



The Advocate.

"Pro Bono Publico."

WOODVILLE, JUNE 3, 1880.

PAY UP.

WE WANT MONEY!

And we must have it. If we don't get it by asking for it we shall be forced to have recourse to the law. There are a great number on our books who owe us small sums for subscriptions and job printing who could pay if they chose but who are either too mean to do it, or are trying to "beat" us out of the amount. Some of these we could recover from by suing. While to sue others would just put us to a large expense in Division Court fees for nothing. To the former we would say that unless they call and settle their indebtedness before the 15th of this month we will place their accounts in court, while we will make out a list of the latter and publish it, so that others may be warned in time and not trust them.

We hope that all interested will take this warning to mind and pay up at once. We enclose accounts in this week's paper to all indebted to us for subscription, and we trust they will settle and not force us to extremes.

THE WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The world was never yet rained by good harvests, and it never will be. It is true that with many farmers "low prices" and "hard times" are understood as amounting to pretty much the same thing, and so they may be when low prices occur coincidentally with bad crops. But this is never the case except with some special crop of limited consumption, the market for which has been overstocked. Canadian farmers have no reason to apprehend ruin because the London Times, after surveying the situation, declares that the price of wheat is likely to be extremely low this season. This has been, humanly speaking, certain for some time past. The only doubt has been whether the supplies of other countries would supply British and French wants until the new crop came in. That point is now, however settled. The supply is sufficient. As to the coming fall in prices, as long ago as last November we pointed out that there was every chance of low prices for the wheat crop of 1880. The term of wet seasons which had diminished the crops of England and France had apparently come to an end. Dry weather had set in, and the farmers of both countries had enjoyed the most favorable seeding time they could remember. On this side of the ocean the breadth of land under wheat had been enormously increased. We must expect low prices. Nothing short of a wholesale failure of crops will prevent that. Our farmers have no reason to read low prices in wheat, provided our harvest realizes its present promise. Whenever bread becomes very cheap, the price of other articles of agricultural produce rises with the certainty of fixed law. Bread being cheap, a greater proportion of the earnings of the working population are available for expenditure in luxuries such as butter, cheese, meat, &c. Our farmers have a great deal more to gain from a rise in the price of these commodities than they have to lose by the fall of wheat. Our entire agricultural exports in the year ending June, 1879, were \$25,970,887. After deducting wheat and flour imports from the exports of the same commodities, we find that only \$2,890,058 of our agricultural exports represented wheat and its products. The value of the butter exported, \$2,101,927, almost equals the value of the wheat and the value of the cheese exported, \$3,790,300, exceeding that of the wheat. Our exports of animals and their produce of all kinds amounted to \$14,100,604. A very slight increase in the value of these things would offset all the fall there is likely to be in wheat. Then it

is by no means likely that barley will fall with wheat. On the contrary, there will be more money for the lords of creation to spend in drink when the bread of their families is cheap. Our barley exports last year were \$4,789,487, much larger than the value of wheat. As meat is likely to rise in price it follows that peas will go up also. Our export of peas last year was \$2,055,872, but little less than the value of the wheat. From these figures it will be seen that the Canadian farmer has no reason to be afraid of the future.

An era of cheap bread will certainly bring forth an era of prosperity. A greater consumption of comforts and luxuries will begin from the moment a cheap supply of the staff of life is assured. The English demand for lumber will spring up again, and all the industries which are dependent upon the lumberers for their prosperity will receive a new infusion of life. It is only the owners of English arable farms who have any occasion to be afraid of cheap bread.—Globe.

Editorial Notes.

DESPITE the lavish contributions in aid of Irish distress the danger of suffering and loss of life from famine is by no means yet averted. The two Dublin funds have distributed over £100,000 each, their resources are falling off. The £120,000 contributed by Canada and the United States is not yet expended, but as these funds were given for local and special purposes they cannot be relied on to meet distress wherever it exists. The potato crop will not be ready until August, and before that time a good deal more aid will be needed in many districts.

THE London, Eng., Times, of May 27th, says:—"The aspect of the weather, which is now being anxiously watched by those interested in pasturage and root crops, does not seem to concern operators in the wheat market. Experts predict that there will be a good harvest both here and in France, where the appearance of wheat is all that could be desired. Some rain would do good but the continuance of dry weather will do no harm. If the promised yield is realized both here and in France, it is expected that competition will be larger with the production of the United States than ever before known, and will reduce the price of wheat £1 per quarter, which will mean a saving to France and England together of £20,000,000 sterling. This will be a most powerful stimulus to stagnant industries. So far the Stock Exchange settlement has been arranged without revealing any insurmountable difficulties. As the fear of failures wore off prices hardened, and a fresh advance is not improbable."

JAY GOULD, the devil-fish of American transportation enterprises, has laid his tentacles upon another concern, and added the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the long list of organizations now under his control. The capture was effected by the purchase of stock by a syndicate of capitalists having common interests in the Pacific railroads, who bought up enough shares to elect themselves directors. The Company has hitherto been a formidable competitor with the transcontinental lines, having the advantage of cheapness. Arrangements had previously been made between the two interests to prevent competition, but these eventually fell through. By the present coup Gould gets the Pacific trade entirely under his control, and shippers will not be long in finding out how despotically he uses his power. It is idle to waste much sympathy upon the sufferers from railroad rings, however. They have the remedy in their own hands, and Jay Gould might long since have been rendered harmless by legislation, if the people whose interests are affected had not considered the war issues and meaningless party distinctions matter of more importance.

THE Port Hope Guide says:—"We are astonished that our farmers do not take more interest in stock raising than they do—that is, a better class than the average farmer pretends to raise. If ten farmers between them would get a first-class Durham bull, they would certainly be the gainers. There is no doubt but that such an animal could be purchased from some of our stock raisers for one hundred dollars, or ten dollars for each man. How long would it take them to get their pay back again, with good interest? At our Spring Show there were only two Durham bulls on the ground. True, it was a very disagreeable day, and that, perhaps, may have had a tendency

to keep some of our breeders from exhibiting. We are afraid, however, that there are not five Durham bulls with a registered pedigree in the township of Hope. Here is a chance for our Agricultural Association to confer a lasting benefit upon the township, by expending some of their funds in purchasing a Short Horn bull for the exclusive use of the members of the Society. We believe that by so doing they would lay out their money to a much better advantage to themselves and to the country than by offering prizes for huge pumpkins and over-grown squashes. We would like very much to hear from some of our farmer friends upon the above subject.

Council Proceedings.

ELDON COUNCIL.

Seventh session, held at P. Maguire's hotel, Hartley, on Monday, May 31st, 1880. Members all present.

Council formed into Court of Appeal on Drainage By-law, when the appeal of Moses Kelso was considered. After examining the plans and specifications of works it was decided that the assessment stand for construction as it is; and for any future assessment for repairs the assessment on Lot 1, Con. 5, shall be \$115, and the assessment on Lot 1, Con. 6, \$200. By-law to be amended as above.

COURT OF REVISION.

Members of Council having taken and subscribed to the requisite oaths of office as members of the Court of Revision for the Township of Eldon, for the year 1880, appeals were proceeded with as follows:

- 76 acres, part 43 N. P. R., non-resident, struck off and assessed to Finlay McKee.
- 9 acres, part of Lot 1, Con. 3, assessed to J. Jackson, to be assessed to J. C. Guichrist.
- One-half acre, in Woodville, assessed to Colin McMillan, to be assessed to J. A. Millar.
- Gregor McCulloch, Lot 4, Con. 3, reduced \$300.
- James and Patrick A. Donald, Lots 6 and 7, Con. 2, confirmed.
- Thomas James, Lot 4, Con. 2, confirmed.
- J. Shehee, Lot 12, con. 2, confirmed.
- Robt. S. Flint, E. hf. Lot 9, Con. 1, reduced \$200.
- William Woods, Lot 4, Con. 7, reduced \$300.
- Duncan McCuaig, Con. 7, Lot E. hf. 1, confirmed.
- Duncan Gillespie, W. hf. 1, Con. 7, confirmed.
- Gilbert Lovet, Lot 8, Con. 9, reduced \$300.
- Moses Mitchell, N. P. R. 52, 53 and 54, reduced \$150.
- Mt. Routley, Lot 16, Con. 5, reduced \$200.
- John Campbell, E. hf. 22, Con. 3, reduced \$50.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Members of Court of Revision resolved themselves into Council, and proceeded with business.

Moved by D. A. McIntyre, seconded by E. D. McEachern, that the assessment roll be now received and adopted as revised by the Court of Revision.—Carried.

Moved by P. McAlpine, seconded by D. A. McIntyre, that the fines paid to Treasurer by Jno. McDonald and Robt. Armstrong, be paid to R. C. Campbell, Commissioner, to expend the same on sidewalks in the village of Kirkfield.—Carried.

Moved by P. McAlpine, seconded by E. D. McEachern, that parties preferring to pay 75cts. instead of doing Statute Labor, be allowed to do so, said money to be paid to the Pathmaster of the beat to which the party belongs, who shall expend the same on his beat either in day work or job work.—Carried.

Moved by P. McAlpine, seconded by P. R. McEachern, that By Law No. ... for draining part of Mariposa and Lots 1 in Cons. 5 and 6, Eldon, be now read a second and third time, as amended by Court of Revision, and passed, and that the Reeve and Clerk do sign the same and attach the seal thereto.

By-law passed. Moved by P. R. McEachern, seconded by E. D. McEachern, that Donald Campbell be appointed Road Commissioner for the Township, and to be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. on the money expended.—Carried.

Moved by P. R. McEachern, seconded by D. A. McIntyre, that the by-law appointing Donald Campbell road commissioner be now read a first, second and third time and passed, and that the Reeve and Clerk do sign the same and attach the seal thereto. By law passed. Moved by P. McAlpine, seconded by D. A. McIntyre, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favor of John Merry, for the sum of \$9.44, for road jobs done by Alfred Mason and D. McArthur. E. McEachern, commissioner.—Carried.

Moved by P. R. McEachern, seconded by E. D. McEachern, that the time for returning the Collector's Roll for 1879 be extended until Monday, 21st June, on account of the continued sickness of the Collector.—Carried.

Moved by P. R. McEachern, seconded by E. D. McEachern, that the road commissioner be authorized to complete a bargain with Edward Farrol for a gravel pit, and that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.—Carried.

Moved by E. D. McEachern, seconded by D. A. McIntyre, that John McInnis be appointed Pathmaster instead of Samuel Lake, deceased.—Carried.

Moved by P. McAlpine, seconded by P. R. McEachern, that the Pathmasters be instructed to order all parties having obstructions placed on the roads to have the same removed before the 1st day of November, 1880.—Carried.

Moved by D. A. McIntyre, seconded by P. R. McEachern, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer for the sum of \$25 in favor of A. Morison, on account of services as Clerk.—Carried.

Moved by P. McAlpine, seconded by E. D. McEachern, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again at Edward's Hotel, Woodville, on Monday, 21st June, 1880, at 10 a. m., for dispatch of business.—Carried.

MANILLA has but one hotel now.

LINDSAY and Port Perry have adopted the early closing movement.

The Owen Sound Presbytery refuses to recognize the ordination of converted Roman priests.

A MARIPOSA public school teacher has been fined for excessively punishing one of his scholars.

ARCH. MCARTHUR, Beaverton, has died from a kick in the forehead received while attending to his horses.

The Grangers of Uxbridge and Scott have arranged for an excursion to the Model Farm at Guelph, on June 22nd.

BOBCAYGEON now has a horn and brass band, on the strength of which fact the local paper says "the village is decidedly progressing."

OMEMEE is to have a park, Mr. Wm. Neill contemplates converting a large field of his on Mary street, east of the railway, into a public park. A section will be preserved for cricket and other games, and there will be a half-mile race course, forty two feet in width.

LAST Friday, John Brogden, a machinist, on the Northern Railway, attempted to step off a train crossing Narrows' Bridge. He miscalculated the distance, and fell into the water. The train was stopped, and he was got out none the worse.

THE arbitration to decide the proportion to be borne by the several counties of Victoria and Peterborough in the matter of the cost of the new iron bridge in Bobcaygeon was decided on Tuesday of last week in Peterborough. Victoria was adjudged to pay three-fifths of the cost and Peterborough two-fifths. The cost of the bridge was \$4,888 65 which will be divided as follows: Victoria, \$2,933.17; Peterborough, \$1,955.45. Peterborough is to pay the costs of the arbitrators, which will be \$90. The award gives satisfaction in Peterborough and there is no grumbling in Victoria, although there is a feeling that Peterborough should have borne one half the cost in the first place and not allowed the matter to go before arbitrators at all.

A PETERBORO' constable the other day caught two boys in the act of robbing a bird's nest and destroying the eggs. As the officer had some doubt whether he could arrest the perpetrators or not says the Review, he allowed them to go. As there is a stringent law in force regarding the destruction of insectivorous birds offenders had better beware. Only the other day some young men were heavily fined. The clause relating to destroying bird's eggs is as follows: "It shall not be lawful to take, injure, destroy or have in possession any nest, young or eggs of any kind whatsoever except of eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, wild pigeons, king-fishers, jays, crows and ravens." The Review adds that as it is a common cause of complaint about boys robbing nests we hope that as the law is so plain and definite regarding the offence that it may end here and that we will have no further cause to refer to it. The police are on the lookout and intend to prosecute rigidly. We reprint the foregoing for the benefit of our authorities and in order that boys may take warning in time. The practice spoken of is very prevalent in town, and should be put down with a strong hand.—Post.

The Blood is the Life.—It is from the blood that our tissues are built up, and it is from the same source that all the wastes of the body are re-supplied. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the blood pure. If the stomach or bowels become clogged of course the blood at once becomes impure. National Pills are the most searching and purifying medicine sold. To be had everywhere from dealers. Price 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

OWEN SOUND carried on Saturday a by-law to grant \$15,000 to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway.

A POWDER-MILL near Ghent, Belgium, exploded on Saturday, causing considerable loss of life. Ten bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

At Edmonton, N. W. T., seed wheat is valued at \$2.50 per bushel, but Donald McLeod asks \$12.50 for the "red fern" variety imported by him last winter.

The chair of Gaelic at Edinburgh University will not be formally instituted until next year, when it is hoped that the endowment fund will have increased to an amount over \$65,000.

The village of Savoy, on the Texas Pacific Railway, was totally destroyed by a cyclone on Friday night. Nine persons were killed and sixty wounded, and forty buildings were demolished.

ROUND about Oswego 1,000 pounds of sugar-beet seed have been planted this spring as against 150 pounds last year, and a determined effort is being made to establish a sugar-beet manufactory in the city. The attempt to do so last year was a failure.

A DEMURE, diminutive girl, aged 18, is under arrest in Philadelphia for bigamy. She has three living husbands, all of whom she has married within two years. When asked why she had done this, she said: "They were all good fellows, and they coaxed me so."

INUNDATION.—Cataueau Point Village has been partly submerged for some days past. Last evening a steam yacht sailed up one of the streets to the door of a store. The people in the lower section move around in boats, the place being transformed into a regular Venice.

DEAD.—"Old Creamer," the champion milk cow of the world, the property of S. D. Hungerford, Adams, N. Y., died May 15th, aged 16 years. In the summer of 1873 she gave 302 pounds of milk in three days, and during the month of July an average of over 80 pounds per day. The animal's head will be saved and stuffed.

It is estimated that there are fifty thousand unmarried men in Canada over the age of 25, and sixty thousand unmarried women. It will thus be seen that if all the men should marry there would be a surplus of ten thousand old maids from which to choose second wives. There is some comfort, prospectively, for the old maids.

A FREIGHT train on the Great Western, Air Line, ran off the track near Simcoe, on Sunday, and plunging down an embankment twelve cars were wrecked and destroyed by fire. The engineer died at his post and his body was consumed in the flames. The fireman and a brakeman were seriously injured, but escaped with their lives. The accident, upon which a coroner's inquest has been commenced, was caused by an open switch.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A Washington special of the Herald says the Senate, in executive session on Monday, received copies of a message of the President, and a voluminous correspondence with Spain in regard to the demand from Spain for prompt settlement of the long pending indemnity claim on account of the losses of Spanish citizens at the time of the American occupation of Florida. The claims amount to between two and three million dollars.

THE fall wheat and clover in the vicinity of Colborne, except in a few instances, is so completely winter killed that the land is being prepared for other purposes. An experienced and intelligent farmer thinks one great cause is the impoverished condition of the land. He says, land that will preserve vegetable life through winter frosts and thaws must be like the body that will carry health unimpaired through climate changes—strong and vigorous.

A Mother's Duty.—Upon the mother devolves the responsibility of guarding her little ones against the fatal effects of those sudden and fatal diseases which often seem more like accidents than anything else, such as croup, acute sore throat, quinsy, etc. Then there are scalds and burns to be watched against and promptly treated, if their effects are not to remain life long blemishes. If you once come to know the value of Yellow Oil you will never feel safe without a bottle in the house. Price 25 cents.

THE Church of Scotland maintains five missionary stations, one sub-station at Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Beyrout, and Salonica, for work among the Jews. There are there five ordained missionaries, with eighteen male and female teachers, with colporteurs, and evangelists. The Kirk began Jewish missions thirty years ago. Since then thousands of Jewish children have been educated in the schools, and the day of reproach to girls for learning to read has passed, and they form the great majority of the scholars. At Smyrna the attendance on the weekly meetings for the study of the prophecies increased until it reached on several occasions one hundred.

LIVERPOOL has a debating society, formed twenty years ago, for the purpose of "discussing political and social topics according to the forms of the House of Commons as far as may be practicable." It is in all its leading features a perfect House of Commons in miniature. When a member joins the society he declares his politics and selects a constituency to represent—that is, he elects to represent one of the parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, and becomes known as the member for the place thus selected. The benches are arranged exactly after the fashion of those in the House of Commons; the Tories sit on one side, the Liberals on the other. There are cross benches also for Independent members. Subjects are introduced, not merely by means of simple questions, but as in Parliament, by bills drawn up with a preamble and clauses, in regular phraseology, in proper legislative forms. Many of the members of the Liverpool Parliament have become distinguished men, and gratefully acknowledge what a help it has been to them as real M. P's, barristers or clergymen.

For Ladies only.—We appeal to all lovers of economy whether they may not prolong the serviceability of various pieces of silk or woolen garments by dyeing them anew. Any person with very little practice can, by the use of Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes, produce equally as fine shades of color as those produced by a practical dyer. These dyes are simple, cheap, and of all colors, with full directions; price 15 cents; Magenta 10 cents.