New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

NEELANDS & BENSON,

DENTISTS.

One of the above will be at Doolittle's Hotel, Orillia, on Wednesday, MARCH 26th, 1873 and will remain for a few days. Teeth inserted for $22 a set. All work warranted. All operations connected with the teeth skilfully performed. Parties will please call early, as he can only remain the time specified.

NEW DOMINION

Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

R. PARKHILL

In returning thanks for the large share of patronage he has received since he commenced business in Orillia, would inform the public that his new

Spring Stock of Cloths!

Is now complete, and will be found to comprise all the

LATEST DESIGNS!

Although he does not wish to deceive the public by advertising that he has the largest stock in town; his long experience in the business commends his ability in buying a good article, and in making it up, advantages which ready-made Tailors do not possess.

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Is also replete with a stock of everything that is required by young men and old. Call and see my new stock for yourselves, and you will have no need of buying elsewhere.

Phillips' Drug Shop

REMOVED

To Hammond's Store!

MISSISSACA STREET.

Stock Complete!

AND PRICES

LOW AS THE LOWEST!

COOKING STOVES,

BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES,

and an assortment of Shelf HARDWARE.

Now is your time to buy your Stoves and Stove-pipes, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Ware, at prices that will astonish you.

☞ A call will satisfy you that he is determined to sell at prices that cannot be beaten.

EAVE-TROUGHING done in a superior manner; and every description of work in his line manufactured to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

D. PHILLIPS.

Orillia, 26th March, 1873.

SAW MILL

SUPPLIES!!

25 COILS

LEATHER & RUBBER

BELTING!

50 Sides Lace Leather!

BELT RIVETS!
BUNS HOOKS!
STUD PUNCHES!

FIRTH'S, SPEAR & JACKSON'S,
JOWETT'S, TURNER'S,
and other

MILL SAW FILES

ANTI-FRICTION METAL,
STEEL,
IRON,
NUTS,
SPIKES,
&c., &c.

Land Plaster

STOCK'S EXTRA

MACHINE OIL.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

J. TUDHOPE.

☞ *No. 1, Kean's New Brick Block.* ☜

ORILLIA.

New Advertisements.

WANTED, a dwelling house. Apply at THE EXPOSITOR office.

FOUND.—A Pair of Black Leather Riding Gloves. The owner can have them by paying for this advertisement.

CONVERSAZIONE!

At the request of many who attended the last

Masonic Conversazione!

the committee have consented to hold another of those popular Entertainments, in the

MUSIC HALL!

ON

Tuesday Eve'g, April 15th.

☞ PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

Clothing House

IT IS with pleasure that I announce to the gentlemen of Orillia, and surrounding country, that, at great expense, I have secured the services of MR. SUTHERLAND as Manager of my Tailoring Department. As a Cutter he has few equals, having for a long time occupied the position of first Cutter in the largest and most fashionable establishment (Trumpeller's) in the City of Hamilton. I have also secured a Coat-maker unequalled in Orillia, and by the first of the week will have some of the leading Tailors from the City of Toronto.

My stock of Coatings, Vestings, and Trowserings is the largest in the place, and for style they are unequalled.

G. M. WILSON.

Orillia, 26th March, 1873.

The Expositor.

"Measures, not Men."

ORILLIA, 27th MARCH, 1873.

FALLING BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

Somewhere we lighted on a picture that greatly amused us. A man had entered a room, and seeing two stools standing nearly together, he assayed to seat himself. But in his desire to get a comfortable seat, he miscalculated his distance, and sat down between the two stools, thus driving them apart, and falling back on the floor. In trying to seat himself comfortably, he simply got a good tumble. It is this incident which is said to have given rise to the proverb at the head of this article, "Falling between two stools."

Travellers, approaching our lovely village by water, are struck with the appearance, on their right hand, of a large, dark-looking building on the margin of the lake, and their usual question is "What building is that?" Three years ago, the answer would have been "That is the Orillia Lunatic Asylum." At the present time, it would be difficult to say what it is, or to whom it belongs. The Province of Ontario disowns it, and the Dominion refuses to claim it. Between the Provincial and Dominion stools, it has fallen into a state of profound emptiness, and like the idols of the old prophet, is given up to the moles and to the bats.

Once more the question is put by the enquiring traveller, How has so fine a building sunk into so sad a state? The answer is easy. Originally constructed as an hotel, the builders were not able to finish it. Some of them being members of Parliament, and their votes being needed by the Government of the day, the bright idea was conceived of turning it into a public institution, and conciliating recalcitrant members by lightening their pecuniary burdens. Between the stool of Governmental straits and the importance of certain votes, the Edifice fell from the pretensions of a magnificent hotel to the position of a Lunatic Asylum—the fall being considerably broken by the Municipality of Orillia buying, at an outlay of $2,000, the additional land that now surrounds it.

For about ten years this admirable Institution continued to flourish, and to be managed with great success and credit, by the late Dr. John Ardagh. But this being the age of monster establishments, our excellent institution began to be looked down upon as too small and insignificant. A vast building is put up near the city of London, and at very short warning the patients are removed to that city. The time chosen for this removal was November—the most unfavourable season of the year—the new edifice was badly drained, the walls were damp, no proper means for heating the building had been provided, and fever and sickness prevailed. Between the stool of an untimely removal from a comfortable home and that of a damp, cold and unhealthy edifice, several of the poor patients fell into the arms of death.

Months rolled on, the only notable features being the forlorn emptiness of the building, and the partial injury done to it by the removal of the heating apparatus. A desire having for some time existed among the community for a higher education than that obtainable at the common School, a High School District was organized, and Trustees appointed by the County Council. As the Asylum was lying useless, it was thought that the Government might be induced to hand it over to the Corporation for educational purposes This seemed no unreasonable request as the Municipality had contributed a sum which with ten years' interest amounts to $3,400. Added to this is the loss, occasioned by the sudden removal of the Institution, from its spending about $12,000 a year in the neighbourhood. To the application made no reply was returned. A second application was made, with the same result. Our member, Mr. Ardagh, pressed the matter, but without any adequate result. A third time the case was pressed on the Government. Soon after came the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry, and eventually a reply duly acknowledged came from the Hon. Mr. Crooks, that the matter was under consideration. It must have proved a knotty question, for no decision has yet been arrived at; and the building meanwhile remains in *statu quo*. Thus it has happened that, between the stool of the Provincial Circumlocution Office of "How not to do it," and that of patient waiting for the Government to consider a question submitted to it nearly two years ago, the important subject of a higher education has fallen into a state of abeyance, and great wrong has been inflicted on the rising youth of the place.

Amid so much hesitation and long-considered study of the question of "Give or not give," there has been one decision of a memerable character. For about eight years the Rev. Messrs. Stewart and Gray had, at the request of the late Superintendent, Dr. J. Ardagh, conducted religious services in the Institution every Lord's Day morning at 9 o'clock. This duty entailed upon them the labour of preaching four times once a fortnight. As it gratified and seemed to do good to their crazy audience, it was to these gentlemen a labour of love, undertaken without the remotest idea of its being remunerated. When the Asylum was removed to London, the Inspector, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, recommended that some acknowledgment should be made to the reverend gentlemen for their past services. What shape this acknowledgment should take depended on the views of the Government. It might have been a vote of thanks from the Government, engrossed on parchment, an appropriate present, or a sum of money. No decision was arrived at on the question, when the Sandfield Macdonald Government was displaced. In deference to the wishes of friends, it was brought under the notice of the Blake-Mackenzie Government, and a conclusion at once come to, that a positive refusal should be given to any such proposal. The difficulty was to find any reason for such a course—so one had to be invented. Accordingly a somewhat gruff reply emanated from the Hon. P. Gow, refusing the slightest acknowledgment, on the ground, that the matter had occurred under a former Ministry. And thus between the stool of a past and that of a present Ministry, the honorable acknowledgment of the reverend gentlemen's services fell through. As they base their hopes of approval on something higher than the smiles of politicians, they only regretted that there did not exist a higher degree of intelligence among our statesmen as to what is courteous and right.

With the exception of deciding this momentous point, things remain as they were, except that new light has been given to the Government of Ontario to the effect that the property is not theirs. The Dominion Government affirm that it does not belong to them. It may thus be turned into a foot-ball, tossed backwards and forwards from Province to Dominion, until it fall into a heap of ruins. The only gleam of hope is that, in the supplementary estimates of the Province is the sum of $200 for the keeper of the Asylum.

In the meantime, what is to be done? What we would suggest is, that the Reeve of the Village, supported by the four Councillors, make an attack on the one side, and the Reeve of the Township and his four advisers on the other side, and that capturing, by force of arms the solitary defendant of the fortress, they take possession until it is decided who the rightful owners are. But by all means, let the attack be made in quaker fashion and with emblems of peace.

We hope that these remarks, made in a non-political sense will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, on a non-political subject, for both parties of politicians have erred in unjustly treating our Village. And when we contrast our treatment with that extended to our sister village, Penetanguishene, we have strong grounds of complaint against both political parties.

SO MUCH FOR MR. ARDAGH.

In signing the petition against Mr. Cook's election to the Commons, Mr. Ardagh has at last made a distinct and direct declaration of war against the Reform interests of the County. It will not be forgotten how Mr. Ardagh himself was put *hors de combat* on a former occasion in precisely the same position in which Mr. Cook is now placed by the instrumentality of Mr. Ardagh. It is also well known that Mr. Cook, and other prominent Reformers in the County, announced their disapprobation of any proceedings being instituted against Mr. Ardagh's election, and stood firmly aloof from the movement. Mr. Ardagh's election was, however, set aside. It will be remembered how he then came before the people of this Riding for re-election, with a pitiful tale and a pitiful face, and represented himself as the victim of the mistaken zeal of his friends. The refrain of his song then was, "Pity my sorrow, respect my virtues, and let your approval absolve me from the odium of an unmerited stigma." The Reformers of North Simcoe then gave him a lesson in generous toleration and forbearance, that in all decency, he, above all men, should not so soon forget. The great majority of them believed in his protestations and cheerfully recorded their votes for him—and now—behold their reward! When Mr. Cook, their candidate, is placed in the same position which was formerly occupied by Mr. Ardagh, that gentleman tenders his grateful compliments and affixes his name to the petition. But we warn him that at a future period he will be called to strict account for this outrage on the well-known political opinions of a majority of his constituents. He owed his own election in the first instance, to the supposed moderation of his views on public questions. Being nothing more than a well-known nobody who was careful to express no distinctive views on any subject, moral, political or religious, simply because he was unequal to the task, he was allowed to represent the Riding because it was supposed that he would deal fairly with the interests of both parties as far as he knew how. In short he was elected because, being no politician, and having no talents for politics, he had no political enemies. These negative virtues were the principal cause for his election, and now he has by his own hand severed the bond by an act of uncalled-for partizanship. Mr. Hermon Cook's unfaltering loyalty to the Reform cause is conspicuously known. It is also well known that no partizan zeal ever led him to interfere in any election after the result had been decided by a majority of the electors.

THE Montreal *Daily Witness* has been enlarged by four columns.

FOSTER, the New York car hook murderer, was executed last Friday.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

It will not be new to most of our readers that the Midland Railway Company is richer in enterprise and pluck than the "sinews of war." Compared with the Northern and other corporations, it is poor. But in the energy with which they prosecute their undertakings and faithfulness in fulfilling pledges, the Directory of this road have no superiors, so far as we are aware. The improvements and extensions of the line have been principally paid for out of the earnings from year to year, eked out by the smallest aggregate amount of bonus from the municipalities received for any similar undertaking in Canada. It need not surprise any one, therefore, if the rumours in reference to the temporary embarrassment of the Company, or their inability to prosecute the extension of the road towards the Georgian Bay from want of funds, should at the opening of the season prove to be in some measure based upon fact. It is stated that the Company have sold iron for sixteen miles of road to the Northern, and that it is being delivered at Atherley. This leads to the impression that the road will not be extended beyond this point at least for a year. If the supposition prove correct, it will be good for Orillia, but a great misfortune for the Company, and cause disappointment and loss to the people of the country the road is intended to serve.

These reports lead us to consider the treatment this Company received at the hands of the Ontario Legislature, in the appropriation of the Railway Fund. While every Toronto Road was helped to the fullest extent, and almost all the other *bona fide* enterprises received considerable aid, this Company, engaged in an undertaking of greater importance to the Province at large than any new road from Toronto, an enterprise that was taxing their every resource, and having received less assistance from the municipalities than either of the Narrow Guage roads, which would not be a tithe of the benefit in developing the country, was offered assistance only upon terms which the veriest tyro, upon the most superficial inquiry should have seen could not be accepted without forfeiting every prospect of success. The proposal was that they give running powers to a rival road, over the greater portion of their line, which would involve a loss of all, or nearly all, that timber traffic upon which the Midland depends, and must depend for many years. If these terms had been accepted by the Midland Company we have no hesitation in saying the Grand Junction would be constructed from Belleville to Omemee, and then good-bye to the timber traffic of the Midland Railway and Port Hope. As it is, there is no prospect of the construction of a long rival line parallel with the Midland, at least for many years to come. So the Province gains nothing by this condition, while an enterprise entitled to support is crippled for want of the means for carrying it out, and the wealthy corporations of Toronto are aided with money they did not require, to build up and keep a monopoly for that city.

Doubtless if the Midland Company had the plethoric coffers of the Northern, and "influence at Court," in the person of one equally as dexterous as the Managing Director and M. P. P. of the latter Company, the thing would have been different, and Toronto would have conceded to might what it never did to right, and the Port Hope, like the Hamilton, Railway, would have received "better terms." Perhaps it is not yet too late for the Government to amend their scheme, and do tardy justice, not only to the Company, but all that part of the country which is interested in the completion of the Midland Railway to the Georgian Bay. If properly presented to them, without the sophistry and sneers by which detractors seek to mislead as to the real merits of the project, we have every confidence in the Administration to do what is right, and have not the slightest doubt the Midland Company would receive that portion of the surplus to which it is entitled, and that would probably be sufficient to enable them without delay to resume their work with vigour.

These remarks are not "inspired," and are merely based upon what we know of the manner in which the Government scheme has affected a deserving Company, and the interests of this section of the Province. For this we do not blame the Government, who have doubtless done what they considered right, but place censure where it is deserved, with those railway men and Toronto representatives returned from all parts of the Province, and who would stoop to any amount of chicanery and misrepresentation to support the interests of the Queen city, even at the expense of every other section of Ontario.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald has introduced his promised Bill for the election of members to the House of Commons. It provides for holding the election simultaneously, extends the franchise considerably, and contains other important changes. One very objectionable feature of the proposed law is the provision for those assessed in several constituencies voting in each, by a system of voting papers. This will retain one of the most glaring evils of the old law, and open the way for any amount of trickery and wire-pulling amongst politicians and wealthy partizans. It would only require that a few of these should band together and invest a couple of hundred dollars each in real estate, in any constituency where parties were nearly equally divided, to obtain a controlling influence. Eighteen or twenty thousand dollars judiciously laid out would secure a vote in every constituency in Ontario, without loss to the capitalists or, necessarily, benefit to the country.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

There was a meeting of the Council at the Clerk's office on Thursday evening. The Reeve and Councillors Wainwright, Booth, and Bailey were present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Booth, seconded by Mr. Wainwright, That the Treasurer be instructed to give an order on Mr. Humphries for a double ticket to Toronto, for a man of the name of Woodham and his wife.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Wainwright, seconded by Mr. Bailey, That a Committee, to consist of the Reeve and mover, be appointed for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Ontario Government, respecting the division of the surplus at their disposal, and urging the claim of the corporation to a share in such division.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Booth, seconded by Mr. Wainwright, That the Council grant the sum of $30 for the necessary expenses already accrued by the Committee appointed in furtherance of the formation of a new County, with Orillia for the County Town.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Wainwright, seconded by Mr. Booth, That the Council by this resolution authorise the Collector of this Municipality to continue the levy and collection, of the unpaid taxes in the manner and with the powers provided by law for the general levy and collection of taxes.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Wainwright, seconded by Mr. Booth, That the Treasurer be instructed to invest the school moneys now in his hand to the credit of the debenture fund and the Railway sinking fund in Government securities.—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. Booth, seconded by Mr. Bailey, That the petition of George Berry and John Shaver for tavern license, and John Farquharson, for shop license, be granted.—*Carried.*

REMOVED.—Mr. D. Philips, Tinsmith, has removed to Hammond's Block, Missisaga street.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Last Thursday evening, an interesting and fairly attended meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of Hiawatha Temple, of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The weather was so unfavorable that it is an encouraging indication of the interest with which the people of this place are beginning to regard the Temperance movement that so many turned out on the occasion. Mr. G. McFedries occupied the chair, and after a few remarks, called upon Mr. Wm. Teskey, who read a selection portraying the miseries of bachelorhood, which put the audience in good humour. The chairman then introduced Mr. Thomas W. Casey, Grand Worthy Secretary of the Order in these Provinces. After expressing the pleasure it afforded him to visit our beautiful town, of which he had heard so much, Mr. Casey alluded to the satisfactory progress of the Temperance work during the past few years, and especially within the last year or so. He expressed the most catholic sentiments in regard to the movement, desiring only the spread of Temperance principles, by whatever organization or party the work might be carried on. He stated that it is about twenty years since the Independent Order of Good Templars was introduced in this country. Eighteen years ago they had thirty lodges, and a membership of some 600. There are now 620 lodges, numbering upwards of 26,000 members. Though it had steadily progressed from the outset, at no previous period of its history had the advance of the Order been so rapid as at the present time. Last year 175 new lodges were organized, over 4,000 members added to its strength, and the receipts of the Grand Lodge increased by $1,800. During the four months since the last report was presented, sixty new lodges were organized, and the membership increased by nearly 2,000. He did not mention these facts boastingly, but in thankfulness to God, who had so blessed the efforts that had been put forth for the rescue of our country from the blighting effects of the liquor traffic. The moral influence exerted by the organization is much greater than is generally supposed. Even were the work and its effects confined to the 26,000 members, in these Provinces, it would be doing a great good. But this is by no means all. They have five agents engaged in the propogation of Temperance principles. They are also endeavouring to permeate Society with Temperance sentiments and facts by the circulation of books, tracts and papers. In this way the Grand Lodge had expended $5,000 last year. The spread of this Order has been very remarkable. It is to be found in every Province of British North America, and every State of the neighbouring Republic; in England there are 2,400 lodges, numbering 100,000 members; Scotland has 900 lodges, and 75,000 members; Ireland, where the Order was introduced two years ago, 150 lodges; Wales, in one year, has organized 250; Australia has 50 or 60 lodges, and the organization has gained a foothold in Sweden, France, Portugal, Germany, New Zealand, India and other countries. Its object is the suppression of the liquor traffic, and wherever intemperance exists there they seek to introduce Good Templarism. It is admitted that liquor is neither food nor physic, and in sickness or in health it is well to avoid it. It is said, however, if we let liquor alone, it will leave us alone. This he contended is a mistake. Whether we sympathise with the drunkard and his family or not, it is necessary for our own self-protection to put an end to the business. The trade and navigation returns show the imports of liquors into the Dominion, for home consumption, for the year ended 30th of June, 1872, amounted to 2,763,703 gallons, as follows:—Brandy, 487,222 gallons; Gin, 613,971 gallons; Rum, 277,808 gallons; Whiskey, 167,498 gallons; Alcohol, 667 gallons; Spirits and strong waters, 1,391 gallons; Ale and Porter, 338,337 gallons; Wines, 908,221 gallons; Cider, 8,591 gallons. It would be a small estimate to say that for this liquor, a commodity which gave no return whatever, five-and-a-half millions of dollars were withdrawn from Canada, an item of no little importance in accounting for the stringency in the money market which is affecting our trade so injuriously. There were also manufactured, in the Dominion, 16,876,980 gallons of spirituous liquors, and 8,457,096 gallons of malt liquors, a total of 28,697,779 gallons. The total quantity of proof spirits returned by the excise officers as having been manufactured for home consumption was 4,219,245 gallons. We might form some idea of the enormous quantity of liquor consumed in this country when it was found that the honest traffic reported 1,000,000 barrels of liquor consumed by less than four millions of people, men, women and children; and this without making any allowance for smuggling, illicit distillation and adulteration, and so forth—for notwithstanding all the honesty of the trade there is smuggling; and with all the honour of the trade, illicit distillation and adulteration are carried on to some extent. These figures represent but a small portion of the real cost, as the wholesale value of the liquor bears but a small proportion to the cost to the consumer, to which must be added loss of time, disease, poverty and crime which it entails. In the township of Richmond, Ont., the prohibitory law was adopted six years ago, and has been enforced since. The year prior to its adoption, the municipality received $120 for license, and paid over $200 for the relief of paupers, made so through drink. During these six years, not one pauper has been added to the township, and the amount annually required for relief has decreased more than the sum previously derived from licenses in one year. While in Lindsay that forenoon, the speaker had seen the roll of Father Stafford's Total Abstinence Society, and found that that earnest Temperance Labourer has an association numbering 2,276 pledged teetotallers, and the results have been surprising and gratifying. There are now very few drunken men amongst the Roman Catholics of that town. They had visited the gaol, and found from the records that during the expired portion of the present year, eighteen prisoners had been confined, one of whom was a Roman Catholic. Father Stafford's Temperance agitation was begun there in 1869, and during the same part of 1868 that has expired of this year, the number confined in the gaol was fifteen, twelve of whom were Roman Catholics; during the same period of 1865 there were twenty-two prisoners, and eleven Roman Catholics. Father Stafford assured him there was no other means of accounting for this decrease of crime among the Roman Catholics than as the result of the diminution of drinking. To illustrate the attitude of the Temperance men towards the liquor dealers, Mr. Casey related an anecdote of a worthy Quaker in Pennsylvania, who, discovering a robber coming in through the window at night, took down his gun, and said to the intruder; "Friend, I do not wish to do thee harm; but I am about to shoot towards that window, and if thou dost not get out of the way, thee may get hurt." The robber deeming it prudent to get out of the way, escaped injury. The liquor trade stands in the way of all moral and religious effort in our land. The Temperance men do not wish those engaged in the business ill, but they are going to shoot in the direction where it is, with a view to its removal, and if the traffic does not voluntarily stand aside, it may get hurt. The lecture occupied more than an hour and a half, and though on a proverbially dry subject, was juicy enough to command the attention of the audience to the end.

Mrs. Hill sang "Grace Darling," and Mr. Knott gave a recitation. After singing the National Anthem, the audience dispersed.

SOME of those who signed the early closing agreement should try to be a little more punctual in closing. The hour is seven, not half-past seven.

LICENSES GRANTED.

Below we give a list of the parties who have received the sanction of the Council to sell liquor during the present year. It will be seen there are thirteen licensed "houses of public entertainment," and eight shops, twenty-one in all, besides the unlicensed groggeries. The population of Orillia is 2,500.

Albert Doolittle, 2—Queen's and Orillia House.
Christopher Moore—Albion.
Duncan M. Church—Midland.
Wm. Edwards—American.
Thomas McDougall—Dominion.
Wm. Fralick—Commercial.
Robert More—Railway Restaurant.
Daniel O'Donnell—Union.
Benjamin Fuller—Trafalgar.
Wm. Moffatt—Junction.
John Shaver—Rock House.
George Berry.

SHOPS.—Walter Francis, J. W. Slaven, John Robinson, John Farquharson, Alex Kennedy, Taylor Bros., T. F. Ellis, and F. J. Gribbin.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

Orillia, March 20th, 22nd, and 25th.

Samuel Jeremy, John Gray and Jeremiah McHugh, were each fined $2 and costs: for driving through the village without sleigh bells to the harness.

March 25th, at 10 A. M. Before A. King, D. L. Sanson, and A. J. Alport. Albert Hewson was charged by John McArthur with having assaulted and wounded him with a knife. The Prosecutor was examined but could not swear he saw a knife in possession of defendant. Counsel for defendant applied for an adjournment till 4 P. M., when the case was again called in, but the prosecutor failing to appear, after being duly called, the case was dismissed, and prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

BEAVERTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

A gloom was cast over this village and neighbourhood on Thursday the thirteenth instant, by the sudden death of James, the youngest son of George Proctor, Esq., in the thirty-third year of his age. The deceased, though evidently not in his usual health, was on foot and attended to some business on the forenoon of Wednesday. Towards evening he became seriously ill, he passed a very trying night. Thursday morning brought no abatement of his malady; yet such were his calmness and patience, that no immediate danger was apprehended. About one o'clock in the afternoon he expressed a wish to be assisted out of bed and lead to a chair. Scarcely had he been so placed when the messenger that brooks no refusal arrived: a few moments and all was over. Mr. Proctor was a young man of good traits, his manner was retiring, his modesty extreme, in few sides beat a kinder heart,—he was one of nature's own gentlemen. The esteem in which he was held by the community became apparent on the day of his interment. One who has beheld many a scene of sorrow can say that he never witnessed clearer marks of unfeigned grief than were depicted on the countenances of the crowds that approached to take a last sad look of the cold ashes of young James Proctor—, and though the day was most unfavourable, the funeral was certainly one of the largest hitherto seen in this section of the country. The family, and especially his aged parents, most poignantly feel their bereavement. May it be their experience, that there is One who is a very present help in time of trouble.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THREE car loads of Land Plaster, to arrive at J. Tudhope's in a few days. Leave your orders with him at once.

ON Friday we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Haigh, of the Ontario Immigration Department, *en route* to Muskoka, to organize an Immigration Aid Society. He is full of his mission, and sanguine of a large immigration next season. Mr. John A. Donaldson passed through Orillia northwards on Saturday. They will also make arrangements for the settlement of one hundred and fifty families of Norwegians, expected to arrive early in the season.

ODDFELLOWS.—At the regular meeting held by Loyal Orillia Lodge of Odd-Fellows, Canadian Order, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Past Grand, W. Bingham; Past Noble Grand, S. S. Robinson; Noble Grand, E. Ogle; Vice Grand, S. Bailey, elected by acclamation; Secretary, C. Vessey, re-elected; J. B. Thompson, Treasurer; Warden, Angus McKay; Conductor, P. Murray; Guardian, Henry Scott; John Clarke, R.H.S.N.G.; A. W. B. McMullen, L. H. S. N. G.; — Newton, R. H. S. V. G.

LOOK OUT FOR A TREAT.—We understand Mr. Armstrong is going to give another concert. He is busy now training his choir in their several parts, and from a practice we recently had the pleasure of hearing, we feel safe in assuring the people they will have a treat. The pieces are well selected and some very lively ones. He will be prepared to give further notice, and a programme, in a week or so. The last concert, all will remember, was a perfect success, and as he will obtain Mr. Kean's Hall, there will be ample room for a large audience. We wish him every success.

AT a meeting of Orillia and Matchedash Municipal Council, held on the 14th inst., the revised by-laws, defining the duties of certain officers of the Municipality; regulating and licensing houses of public entertainment, and shops, and defining the duties of the Inspector of Licenses; defining lawful fences; and for the preservation of the timber on the various road allowances in the Municipality, were adopted. The Clerk was instructed to obtain sealed tenders for the printing of the By-laws of the Corporation. Mr. A. Thorburn was allowed the hemlock trees opposite lot 5 on the line between the 3rd and 4th con. in North Orillia, in consideration of clearing up the road in the usual manner. The Treasurer was authorised to pay Mr. Burnett, P. L. S., $10 for surveying the side line between lots 10 and 11, on the east part of 6th con., and west part of 7th con. in South Orillia. Mr. Harvie presented a petition from David Strathearn and twenty-five other ratepayers of the municipality, for a division of school section No. 2. Consideration of this was deferred. The Council adjourned to the 7th April.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. Elliot, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday evening last, at the "Junction House, in this town, upon the body of an old man named William Dudley, who died there suddenly during the day. Dudley had been an employee on the Midland Railway, and boarding at Foster's Shanty, near the town. About a fortnight ago he left Foster's, and went to the "Junction House," where he stayed up to Saturday last—drinking more or less during that time both there and at other taverns, and having his meals very irregularly. On Saturday he became sick, suffering from severe cramps and diarrhœa, when he returned to Foster's. Mrs. Foster tried to do all she could for him, but he refused everything in the way of nourishment, and neither took stimulants nor medicine. On Monday morning he returned to the "Junction House", where he was refused whiskey, with the exception of two small glasses. He was urged to take some nourishment, but refused. Shortly after, he went out to the water closet; and as he stayed longer than he should, Mrs. Moffatt sent a man out to look for him, when he was found dead. Dr. Elliot was immediately sent for, and gave the body into charge of Constable Hammond, who summoned a jury for an inquest in the evening. The jury, Robt. More, Foreman, returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death from exhaustion induced by intemperate habits.

LOCAL MATTERS.

JAMES TUDHOPE, of the Little Giant Hardware Store, is agent for Stock's Extra Machine Oil, the best lubricator in use. Beware of imitations.

J. TUDHOPE, of the "Little Giant" has received a second consignment of those excellent Sugar kettles. Call early for one, for they are selling like hot cakes.

IF I were a Canary-bird and wished a new cage, I would send my mistress to J. Tudhope's for a pretty little one; he has such beauties, and so many of them, too.

CONVERSAZIONE.—It will be seen by advertisement in this paper that another conversazione will be held in the Music Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, 15th April.

POSTPONED.—In consequence of no hall being available, the proposed excursion of the Sons of Temperance to Marchmount this evening was of necessity postponed indefinitely.

SNOWED UP.—No train has arrived per Midland Railway since Monday. It is expected to-morrow, but as the snow continues to fall, the prospects of an arrival are getting less.

SNOW has fallen every day during the past week, and there appears no immediate prospect of a change. We got April weather last month, and have now gone back to February.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Next Sabbath evening the Rev. Joshua Dyke will preach from the following subject: "Our adversary the Devil, and how we are to resist him."

THE *Globe*-Dodge controversy still goes on. In his defence Mr. Dodge makes some damaging admissions, which indicate that his skirts are not entirely clean. We have not space for comments this week.

INSTALLATION.—The officers of Orillia Division of the Sons of Temperance will be publicly installed next Tuesday evening. Members are requested to attend at seven o'clock. The public will be admitted at eight.

A FRATERNAL VISIT.—The members of Orillia Division Sons of Temperance will visit their co-workers at Rugby to-morrow, (Friday) evening. Sleighs will start from the Temperance Hall at half-past six o'clock, sharp.

STABBING.—There was a stabbing affray at one of our Hotels on Monday. The cut, inflicted in the arm, was not very serious. An attempt to hush the matter up has been so far successful that reliable particulars are not obtainable.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. Benson, of the firm of Neelands & Benson, the well-known Dentists, Lindsay, was to have arrived at the Orillia House yesterday, but "no train" doubtless prevented. He will probably arrive on the first train, and remain a few days.

WHEAT MARKET.—By a little enterprise on the part of the merchants, Orillia could be made one of the best wheat markets in Ontario. What is required is a storehouse at the junction of the two railways, where grain could be shipped by either, as the prices or rates might be most advantageous.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Toronto, will commence a retreat on Sunday next, in the Roman Catholic Church here, and will continue for the three following days. We would advise the public to go and hear His Grace, whose sermon at the opening of the Angel Guardian Church gave so much satisfaction.

COMPLAINTS are made of disturbances on Sunday afternoons or evenings at a bawdy house in the vicinity of the Railway Junction. It is stated that there is another of these dens near the outskirts of the town. Our authorities should not allow these social pests to become established in this place.

Y. M. C. A.—On Monday evening the entertainment consisted of an address by Mr. Charles Davis, who related an instance of the rescue and subsequent conversion of a workingman addicted to drink, through the instrumentality of a total abstinence Society; and Mr. George Dunn read an essay, "Elijah," one of a series upon the Hebrew Heroes, by the Bishop of Oxford. The President, Mr. Wm. H. Leef, occupied the chair.

WE think James Tudhope's store might enter an action against him for libel for persisting in calling it the "Little Giant." It is but a few weeks ago since it sprung into existence, and in that time it has attained most extraordinary dimensions. Although its body is confined within four brick walls, its name and fame are extending all over the country, searching for more customers, who express their surprise at the low price of his hardware.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday the train from Port Hope ran over and killed a child, six years old, of an Englishmen named Healey, near Brechin, in the Township of Mara. We are informed the child was carrying water, and seeing the train approaching when about to cross the track, lost its presence of mind, and leaving the pail at the side of the track, stepped on, and ran in the same direction as the train was going. A drift on each side prevented the child from leaving the track, and it being impossible to stop the train in time, the child was run over within a short distance of the end of the drift. The body was fearfully mangled.

GARDEN, Field and Flower Seeds are sold by Slaven at Toronto prices.

SLAVEN will not be undersold on Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Paint Brushes.

RUSSEL WATCHES are the best time keepers ever produced J. B. Thompson Sole Agent.

SPRING GOODS direct from the European markets, arriving daily, at T. F. Ellis & Co.'s.

ELLIS & Co.'s Clothing and Tailoring Department up-stairs, in the "House of all Nations."

IF you want a good basket, go to the Little Giant, and see J. Tudhope's old country willow baskets.

$5,000 worth of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, arrived at Ellis & Co.'s for their Spring trade.

THE largest and cheapest stock of Liquors and Groceries in town, at T. F. Ellis & Co's "House of all Nations."

ELLIS & Co.'s Tailoring Department is the most stylish in town. All Tweeds or Cloths purchased in their store cut free of charge.

THE largest stock of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves in town, at the Boss Hardware Store, cheaper than the cheapest.—W. R. Tudhope.

IF you have a machine that will "clog" with the common sorts of oil in use, go to W. R. Tudhope's and you will get some that will not clog.

W. R. Tudhope has the largest stock of Paints and Oils in the town, and having bought before the late rise in prices, is determined to let his customers have the benefit by selling at proportionately low rats.

SLAVEN returned to Orillia yesterday. He has been absent for some days purchasing his spring stock of Paints and Oils, &c. Now in a position to sell at lower rates than any house in the Dominion.

WHY are Longines Watches superior to others? because they are made of the best material, and are constructed in a principal that they cannot fail to be durable, and are better finished than other Watches for the price. J. B. Thompson Sole Agent.

D. PHILLIPS is now under the protection of Constable Hammond, where he is doing a larger business than ever. His stock of Tin-ware, Stoves, &c., is large, and parties requiring anything in his line will save money by calling on him.

PLOUGHS, *ploughs*, ploughs, here, there and everywhere about the premises of the "Boss Hardware Store." Farmers, if you want a first-class Plough, go to W. R. Tudhope, he has the largest and most varied stock in the country to choose from.