

**TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.**  
 Trains going South—9:05, a.m.; 6:55, a.m.  
 2:30, p.m.  
 Trains going North—11:05, a.m.; 3:15, p.m.;  
 7:25 p.m.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.**  
 Trains going North—2:30, p.m.  
 Trains going South—1:15, p.m.

**The Advocate.**

"Pro Bono Publico."  
 WOODVILLE, JAN. 29, 1880.

**Notes and News.**

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate at Washington, by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, to revive the Court of Commissioners on the Geneva Award. The injustice of the award is proved by the fact that a large balance remains, with which the United States Government does not know what to do. The honorable, honest course would be to hand the money back to Great Britain.

EUROPE pays annually eight hundred millions of dollars for the rare luxury of being prepared for war. Every five years, it order to prevent a great war, it pays the cost of one. It makes peace the more costly of the two. In thirty years a peace such as Europe now possesses would cost twenty-four thousand millions of dollars. If Europe had five wars within that period, wars lasting one year each, and was disarmed in the intervals, the burdens on the industries of the people would not be more than half so great.

THE Duchess of Marlborough, in encouraging the development of Irish industries, has given orders that Dublin Castle be draped with curtains of silk figured terry poplin. The design selected is exceedingly beautiful, the chief feature being the royal crown worked over an arrangement of Shamrocks. The drawing rooms at Blenheim Palace, the English seat of the Viceregal family are also being thoroughly embellished with the same fabric. Here the design on the poplin will consist of an arrangement of the ducal coronets and monograms, surrounded by the star of the Order of St. Patrick. The object of this movement is to bring the Irish poplin generally into use as a fabric for upholstery and decoration.

FIFTY, or even twenty years ago, such an appeal as that of Mr. Parnell, made to the American people on behalf of the Irish, would have met with a very different welcome to the somewhat apathetic reception at present awarded them. It is evident from the tone of the press that "the great shelter-land of peoples," as Mr. Parnell calls it, has lost much of its former enthusiasm for those struggling under political pressure or disastrous industrial conditions abroad. The *New York Nation* gives two reasons for the coolness displayed by Americans towards Mr. Parnell's cause. Irish patriots, it says, have steadily sided with the Church against the State, and have displayed extraordinarily little interest in the struggle of the oppressed continental nations for liberty. "Neither Italy, nor Hungary, nor Poland, nor the Turkish Christians, nor any unfortunate race or nation, has received from Irish politicians a word of encouragement or support." The result has nailed on them "an isolation that could be appalling if they only perceived it." In the second place the world as within the last half-century grown unmistakably harder in temper. Success or signs of capacity for success are more sternly exacted both of men and nations, and there is less indiscriminate charity. The *Nation* might have added third reason, which is perhaps included to some extent in the second, and that is that the larger proportion of the Americans who make public opinion a by position, aspirations and kindred circumstances disposed to sympathize with Irish landlordism. Money, not blood, is the standard of the modern Yankee. When the Irish broaden their sympathies and learn the watchword of solidarity of peoples they will strengthen their cause immensely.

From the *Ottawa Free Press*:—A young barrister of this city, speaking in Division Courts the other day, described them as hot beds of perjury, and

any one who has had anything to do with them will admit that there is only too much truth in the remark. The popular name for Division Courts is comprehensively exact—"Courts of Error without appeal." Pettyfogging legislation of the meanest kind brought them into existence, for the purpose apparently of creating a class of semi-criminals, out of all persons who did not take care when they were going into debt that the sum of their liabilities to any one person exceeded \$100. There is such a manifest absurdity on the face of such a system, that it is astonishing that it has been allowed to exist as long as it has. Those who have to resort to it for the collection of small debts are aware how easily it is for the debtor to make payment not worth the trouble of enforcement. The truth is, that all legislation such as bankruptcy laws and inquisitorial institutions are had in principle, and only aggravate the evils they are proposed to remedy. All traders are impressed with the absolute value of the cash system in all transactions less than \$100. But it would puzzle the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to declare why that sum should be fixed upon as limiting liability to imprisonment under the disguise of contempt of Court. A debt is equal in moral obligation, whether it be for one dollar or a million of dollars, and a Government which introduces degrees of turpitude according to amount in inverse ratio, gives a premium to extravagance. The course proposed in relation to those courts will therefore be watched with great interest. Mr. Mowat is not responsible for their creation, but he may win renown for his administration by reducing them into accord with equity and common sense.

FROM the *Telegram*:—Although the new Speaker of the Assembly has made a change in regard to the prayers, by reading them himself instead of calling in the aid of a local clergyman, he has made no change in the important matter of Hat: We do not refer to the particular cut or pattern of his headgear, but to the important part it plays in carrying on the affairs of the country. As everybody knows, Parliament cannot give effect to any of its decrees unless the Mace is on the Table, and it is within the memory of readers of the daily papers that on one occasion the Sergeant-at-arms forgot to put the Mace on the Table after the House had been in Committee, and that the members of the Government narrowly escaped being carried to the Tower of London, and there beheaded by order of Lord Beaconsfield in consequence. Next in importance to the Mace is the Speaker's Hat. It is not by any means a formidable looking affair, and would hardly be sufficient to keep your head warm on a cold day. But it is the symbol of power and dignity, without which the Speaker would have no influence or authority over the House. It has long been a question among anxious students of the monarchical form of government whether the Speaker should put his Hat on or take it off when addressing the House. The practice in vogue is for the Speaker to address the House with his Hat on, taking it off when he sits down, although there are not wanting those who take the view that this is wrong, and that the House should be addressed by the Speaker with his Hat off. The difficulty in determining questions of importance like this is that there is no written law in regard to them, for the British Constitution is nothing but a bundle of precedents and understandings, tied up with a bit of red tape. One attempt has been made by people imbued with republican instincts and feelings to do away with the three cornered Hat now worn by the Speaker, substituting therefor the more civilized headgear which is rightly the pride of all right-thinking citizens. But the change to a plug hat would have been such a stride in the direction of republicanism that the movement to that end was at once headed off by Mr. Mowat, the guardian and protector of the British Constitution in this particular corner of her Majesty's dominions. But it is not alone on the ground that the mediæval three-cornered Hat has grown obsolete, and is out of harmony with the progressive spirit of the age that its suppression is asked for. There are physical, or perhaps we should say, hygienic, considerations involved, for it is impossible to deny that the friction occasioned through the speaker being obliged to put on his Hat every time he addresses the House, and take it off every time he sits down, will surely inevitably result in wearing all the hair off and making him prematurely and permanently bald. But what can he do? To refuse to go on is to fly in the face of British usage, and to do this is to run the risk of being disembowelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Perhaps the Montreal Political Economy Club will take the matter up and see what can be done.

**Local Matters.**

A new Midland Railway time table has been issued. Under the new arrangement there are two trains daily, north and south.

**Band.**—The Band goes to Victoria Road this afternoon, to play for a Concert, gotten up by the ladies of the R. C. Church of that place.

**Remember the Magic Lantern Entertainment in Spencer Hall, to-night, under the auspices of the Lorneville Sabbath School: This promises to be a first-class entertainment, and all should attend. The admission price has been fixed at 15 cents, and not 25 cents as we announced last week. An entertainment will also be given in the School House, at Lorneville, on the following evening, Friday, 30th inst. Price of admission, etc., same as above. Performance will commence at 8 o'clock.**

**Cheerfulness is one of the prime secrets of success in life. A dismal man will fail where a cheerful one will but a tithe of his ability will do well. The man who is always at war with the weather, who is posted on current commercial mishaps, who is chronically satisfied that the country, materially and morally, is fast posting to the dogs, and who treats his customers with a glower, is foredoomed to failure let his surroundings be never so favourable and his method of doing business never so upright. A customer's intention to buy seldom goes beyond a dealer's capacity to sell, and in selling heartiness is a chief ingredient. Even affected cheerfulness will go a great way. The pretence of being pleased with things in general, of having faith in people, and of getting on as well as one's neighbor's will help any man who is in business. The real thing is, of course, incomparably better. The genuine cheeriness, the sunny smile, the mirthful remark, the disposition to put the best construction on everything are together almost irresistible. They checkmate all hostile feeling in those with whom we have to do. They give a fancy value to everything we say. They make it a pleasure to others to be served by us or to serve us. If we are not constitutionally cheerful we cannot do better than acquire the art of cheerfulness. It is the only sort of hypocrisy on behalf of which anything can be said, and it is the only sort by which a man is sure to profit.**

Who are our weather prophets predicting weather as we have been having for a fortnight, or such, indeed, as we had for the last two months? We are now at the end of January, and with the exception of the few days near Christmas we have had no cold weather yet. One of the prophets told us that winter would begin with us about the 18th of December, and that we would have no January thaw. In a Pickwickian sense he may have been right, for there has been nothing to thaw in January yet. During a part of the month we had a very weak imitation of English weather—mild, foggy, and rainy. It was not such impenetrable fog as the Englishman has learned, by the adaptation of function to condition, to endure; nor was the rain the tremendous downpour which fastens every Englishman to his umbrella, even if he has no further afield to go than across the street, but still we had a fog of its kind. Latterly, however, we have had bright clear skies and almost balmy winds, and a power in the sun's rays which has reminded us all of our Indian summer. Up to this time we have had no real winter weather, and there remain but six or eight weeks in which we can have it. It may be severe within that time, it is true, but it is pleasant to know that it must be short. A remarkable fact in connection with our weather experience is the contrast between it and the experience of countries where the winters are usually mild. In the Austrian Tyrol, for instance, the thermometer has been performing some unwonted feats on the nether side of zero, getting down to 20 degrees. The gay Parisians are enjoying a novel sensation in the frozen Seine, which they are crossing on the ice. Some sixteen inches of snow covers the fields about Innsbruck and near Ruibler Lake an enterprising person is cutting ice and transporting the precious commodity into Italy. On the Rhine at some places dynamite has been used to clear away the ice gathered at the base of the cliffs. The caricaturists of Paris have been amusing themselves with a picture of Atlas when the day of a thaw comes. The fabled supporter of the world is standing deep in snow water, drenched with a descending shower bath, and holds his sneezing nose in a handkerchief. In Great Britain the winter has been usually severe. Is there some compensating law of nature at work which is transferring Europe's winters to our locality and ours to Europe? A single season is but a poor basis for a general deduction, but there is a prevalent be-

lief among our people that our winters for a good many years past have been growing milder. We are not aware whether our scientific meteorologists have looked into that question by the light of recorded figures. If not, the inquiry would be an interesting one if there are sufficient data for them. If they have, a publication, or even a republication; of the result would not be without interest at present.

REGISTERED with the Town Clerk of Lindsay in 1879: 113 births, 42 deaths, 64 marriages.

MR. JOHN CRUICK, who settled in Mariposa forty years ago, died last week at the age of eighty-one.

HENRY TOOLE, of Emily, sold a porker last week which weighed 478 pounds. \$30 was paid for it.

OMEEMEE Council has offered a reward of \$200 for the recovery of Mr. Stephenson's books, and papers, stolen recently.

MR. GEORGE BELL, of the Township of Oro, and late of Markham, had two excellent horses killed by the falling of a tree on the 8th inst. It appears that he was drawing cordwood, and as he was driving along the road a tree fell across their backs killing them instantly. It was fortunate that he escaped.

THE by-law granting a bonus of \$20,000 to an extension of the Victoria railway from the nearest point to Minden was carried last Saturday in the group of municipalities interested by the large majority of 175. This project will develop not merely the trade of the country in the vicinity of Minden, but of a comparatively fertile and extensive district to the north by means of a chain of navigable lakes and rivers stretching for many miles. To the development and settlement of this important section this railway will materially contribute, and as a colonization project it will have strong claims upon the Ontario Government.

**Correspondence.**

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents.—Ed.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE: In a recent issue of your paper a paragraph appeared stating that Mr. Hudspeth, the presiding Judge, charged the Woodville Bailiff with receiving two dollars for fees in a certain suit more than the law allowed, and further that he intended to report the matter to the Judge. Now, Sir, I wish to make a full statement of the facts of the case, which are these: Early last spring Mr. John McDuffie issued an attachment against one McDougall, of Fenelon, who was preparing to go to Manitoba. The case was placed in Mr. Silverwood's hands for collection, and as such collector, brought the papers to me late in the afternoon of the day and stated that McDougall had everything prepared to leave the following day at noon from Cambray station, and that he wished me to proceed at once to McDougall's and attach sufficient to cover the debt and that he would go with me. However, I objected either to take him or go that evening as McDougall could not start till the next day at noon and I would have plenty of time to secure the debt. Mr. Silverwood urged me to go that evening and said he would pay my hotel bill at Cambray if I would do so, so as to be there sharp in the morning. I consented and went, and the next day succeeded in collecting the full amount. At the last court Mr. Silverwood was sued by Mr. McDuffie for monies he had collected for him, and in the evidence it came out that Mr. McDuffie had agreed to allow Mr. Silverwood half of McDougall's debt if he could get it collected and hence the action against Silverwood. On the morning of the court Mr. Silverwood paid me just what I had paid for my hotel bill at Cambray, without my even asking him for it, and it is this which constitutes what Mr. Hudspeth chooses to designate an over-charge. I submitted the whole facts to the Judge immediately after the court and by him was exonerated from the serious charge Mr. Hudspeth in his purity would fasten on me. Mr. Hudspeth promised to report the case to the Judge which he has not yet done. All I desire is that the public shall know the full circumstances and judge for themselves. I may here mention that my resignation was really tendered to the judge some two months since, having made all arrangements to engage in other business. I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for their kindness, and the assistance I have received in the discharge of my duties and trust my successor may be as lenient as I have been.

THE WOODVILLE BAILIFF.  
 Woodville, Jan. 28th, 1880.

WOODVILLE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Fall Wheat...	17 to 19
Spring Wheat...	13 to 15
Barley...	50 to 60
Oats...	30 to 31
Butter...	15 to 16
Eggs...	per dozen 15
Potatoes...	per bushel 25 to 30
Hay...	per ton 7 00 8 00
Peas...	per bushel 50 to 60
Pork...	per cwt. 5 00 to 5 50
Beef...	per cwt. 4 00 to 5 00
Geese...	per pound 05 to 06
Turkeys...	" " 07 to 00
Chickens...	" " 05 to 00
Ducks...	" " 06 to 00
Wood Hard...	per cord 2 50 to 3 00
Wood Soft...	" " 1 75 to 2 00
Lard...	per pound 10 to 00
Tallow...	per pound 5 to 00

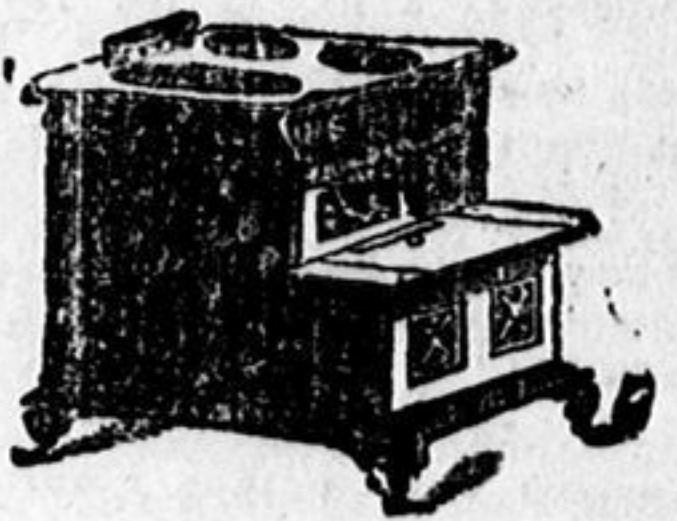
**New Advertisements.**  
**NOTICE**  
 —OF—  
**DRAINAGE BY-LAW**

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Mariposa intend at its next meeting to be held at the Town Hall, in the Village of Oakwood, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, to finally pass By-law 240, entitled a By-law to provide for borrowing by way of loan on the credit of the Township of Mariposa, the sum of \$1,998.58, for the purpose of draining the following lands in the Townships of Mariposa and Eldon:—

Mariposa, Con.	15	N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 10	40 acres
"	15	S $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 25 "
"	15	N $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 100 "
"	15	S $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 60 "
"	15	N $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 100 "
"	15	S $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 20 "
"	15	N $\frac{1}{2}$ "	13 58 "
Eldon,	5	E $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 30 "
"	6	W $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 53 "

And further take notice that any person who intends to apply to have the above named by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must within ten days after the final passing thereof, serve a notice in writing upon the Reeve or other head officer, and upon the Clerk of the Municipality, of his intention to make application for that purpose to one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law, at Toronto, during the term next ensuing the final passing of said by-law, or he will not be heard in this behalf.

JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM,  
 Township Clerk.  
 Township's Clerk's Office,  
 Oakwood, January 21st, 1880.



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