

# The Advocate.

" Pro Bono Publico."

WOODVILLE, NOVEMBER 7, 1878.

#### ADVERTISING.

From general reports in all probability the present fall and coming winter trade will not be up to general expectations. Everyone will naturally be looking out for themselves to see where they can make the most profitable investment, The merchant who sells at close prices for cash will be the one that comes out the satest and richest in the spring. He that is wise will advertise what special inducements he is ready to give the buying public. Advertising to a business is what oil is to machinery, it makes it run easier, and has built up a good trade for many who would otherwise to-day be poor men. All men who have earned large fortunes in business have spent thousands of dollars in " printer's ink, ' they have constantly had their names and goods before the public, both in the newspapers and the other various forms of advertising. There is no telling the vast amount the press does for the bemefit of a man's business. A notice of a name or an article ia print will be seen and de more good and effect more sales than ten agents, and not amount to a tenth of the cost. To those who do not advertise we advise them to do so; those that do are sure to continue them even to a greater extent, in dull times, for they have tried the plan and know what great benefit they have derived therefrom. When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertisement proclaims that he is not above business but anxious to do it. Customers like sheep, are gregorious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertise in the paper, because people are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business and even if they do not advertise, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do advertise it becomes doubly important.

HOTEL DE L'ACCEPTANT, Pars, Cls. 17, 1878 Sweden, with some justice, is called the Italy of the Profit... speak a soft tongle it we had three are few rattling on sall and a for music, delicions classes of a eye upon, and I have seen on tov time the Ceas. Gamber on parties, and the lily on her head. With bright wool a Household (the har har same y's service, the is the cultoffer of a large seems as dear may be of thesery and schoolrooms Whateversame is oither curious old metallic girdle, the work for the armage restation, or delectation, or both, of the young. There are model tal jewellery round ber neck and her desks for oblitation, and model beaches, longer rings are also enriously wrought with seats that food back; there are globes and maps, and granuatic appara her clothing-tissue, embroidery, lace, atus; and toya vi housedan - plain, cheap and yet beautifully finished. The Swed- hands. I thought when I was new to ish children mast he very fond of gar- the Swedish house that she amused her- if this is his only qualification we think Esuppose there is, for the small horticustomal implements, and piles of which boxes. Some of the carpets lining the he is an Irish Roman Catholic, but on mored giant he appears, ready to break out into smiles and quiet laughter, on the smalless provocation-is posted. The giantess is on the first floor, attach-

Domestic Manufactures, and, to the exhibition of the Bikufian Society. "Bikufian" means a beehive, and this assoziationwas formed under the patronage of some ladies of high position at Stockholm, for the encouragement of manual labor among women of every degree, but especially of the struggling genteel class. A bareness, whose name I am sorry I do not remember, since I cannot find it in the catalogue where it ought to be, observed in the course of her travels at home and abroad that the root of misery in the well-educated classes is their incapacity to use their hands. This was long before Mr. Gladstone was led to the same conclusion. After a tour in foreign countries the baroness returned to Stockholm. She found there that the spread of higher education, which the Swedish Government is very liberal in affording to the youth of both sexes, had produced swarms of teachers for whom remunerative employment could not be found. As the baroness was kind hearted and intelligent, and active in her benevolence sad tales of indigence in the upper ranks of society were confided to her. In affording relief and showing sympathy she gave sound advice. It was, that young ladies should work with their hands. The more cultivated their minds the better would be, after a short apprenticeship, their handy work. The Jews were becoming the masters of the world because they despised no trade that it suited them to follow; and the christians ought, in this, to follow their example. A trade or business, if gone into with tradesman-like thoroughness, and in an elevated frame of mind, was not degrading, and was a road to independence. It was no use being an am ateur, or a dileltante. The thing was to be a tradeswoman or a mechanic. "But what are those young ladies to do with their hands?" somebody demanded

of the baroness. She replied, "A great many things." There was, for instance a dearth of wood carvers for furniture at Stockholm, and different art manufactures were dying out under the advance of the mill near the chief towns. Why could not the young ladies of Stockholm revive them there? Why could not they learn how to carve wood likeartisans and cabinet-makers? When their hands were accustomed to the work they could earn good wages .--Other young ladies were advised to go into the mountains, and learn there of the peasant women the secrets of their housewifery arts, which are carried to a wonderful degree of perfection. This advice was taken. To assure a market to her busy bees, the baroness started her Bikufian under the highest auspices at Stockholm. Attached to it there is a school of industrial art, a showroom, where the manufactures of the society are exhibited, and an agency for taking f girls to work at the Bikufian. The iady directing the woodcarving department with rare ability is Mille. Selma Groebel, who did go into the mountains and picked up whatever the ingenious girls and women there could teach her ordinary system and capacity for labor. in this branch; she afterwards applied He was made a Q. C. in 1865, and her skill to ordinary furniture, which elected a Bencher of the Law Society under her knife became extraordinary in the workships of Stockholm and Copenhagen cabinet-makers. Both as teacher and wood carver she is "covered with prize medals," obtained at International Exhibitions. She has ten in all, and a silver one has just been accorded her at the Champ de Mars. The Bikufian, in whose name she exhibits has been, I think in existence ten years, and is now installed in the house of the

late Frederika Bremer, who took an interest in it. The giantess of whom I have spoken is a really preposeesing maiden, though fully as tall, I make bold to say, as the tallest guardsman in the Queen's pay. She has very regular features, & soft voice, and a naive, kindly expression of face. Her teeth are even rows of pearls -I do not exaggerate a whit-her mouth delicately shaped, and she is one of the handiest and most inventive of Scania's daughters. She comes from the eastern shore of Lake Sitjan, in Delecardia, and dresses in the picturesque costume of that province. A little pointed black silk helmet sits jauntthick drugget skirt and apron me embroidered in kaleidescope patterns. Rich the general or, which bobbinlace finishes off her linen blouse, which is confined at the wrist by a probably, of her grandfather. The meand very becoming. Every stitch of blonse, and all—is the work of her own self whittling bits of wood. See was it would be a very injudicious appointbusy carving little nick-nacks for works ment. We are not objecting because staircase were made by her, and are to the ground that if he is not legally fit other articles in the Swedish house, We think that in selecting judges nei-

en to the show of the Peasant Women's their deep pile. One notices two little blank squares at as many of the corners on each. These empty places will be filled in with the date of the tall damsel's wedding and her married name when she takes a husband. It is the great occupation of the Swedish peasant girl to make carpets and curtains for her future home. Early, indeed, she is taught to feather the conjugal nest .-On the day of her marriage her accumulated handiwork is exhibited, and the richer the show the more honored the bride and bridegroom. Besides the rugs for the floor and the curtains for the windows, she is expected, if not married very young (and public opinion is against precocious unions), to have a bright carpet for the vehicle which is to take her across rough roads to church, a cover for her prayer book, lace for her blouses, a drugget quilt gay with worsted embroidery, and a pile of towels and pillow-cases. The curtains are of extremely coarse canvas, on which pat terns in the runic feeling are thickly worked with the needle, but the ground is not illed in with wool The toilette and pillew-covers are also brilliant with designs carried out in colored cottons of fast dyes. An eminent mem er of the Swedish Commission and lady of the Bikufian, in taking me over the house at the Trocadero, assured me there was nothing out of the common run in the tissues on show there. But little trouble had been gone to in making the selection, and there was not an article in the Peasant Women's Department specially done for the Exhibition.

LIONEL.

punished.

### TORONTO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is with great regret that we have to chronicle the death of the Hon. R. A. Harrison, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and of Ontario. The sad event occurred at 6.40 a. m. Friday morning. The Chief Justice had been ailin; all summer, but after a short trip to Saratoga during the vacation he somewhat improved, but only again to have an attack of Inflamation of the Lungs, and as he was getting fairly over this and it was confidently expected he would resume his seat on the Bench during the coming term, he was carried away by congestion of the brain. He was born in Montreal, on the 3rd of August, 1833, and received his education at Upper Canada College, from where he passed to Trinity College, where he finally took his degree of D. C. L. He was called to the Bar in 1855, and early gave promise of his future success. While practicing at the Bar he was employed on behalt of the crown in almost all important cases .-He was chosen to defend ministers when they were accused of violating the Independance of Parliament Act. During some terms he has moved eighty rules. That with such an an ount of work he should also have accomplished much in legal literature implies extrain 1871. He was also Alderman in 1865, and represented West Toronto in the Conservative interest from 1867 to 1872. He attributed his own success to perseverance, industry and down right toil. The legal history of three years proves that the Chief Justiceship was placed in no idle hands. There was a large arrears in this Court when he became Chief Justice. To-day there is no evidence of such supineness. The younger members of the profession have lost in his death, a valuable friend and one that can not be easily replaced .--The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, but owing to the rain, and the fact that it took place from his residence and not from the Hall, it was not so largely attended as it otherwise would have been. However, the legal fraternity were well represented. Of course there is -- as is usual on such occasions -a great deal of speculation as to who will receive the new appointment. The following among other names are mentioned -- Christopher Robinson, Esq., Q. C., and the Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C. The former is a good sound lawyer, and in every way fited for the position. He has on several occasions been requested to take a pusnie Judges ship, but on each occasion declined. It is confidently asserted if he is offered the Chief-Justiceship he will accept it. The emolument attached is \$8,000 per annum. Of the latter's legal abilities we know very little. He is a prominent politician and we believe he has been promised the first vacancy in the Superior Courts. Besides this he is a be part of her dower. Like all the for the position he should not get it. these are hand-made, enduring, and a ther nationality, birth or religion should feast to the eye. The foot sinks into be taken into consideration, but the

question should be decided on its legal merits. However if he is the fortunate man the probabilities are that Judge Wilson will be promoted to the Chief Justiceship, and the Hon. John will take a punise Judgeship. A good many of the profession are of the opinion that Judge Wilson will be promoted as afore. said, and that Mr. Dalton, the judge in Chambers, will succeed Judge Wilson, and a junior member of the bar to succeed Mr. Dalton. This we think would suit the profession admirably as Mr. Dalton is very popular with the Bar, and a good sound man.

The Local House will meet in a few weeks, and once the session is over the country will be plunged into another political contest. The Hon. Wm. Mc-Dougall has been promised the speakership of the Commons, and he is preparing to move to Ottawa, where he also intends to continue the practice of his profession.

Two freight trains on the G. T. R. R. collided on Thursday morning near the Western City limits. There was no one killed, but a brakesman was badly scalded. (The injured man has since died from the effects of the scalding .-ED.) The damage done, however, is considerable. There was gross careless. ness and negligence on the part of some of the officials, but as yet it has not been ascertained who is the guilty party. The operator at Carleton Station has been arrested and was up before the Police Magistrate on Friday, when he pleaded " not guilty," and elected to be tried by a jury. It is to be hoped that ! there will be a thorough ventilation of the whole affair and the guilty party

The Court of Chancery opens here on the 11th inst., the Hon. the Chancellor to preside. There are seventy cases going to a hearing. The largest list for many years.

#### Division Grange Meeting and Crop Report.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE :

The third quarterly meeting of "Rose Valley" Division Grange, was held at the Queen's Hotel, Cannington. As is usual at these meetings a large number of delegates were present from all parts of North Victoria and Ontario.

A number of reports by standing Committees were read and accepted.

Report on the Grange Fire Insurance Co., made by Ira Argue, Esq., who is the Division agent by appointment, we find the Company prospering, already their policies cover over two million dollars worth of risks, which is doing very, well considering the short length of time the Company has been organized. The losses for the past nine months are eleven hundred dollars.

The report on the shipment of grain direct by the producer had in it more than usual interest. The transactions in last year's shipment of several hundred thousand bushels of wheat to England, although producing some drawbacks has ripened an experience which warrants a further and still more extensive business in this line in the future.

The report and discussion on the best varieties of grain to be sown for profit, was adjourned until next meeting, as the new varieties being tried this year are yet unthreshed and a correct report could not be given, but we find Eldorado receiving universal condemnation. As the territory in this division embraces some of the best grain growing sections in the Province you will find the probable return of this year's crop.

Commencing with the Township of Emily, in the east of our territory. In Fall wheat very little will average 20, Spring wheat and barley, 25, peas, 15, and oats, 40 bushels per acre. Corn fodder, white carrots and hay, are a very fine crop, white potatoes are greatly damaged by the rot, and turnips quite below the average.

Ops- wheat, Fall, 25; Spring, 10; Peas, 20; Barley, 25, au i Oats about 40 bushels per acre. Hay, Carrots and Mangold Wurtzels, very good; potatoes and turnips will give very small returns.

Mariposa-Wheat, Fall, not much sown, average 18; Scotch and Club, 12; Eldorado, a complete failure, as far as quality is concerned, about 10; peas much damaged by frest when in bloom, and badly shelled by rain, average, 120; barley, 30; oats, about 40 bushels per acre. Hay and turnips a good crop, but potatoes almost a failure.

Brock-Wheat, Fall, 25; Spring, 10 barley, 30; Peas, very good crop but much damaged by rain; oats, excellent, 25 to 45 bushels per acre. Corn, mangold wurtzels, carrots, and hay are a fine crop, while turnips are below the average. Potatoes in some localities are an entire failure.

Eldon and Fenelon-Fall wheat, 15; Spring, 8; barley 16 to 18; peas, 20; oats,. 20 bushels per acre. In hay and roots the yield is high.

Thorah-Fall wheat, 20; spring 8 to 10; barley, 25; peas, 20; oats, 30 bushels per acre. Hay a good average. Potatoes, greatly rotted. Mangold wurtzels, and turnips below the average.

Verulam-no report received. Meeting adjourned to met again at Lindsay in January next.

> by arder, R, C. BRANDON.

## BY-LAW NO.

A By-law to raise the proportion of funds to be contributed by the Municipality of the Township of Eldon to vards the draining of the lake known as Goose Lake, and Marsh surround. ing it, situate in the Townships of Mariposa, Eldon and Fenelon, as set out by the Surveyor, a Report of the said drainage works being \$347.25 for principal and interest.

Provisionally adopted the Twenty Second day of October, A. D., 1878.

WHEREAS the Council of the Township of Mariposa have by By-law No. 225, provided for the draining of the said Goese Lake and Marsh and for borrowing the funds necessary therefor.

And whereas, the said Council have served the Reeve of this Municipality with a copy of the report of Michael Dean, P.L. S., containing estimates for the said drainage works and an assessment of the real property to be benefitted by such drainage and stating the proportion of benefit which in his epinion would be derived by every road and lot, or portion of lot from said drainage, said assessment, as far as it relat's to the Township of Eldon is the same as is hereunder set out.

And whereas, the said Council of Eldon are of opinion that the draining of the locality described is desirable. Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Eldon, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 174 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

1. That the said report so far as the same relates to the said Township of Eldon be

2. That the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Eldon do pay to the Corporation of the Township of Mariposa, the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents being the amount mention. ed in said report, to be contributed by the said Township of Eldon as its proportion or share of the funds necessary for the said works in fifteen annual instalment of twenty three dollars and fifteen cents each, on the twentieth day of July in each year for the fifteen years next following the passing of this By-law, and that the Reeve of the said Township of Eldon, may give his order on

the Treasurer thereof for the said yearly payments and cause the same to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Township of Mariposa at the office of said Treasurer, on the days and times aforesaid.

3 That for the purpose of paying the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollar and twenty-five cents being the amount charged against the lands in this Municipality so to be benefitted as aforesaid other than the roads belonging to the said Municipality. The following special rates over and above all other rates shall be assessed and levied in the same manner, and at the same time as taxes are levied, upon the undermentioned lots and parts of lots, and the amount of said special rates assessed as aforesaid against each lot or part of lot respectively; shall be divided into fifteen equal parts and one such part shall be assessed and levied as afores sid in each year, for fifteen years after the final passing of this By-law during which the said instalments are accoung due,

cox.	LoT.	ACRES.	ACRES. improve- terest for 15 special ass'ment ments. yrs. at 5p.c Rates. for 15yrs	to cover in- Total Annual terest for 15 special ass'ment yrs. at 5p.c Rates. for 15yrs	rin- orl5	Tot spec Rat	all in	Ap ass	men 15yr
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barge for	Charge to Municipality for Roads	Le he he	\$240 50	\$180 37	37	347	138	\$23	347 85,823 15

That the drain when completed shall so far as the share of this Township is concerned therein, be kept in repairs and maintained at the cost of the lands and roads assessed for construction, said lands and roads paying in the same relative proportion as the foregoing assessment.

4 That the surr of ten dollars and ninety cents, being the amount asse sed against the roads of this Municipality, be paid to the Treasurer of the Township of Mariposa out of the general funds of this Township, on the order of the Reeve within one year.

NY person withing to appeal against A any part of the above assessment is hereby notified that the Conneil will hold a Court of Revision and Appeal for that purpose at the village of Lorneville, on Thursday the twenty-first day of November, A. D., 1878, at the nour of 10 o'clock, a. m. And further take notice that any person who wishes to apply to have this By law or any part thereof, quashed, must within ten days after the final passing thereof, serve is notice in writing upon the Reeve for other head officer and upon the Clerk of this. Manicipality of his intention to ake 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 this By-law or he will not be heard in that behalf.

GEO, W. MILLAR. Township Clerk. First Publication 24th October A. D. 1878.

To be finally passed 21th November A. D. 1878.

Eldon 22nd October A.D. 1878.

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