

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, FEB. 12, 1880.

## PEACE OR WAR?

The political condition of Europe is somewhat anomalous just now. Except in Russia, the general enemies of social order,—those who properly deserve the name of rebels,—have been pretty well quieted down. Internal affairs in Germany and France, to the casual observer, at least, show no signs of imminent irruption; and even in Italy and Spain, immediate violence seems not to be apprehended from the extreme radicals; but whatever may be thought of the actual condition of that phase of political life, in another and equally important one, the foreign relations of the great European powers, turmoil and strife are plainly discernible. The allegations of that portion of the German press regarded as inspired, in reference to the position in foreign affairs arbitrarily assigned to France by the great German autocrat, the extreme sensitiveness of Russia in regard to the Austro-Prussian alliance, coupled with Russia's anxiety to distract the thoughts of her people from her internal disorders, and the well-known ambition of Prince Bismarck, in regard to the so-called German provinces of Russia on the Baltic,—all these circumstances indicate how thin is the veil with which diplomacy at present conceals the true purpose of these enormous armaments. The dangerous illness of Prince Bismarck may, while it lasts, keep matters in a state of suspense, but should his death occur soon, it will assuredly be found that the ideas he has for all these years so carefully nurtured in the German people will find a capable exponent. Altogether the year 1880 dawns upon troublesome times among our European friends.

The County Council of Simcoe voted \$500 to the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Fund.

The Montreal Herald gives some interesting facts about the tremendous traffic on the inland seas of this continent. Our own lake marine is estimated at 1,587 vessels, and 22,138 tons, of which Ontario has 958 vessels with an aggregate registered tonnage of 135,440. Of the vessels registered at Montreal 620, with a tonnage of 76,963, are assumed to be lake craft. The United States have afloat on the great lakes 3,087 vessels, tonnage 597,376. The total value being put at \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000.

Recent rumours of war between the United States and one or more European powers over the Inter-oceanic canal have called attention to the defenceless condition of the seaboard cities of the United States. The New York Chamber of Commerce in a memorial to Congress represent that the so-called defences of that port are utterly inadequate to repel an invader. "A single iron-clad ship of the modern type," they say, "might enter the port with impunity, do incalculable injury to the city, and paralyze the resources of the nation." They appeal for a large appropriation to provide heavy ordnance, the appropriation of \$950,000 recommended by the House of Representatives for the purpose, being regarded as altogether inadequate. They want five or six hundred rifled canon for the existing fortifications, which they are not likely to get from a Democratic Congress, as that party have little love for the army, and cut down military appropriations to the lowest notch. The defenceless condition of the American harbours is a strong argument against the likelihood of their engaging at present in a foreign war.

## HORRIBLE TRAGEDY FIVE PERSONS MURDERED BY MASKED MEN.

THE HOUSE FIRED AND THE REMAINS  
CONSUMED.

On Thursday morning last, the country was shocked with intelligence of the blackest crime ever committed in the Dominion. The crime consisted of the murder, or rather butchery, of a family of five—father, mother, two brothers, and a girl. The victims were named Donnelly, a family that had lived in the neighborhood for upwards of thirty years. They resided on lot 18, 6th concession of Biddulph Township, Co. of Middlesex, about five miles from the village of Lucan, and twenty miles from the city of London. The farm consists of fifty acres. They bore the unenviable reputation of being

### THE TERROR OF THE TOWNSHIP.

For years past this section has been the scene of troubles that have made it infamous throughout the Province.—The Donnellys were supposed to be more or less connected with all these troubles, and consequently a strong feeling arose against them, which has intensified with time. Within the last two or three years depredations of a very serious nature have been committed in the township. Barns were burned down, animals mutilated, thefts committed, and in fact this sort of lawlessness seemed to run riot. The perpetrators of these outrages could never be traced, but it was generally supposed that the Donnelly family—which, besides the parents, consisted of seven sons and a daughter—had a hand in all of them. At any rate they were blamed for them. Recent thefts and acts of incendiarism were laid to their charge, and the feeling against them grew very intense, culminating in the horrible tragedy above mentioned. Very little can be ascertained as to the actual facts attending

### THE BUTCHERY

of the family. The house, which was a log one, was surrounded about 1.30 on Thursday morning by a gang of masked men armed with guns, pistols, axes, shovels, and other weapons. The gang numbered about twenty-five. They burst in the front door, the noise of which awakened the son Thomas, who arose and went to the door, where he was met with blows from shovels and axes. The murderers then proceeded to despatch the other members of the family, but by what means is not known and in all probability never will be, as immediately after they had committed their bloody work they fired the house, which was burned to the ground. A little boy named Connors who was stopping with the family managed to escape the clutches of the bloodythirsty visitors by crawling under a bed and remaining there till they had departed. It is from him that the only particulars of the tragedy can be obtained; but being young and terribly excited, he hardly knows what happened. Patrick Whalen, a neighbor, was the first he informed of the tragedy. Whalen went over and saw the bodies in the flames, but stood terror-stricken and rooted to the spot, and remained there alone till daylight, by which time the building and bodies were in ashes.

### ANOTHER MURDER.

About the time that the above-mentioned deeds were being committed another band of masked men visited the house of Wm. Donnelly, on the ninth concession, about three miles from his father's farm. The men knocked at the door, which a minute or two afterwards was opened by John Donnelly, a brother of William. His appearance was greeted by a volley of thirty slugs, which took fatal effect in the chest. The wounded man dropped on the threshold like a log, and when the gang saw that the object of their visit had been accomplished, they hastily left the place. William Donnelly who had been awakened by the report of the guns, found his brother breathing his last, and no words passed between them. It is thought that in the dark the murderers mistook John for William, whom it is believed they were after. The body of the deceased—who, by-the-by, was of an amiable and conciliatory disposition—was brought to Lucan village. When the news of the tragedy spread through the township and adjacent country the excitement became intense—in fact the feeling is indescribable. People flocked into the village from a radius of thirty miles to view the scene of the bloody and fiery work. There does not appear to be much sympathy for the murdered family on

account of the strong feeling that existed against them. Such expressions as "It's better they are cleaned out" were uttered by not a few, while but little can be heard in condemnation of the murderers, whose identity it will be hard to establish. The only live human being who saw them was the boy Connors, and as far as can be ascertained he is not certain of being able to recognize any of the gang.

## Notes and News.

QUEEN VICTORIA has ordered a quantity of decorative furniture in Dublin for Windsor Castle and Osborne, to be made of Irish materials.

THE beet-sugar crop of Europe is this year estimated at 1,610,000 tons, being 110,000 tons more than last year, and the cane-sugar crop of the United States is placed at 200,000 hogheads this year, being double the quantity ever produced before, yet this aggregate amount is small compared with the world's product.

THE production of cider in France attains the very respectable annual value of \$20,000,000. Much stress is being laid upon the importance of improving the quality as a substitute for the failing supply of wine and also as an article of export. Consignments of cider from France to South America have been made with profits, the article arriving in good condition, and finding a ready sale. Does this not suggest an opportunity for our Canadian farmers?

THE political war in Maine, which at one time seemed to threaten war of a different sort, seems to be nearly at an end. The decision of the Supreme Court, declining to recognize the Fusionists and declaring the Republican House and Senate the legal Legislature, has knocked the bottom out of the plot to usurp the governing power, and "graceful submission" is now the role of Governor Smith and his friends. For a parallel instance of political audacity it would be necessary to go to South America.

THE goose borers of Kentucky are out with their new weather predictions. It is said that in many parts of the State the farmers consult this triangular prophet and prepare for handling their crops in accordance with its condition. They claim that it is infallible and that it never makes a mistake in its predictions. They take the breast-bone of a last Spring's goose—none other will do—for the gift of prophecy is only given to the goose for one year; it must be divided into three parts which represent the three divisions of Winter. The bone is translucent, but has cloudy spots. These are the indicators. For the present season they showed a spell of cold weather about the first of December, then clear weather until the middle of January, with warmer weather following. The darkest spots were at the end and indicate that Winter will make its greatest efforts in its death struggle, and after the middle of February we will get the coldest weather of the season. An old farmer, who says it has never failed in fifty years, is authority for these weather prophecies.

A MINNESOTA farmer, who talks as though he had experience, asserts in an exchange that the best farmers of the State are beginning to renovate their land by plowing in clover. They sow the seed in the Spring with spring wheat; the next Spring it makes a heavy growth, and is plowed in when in blossom; the land is fallowed the rest of the season, and wheat is sown the next Spring. Practice has shown that one crop of clover manures for three crops of wheat; thus, by growing a clover crop one year in four, the land can be kept in good condition for growing wheat. The same farmer also states that it is the custom of market gardeners in the vicinity of the western cities to use large quantities of manure, as it can be had for the carting; but as it is very strewy—straw being so abundant at the West—they draw it home, pile it, and let it rot for one season before using it; but one enterprising gardener said that he had proved by experience that he could keep his vegetable land in good condition, by growing clover and plowing it in, cheaper than he could by drawing and handling manure, which cost nothing at the stable. A crop of clover one year in three, followed by fallow the rest of the season, which helps to clear the land from weeds, is the most economical way he has found to fertilize for and to cultivate market-garden vegetable. —Farmer's Review.

LINDSAY Council spent \$1,166 in charity during 1879.

The Tamworth Echo has been enlarged. The township councils in that district publish their minutes as double-column advertisements.

THE Presbyterians of Richmond Hill purpose the building of a new \$10,000 church where their old one now stands. Forty nine years ago the old building was put up. The people of the district made a "bee," and while they were at work with the timbers the Duke of Richmond passed through the village, stopped, addressed the men, and spent a few pleasant hours with them, after this incident the place came to be called Richmond Hill, which name it has continued to bear.

THE Peterborough Examiner says.—The Committee having the Trent Valley Canal enterprise in charge have decided to bring the matter before Parliament, by moving for a committee to examine into the scheme and report to the House. Some further examination is also to be made by an engineer. It is likely that either Mr. McCarthy or Mr. Hector Cameron will take charge of the scheme during the ensuing session of Parliament.

THE next Provincial Fair will be held in the city of Hamilton, commencing on Monday, the 20th of September, and continuing for two weeks. A two weeks' show is a new departure, which experience alone can determine the propriety of. One thing is certain, crowding the placing of articles on exhibition—giving the public opportunity to examine the same, and then pack up and remove, all in one week, makes a large amount of work, a good deal of trouble, and no end of confusion during the whole time.

THE proposed new county of Nottawa is to contain the townships of King, Whitechurch, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury and Georgina, with the villages of Newmarket, Aurora, Holland Landing and Stouffville. The bill to be introduced to the House provides for a meeting of reeves and deputy-reeves being held at Newmarket, wherein a vote will determine separation. These shall constitute a Provisional Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor having, in the event of a favorable vote, proclaimed the county town, they shall provide means for erecting county offices. These erected, the separation of the new county shall be proclaimed and a division of assets and liabilities shall then take place with the County of York. Until the proclamation of the new County the County of York shall remain as at present.

THE following is a synopsis of the Bill respecting the Division Court, introduced by Mr. Hardy:—"All claims for the recovery of debt or money on demand, the amount of which does not exceed \$200, can be tried at the Division Courts, but when the amount exceeds \$200 there shall be an appeal, as hitherto. The clerk shall place all suits in which the sum sought to be recovered exceeds \$100 at the foot of the trial list and the other business of the Court shall take precedence, unless the Judge for special reasons decides otherwise. The Judge shall require such additional security to be given by the clerks and bailiffs as shall afford sufficient security. There shall be paid to the Clerk in the Division Court—in addition to all costs or jury fees now by law payable—on every suit entered where the claim exceeds \$40, two cents; does not exceed \$100, five cents; exceeds \$100, ten cents. Each juror shall be paid the sum of \$1.

EVERYBODY in Canada is aware of the vast difference between our treatment of the aborigines who formerly owned the country and that meted out by the United States. But they are not aware that there are newspapers across the border which speak out "agin the Government" for treating the Indians so vilely. Here is a specimen of genuine out-spokenness from the New York Tribune: "We would respectfully suggest that the mystery thrown about the investigation of Indian affairs at Washington is both unnecessary and impolitic. It is unnecessary, because in spite of the exclusion of a few reporters it is a matter about which the country, sooner or later, is bound to know the truth in detail. If O'urray is shut up in his hotel, as has been stated, that he may not learn the legality of his claims for grievances, and may therefore be more easily induced to give up the land which his tribe owns in Colorado, the expedient is an indecent bit of juggling, unworthy of the Executive of a great Government. If these people are to be swindled out of their land, let us swindle them openly, as we have done before, without the disguise of any such small tricks and dramatic scenery."

The Milland Railway Company are about to build two new combined post-office and smoking cars, to be run on the main line.

Venor at 'a ain.—This is his latest production, dated the 16th ult.—The peculiar nature and short duration of the "dip" on the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th days, gives one a further insight into the probable behavior of the weather for the remainder of this month and for February, and strengthens my former impressions respecting the severe and wintry character of the latter month. I see, then, clearly, we are yet to have some remarkably mild and slushy, possibly rainy weather between now and the end of the month, over a great extent of country. This, however, will probably be interrupted by a cold term and 'dip' on the 19th, 20th, 21st, or 20, 21st and 22nd days, the severity of which may be greater or less, but decided enough to be noted; and that this term will terminate in a fair snowfall and mildness again. I think that the end of the month will, with the exception of one day's 'dip,' be mild again, and that February will enter in the same manner. After the entry of February I bid adieu to the mildness and slush for a season. Possibly the first week of this month may continue moderate, but it is probable that either the 4th or 8th day will see the mercury settling down to the uncomfortable points I have alluded to, and for a second time this winter registering a series of "very low readings." This dip will moderate in some heavy snow falls, and the month will give us more snow than we have yet had this winter. A second dip is probable further on in the same month, also severe, but this I cannot locate precisely from my present standpoint. March bids fair to give the heaviest snow-fall of the winter of 1880, but these will not delay the early arrival of spring.

MARRIED.  
On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. A. Jewell, at the home of the bride's father, Mariposa, George Reel, Esq., of Mariposa, to Miss Josephine, second daughter of Phillip Smith, Esq.

Fall Wheat...	1 15 to 1 17
Spring Wheat	1 12 to 1 15
Barley	45 to 50
Oats	30 to 31
Butter	15 to 16
Eggs	per dozen 15
Potatoes	per bushel 23 to 30
Hay	per ton 7 00 to 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 0 06
Turkeys	" " 0 07 to 0 00
Chickens	" " 0 05 to 0 00
Ducks	" " 0 06 to 0 00
Wood Hard	per cord 2 50 to 3 00
Wood Soft	" " 1 75 to 2 00
Lard	per pound 10 to 0 00
Tallow	per pound 5 to 0 00

## New Advertisements.

### Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to Wednesday, 18th inst., for supplying Union School Section No. 1, Woodville, with

FIFTEEN CORDS GREEN HARDWOOD, SAWN.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAS. STUART,  
Sec. to Trustees.  
Woodville, Feb. 10th, 1880.

### Stray Heifer.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 20, 5th Con., Eldon, about the 1st of November, 1879.

A RED HEIFER, one year old. Owner will please call, prove property, pay expenses, and take it away.  
ARCH. D. CAMPBELL.  
Eldon Station, Feb. 7, 1880. 165-2

### Brain and Nerve Food.

The loss of memory, the nerve and exhausted feeling, the dissatisfaction with the result of one's labors, the dull, unrefreshed sleep, the want of appetite, and neuralgia, are simply the brain and nerves calling for their necessary food. Victoria Hypophosphites restore lost energy in all weaknesses of mind or body, relieve debility and nervousness, and prevent consumption. Physicians have prescribed and recommend it. For sale by all dealers.

Court "Re of Victoria," No. 36, C.O.F., meets in the Court Hall, Victoria Road, the third Wednesday of every month. F. G. Millar, C. R.; J. W. Shields, R. S.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 198 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.