Who Was he?

To the Editor of The Advance.

Dear Sir,—At a late hour last Thursday night one of the Flesherton liverymen drove into Durham with a middle-aged gentleman—which latter fact was not observed until he had divested himself of an immense bearskin coat that he wore to protect himself from the inclement weather during his sixteen mile drive. The gentleman spoke in a very thick voice, and seemed to be anxious to pulverize somebody; and from the marks on his face I judged (at the time) that an earthquake had blown him part of the way hither. On enquiry I found, however, that he had fallen out of the buggy. Further investigation showed that he had got "on the spree" in Flesherton, and the latter town not being sufficiently large to contain him and the other citizens, he had hired a liveryman to take him out of it. "Drive to h—l so long as we get out of the d—d town," are the words he is said to have used just before departing. The liveryman drove him to Durham!

Yours, &c.,
VALENTINE MUGGINS.

P.S.—Arthur Henry Newton Jenkins will please copy.—V.M.

Priceville School Embroglio.

To the Editor of The Advance.

Dear Sir,—I have always held you in the highest estimation as a conscientious christian, and was astonished that you allowed a correspondent like "Prowler"—which, by the way, is a very proper name—to attack Teachers like Mr. Dixon and Miss Gunn. Both are religious, painstaking, civil and well-informed Teachers. Mr. Dixon is strictly temperate. Our school has advanced rapidly and is excelled by none in South Grey, having compared favorably with Durham School, which has four Teachers—the head-master being a 1st A man.

At the last Entrance Examination 5 pupils out of 7 passed—a record which, I believe, is unequalled in the County.

Now, Sir, I ask you as an honest man, what better proof do you want of a person's fitness than the faithful discharge of his or her duties as established by records. I have no personal object to serve, but merely wish to have justice done to two faithful public servants, who have greatly improved the School by strict attention to their duties.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT MCGOWAN.

Maxwell.

From our own Correspondent.

Miss Jane Madill, who has been lying very low for some months with cancer, died on Monday evening last. Her remains were followed by a large number of friends and acquaintances to St. Mary's church cemetery.

Quarterly services were held in the Methodist church here on Sunday last.

A considerable amount of sickness reported—chiefly amongst children.

Mr. Robert Heron is visiting Toronto and will return with a large stock of winter goods.

Again there appears to be some one in or about this neighborhood very fond of fowl, as several report having had turkeys, ducks and chickens stolen.

Not a few were enquiring what was the matter with the choir in one of our churches on Sunday last; or did they get into the same dilemma a certain leader of singing did, who, it was said, started a long metre tune to a short metre hymn. The stanza ended with the word *Jacob*—and the leader, to make the words suit the tune, finished up with—

"*Ja*—fal de diddle—*cob!*"

The choir referred to sang a whole hymn and came out as above every time.

Inistioge.

From our own Correspondent,

We have this week to record the death of one of Artemesia's oldest settlers, viz., Seargant Ross, who passed away last Thursday at the age of eighty-four. Deceased was one of the few surviving and immortal Waterloo pensioners. His remains were interred in the Methodist cemetery on Friday. [Our volunteer company would gladly have buried this grand old Waterloo hero with military honors had they received notice.—Ed.]

The Quarterly Meeting in connection with this circuit was held in Dundalk last Sunday and was very largely attended.

There will be a shooting match at Proton station on the 18th to test the marksmen around here.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold at Medical Hall.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The great preacher's impressions of Gladstone.

Learning, on my arrival in Liverpool, that Mr. Gladstone was to speak on Monday, I concluded to wait over and enjoy the opportunity of seeing and hearing him. I accordingly secured tickets for the platform at Hengler's Circus, a building capable of holding several thousand persons. The meeting was to be in the afternoon. A sort of invisible excitement seemed to pervade the whole city of Liverpool, in that Gladstone was to make a speech, the last of his campaign speeches. When I drew near to the building the streets were filled with scattering bands, growing thicker as one approached the circus. But with some difficulty, under the convoy of a policeman, I affected an entrance in the rear, and was admitted to the stage. Presuming upon my sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, the audience soon recognised me and gave some hospitable cheers. At the request of the committee, however, I retired to an anteroom in order to meet Mr. Gladstone. Prompt to the hour he appeared, together with Mrs. Gladstone and a few ladies of his party. He bore the marks of the campaign through which he had gone, and his voice was husky. He had wrapped around him a sort of tippet to protect his neck and throat. Mrs. Gladstone seemed to have him in special charge and

LIKE A MOTHER NURSE,

watched over him and checked any person that wanted to talk with him, for fear that it would hurt his voice. She also sat near him during his address, and he frequently turned to her, either because of some suggestion that she might have made or from the familiar habit of courteous deference to her.

The storm of applause when he ascended upon the platform could hardly have been surpassed. The roar and cheers rolled long and loud, and it was with extreme difficulty and after some considerable lapse of time that the audience was reduced to anything like generous silence. I sat in the front row on the platform, where by turning toward him I had a full view of the great orat'r. His voice show'd evidence of much use in open-air speaking, yet, while its finer qualities were obscured, it was resonant and one could easily see that it was a voice eminently adapted to the best purposes of oratory. He held his audience for an hour or more with perfect control; he charmed them; he filled them with an overflowing enthusiasm. At times the applause burst out into an uncontrollable stream, which

REFUSED TO BE DAMMED UP,

or checked even. I was not capable of judging of many of the themes introduced; I had not the local knowledge. He seemed, however, to touch all the springs necessary to be affected, and he left the impression on my mind that he would be invincible. There were very slight shades of humor in his speech, but its predominant characteristic was that of profound convictions on deep moral grounds. Whatever in his discourse may have played upon the surface of things, he seemed most to be stirred when the underlying elements of morality came in for discussion. There were no *ad captandum* allusions; there was nothing of the element of combative attack. The scope of his knowledge and the minuteness of his information were remarkable. If it be the object of an orator to convince, it may be said that on this occasion he exhibited himself to be

A MASTER IN ORATORY.

Taking the address as a whole and comparing it with the elaborate efforts of such an American as Daniel Webster, or with some of the old Greek orators, it could scarcely be said to have the form and finish that applies to many of the masterpieces of eloquence. Judging of its effect upon myself, a stranger a foreigner, one not well versed in the details which he discussed, I found myself, nevertheless, glowing with the sympathy of the audience and in full admiration of this remarkable man. Whatever may be the issue of the great question upon which he has expended his genius, which he regards as his last great life's work—the emancipation of Ireland—there can be no doubt that Gladstone is pre-eminently the central figure in the politics of Great Britain, and and that he also is or has been a leading figure in the affairs of all Europe.

His versatility is proverbial. His knowledge of classical languages and of modern languages, which is not so profound or so minute as that of many other men, is nevertheless, remarkable. There are few subjects which interest thinking men today about which he cannot wisely and instructively discourse.

HIS MEMORY IS SOMETHING PROTIGIOUS.

His command of material very striking; his accuracy in statement marvelous. He impresses one as a far-seeing and comprehensive statesman, void of the arts of politicians, in deep earnest, and with strong moral convictions.

Mr. Gladstone seems to be a man, I should say, of about five feet ten inches in height. He is active, supple, and erect; capable of enduring great fatigue, quite elastic in spirits, genial and social. His head is said to be a Websterian head, but in my judgment it will hardly bear that comparison. The lines upon his face are strong; his features are large; and, being nearly bald, the impression of the height of his forehead is apt to be exaggerated. A strong nose; a mouth fine, but very firm; the chin only moderately full. Altogether, a striking head and physiognomy.

I met him subsequently at his own dwelling in London at a breakfast. He was very

SIMPLE AND UNPRETENTIOUS

in his manner; grave and very dignified, yet familiar. I cannot say that he is a good conversationalist, but he is an excellent talker. Although there were several gentlemen present, pretty much all the discourse fell from his lips.

The Reasons for attending to Forestry.

To the Editor of The Advance.

Sir,—Public opinion has become, to some extent awakened on the subject of forestry, and the vital necessity (if we would not interfere with and hinder the beneficial exertions of nature on our behalf) of preserving or planting some shelter for our farms. But there are a great number of the community who have, as yet, heard very little of the matter, and the benefit of these, I should be glad if you will allow me space for the following in your columns.

Many countries of the old world, formerly rich in agricultural products, have, by carelessly cutting down their forests, changed their good soil into barren land. The cause of this is as follows:

Interspersing portion of forest receive and store up the moisture of rain & melting snow, allowing it gradually to pass away, thus preserving a proper amount always in the soil and always in motion. Stagnant water injures vegetation. A dried out soil prevents vegetation. But the natural course of moisture through the soil is the life of vegetation, and this is eminently benefitted by the presence of forests. Where they are not, rain falling, flows off at once over the land, carrying away most of its best alumial substance to the rivers.

Woods have likewise a beneficial effect on adjacent crops both in summer and winter. In summer, when a shower has fallen, if the wind have free course, evaporation is too rapid, the earth soon dries and the beneficial influence of a shower remains but for a brief period. On the contrary, where woods, or even lines of trees, shelter it the benefit remains for a much longer time. In winter they prevent the uneven drifting of snow, and thus greatly benefit the growth of fall wheat and clover.

It may be stated broadly that where the country has been originally wooded, as most countries have been, the complete clearing of the forest, in no long time causes such changes in the distribution of the rainfall and in exposure to winds, as at first renders land much less fertile, and afterwards to a great extent barren. The first change is now found in different parts of the States, the last has long been the case in many regions of Europe, Asia and Africa.

It is considered that from one-third to one-fourth of all land should remain in forest, and that the remainder will then give much better cops with less labour, than if the whole were cleared.

For this purpose it would be well, that, where possible, some of the original forest should be retained on each farm. It is true that such reserves often decay, become grass grown, and suffer great loss or entire destruction by trees being blown down; but this is generally simply the result of cattle being allowed entrance. If these can be kept out of a piece of forest, while still in good forest condition, the young trees constantly growing up, will not only replace the older ones in times, but their presence protecting the elder stems from sun and wind, greatly preserves them. I am acquainted with many pieces of forest reserve in excellent order through observing this precaution.

Another excellent method of sheltering a farm is the planting lines of evergreen trees on the two sides most exposed. These windbreaks, as they are called, in a few years become of excellent service, and change for the better, the whole climate of a farm. If planted about late May or early June, and the roots kept shaded and damp till planted there is no difficulty in growing them. It is best to let them branch to the ground.

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, Nov. 9th, 1886.

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I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

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TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect, Monday, July 27th, 1885.

Going North.

STATIONS.		Mail	Exp.	Mixed.
Toronto	Leave	7 45am	4 5pm	Does not stop for Passengers.
Cardwell Junction		9 25 "	6 30 "	
Charleston		9 43 "	6 45 "	
Orangeville	Arrive	10 05	7 03 "	
	Leave	10 20 "	7 22 "	
Orangeville Junction		10 32 "	7 34 "	
Shelburne		10 58 "	8 04 "	
Dundalk		11 22 "	8 30 "	
FLESHERTON		11 47 "	8 55 "	
Markdale		12 02 "	9 10 "	
Williamsford		12 23pm	9 32 "	
Chatsworth		12 38 "	9 49 "	
Owen Sound	Arrive	1 05 "	10 20 "	

Going South.

STATIONS.		Exp.	Mail.	Mixed.
Owen Sound	Leave	5 40am	2 40pm	Does not stop for Passengers.
Chatsworth		6 10 "	3 07 "	
Williamsford		6 25 "	3 30 "	
Markdale		6 47 "	3 52 "	
FLESHERTON		7 02 "	4 06 "	
Dundalk		7 26 "	4 31 "	
Shelburne		7 51 "	4 57 "	
Orangeville Junction		8 22 "	5 23 "	
Orangeville	Arrive	8 30 "	5 35 "	
	Leave	8 45 "	5 55 "	
Charleston		9 05 "	6 13 "	
Cardwell Junction		9 25 "	6 30 "	
Toronto	Arrive	10 55 "	8 10 "	

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