

# The Woodville Advocate

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## HOTEL CARDS.

**ELDON HOUSE, Woodville.**  
**THOS. EDWARDS Proprietor.**  
First-class accommodation and attentive servants. Bar well supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. Bus to and from all trains and every convenience for the travelling public.

**MIDLAND AND NIPISSING HOTEL**  
Borneville.

**WM. MILLEN Proprietor.**  
This hotel is in every way complete to meet the requirements of the travelling public. Meals served on the arrival of all trains which stop here, on both railways, twenty minutes for refreshments. Good waiting rooms. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

**NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville.**

**BENJAMIN SCAMMON, Proprietor.**  
This first-class house has just been refitted, furnished and otherwise renovated and improved. Being in the centre of the business part of the village, and furnished with splendid sample rooms, it is therefore most convenient for travellers and commercial men, and the public generally. The Bar is supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. Good Stables and Hostler in attendance.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**GEORGE WILLIS MILLAR,**  
Clerk 1st Division Court County Victoria. Secretary Eldon B. A. Society. Agent P. B. S. Company. Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench.

**MARTIN & HOPKINS,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &c.

Money to Loan at 6 per cent.  
OFFICES—Kent Street, Lindsay, Ontario.  
P. S. MARTIN. G. H. HOPKINS.

**HUGH D. SINCLAIR,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.

OFFICE—Rooms lately occupied by W. M. Cochrane, Biglow's Block, Port Perry.

**FRED. G. MILLAR,**  
Clerk 7th Division Court County Victoria. Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Victoria Road Station.

**NEELANDS & PENTLAND.**

DENTISTS, &c., Lindsay, Ont.  
One of the above will be at Hamilton's Hotel, Beaverton, on the SECOND MONDAY of each month. He will also visit Woodville on the Second TUESDAY of each month, stopping at McPherson's Hotel.  
J. NEELANDS, L. S. J. PENTLAND, L. D. S.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**ARCK. CAMPBELL**  
COUNTY AUCTIONEER.  
OFFICE—One door east of Post Office, Woodville, Ont.

**WOODVILLE LIVERY STABLES.**  
**HENRY EDWARDS, Proprietor.**  
Livery Rigs at any time and at all hours on the shortest notice. Special attention given to Commercial Travellers. Charges always moderate. TERMS CASH. Stables in connection with the Eldon House.

**W. M. CAMERON.**  
Agent for Union Loan & Savings Co.  
Money to Loan on first class security at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

Agent for A. HARRIS, SON & Co., Brantford, Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Self-Binders, &c.

**JOHN McTAGGART, Kirkfield.**  
COMMISSIONER IN B. R., CONVEYANCER  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

—MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent.—  
IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

Wilson "A," Wilson "B" and "Royal" Sewing Machines and Needles kept constantly on hand.

Office of Montreal Telegraph Company, Kirkfield, Ont.  
**JAMES LAWSON,**  
CARTER, TEAMSTER, &c.

Carting done to and from all parts of the village, Nipissing and Midland Railway stations. Charges moderate. Residence, one door north of Eldon House, Queen Street, Woodville.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**  
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

## WOODVILLE PUMP FACTORY.

**JACOB BARNES,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**Cistern and Well Pumps,**  
FORCE PUMPS SUPPLIED.  
WOODVILLE, ONT.

ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.  
REPAIRING PROMPTLY Executed.  
ORDERS SOLICITED.

**WOODVILLE HARNESS SHOP.**  
ESTABLISHED, 1856

**JAMES STUART.**  
HARNESS MAKER, SADDLER &c  
HARNESS COLLARS, HALTERS, WHIPS  
CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, TRUNKS  
VALISES AND ALL KIND OF  
HORSE FURNISHING

A large assortment of whips from 15cts. up.  
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING NEATLY  
AND QUICKLY EXECUTED.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

**HUGH MCCORQUODALE.**  
WOODVILLE BUTCHER SHOP.

Having bought the shop and fixtures of Mr. G. C. Smith, Butcher, customers can rely on getting the best of Beef at all times, and other meats in season.

**TERMS CASH.**

Parties having fat cattle to dispose of will please call or leave word at my shop.  
Farmers wanting meat will please leave their order the night before at the shop.  
The highest cash price paid for HIDES.

## WOODVILLE BAKERY.

**JOHN BERRIE'S**  
**FAMILY BREAD**  
IS UNKLE  
IN THE COUNTY

Buns, Rolls and Pastry a Specialty  
SODA, ABERNETHY AND FRUIT BISCUITS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**FRUIT CAKES, MIXED TEA  
CAKES.**

ORDERS SOLICITED.  
PARTIES SUPPLIED WHOLESALE.  
**JOHN BERRIE,**  
Cor. King and Stuart St

## CHEAP MONEY!

The Subscriber is prepared to lend Money at greatly reduced rates of interest in sums of

**\$200 to \$20,000,**  
At from  
**5 TO 7 PER CENT.**

According to amount required and terms of payment on a Straight Loan or Sinking Fund System. Installments required to repay a Loan of \$1,000 in the following periods:

10 years, \$143.21. 20 years, \$95.30.  
These Sums payable at the end of each year pay off the entire debt, Principal and Interest.

NO COMMISSION. NO FINES.  
Expenses reduced.  
I. C. GILCHRIST,  
Postmaster, Woodville.

Don't forget your Insurance. I. C. Gilchrist is also agent for several first-class Insurance Companies. Farmer's risks taken at lowest rates.

Agent for the  
Dominion, Standard & Citizens  
Insurance Companies,  
Also Agent for the

**LI-QUOR TEA CO.**  
Try 3 lbs and get a book, YOUR OWN CHOICE.

## 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, 194 Pepp St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

## Strawberries and Garden Truck by the Barrel.

The following method of growing strawberries is not only novel, but it has been recently vouched for as a practical and profitable success. It would seem to offer many advantages for people in villages, with little or no garden space. Bore fifty holes in a barrel with an inch auger and sink the bottom of the barrel an inch or two in the ground. Fill the barrel with rich loam to the level of the first row of holes, then insert the strawberry plants, taking care that the roots are well secured. The row completed, fill up the barrel to the second row of holes, and set out another row of plants, and so on until the barrel is full. For watering and fertilizing, set into the top of the barrel an old tin can, with a perforated bottom, filling the can with proper fertilizers. The barrel of plants can be kept irrigated by water, enriched by passage through the can, or good results can be attained by irrigating with soapy wash-water, without fertilizers. Fifty well nourished plants can furnish a family with many messes of berries, and three or four barrels covered with plants would be equal to a good sized strawberry bed. The plants should be set out in the fall, and might be covered for protection during the winter.

A modification of this plan is strongly recommended by other authorities for growing melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. in places where regular gardening is not practicable. What is needed is a few barrels. Bore holes around the middle, and one hole large enough to admit the nose of your watering-pot. Fill the barrel with stone high as the rows of holes, and fill it with good, rich, fine earth to the top, in which plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, tomatoes, etc. One barrel will be enough for each kind. Be sure to have one large, flat stone lean over the large hole, where you will pour in water until it runs out of the holes you have made, and which will prevent the earth from filling this large hole up. Range the barrels around your yard and plant your seeds. Keep the barrels filled with water up to the holes and you have all the requisites for rapid, healthy growth—air, heat and moisture. You can raise all the vegetables you will need in the greatest perfection, and they will last until late in the autumn, as they can easily be covered on frosty nights. Cucumbers and tomatoes may hang over the barrels, cutting them off when they reach the bottom. Melons may be tied to the wall fence. The stones have an important service in holding up the earth and in absorbing the heat during the day, which they give out at night, keeping the water at an even temperature. You will be astonished at the result, if you have never tried it.—*Scientific American.*

## The Tower of London.

The different buildings that make up what is known collectively as the Tower have all histories, and all bloody ones. There is nothing but blood connected with it. The identical headman's block is carefully preserved, with the axe he has used on the man he wore when engaged in his delightful duty. The axe is shaped very much like a butcher's cleaver, and the man about the most fiendish face that a devilish ingenuity could devise. Ugly and devilish as it is, it was probably an improvement on the face it concealed. You are shown the thumbscrews and rack. The thumbscrews would extort a confession from a dead man; and the rack—well, that is something inconceivably devilish. You are laid in a box, ropes on windlasses are tied to your hands and ankles, then the windlasses are turned inch by inch, till your joints are dislocated. After enduring the rack and answering questions the way they desired, for a man in that apparatus would say anything for a moment's respite, you are hurried to the block for fear you may recant as soon as you get out of it. Then what was said in the rack was put upon record as a testimony to rack and behead other people. Those were the good old days of Merry England.

During the reign of Edward III. 600 Jews were imprisoned in the dungeons of the Tower for adulterating the coin of the realm. The trouble with the Jews was, they had too much of the coin of the realm, and Edward too little. The chronicler goes on to say that so strong was the prejudice of the King against these people that he banished the race from England: but with the thrift that distinguished kings of that day he compelled them to leave behind them their immense wealth, which he gobbled, and their libraries, which, as he could not read, he had no use for, and they went to the monas-

teries. I suppose he sold them by the pound to the monks who could read. King Edward has a counterpart in the English landlord of to-day. He allows no foreigner to take any money of the kingdom. It is curious how national traits show in people through ages. England has no more barons to take things by the strong hand, but she has hotel keepers. Their processes are different, but the result is the same. They have no racks now, but they have beds; the thumbscrew is gone forever, but bills are yet made out.

A large part of the vast building is now used as a great national armory. Stored within its walls are 30,000 rifles, of the latest and most approved patterns, all in perfect order, even to the oiling and ready for use at a moment's notice. England is always ready for war. It would be a quick nation that would catch her napping. These murderous weapons looked cheerful by comparison with the barbarous tools the old English used. After looking at the battle axes, and flails, and lances, it would seem to be a comfort to be merely shot to death with a Martini-Henry rifle. One could feel some sort of comfort in going out via a decent rifle ball.

The guards of the Tower are the famous "Beefeaters," and are all habited in the uniform of the time of Henry VII., who instituted the corps. The present yeomen are all old soldiers, who have distinguished themselves, and a very pleasant time they have of it. They don't have to drag women to the block by the hair of their heads any more, but spend most of their time standing around listlessly and eating ham sandwiches, which is certainly better than their ancient employment. There is nothing cruel in an English ham sandwich but its indigestibility, and that only concerns the eater. It is a matter entirely between him and his stomach and doesn't concern me at all.

## Venno in 1832.

The following are a few of the weather prophet's predictions for the next year's autumn:—

In Newfoundland the Winter of 1831 is likely to be extremely severe and stormy.

A warm wave is likely to occur over a large portion of North America during the month of November, 1831, and again during January and February, 1832.

A frigid wave may be expected towards the close of November and entry of December, 1831.

The winds and storms of March will probably arrive ahead of time, and render the closing days of February exceedingly disagreeable.

Minnesota is likely to experience more wintry weather than many neighboring sections.

The latter part of April and entry of May, 1832 will remind one of Winter again, and the Spring is likely to be cold and backward generally.

The Winter of 1832 is not likely to be characterized by heavy snow falls on this side the Atlantic.

In Western Canada, and sections south of the Lakes, navigation may remain open all the year, or close but for a very brief period.

December, 1831, will be a month of storms in the Lake region.

The Summer of 1832 will be generally unfavorable to agriculture, owing to cold and wet weather.

Western sections will probably suffer more from rains and floods than from thunder storms or cyclones during the Summer of 1832.

Volcanic disturbances are likely to be exceedingly active on the American continent, and will probably occur in entirely new sections.

There will be a brief period of severe cold during the winter of 1832, and longer ones of warmth.

## Figs.

Figs have been used in the East as an article of food from time immemorial. The flowers of the fig, unlike those of most fruit trees, take no outward appearance, but are concealed in the fruit. Under favorable circumstances a fig or two is formed along the shoots at the base of almost every leaf, and the quantity that sometimes attains maturity is enormous. The drying is easily effected in the warm climates by exposure to the sun's rays, in the same way as grapes are dried, which are called from that circumstance raisins of the sun. Like the grape the substance of the fig abounds in what is termed grape-sugar. In drying, some of this exudes, and forms that so-called white powder which we see on imported figs.

They are thus preserved in their own sugar, and rendered fit for storing up as an article of food.

In warm climates two crops of fruit are produced from the fig tree, each crop being produced on distinct sets of shoots. The second crop grows from the eyes or buds of the shoots made in early summer, and, if the season be sufficiently warm and long, the fruit will ripen. In such a climate it is the second crop that is most prolific and valuable, and that is used in drying for exportation. In climates where winters are severe the trees are so trained that the branches can be tied in bundles and laid along the ground, when they are covered with litter and earth.

## The March of Intellect.

The world occasionally witnesses the appearance of a man preeminent among his fellows, who leaves his mark upon the world either for good or for evil. Our century has been unusually fruitful in such men. We have our military hero, our philosopher, our astronomer, our statesman, *par excellence*; we have, also, our physician and philanthropist, *par excellence*. But now we have Professor Holloway, who, benefited by the long experiments, and enlightened by deep study, has bestowed upon the world one of the greatest treasures, in the form of his celebrated Pills and Ointment. By their instrumentality health is placed within the reach of all that will avail themselves of them. They have recommended themselves everywhere by their beneficial effects, and are known throughout the civilized world. We are glad to know that not only unbounded fame, but a considerable fortune, has rewarded Holloway for his philanthropic labors.

South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba, following the example of Spain, have become large consumers of these articles, and wherever the Spanish language is spoken they are now extensively used as a family medicine. No region of the earth affords such opportunities for testing the universality of a remedy as South America. From the enormous inequality of level between its different portions, it comprehends the climates of all zones, and all the diseases peculiar to the varieties of temperature known as frigid, temperate, and torrid are found among its inhabitants. A grander field for the employment of preparations adapted to the cure of every species of disorder, internal or external, cannot be conceived, and as their success has been uniform in all parts of the southern continent, we may fairly regard these medicines as specifics for the maladies of every soil and climate.

We do not make these statements and express these opinions without having weighed them well. They are not founded merely upon common report, but upon the testimony of parties occupying high positions in society—men of unblemished reputation and matured judgment; that, likewise, is confirmed by circumstances within our own immediate knowledge. Moreover, we have the less hesitation in declaring our predictions for these remedies, inasmuch as it is shared by our brethren of the press in every quarter of the globe.—*The Pennsylvaniaist*

## Singing Fish.

Some of the fish brought alongside were as those celebrated in the Arabian tale, where "this fisherman, looking into the lake, saw in it fish of different colors white, and red, and blue, and yellow; indeed, they could not have been more beautiful than ours. In fact, all that are caught on coral reefs are remarkable for the great variety of their colors; but I must particularly describe one which bore the palm from all its splendid companions. It was about ten inches in length, and had for the basis of its color an emerald green, with a herd of a lighter shade of the same hue, which was banded longitudinally with stripes of rosy pink, and lines of the same beautiful tint were placed at intervals of an inch transversely across its whole body, the scales on which were very small. The two pectoral fins were rosy pink in the centre, surrounded by a broad band of ultramarine. The short dorsal and ventral fins, which were continued to tail, were of the same colors the pink being inside. The tail was ultramarine outside, and the centre part of the fin of gamboge yellow; it had no anal fins. There was another extremely beautiful one, a pea-green color; it appeared to be of the same genus as the former. In the Bruner river I have often heard the singing or humming fish, which sticks to the bottom of the boat and produces a sound something like that of a Jew's harp struck slowly, though sometimes it increases in loudness so as to resemble the full sound and tones of an organ. My men have pointed me out a fish marked across the back with alternate stripes of red, black and yellow, as the author of music.—*From 'Life in the Forests of the Far East.'*