



—North Victoria and Ontario General Advertiser.—

JOS. J. CAVE Publisher

WOODVILLE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1888.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	
BEAVERTON.	
Going North—11:10 a. m. and 8:10 p. m.	
Going South—8:30 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.	
WOODVILLE.	
Going North—10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.	
Going South—9:05 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.	

General Business Cards.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS

- J. C. GILCHRIST, Clerk Village of Woodville, Woodville, Ont.
- J. NO. A. JACKON, Clerk and Treasurer Township of Eldon, Lorneville, Ont.
- GEO. SMITH, Clerk, Township of Thorah office Town Hall, Beaverton, Ont.
- GEO. SMITH, Clerk, Village of Beaverton Beaverton, Ont.

PHYSICIANS.

- A. GRANT, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, Office and Residence, Cor. Main and Mara Streets, Beaverton, Ont.
- J. GALLOWAY, M. C. P. S. O., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, Office and Residence, Simcoe Street, Beaverton.
- W. H. JOHNSON, M. D., C. M., L. C. P. & S., Graduate of Toronto University, Member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., Examiner for Sun Life and Confederation Life Co's. Office and Residence Victoria Road, Ontario.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

W. M. JOYCE, V.S. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Treats all diseases of domesticated animals by the latest scientific and most approved methods. Orders by telegraph or mail promptly attended to by day or night. Office—"McKinnon's Drug Store," Beaverton Ontario.

LEGAL

- J. C. GILCHRIST, Notary, Public, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, Valuator, &c. MONEY TO LOAN.
- MARTIN & HOPKINS, Barristers, Solicitor &c. Offices, Kent Street, Lindsay, Ontario Money to Loan at 6 per cent.
- M. GINTYRE & STEWART, Attorneys, Solicitors &c. Offices over Ontario Bank, Lindsay D. J. MCINTYRE, T. STEWART.
- McARTHUR, EVANS, PEPLER & McARTHUR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc. Office, Quinn's Block, Oxtilla Money to Loan. Telephone communication.
- D'ALTON McARTHUR, Q. C., F. EVANS, E. E. P. PEPLER, McARTHUR, PEPLER & McARTHUR, Barristers and Alliston

BARRON, CAMPBELL & McLAUGHLIN, Barristers, &c., &c.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES AND BEST TERMS. No commission charged. Notes and mortgages negotiated.

Lindsay Office, Baker's Block, Kent Street, upstairs. At Woodville office on the 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Gas Vitalized Air.

Go to J. NEELANDS, of Lindsay if you want teeth extracted, positively without pain. Gas given by him with great success for over 21 years. He studied with Dr. Colton, of New York, the inventor of gas for extracting teeth. Numbers of persons are wearing teeth made by Mr. Neelands 20 years and never required repairs. He visits Beaverton, (Hamilton House) the 2nd Tuesday of every month. Call if possible in forenoon.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

Will visit Woodville, (Edward's Hotel,) regularly on the first Monday and Tuesday, and Beaverton, (Hamilton House,) the first Wednesday and Thursday of each month. PURE VITALIZED AIR administered. Beautiful and durable ARTIFICIAL TEETH made. His gold lined rubber plates are pronounced "perfection." Over 30 year's experience.

D. A. COLE, Hair-Dresser and Barber TOWN HALL, LOT, Beaverton, Ont.

Monthly Customers shaved twice weekly and hair cut monthly at 75 cents per month.

JACOB BARNES Pump-Maker, WOODVILLE AND BEAVERTON. Pumps and Cisterns of all kinds to order at short notice.

Will be in Beaverton on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for Repairing Pumps and taking order for new ones.

D. McNABB, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, OFFICE:—"TORONTO HOUSE," Beaverton Ont. 1888.

Canadian Annexation.

The question of the annexation of Canada has been brought prominently to the front again by the recent speech of Senator Sherman in the Senate, in which he proposed that the Canadian Dominion should be asked to contract a commercial union with the States, and afterwards to fuse itself in the Republic. More recently, in response to a letter on the subject, Mr. Sherman has expressed the opinion that political union between the United States and Canada is "inevitable." And statesmen and patriots, Mr. Sherman thinks, ought to look to bringing this about peacefully and upon terms of perfect equality. These opinions expressed by a man of the conservative character and recognized ability of Senator Sherman, have naturally attracted a great deal of attention, both in Canada and England. Coming from such a source it is felt that these utterances have a deep and serious significance. In Canada, particularly, public feeling on the subject is very strong. A large and growing number of the Canadian people are favorable to annexation, but a larger number are as yet opposed to it. The question now bids fair to become an immediate and dominant issue in Canadian politics. It is reported that annexation clubs will be started shortly throughout Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. An annexation campaign this fall in preparation for the meeting of Parliament in January is now considered inevitable.

But this question of annexation is a large and serious one and it cannot be settled in a day nor a year. There are to be considered, first, the advantages to be derived by Canada from maintaining a connection with England; second, the advisability of establishing a separate and independent national existence, and, third, the propriety of forming a political union with the United States. Many plausible arguments might be advanced in support of each of these propositions. Space would fail us to give each of them due consideration. Those who are engaged in promoting the scheme of Imperial Federation have reason for the belief that under such a system the desire among the Canadian people for annexation or an independent existence would soon wear away. Under the federated system all the British dependencies the world over would be brought into closer and more sympathetic relations with each other and with the mother country, and many of the jealousies and differences that now threaten to break the slight bond of colonial union asunder would be banished and forgotten in a new and stronger national feeling. The Federationists in Canada are numerous and influential, and they will make a hard fight against annexation.

As to the question of a separate national existence it is important to observe that this is the destiny which many of the ablest English statesmen and publicists have marked out for Canada. This is the view held by the London "Spectator," a journal which voices the sentiments of a great number of the most intelligent and conservative Englishmen. The "Spectator" sees "no reason for attaching grave importance to Senator Sherman's proposal," which it thinks is prompted solely by the exigencies of the Presidential campaign. In any event it does not believe that the political action of Canada need necessarily arouse any belligerent feelings in England or anywhere else. The destiny of Canada, it thinks, is in the hands of its own people. If the majority of them want to be annexed to the United States, or set up a government of their own, England will not interfere. It does not believe, however, the majority will consent to the Dominion being swallowed up and lost to view by the great and powerful Republic. "It would rather be alive, and poor," it says, "than dead though rich." Coming then to the question of an independent existence, the "Spectator" says: "Why should they (the Canadians) not be a nation with a history of their own? Seated as they are on the two great oceans, with a territory practically limitless, wholly beyond attack from Europe, and with the surplus of Europe to swell their population more and more rapidly as the Union grows full, they may be, if left alone, in a century a power with a place in the history of mankind, and a social order modelled by themselves after their own ideas. The only external danger is the hostility of the Union and the reasons which prevent the Union from invading the Canadian Dominion will also prevent it from conquering the Canadian Republic. The expenses of separatism may be great, but the Americans bore them easily; and were they twice as much, prospective expense is the last thing which a democracy ever fears."

In spite of all this, however, we can but believe, as Senator Sherman says, that annexation is the natural and inevitable destiny of Canada. The objec-

tions to political union are chiefly of a sentimental character, and sentiment cannot stand long in the way of the progress of a people, especially in a materialistic and commercial age like this. The Canadian Provinces and the States can live together a great deal more harmoniously as members of the same family than they can as neighbors, since they have so many common and commingling interests. It is not to the advantage of either party to be always quarreling over fish, or trying by means of a vexatious and expensive customs duties, to establish a line of separation where nature and the common needs and character of the people decree that there shall be none. We do not say that political union is an immediate probability, but we do say it is a probability, if not a certainty, of a not far distant future.—[New York Observer.]

OUR NEIGHBORS.

EGYPT.

Prof. Kent gave two very interesting and instructive lectures in Egypt school-house on Friday and Saturday nights last.

BRECHIN.

The magistrate's court held here last Saturday was adjourned for the purpose of securing more witnesses, to meet again on Wednesday, December 5th, 1888. Since receiving the above the trial was again resumed and Mr. G. F. Bruce fined \$20.00 and costs. The case will be appealed.

UDORA.

A shooting match is to take place at Udora, on Friday, December 14th, 1888, for a large number of turkeys, geese and ducks.

GAMEBRIDGE.

Prof. Black, who has been giving instructions in music at Gamebridge, for some time past purposes winding up his term with a concert in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Donald Gilchrist has rented the store and dwelling house of Mrs. A. C. Gilchrist, Gamebridge and is now busy laying in his stock which will consist of the stock usually found in a dry goods store. "Competition is the life of trade." Rev. Mr. McKay, whose announcement to lecture in Beaverton, will be found in another column, will also lecture on the same subject in Gamebridge Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening the 12th inst.

THORAH.

Now that wheat is away down those of us who had the article and could have got \$1.25 per bushel for it and did not sell feel like kicking ourselves around the barnyard several times. I believe we would do so but for the fact that we can so easily excuse our failing to catch it. If we were not too busy ploughing we would have a sore leg and no hired man, and if the road were not too bad our "better three-quarters" protested so vehemently against sacrificing it at \$1.25 when wheat would be sure to be \$1.50 and perhaps \$2.00 that we immediately fell in line without a murmur. Such is life and still we cling to it, but when wheat is \$1.25 per bushel cling to it not, but—"let her go Casey"—(Gallagher's dead; with reverence be it spoken.)

Mrs. Jno. Bruce is still in a serious condition. Mrs. Hodgkinson we are pleased to say is considerably better.

KIRKFIELD.

Reeve McEachern's recent petition to the County Council of Victoria to have an examination for entrance to the High Schools held here meets with great approbation from our people. It is no small expense not to say anxiety for parents to send children so far from home in order to test their qualification for the High Schools and we believe if the examination of candidates were held at each of the outlying villages in the County it would prove very beneficial both to the schools and the community, while the cost would be comparatively small, in fact why could it not be covered by a fee to be paid by each candidate.

LORNEVILLE

The correspondence which appeared in last week's issue under the caption of Palestine should have been under that of Lorneville.

Miss Emma Fisk and Miss Birdie Burton are visiting in Midland.—Fred must have been "napping" when guilty of his casual visitor, Dunk.—Mr. Burton is taking a few well-earned holidays. Quite a number of children have been ailing during the past week.

Rev. M. McKinnon addressed a deeply interested and strongly impressed audience in the school house last Sunday evening. These fortnightly meetings have all along been largely attended.

CANNINGTON.

Mr. Editor, The public of this village are well nigh disgusted with the sickening display of antagonism which is evidenced by the weekly letters appearing in the "Gleaner" of this place. I have no desire to offer advice to its editors, for it is altogether likely it would be met only with insult, but in behalf of the public some steps should be taken by your citizens to put an end to the scandalous insults and abuse being applied to your village by this newspaper. If its editors do not know it the fact should be pointed out to them that the responsibility for these malicious insults lies with them really more than with their correspondents. The people of Cannington do not look with pleasure on their village paper being made the mouthpiece of men of the stamp of him who last week signed himself Sidney McKenzie.

A CANNINGTONIAN.
Cannington, Dec. 3, '88.

Here and There.

The farmers of Parry Sound District are in a poor condition for the coming winter, suffering from the crop failure of the past season.

The new fair grounds at Whithy are thought likely to become a lively competitor for the location of the militia district encampment.

The new Methodist church, Columbus, will be ready to open about Christmas. Mr. Arthur Beall, B. A., of Japan, sent some very fine and costly presents for the bazaar, which are to be given on the day of the opening.

Another railway projected for Gravenhurst. Kingstonsians have struck on the idea of building a railway from their city to the Georgian Bay, connecting with the Pacific Junction at Gravenhurst.

An effort is being made to build a large skating and curling rink in Whithy. Mr. Geo. Cormack, jr., has made an effort to erect a large rink similar to the one in Oshawa for a bonus of \$1,000 and a subscription list is being circulated for the purpose of raising the \$1,000.

The following seizures were made on the Georgian Bay last week:—H. Yates, of Midland, one boat containing fifteen barrels of fish and a large quantity of nets, also, from Walter Dixon, of Parry Sound, one boat, over 1000 fathoms of nets and two or three barrels of fish caught during the close season.

Misses Jennie Sinclair and Lizzie Scott, both belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Ontario have gone to Central India as missionaries. Six missionaries and three ladies have recently been sent out under the auspices of the church.

Victoria County Council has passed a resolution in favor of abolishing all exemption from taxation.

Three years ago the Ontario Government passed a law making it a crime for any person to hunt or destroy any quail until this fall. This was done to give the birds a chance to breed, as they were becoming very rare, and this fall they are very plentiful in several districts.

Crime in the township of East Gwillimbury appears to be getting a little too frequent, and if the county constables don't bestir themselves about it, people will naturally be asked what they are doing for a living. A few nights ago, a young man named Hoover while driving from Sharon to Mount, Albert, was attacked by three masked men and robbed of \$150. On Friday the wife of George Doane, tax collector of the township, while alone in the house was asked by an intruder for her husband's money. He tied her hands and feet and ransacked the house, getting no other booty than a \$2 bill. Mrs. Doane was left tied as she was till her sons released her. She gives a description of the robber.—[Economist.]

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block Rochester, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH COUNTY COURT.

A Judge Describes Odd Cases of Debt Collections.

Judge Chalmers in *The Fortnightly Review*. In the Urban County Court a large number of cases consist of criminal or quasi-criminal cases which are treated as civil debts. In illustration of my meaning I will take seven instances from cases which have been before me this day on which I am writing. In three cases goods had been taken from the plaintiff by false pretences. In the fourth a workman had obtained credit by telling the plaintiff that his wages were thirty-five shillings a week, whereas in fact he was only getting twenty-two shillings. In two more cases the defendant had been employed to collect money and had misappropriated it. In the last the defendant, a skilled artisan, had borrowed £20 from a girl he was "walking out with" to pay the arrears of a bastardy order which another girl had obtained against him. When he had got the money he "dropped" the young woman and repudiated the debt. In cases like the I take a much harder view of the debtor's means than I do in the case of a poor wretch who has been run into debt by a spendthrift wife or who has fallen into the clutches of a money lender. It is generally very difficult to learn the truth as to the debtor's means. The atmosphere of a County Court reeks with perjury, and the judge has frequently an anxious and unpleasant task. When both parties appear their statements differ widely, and the truth is generally somewhere between the two. In a case before me the other day, the plaintiff swore that the defendant had four lathes and employed sixteen men. The defendant swore that he had one lath and was only assisted by his son and a lad of 15.

I adjourned the case for further evidence, and have not yet learned the result. When the debtor does not appear, and I do not know the plaintiff, I usually take his statement subject to a mental discount of thirty-three per cent, but occasionally I find I have been deceived. Not long ago I committed a defendant for non-payment of a debt of £4. The plaintiff described him as a builder engaged in building a row of new houses which he specified. When the warrant officer went to arrest him he found that he was a poor, old, broken-down bricklayer, 70 years of age, with a wooden leg. A good natured builder had employed him to do some masonry work on the houses in question at a wage of seven shillings a week.

Of course I at once cancelled the warrant. The great mass of the lying, however, is done by the defendants. Many of the plaintiffs who come frequently before me are quite trustworthy. Among the most honest of them is a little German clothier, who speaks broken English. I have often had opportunities of testing his accuracy, and have never found him deviate a hair's breadth from the truth. The habitual defendants are up to every kind of trick. I dare say they get to know the length of the judge's foot, but, on the other hand, the judge often gets to know a good deal about them. One old gentleman who frequently appeared before me always represented himself as a decayed builder dependent on the charity of a married daughter.

One fine day, however, he brought an action in the High Court, and in the course of the proceedings filed an affidavit in which he stated that he had an uncharged income of £300 a year. The affidavit, the contents of which came to my knowledge, proved an expensive one to the old gentleman. When a workman is summoned his wife usually appears for him. This prevents him from losing a day's work, and, as an experienced registrar observed to me when I was first appointed, there is an additional advantage—the woman can always lie better and cry better. When the debtor's wife appears in rags and tatters, I have often been told by the plaintiff that she is dressed up for the occasion. A poor woman appeared some months ago and pleaded that her husband was out of work. I asked why in that case he did not come himself. She replied that it was because he had been obliged to pawn his last pair of boots. From the look of the woman I believed her story and dismissed the summons. In three subsequent cases the same day woman came forward and told me the same story.

I disbelieved them, and the defense has not been set up again. Another day a woman told me a pitiable story of misfortune. Her husband was only doing three days' work a week, and she had four children down with scarlet fever. One she said she expected to die, and on her return, I dismissed the summons, but the woman instead of returning to her dying child went quietly back to her place in court, and seemed much amused at the subsequent cases. Either she had lied to me or the child was well insured. In the Midlands the mortality among insured children is high. Not long ago a woman appeared for her husband. She stated that he had been for some time out of work and that a fortnight before he had set out on foot for London to find employment, and that she had not heard of him since. The creditor said he believed he had seen him at work in Birmingham a few days before, but was not positive. I dismissed the case. A few minutes afterward the creditor hurried back to court to inform me that the woman's husband had been waiting for her outside the court, and that the pair were then in the public house opposite celebrating their victory.

When I have been imposed on by some specious tale of fictitious woes, I often see the defendant jeering at the unsuccessful plaintiff as they leave the court. From these cases, taken from hundreds of similar ones, it may be plain that it is frequently no easy matter to get at the truth as to a debtor's means and position. Dr. Johnson says somewhere that human nature is a—d—d rascal, and there is a great deal of this human nature about in judgment-debtors. However, when the people are really poor I say but little to them when I catch them tricking me. I have an uncomfortable suspicion that were I asked up as they are, with a wife and family to support, I might become as big a rascal as any one of them.

On December 1st, Josiah Williamson of Philadelphia gave to a board of seven trustees property valued at \$5,000, \$20,000 to be spent by them in giving the poor boys in Philadelphia education in the mechanical trades. Mr. Williamson was 86 years of age and was born in the County. He is the principal stockholder of the Cambria iron works.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castor