurities

though it has parted with the sugar, is
 run out through the precipitate of sucrate
 on a screen upon the bottom of
 the vessel, and this material is then
 treated with carbonic acid in water,
 which breaks it up, separates and re-
 covers the strontia, and leaves the pure
 sugar in solution to be concentrated by
 vacuum pan and crystallized in the
 usual manner.

The greatest gain of the new process,
 however, is that, whereas by the old
 crystallization process the manufacturer
 lost some 20 per cent. of the saccharine
 matter of the beet juice, which from
 contamination of salts could not be crys-
 tallized and went away in the molasses
 —a product of low value—the strontia
 perfectly clears all the sugar from these
 impurities in the way of crystallization,
 and extracts up to 95 or more per cent.
 of the sugar contained in the beet juice.

Dangers in the House.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

More "dangers in the home." To
 paper one's walls we knew already is
 simply to court death, for the papers may
 contain arsenic, and to detect its
 presence requires more knowledge of
 chemistry than the common man can
 possibly aspire to. Dustbins, too, and
 dust-cellers have long ago been ban-
 ished from all "sanitary" houses, or
 where these dustbins are there are the
 germs of disease gather together. A
 hundred other dangers were pointed out
 the other day in a paper read at the
 Larkes museum. Carpets are a favor-
 ite lurking place of the enemy. Cur-
 tains and blinds are an atomization for
 them "choke the house by pressing on its
 windpipe." But do not suppose, on the
 other hand, that you are safe by just
 opening your windows; for although
 fresh air is all very well, even "the air
 should be cleansed, if possible." The
 crowning stroke was reserved for Sir
 Robert Lawlinson, who tells us—cheer-
 ful advise this, with the thermometer
 where it is—to avoid storing coals, for
 they are "liable to ferment and to give
 off gases in 'noxious' to health."

C m, Hogs, and Crows.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Clams are very abundant at the mouth
 of Frazer river, Washington territory.
 When the tide is out the hogs that are
 pastured in the adjoining woods rush
 down the bank and begin rooting in the
 sand for the luscious bivalves. No
 sooner are the hogs down the bank than
 crows light upon their shoulders, and
 no sooner are the clams uncovered than
 the birds snatch them and fly away.
 They get over a rock, and dropping ta-
 clams, immediately dart down after
 them. If the shells are not broken the
 first time, they ascend higher and let
 them fall again.

Kerosene in Cold Weather.

[Boston Budget.]

An oil inspector offers this explana-
 tion of why kerosene oil lamps do not
 give as good light in cold weather as at
 other times: "Wisconsin test prime
 light oils will thicken with the cold at
 temperatures varying from zero to 20
 degrees above. Freezing separates the
 particles of paraffine from the remain-
 der of the oil. They are attracted by
 the wick and fill the pores, destroying
 its capillary power and increasing its
 tendency to incrust and char in burn-
 ing. The best kerosene oils for burn-
 ing in cold weather are water white,
 colorless oils of light gravity. These
 cost from 2 to 3 cents per gallon more."

A Model of the Bastille.

[Exchange.]

One of the most interesting relics
 possessed by the late Comte A. de
 Liesville was an accurate model of the
 Bastille, carved out of one of the stones
 of that edifice. He had 1,000 locks
 and papers, and coins, medals, arms,
 etc., innumerable, connected with that
 revolution and with those of 1830, 1848
 and 1870.

The Spanish Government has pro-
 hibited the inoculation of people with
 cholera virus, pending the decision of
 the board of health.

Iroquois beat Cardinal at lacrosse on
 Saturday three games to two. The
 game was played on the ground of the
 latter.

Prof. Odium, an expert swimmer,
 jumped from Brooklyn bridge, and only
 lived a few minutes after being taken
 from the water.

A Montreal woman has recovered dam-
 ages against her daughter for slander.

Porter's Fleet in Transit.

[Ex-Confederate Gen. Maury.]

Next day I received orders to go to
 command the department of East Ten-
 nessee. Gen. Stephenson asked me to
 remain a day or two, because Grant was
 making a move. That night my pickets,
 soon after midnight, began firing. All
 of my staff were at a ball given by Col.
 Watts and Maj. Carrill, commissioners
 for exchange of prisoners. All the
 fashion and beauty of the city were
 there, and all the officers who were so
 fortunate as to be invited and who en-
 joyed such an occasion. Since the
 "sound of revelry by night" in Bel-
 gium's capital, no such startling call was
 made as Porter's fleet occasioned that
 night. All of the young officers (and
 some of the old) ran off to their com-
 mands. The girls fled in panic in their
 thin robes and slippers along the muddy
 roads to their several nests. It was
 long past midnight when the thirteen
 vessels, including the transports, came
 swinging around the point. Our bon-
 fires promptly lighted up the whole
 river front and every line and every
 riven of every ship could be plainly
 seen as they moved bravely down under
 the fire of all our batteries. We sunk
 three transports. The others got safely
 by and joined Farragut with the Har-
 ford and Albatross.

Then the Confederacy was sundered
 and there was no more sense in con-
 tinuing to keep Vicksburg fortified than
 there would be to-day to fortified it to
 guard the Mississippi river.

Japanese Cookery.

[Tokio Letter in Chicago Times.]

Upon arising in the morning you may
 wish to invade the culinary department,
 but you would better follow the Scrip-
 tural injunction and "eat such things as
 are set before you." Not that things
 are necessarily uncleanly, but there is
 a general mixture of cookery and
 smells, which only the well-filled
 stomach enjoys. Tell them to cook you
 chicken; you hear a squawking in the
 house, and in just five minutes the late
 lamented bird is before you, all cooked.

It is done in this wise: Upon a char-
 coal fire are placed thin copper pans,
 which are almost instantly heated to a
 white heat. Oil is dropped in, the
 chicken on top, and all is over.

The natives eat little flesh. Only since
 the advent of foreigners have they
 learned to eat it at all. Their susten-
 ance is drawn mostly from rice, sweet
 potatoes, fish, and a few vegetables,
 such as a great radish called daikan.
 They also eat millet, and, strange to
 say, buckwheat is made into soup. The
 lesser articles are barley, wheat, green
 corn, oranges, grapes, figs, persimmons,
 etc. There is a soup made of rice, small
 pieces of dough, a little seaweed, some
 snails, and sharks' fins. You may pass
 it by, preferring boarding-house hash,
 or anything less complex. One great
 drawback to foreign travel in Japan is
 the difficulty of getting suitable food;
 but with a good digestive apparatus you
 will be able to pull through.

A New Disease.

Lawn tennis is said to have brought
 in, like roller skating, a new and pecu-
 liar disease. It is a rupture of a muscle
 in the arm. The ailment has already
 been dignified by a name.

The Scott Act contest in Kingston and
 Frontenac, on Thursday last, resulted
 in the defeat of the Act by a majority
 of 53 in the city, and a majority of 516
 for the Act in the county. How is it
 that the cities go so strongly against this
 high moral reform. Is it a want of morals
 or money?

The body of Prof. Odium, who met
 his death last week by leaping from the
 Brooklyn bridge, has been thoroughly
 examined and the fact brought to light
 that every important internal organ
 was ruptured, by the force of striking
 the water.

**How Young Lawyers Are Led into Dis-
 reputable Practice.**

[Chicago Herald.]

"The majority of young lawyers in a
 large city have to wait for years for
 their first brief," said a member of the
 profession whose reputation assures him
 a large annual income, and whose legal
 standing is unquestioned. "If they
 have influential connections some col-
 lection or some commercial business
 might be thrown in their way, but if
 these connections fail them their lot is,
 indeed, a sorry one. Many a bright
 young man has lost energy and hope for
 brighter prospect waiting in his dingy
 office for some legitimate case to turn
 up. His little savings are gone up in
 books, office rent and the necessities of
 life; he has no means in view, no
 friends, no briefs. Finally he drops out
 of the list and clerks for his more suc-
 cessful brethren or does something else
 than practice law to earn an honest
 living.

But only too often he gives way to the
 tempter. He becomes the teacher of
 sharks in human disguise, showing them
 how they may squeeze the very life-
 blood out of their victims—skin them
 alive, as the saying goes—or, worse
 still, he associates with criminals and
 becomes himself a criminal. Naturally
 sharp, his observation becomes sharper
 by disreputable practice. Always bor-
 dering on the brink that would precipi-
 tate the unwary, he shrewdly evades
 the law, trusting to the many techni-
 calities which, unfortunately, encumber
 the practice of the profession and give
 rise to the phrase of "the glorious uncer-
 tainty of the law." Some are quite suc-
 cessful financially in this direction, but
 they have lost caste with the honorable
 majority of the profession."

The desire to be mentioned, to become
 acquainted, to "have their names in the
 papers," leads many a promising young
 lawyer to take up criminal cases of a
 sort that had better be left severely
 alone. Criminal cases in general—so
 all the respectable practitioners with
 whom the reporter conversed, said—are
 not the best means to build up a law-
 yer's practice, and some criminal cases
 are positively injurious to a fair pro-
 fessional reputation. Here, then, is the
 dividing line between the reputable law-
 yer and the police court shyster—a
 venomous, racially individual that
 abounds in every large city.

These malignant excrescences of an
 honorable profession hang around the
 police courts like harpies waiting for
 prey. The disreputable female, the
 professional bummer, the veriest gutter-
 snipe, the bragging rowdy, the drunken
 sot are alike their customers, and fees
 range from 50 cents to whatever
 amount of lucre this malevolent
 clientele can scrape together. There
 are cases on record where the shyster
 has exchanged his seely coat or torn
 hat for the better articles of his client
 in cases where no cash could be ob-
 tained. As a rule the swaggering,
 rum-soaked shyster is a power in ward
 politics, and not seldom he has an
 adherent or a county commissioner
 "dead to rights" for political services
 rendered to enforce his strange ex-
 pounding of the law of the land before
 the magistrate.

THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

Another Shoe Shop.

WM. LANGSTAFF has started a shop in the corner room of Carless' Brick Store, opposite the Gamble House, where he is ready to make all kinds of work, sewed or pegged. All diseases of the sole promptly attended to. A perfect fit. Cure warranted or no pay.

Wm. LANGSTAFF.

WAR CLOUD RISING.

J. THOMPSON,

MAIN ST. FARMERSVILLE.

Offers a Splendid assortment for **Spring & Summer '85** I have a choice lot of

New Groceries,

to suit the trade.

I am offering extra value in **CANNED GOODS, BAKING POWDERS, all brands, COFFEES** (Chase & Sanborn's **CANNED STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, TOMATOES, CORN, and FISH** of all kinds.

New Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, and Evaporated Apples.

Flour and Tea Our Specialty. First quality Oatmeal, Cornmeal and **GRAIN and FEED.**

BISCUITS, (Soda, Wine, Lemon, Fruit, Spiced, and Oatmeal.

Full Stock of Tobaccos

In connection with the above

Mrs. JOS. THOMPSON

Has a large assortment of

Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, & Ribbons,

With the Latest Styles in

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS.

As I do all my work, I can afford to sell cheap.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction to all; and if goods are not what we represent them we will refund the money. Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

ODE TO THE SOLES OF MEN.

St. Crispin is the saint of saints Whom all good "soles" obey, And Batston, his high priest, works Up stairs across the way.

Prunella, kid, morocco, calf, Both neat and trim and gay, May be procured by calling on Batston across the way.

He who would have a perfect fit Be suited surely may, By calling at that well known shop— Batston across the way.

With patent shank, cork soles or not, What e'er his patrons say, Will be made up in first-class style By Batston over the way.

He who has corns need have no more John charms them all away From those who leave their measure at Batston across the way.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

NORTH SIDE MAIN ST., FARMERSVILLE.

FARMERS AND LIVERYMEN. Look to your interests by buying your harness from us. We make all our own work, and have

No Machine Work Whatever. We make our own Collars and claim to have as a good collar-block as there is in Canada. Call and see for yourselves. For sore shoulders, call and see what we can do.

WE DEFY HONEST COMPETITION.

Don't be deceived by the gloss and red leather of slop-made work, but buy your harness where you can be sure of getting it made of good material, and by first-class workmen.

Repairing done promptly.

A. E. WILTSE & CO.

Farmersville, Feb. 4th, 1885.



PYE'S

TAILOR SHOP.

Mansell Block, FARMERSVILLE.

Customers should note that this is the **SPOT for WELL-FITTING, STYLISH & NOBBY GENTS SUITS.**

Patronize Pye

and you will be well dressed and satisfied every time.

March 2nd 1885.

IMPORTED DUTCH FRIESIAN BULL

PRINCE HORTOC

WILL stand for service the coming season at his stable, one half mile from Addison. Terms—\$5.00

ARNOLD & BLANCHARD.

Addison, April 29th, 1885.



NEW LIVERY.

Having opened out a new livery and being supplied with

Fast Horses, Good Rigs

—AND— **EQUIPMENTS.**

I am prepared to furnish either Single or Double Rigs at Short notice and Reasonable terms.

Garshom Yates

Another Outbreak!

—AND—

WAR DECLARED

Against High Prices, and a general retreat to the store of

D. WILTSE,

Where you can get all kinds of goods cheaper than any other house in town, as I have the largest stock of

Fancy Goods & General Groceries I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Look at this list of prices, and be your own judge:—

- 25 lbs. of Sugar for.....\$1 00
- 14 " Granulated Sugar 1 00
- 14 " Currants 1 00
- 12 " Fresh Prunes 1 00
- 8 " Soda 25

And all other lines of goods accordingly.

In Tinware

I can give you bargains better than you can get elsewhere

- 14-quart Pails for 25c.
- 10-quart Pails for 20c.
- 6-quart pans & doz.\$1 25
- 10-quart pans & doz. 1 50
- 16-quart Dish Pans 25c.
- 10-quart Dish Pans 14c.

And everything else in proportion

For all kinds of Fancy Goods

WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELRY,

I have the largest stock in town and at prices to suit.

My Stock of

Crockery & Glassware

Is now complete in all lines.

Woodenware!

Such as Tubs, Pails, Wash-boards, Butter-Prints, Pounders, Mop-irons, and Brooms.

All kinds of

PORK, LARD & FISH, CANNED GOODS & PICKLES, FLOUR AND MEALS, GROUND FEED AND BRAN constantly on hand.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. Highest price paid for Hides and Pelts. Cash paid for Eggs.

It will be to your interest to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

D. WILTSE.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The dentist's epitaph: "He is filling his last cavity."

Revolvers and mince pies should always be handled with care. You never know how the things are loaded.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself; and if you want to make your friends miserable, talk about yourself.

A machine has been invented for pulling teeth by electricity. In a recent test seven teeth were pulled with it in five minutes. The machine promises to revolutionize dental operations.

A Georgia man paid a forty dollar fine imposed upon him for failing to appear as a juror, rather than acknowledge that he was over jury age.

A recent invention for the use of electricians is square wire, which is claimed to be not only mechanically, but electrically better than round wire

The Marquis of Queensbury is in New York. He is a son of the noble lord of high degree who made himself immortal by devising a popular set of prize-fighting rules.

What in the old version was called leasing, in the new version is termed lying or falsehood, and the Pittsburg Chronicle says the real estate agents have brought this on themselves.

One of the business interests of San Francisco is the gathering of old tin oil and fruit cans for use in packing of matches. Collectors receive 4c. each for them, and 20,000 are annually sold.

A Russian inventor has devised a means of so impregnating wood with a certain chemical that matches made from it can be used several times over, thus effecting a saving of at least 75 per cent.

There are 28,000 people in London who get a living out of the stage by appearing in public on it. The number of unseen workers who live in the theatre brings the total up to 40,000.

A creamery has been started at the Mississippi State Agricultural College, and farmers in the neighborhood are requested to send in their milk, which will be creamed by a centrifuge, churned, sold to the best advantage, and the income divided according to the cream furnished.

It is becoming quite fashionable to send gifts to the bridegroom independent of the presents bestowed upon the bride. At the recent marriage of the Marquis of Stafford he was presented with no less than 43 travelling clocks, 16 gold-mounted driving whips, and 6 cases of scarf pins.

Edward Pierpont once wrote to his son:—"You may be invited to a ball or dinner because you dance well or tell a good story; but no one since the time of Queen Elizabeth has been made a cabinet minister or a lord chancellor for such reasons.

A prominent surgeon, not long a resident of Buffalo, says that he is surprised at the amount of cancer existing in that otherwise happy community. He says that in a two year's residence there, practicing general surgery, he has encountered over 150 cases of cancer.

The Esquimaux of Labrador have a tradition that the Greenland Esquimaux came originally from Canada and settled on the outermost islands of the coast, but never penetrated into the country before they were driven eastward into Greenland. This report gains some credit from the state and position in which some ruins are found. They consist of remains of walls and a grave, with a low stone enclosure around the tomb, covered with a slab of the same material. They have been discovered on islands near Nain and all along the whole eastern coast, but none were found in Ungava Bay.

THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

A Foolish Maiden.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon and a feather and a bit of lace upon it;
And that the other maidens of this little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied, and all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were singing.

So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door;
And she shook her ruffles out behind and smoothed them down before.

"Hallelujah, hallelujah!" sang the choir above her head.

"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross,

That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;

For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her bonnet,

With the ribbon and the feather and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,

But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,

Till she reached her little bureau, and in a handbox on it

Had hidden, safe from critic's eye, her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find,

In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind;

And the silly little head that's filled with silly little airs,

Will never get a blessing from a sermon or from prayers.

Sheep Shearing.

From the News.]

Do you remember how the first settlers used to shear sheep? A great many of the pioneers were old country folk and didn't know a thing about sheep or how to shear them. The great trouble about these chumps was that they wouldn't learn for fear some of the Canucks would think they didn't know it all in the old country. Geriminy, how they used to torture those sheep! They'd build a sort of platform or table, and tie the sheep's legs and lay him down and commence to claw the wool off with the sheep shears, and about every second snip they'd take out a chunk of sheepskin and a bite of mutton. The poor sheep would kick and blat and protest, but they only made it worse, and when the shearing was over it would take the president of an agricultural society to tell whether it was a sheep or a hunk of sausage with its overcoat off. Shearing sheep in that style was slow work, and it used to take all day to manage two or three of them, and hard work at that, with lots of perspiration and cuss words, and sore fingers where the shears took our a chunk of old country jacks instead of mutton. And the fleece! It was a sight to see. You could hardly tell whether to send it to the carding mill or to the tannery, so even was the mixture of wool and sheepskin.

The summer has come. Do not keep little children penned up in doors, fearing fresh air will give them colds, or the sunshine spoil their complexions. Turn the rascals out for ventilation.



T. G. STEVENS & Bro.

Always has on hand a large and **SELECTED STOCK OF FURNITURE** OF ALL KINDS IN

BLACK WALNUT,

Elm, Ash & Maple.

We are old experienced Mechanics and we do not make a speciality of any article, but of our whole business.

We have lately purchased the finest Hearse in the County and having at all times a full stock of

Caskets, Coffins and Burial Robes

We are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

Our Prices are Moderate

in every Department, and we think it will be to your advantage to

Call and see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JAS. ROSS

agent for the sale of the best American and Canadian

Pianos & Organs.

Sold on Easy Installment Plan

Second-hand Pianos and Organs

Taken in Exchange.

SPECIAL OFFER

A first-class Organ for \$75, usually sold for \$125.

Intending purchasers can inspect instruments at the residence of Mr. Ross.

All instruments guaranteed for 5 years Agency for the sale of the Genuine N. Y. Singer Sewing Machines, which will be sold at \$2. and \$3. per month instalments. A guarantee will be given for 10 years, with each machine. Consult your own interests by calling on Jas. Ross, before purchasing as you will find his prices right. All Instruments and Machines as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company of Toronto

JAS. ROSS.

Farmersville, March 31st, 1885.

H. H. ARNOLD.

GENERAL MERCHANT,
MAIN STREET, FARMERSVILLE.

Has a Large and Carefully selected stock to which he invites

The inspection of Intending Purchasers, Particularly at this time as he is now offering unprecedented

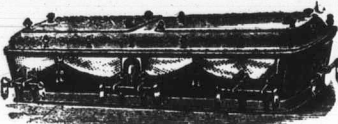
Bargains in all Lines,

His assortment of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds and worsted Coatings are pronounced by all

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY to any shown in town.

Call and see us, we will be pleased to show our goods and you will be more than pleased with the value we offer.

H. H. ARNOLD



R. D. JUDSON,

has on hand one of the best selected stocks of

FURNITURE

To be found in the county. Having a splendid Hearse and a full supply of Coffins, Caskets & Shrouds we can fill orders promptly.

BEST CASKET LINING IN THE COUNTY

Picture framing a Specialty

Our old established Grocery Store is as usual supplied with a full line of

GOOD AND CHEAP GROCERIES.

A Call Solicited.

R. D. JUDSON.

M. WHITE,

MERCHANT TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Removed to Overell's old stand,

Main Street, Brockville.

Has and always keeps in stock, a full line of

Scotch, Irish and Canadian

TWEEDS.

Also the best value in

FRENCH WORSTEDS,

in all the newest Shades and Makes.

These goods I am prepared to make up in first class style, according to the Latest Fashions. I also keep a full stock of

Gents Furnishings

Hats and Caps

and everything usually found in a

First-Class Clothing Establishment



ROUTE BILLS.

Having 4 of the best Stallion Cuts in the County and a good line of Job Type we can guarantee a first-class job on short notice and at lowest rates.

Address, Reporter Office.

THE GREAT

Bargain House.

Go to McLaughlin's old stand where \$7,000 worth of Dry Goods and Boots & Shoes are to be sacrificed at prices hitherto unknown. Come one, Come all and see prices.

More Dress Goods, More Cotton, More Print, More Cambric More Towelling, More Sugar, More Tea, More Boots, More Shoes and MORE of Everything in stock for \$1.00 than any House in the trade.

Thos Vanarnum.

Farmersville, Feb. 16th, 1885.

HARNESS.

The Old Reliable Harness Shop is still doing business one door west of the Gamble House, where you will find Harness cheaper than ever. I have the best make of horse-collars in the market—warrant every set. I warrant all my Harness to be hand-made and put together in first-class style. I use nothing but first quality of leather. We manufacture all our own work. Blizzard Horse Blankets, \$3.75 per set. I carry a stock of Ladies' Satchels, Valises, Trunks, Shawl Straps. Give me call, and see for yourself.—S. BODDY.

Go to the

People's Store,

For the Choicest Importations of

New Teas,

New Fruits and Spices,

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, and Everything found in a

First Class Store.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR 50,000 lbs OF

WOOL.

C. L. LAMB,

Farmersville, May 20th, 1884.

A blacksmith had a prentice boy,
Who lagged at work the last;
But when it came to dinner time
He hurried precious fast.
The first to greet the smoking meat,
The last to come away,
There was no one to equal him
At that work any day.

Look here, my boy, the master cried,
I cannot understand
How you can eat so very fast
Who are so slow a hand.
As men do work, so men should eat,
But you no rule pursue;
For never man ate half so fast
Or toiled so slow as you.

That's right enough, the boy replied;
The measure I'll display;
The dinner takes but half an hour—
The work takes all the day.
If you'll give me ten hours to eat,
The bargain I'll not shirk,
But wait as much time on my meat
As now I waste at work.

Methodist District Meeting.

The ministers of this district, assembled for the regular May district meeting in the Wall street church on Tuesday morning. Rev. T. G. Williams, presided, and Rev. D. C. Sanderson and A. G. Robertson, acted as secretary and asst.-secretary respectively. Besides these gentlemen there were present Revs. S. Card, S. Might, G. Forsey, T. Chisholm, G. A. Gifford, M. A.; C. A. Bland, B. A.; W. Blair, B. A.; W. Craig, W. G. Henderson, W. Smith, W. Service, J. Simpson, W. Raney, S. D. Chown, H. Krupp, W. Barnett, A. Short and J. H. Andrews.

During the afternoon and evening a great deal of business pertaining to church matters was transacted. With regard to probation the following was done: The Rev. W. G. Henderson was recommended for full ordination. Rev. C. A. Bland received a first-class certificate with honors on second year's course of examination, and was continued on trial. Messrs. D. T. Cummings, of Augusta, and Harper Coates were received as candidates for the ministry. The ministers recommended for superannuation are Revs. S. Might, Henry Shaler, Henry Lane, and N. H. Howard.

On Monday morning the lay representatives from the circuits assembled with the ministers at ten o'clock. Returns of membership, and connexional and circuit finances, were reviewed and found to be very satisfactory.

Wednesday afternoon, the annual spring meeting of the ministers and lay delegates of the Brockville district closed. At the meeting of that day and the day before, business of considerable importance was transacted, and the labor performed has been by no means little. In a few days, the Montreal Conference of the Methodist church will assemble at Kingston. Much of the work done at the district meeting will come up before the conference in the shape of reports, compiled statistics, &c. The district meeting is to a great extent, a means of lessening the work to be done at the conference.

A number of changes will doubtless be made at the coming session of conference in the location of the ministers now

stationed within the confines of the Brockville district. Methodist ministers are, in a way, nomadic. The rules of the church allow a minister to remain no longer than three years on a circuit, and often, the term is shortened. This year, the esteemed district superintendent and pastor of the Wall street church, Rev. T. G. Williams, will have to remove to another station, much to the regret of his congregation. Wednesday afternoon the assembled ministers and layman after many expressions of admiration and regret, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

Moved by Rev. S. D. Chown and seconded by Rev. H. Service, "That this district meeting expresses its hearty appreciation of the extremely urbane and efficient manner with which the Rev. T. G. Williams, district superintendent of the Brockville district, has filled the chair during the last five years."

All the ministers stationed within the district are entitled to attend the meeting of the conference, and the following have been appointed lay delegates:—

- Brockville, Dr. Vaux, M. White, T. Cook,
 - Prescott, J. E. Coates, R. W. Hill-yard.
 - Spencerville, W. J. Bennett.
 - Farmersville, R. Arnold.
 - Mallorytown, E. Purvis, J. Avery.
 - Augusta, J. N. Bass.
 - North Augusta, Chas. Johnston.
 - Maitland, James Bissell.
 - Lyn, W. Shipman, J. Gilroy.
 - Delta, W. Bell, A. Coleman.]
 - Elgin, N. A. Kennedy, W. Topling.
 - Bishop's Mills, R. Keegan.
 - Addison, C. Stowell.
 - Toledo, R. Crummy.
 - Lansdowne, John Redmond, R. McCullough.
 - Kemptville, H. A. Liffiton.
 - Oxford Mills, Jno. Johnston.
- Rev. Mr. Blair, was appointed to represent Brockville District on the Stationing Committee, and Rev. S. D. Chown, on the Sunday School Committee. Jas. Bissell, Esq., was elected a member of the Conference Missionary Board.

Sing Instead of Smoke.

[Free Press.]

Among those who want men to stop poisoning the air around them is Professor Blackie, who recommends Scotch songs as a substitute for tobacco. This somewhat alarming suggestion was made in the course of a "concert lecture" at Manchester. "How people," he said, "can get through their idle hours I don't know. In railway coaches and other places I see a number smoking what they call tobacco. Well, whatever may be said about it, it is not an intellectual or moral stimulant, and the flavor of it is not at all like the rose or any poetic thing I know. It is essentially a vulgar sort of amusement. My amusement is to sing songs. At home I am always singing Scotch songs; and abroad when those wretches are smoking I hum to myself 'Scots Wha Hae,' 'A Man's a Man for a That,' and I songs of that kind." Professor Blackie then advised his audience "to do the same." Their souls, he informed them, would by this means become "singing birds, and the devil won't get near them."

STRIDING ON SNOW-SHOES.

A Useful Invention Borrowed from the Indians—Its Art and Mystery.

[Montreal Cor. Philadelphia Record.]

The Indian snow-shoe is a very different thing from the long, thin, wooden skate on which the natives of Scandinavia slide over the drifts and down the hills, and which, I believe, has been introduced into the mountain regions of the far west. Take a fish-shaped frame of tough wood two and a half or three feet long, and ten or twelve inches across at its widest part—ten inches is the regulation racing width—and put in two light cross-pieces near the head and tail. Fill the compartments thus formed with a netting of fine strips of deer-skin, leaving near the upper bar an open space as large as the palm of your hand, curve the wooden frame a little forward, and you have the snow-shoe. It weighs only a few ounces, but its supporting power is immense. The theory is simple enough—that of the expansion of the sole of the foot, so that a broad surface is obtained and the weight so distributed that the shoe scarcely sinks an inch in the snow.

The moccasin is "the only wear" with the belle raquette. A stout "toe-strap" of deerskin crosses the snow-shoes just aft of the upper cross-bar, and under this the snow-shoer slips his toe, lashing the snow-shoe to the foot with fine strings of hide. Only the toe is fastened, as the contrivance of wood and netting is to be dragged or scuffed along, not lifted bodily. Its width, which at first seems formidable, is in reality no impediment, as the expert slips one foot over the other as he takes his stride. Of course, the shoes worn by woodsmen and lumberers, who carry heavy burdens and have to make their way through unbroken drifts, are much broader and stronger than those employed in racing or tramping, but the principle throughout is the same.

The stranger who experiments with the snow-shoe is apt to pronounce it an embodiment of total depravity. Having arrayed himself in blanket coat, sash, tunique, mittens, knickerbocker, leggings and moccasins and fastened on his snow-shoes, his—literally—first step is to move off and set the toe of one shoe firmly on the tail of the other; then, when he undertakes to lift the latter foot he makes a frantic and undignified effort to stand on his head, and tumbles gloriously on his face, driving his aris into the snow up to his shoulders—the insinuating capacity of snow under such circumstances is incredible—and anchoring his feet by entangling his snow-shoes.

But when once the art and mystery have been mastered he will be convinced that he has acquired the very poetry of motion. A long stride is necessary to clear the shoes; there is no backward slip; the frosty air makes activity indispensable, and the whole frame glows and tingles gloriously. The exertion is so slight that one no more feels his snow-shoes than a bird its wings—though there is a mal de raquette resulting from overwork, especially with heavy shoes in wet snow, which makes the sufferer feel at every step as if the bones of his instep had been broken, and the fractured edges were grinding on each other—and he goes striding over the drifts, leaving behind him a trail as of some gigantic preadamite bird with cane-seat chairbottoms for feet, proudly pitying the pedestrians who struggle through the snowy paths, and the sleighers who savor under their buffalo robes.

How Marie Antoinette Was Absolved.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

In the dairy of Charles Henri Sanson, the executioner of Marie Antoinette, is found the following incident relative to the last moments of the unhappy queen: "Marie Antoinette stood erect in the cart, the Abbe Lothringer (a constitu-

tional priest or one who had taken the oath to support the constitution) was speaking to her, but she did not answer or even seem to hear him. When the Palais Egalite was passed she began to manifest some uneasiness. She looked at the numbers of the house with more than commonplace curiosity.

The queen had foreseen that no priest of her religion would be allowed to accompany her, and a proscribed ecclesiastic, with whom she had communicated, had promised to be in a house of the Rue St. Honore of the day of the execution, and to give her from a window a solution in extremis. The number of the house had been designated to Marie Antoinette, and she was looking for that. She discovered it; and then, at a sign which she alone understood, having recognized the priest, she bent her head and prayed. After this she breathed more freely and a smile came to her lips."

The Great Factory at Sevres.

[Chicago Herald.]

The manufacture of china in France is like that of tobacco, and, as is pretty generally known, a government monopoly. The great factory at Sevres, which was formerly at Vincennes, and removed to its present site by a woman, Mme. de Pomadour, has been steadily retrograding in artistic excellence ever since the advent of French political troubles under Napoleon III. It is fortunate, however, in having a superintendent who is said to have discovered, after ten years of patient study, a process by which Sevres china may be greatly improved. It comes of a new way of mixing the clay.

Testing the Purity of Water.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better nor simpler way than to fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle, and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water be only cloudy or milky it is unfit for domestic use.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

[Boston Globe.]

You ask for a way to get rid of rats. I would say get a white rat and let him loose in your store and he will find out where the rat holes are and when he enters the hole the other rats will become frightened at his color and seek a new home.

Novels in England.

Novels constitute nine-tenths of the books read in England, and nineteen-twentieths of the books read in the whole world.

The Smiths Falls Independent says:—It is with regret that we record the death of Private Johnny Code, (of the 90th battalion), son of Wm. Code, formerly a resident of Smith's Falls, and grandson of our townsman, Mr. John B. Davis. It will be remembered by our readers that he was wounded in the legs at the battle of Fish Creek and was afterwards taken to the hospital at Saskatoon. On Monday his friend here received a despatch stating that he had died on Saturday, and that his remains would be brought to Winnipeg for burial. On Tuesday evening Mr. John B. Davis and wife left for that place, hoping to arrive in time for the funeral. Deceased was well-known in this locality, Smith's Falls being his birthplace, and where he attended school in his earlier days. He was about 21 years old at the time of his death, and the only child. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved friends.

THE WEEKS NEWS

Wolsey has arrived at Cairo.

Cholera has reappeared in France.

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen is dead.

The House of Lords has passed the Registration Bills.

A distemper has been raging among horses at Garretton. Mr. Wm. Johnson recently lost a horse valued at \$200.

The new orange hall in North Augusta was dedicated last week. Wm. Johnston, P. G. M., of Belleville, conducted the ceremony.

Russia claims that Maruschak is in the Penjdeh district.

Harris Hunt, of North Crosby, who has been a constant aggressor against the license laws, is again in the toils. He will spend 21 days in jail.

A yearling colt belonging to Mr. Albert Ferguson, of Garretton, had a pitch fork run into its foot the other day, which resulted in its death.

The church wardens of Portland have purchased a very fine organ from Mr. S. S. Lewis, Newboro, manufactured by the Bell Co. It will be placed in Emmanuel church in a few days.

At a fire on Thursday in Sullivan's printing establishment in Cincinnati eight girls and women jumped from the fifth storey to the sidewalk. Five were killed.

The sentry at the Upper Castle powder magazine near Chatham, Eng., was mysteriously murdered on Monday. A revolver lay by his side and he had been shot through the lungs.

John Bright, M. P., in answer to a letter from an American friend, asking if England would return to a policy of protection, writes: "Not until the United States return to slavery."

Mr. John Edgar, assessor for the North assessment district of the township of Kitley, reports a slight increase in the assessment of real and personal property over 1881; also a small increase in the population, with 77 more cattle than last year. He reports a decrease of 135 acres less fall wheat than was reported for 1881. All the other aggregates remain about the same.

This week we have to report the death of Mr. John Ferguson, son of Mr. James Ferguson, which took place in Junctown last week. He was about 20 years of age at the time of his death, and was much respected by all who knew him. The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place on the 13th inst. to the Caintown cemetery, where the service was performed by Rev. Mr. Sanderson, assisted by Rev. Mr. Cumming, of the Methodist Church.

The Arctic ship Albert will start from Halifax for Hudson Bay next week to bring home the men who spent last year at the station along the shore of Hudson Strait, established by the Dominion Government for the purpose of taking meteorological and other scientific observations, and replace them with men who will remain there another year.

Another Italian expedition to the Red Sea is being prepared.

Glanders is said to be on the increase in Montreal district.

The discovery of new oil fields in Pennsylvania is reported.

The Italian garrison at Massowah is surrounded by Abyssinians.

The teller of a New York bank has disappeared having stolen \$33,000.

Three persons were drowned in Toronto harbour Monday.

Bernard, the defaulting Montreal bank clerk, has been arrested in Chicago.

Gen. Hazen has entered a suit against the New York Times for \$100,000 for libel.

On Monday fifteen petitions were presented to the House of Commons from Brockville and Leeds, containing a large number of signatures, against the franchise bill.

Dr. J. T. Newell and J. D. Britton, of Ogdensburg, spent Thursday and Friday of last week trout-fishing at Round Lake, about six-teen miles south of Talone. In two days they secured 150 fish.

A closet has been placed in the telegraph office at Brockville for parties who wish to communicate by telephone with Prescott or other points, to do so without their conversation being heard.

The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance last winter of a little Gananoque boy named Bulloch, was cleared up last Tuesday by the discovery of his body in an open well on the property of Mr. W. S. McDonald.

The *Signal* says the prohibition party at the late election, in Ogdensburg, lost its strength by the discovery on the day of election that its most important candidate was on the bail bond of a liquor dealer.

Mr. Samuel Hersey, who lived for some time in Gananoque, has died in Kingston. He was a strong temperance man and when he died filled the office of D. G. W. P. in the Sons of Temperance.

Tipal advises says that Sir Peter Lumsden's advice to the Government was that in view of recent events it was best to break up the commission, leaving the Government itself to settle the frontier question with Russia.

A Cabal despatch states that the Ameer is dissatisfied with England's policy, and fearing the worst from the Russian advance is sending his treasure to the stronghold of Badkshan and is retiring thither with the flower of the Afghan army.

Rev. Mr. McKay, of Edinburgh, formerly assistant to Rev. Mr. Barclay, of Montreal, will be given a call to St. Andrew's Church, of Kingston. It is probable that he may accept.

The will of John Faulkner, who died on the street in Toronto several days ago, proved in the Surrogate Court real and personal estate valued at about \$100,000, which Faulkner made by peddling in York and Peel counties.

Officials of the National Bank of Scotland have left Liverpool to prosecute the circular note forgers in Montreal.

The Bosphore Egyptian of Cairo has adopted the same style and tone as before it was suppressed.

Mitchell, who shot McIntosh, at St. Thomas, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

France presented a list of ten conditions as a basis of peace. China accepted seven and rejected the others.

The Czar will review the entire Russian fleet at Cronstadt and Sveaborg in June when there will be various manoeuvres and coast attacks.

Messrs. Joseph and John McMillan, late of the "Fraser Farm," Elmsley, have purchased from Mr. Wm. Hunter his farm of one hundred acres, on the second line of Drummond, for \$3,000.

The annual vestry meeting of the parish of Portland, was held at Emmanuel church, Tuesday, the 5th, ult. The financial account of the year ending, was read, and adopted. N. E. Graham and W. H. Bolton were reappointed church wardens.

One effect of the Scott Act that recently went into effect in the eastern portion of Ontario, is the establishment of a liquor store on Barnhart's Island, in the two of Massena. The proprietor is a Canadian and his patrons are principally Canadians.

Wm. Stilwell, of Ogdensburg, has one of the Shipman kerosine engines in a small yacht built expressly for it by Amos Guerin. The boat made several trips last week and her engine was found to work perfectly. Its speed is also very good.

The last official meeting of the Morrisburg Methodist Church, for the present year, was held on Monday. The Recording Steward, Mr. A. Brown, handed in his report which was very satisfactory. The financial matters of the church were shown to be in a very flourishing condition.

A small fire occurred last Thursday at Willow cheese factory, Algonquin, the property of Mr. James Bissell. It caught from the boiler room but was promptly extinguished with the appliances which the factory possesses. The roof was somewhat injured. Mr. Bissell was attending the Board of Trade in Brockville at the time.

The Schooner *Sagull* on her way to Cleveland from Ogdensburg with a load of iron ore, ran on the Sow and Pig shoals, near the head of Wolfe Islands on Tuesday evening. She was about a foot out of water at the bow, and rests easily. Her mate went to Kingston and procured assistance.

A team of horses owned by George Dudley and attached to a milk wagon, going to Bissell's cheese factory, ran away last Wednesday morning, on the third concession of Elizabethtown. About half a ton of milk was distributed along the road, the wagon was smashed to atoms and the driver somewhat injured.

Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Boston, pastor of a Baptist church, and other leading citizens, have been arrested for holding religious services on the Common on Sunday.

Baldness may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It also restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and radically cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

The British Cabinet have decided that overtime and night work in the Royal Arsenal shall be resumed. Orders were also given to expedite the arming and manning of several ocean steamers.

Le Lecteur says it is definitely understood that Riel will be defended by F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P., and Chas. Fitzpatrick, the well-known criminal lawyer of Quebec.

The flour and other mills using steam power in Dakota have substituted hay for fuel on account of the difficulty in procuring coal. The hay gives a good, steady heat, and raises steam very quickly. It is more economical than coal, and the money paid for the hay is distributed among the farmers of the neighborhood.

The Dominion License Commissioners have again granted a "license" to the Port Elmsley applicant to sell intoxicating liquors. We understand the Ontario authorities will resent this action, now clearly illegal, by prosecuting the holder of the so-called license upon the first known breach of the Crooks act.

At a well attended meeting in Brockville in the Oddfellows Hall, it was decided to send a strong uniformed encampment to Ogdensburg on the 30th inst., to take part in the Decoration Day services at that place. The steamer *Myrtle* has been engaged for the trip and will leave there shortly after eight o'clock on the morning in question.

Private Code of the Winnipeg (90th) Battalion, wounded at Fish Creek, died of his injuries at the hospital at Saskatoon on the 19th of May. He had been shot through both legs, and this necessitated amputation of both members. He was a law student, and son of Mr. Wm. Codd, chief engineer of the Winnipeg Fire Brigade. He and his family came from Montague, in the county of Lanark, near Smith's Falls. This is the third death of volunteers born in this county.

The Morrisburg *Herald* says:—Mr. J. Langevin called on Saturday last. He is a good lacrosse player and we are proud of his acquisition to our club. Mr. G. Bourbon, at one time a member of the Montreal juniors, has also placed his name on our list. The old stand-by W. Weaver is as enthusiastic as ever, and will do good work this season. The Rose brothers, Will and Harry, are expected to be with us, and if so we will certainly have a strong team. All that is necessary now is hard practice to get into trim for a tough match,

THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

Manilla in 1849.
 BY BURT NOTIRE, FARMERSVILLE.

The city of Manilla, capital of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific, is situated on the island of Luzon (or Lewconia), one of the group called the Phillipines, at the head of a large bay, or, more properly speaking, an inland sea. The city proper is fortified, being surrounded by a wide wall and bastions, on which are mounted artillery and are paced day and night by sentinels. Admission is gained through four gates, three large enough for vehicles and one on the river side of the city only large enough for foot passengers. In peaceable times ingress and egress is free for all from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m., but after that hour can only be had by possession of the password for the night. One evening, having inadvertently stayed in the city till the gates were shut, I was unable to return to my boarding house, and not caring to return to my friend's house, I had to take up quarters in the guard-room for the night. Having a slight acquaintance with one of the officers on duty, I spent quite a pleasant hour or two with them, smoking "Manillas" and giving and receiving alternate lessons in Spanish and English. The Spanish officers, when once acquainted, are the best fellows going and cannot do enough for a visitor, especially a foreigner, when once introduced. The climate is warm, but not oppressively so. Fires for warmth are unknown, and the coolest night I passed there during a stay of some seven months, I never needed more than a sheet to keep off mosquitoes. The population consists of several classes, each very exclusive as regards the others, but all very hospitable and entertaining to visitors. There are the Spaniards proper nearly all of whom are the Government officials and political offenders from Old Spain and the higher ecclesiastics. These are all very aristocratic. Then there are the natives born of Spanish parents, mostly descendants of the political offenders and refugees, which, from a country like Old Spain, are not a few, and these, with their numbers increased on the arrival of every boat from the old country, form a very numerous class and retain all their native peculiarities. The young men are mostly officers in the native regiments, and some, but very few, are engaged in mercantile pursuits. Another distinct class are the "Mestizos," descendants of Spanish fathers and native mothers, a very numerous body. The males are a very fine body of men and show more of the Spaniard than their sisters, who combine the beauties of the Spaniard and Malay, with a preponderance of the latter. After these come the "Tagal," or natives proper of the group, and though last, not altogether least. The Chinese, looked down upon by all and spit upon and spurned by Spaniard, Mestizo and Tagal, they are there as elsewhere the men of all work, however mean or low, and there are, at the same time, among them some of the largest and heaviest merchants in the place—men whose word would pass current in any mercantile establishment for thousands of doubloons, but socially ostracised by all,

except the foreign merchants. The Spaniards spurn them as idolaters and the Tagal follows suit. Nearly all the shops in the suburbs are owned and conducted by them. The suburbs of the city are of very wide extent, the population exceeding 100,000, and that of the city proper, including military, cannot exceed 5,000. In the centre is the plaza, or public square. On one side stands the cathedral, an immense building, not remarkable for architectural beauty, either inside or outside, but the riches of the interior are immense. The high altar is plated beautifully with silver over an inch thick and the tracery is splendid. The railing around is about two feet high and all silver. When illuminated on high occasions, with the priests in their places and the acolytes swinging their gold and silver censers of incense, accompanied with the chanting of the nuns behind their latticed galleries, and the eunuchs and musicians and singers of the choir, and the solemn peals of the grand old organ, I think it is one of the grandest sights almost ever seen. The altar itself is a fine thing, but the accompaniments make it sublime. I saw it at the close of the lenten season and the commencement of the Easter festivities, when the services were conducted by the Arch-Bishop, two Bishops and priests not a few, in the presence of the Governor-General and all the official dignitaries, and it was a sight once seen never to be forgotten. On another side of the plaza stands the residence of the Governor-General and the public offices, and the other two sides are occupied by a convent of Benedictines and a few private residences. Sunday and Thursday nights the military bands, some six or eight in number, play in front of the palace, and the square is filled with promenaders, the senoras and senoritas with their caballeros, all in full evening dress. In front of the city, between the city walls and the waters of the bay, is a wide space of some three or four hundred yards, and here every afternoon, from 4 till 6, may be seen all the beauty and gallantry of the place, in carriages or promenading, and exchanging compliments, forming a very pretty and lively scene. But a deep, solemn peal rings from a huge bell in the old cathedral tower, and the stranger starts as he is astounded at the sudden change. Every carriage is brought to a halt, every equestrian checks his animal, every pedestrian stands like a monument, and every head is uncovered as the pealing notes remind all that the hour calls for a minute's reverential adoration, or the "Ave Maria." The minute is passed, and again the promenade is resumed for a few minutes, and then nothing is heard but the wash of the waves on the deserted beach.

NOTICE—Having disposed of my Store Busines to Mr. Delorma Wiltse, I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for the liberal patronage accorded me during the past six years. I would also intimate that all accounts due the late firm of Ross & Wiltse, and also due James Ross, must be settled at ONCE or costs of court will be added.
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