

Durham

AND GREY



Chronicle

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MAINTIEN LE DROIT.

DURHAM, COUNTY OF GREY, ONTARIO, JUNE 16th, 1870.

James Brown,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Durham, Ont.

J. F. Halsted, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., HAN-
OVER, ONTARIO.

Medical Advice Gratis.

F. W. Pritchard, A. M. M. D.,
Residence one door South of Jas. Brown's
store, Lower Town, Durham. The doctor
will give advice, FREE OF CHARGE,
each day from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m.
P. S.—Fire Vaccine Matter on hand,
to bring along your children and have
them vaccinated.

R. T. Porter, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., GRAD-
uate of Victoria College, Toronto.
Office in G. W. Gifford's Building, Durham,
County of Grey. All calls, day or night,
promptly attended to.

William Barrett
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, &c., &c.,
Durham, Ont.

THOMAS DIXON,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, &c., &c.,
Durham, Ont. Office—Next door to the Telegraph
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Samuel E. Legate,
LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c., &c.,
Money to Lend from one to ten
years, on easy terms of interest. Farms
for sale.
Durham, 16th June, 1863. 71-1y.

John Moodie, Licensed
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Lands, &c., Valued, Books and Accounts
made up and collected. \$50,000 to
lend on good Farm and Town Property at
3 per cent. OFFICE—14 Grandfrank St.,
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HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
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Glazing, and Paper Hanging, done in the
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BOOKSELLER, 108-110
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most approved style of the art.

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Wagon & Carriage Shop.**
H. I. STOREY IS NOW PREPARED
to furnish Carriages, Caters, Wag-
ons and Sleighs, manufactured from the
best material, at the cheapest possible rates.
All work warranted. Shop, opposite Mr.
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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND
Groceries, and General Wholesale
Merchants, Hamilton, Ont.

HUGH ROSE,
General Blacksmith, opposite
Wiley's Boot and Shoe
Store, Lower Town, Durham.
Good workmanship, promptness and mod-
erate charges are the rules at this Smithy.

**IF YOU WANT FURNITURE
GO TO
SHEWELL'S**
Cabinetware and Chair
Factory,
OPPOSITE ORANGE HALL
DURHAM.
Sign of the Big Chair.

**WHERE FURNITURE OF EVERY
description can be had as cheap
and good as at any other establishment
in the County. All work warranted.
Warehouse, One Door North of the sign
of the big chair.**

MRS. WOOD & MRS. E. KERNS
DRESS-MAKERS,
108-110 ST. JOHN STREET,
DURHAM, ONT.

DEB TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY
are prepared to do Millinery and
Dress-making, and would kindly solicit the
patronage of Durham and vicinity. Mrs.
Perkins is well acquainted with above
branches, and also Straw-work. Fluting
done in good style.
Residence next to R. McKenzie's
large brick store, Lower Village.

George Isaacs,
SADDLER, HAR-
ness and Trunk
Maker, opposite the
Crown Land Office,
Durham, Ont.
Whips, Spurs, &c.,
always on hand.
Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

HOTEL CARDS.

HALF-WAY HOUSE,
RICHARDVILLE, JAMES BELL,
Proprietor. Having leased the
above premises, lately occupied by Mr. J.
Hart, I am prepared to offer first-class ac-
commodation to travellers and the public
generally. Good Wines, Liquors and Ci-
gars always on hand. Superior Stabling
and an attentive Hostler. Stages call daily.

CORNISH'S HOTEL,
RICHARDVILLE. This House has re-
cently been refitted and furnished in
first class style, with a view to the comfort
and accommodation of the travelling public.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the choicest
brands always on hand. Good Stabling and
an attentive hostler. Stages call daily.
Charges moderate.

Argyle Hotel,
HUGH MACKAY, PROPRIETOR,
Durham. Licensed Auctioneer for the County
of Grey.

DURHAM HOTEL, Durham,
JAMES ELLIOTT, Proprietor.
The subscriber thankful for past favors
wishes to inform his old friends and the
public generally, that he has again com-
menced business in the above Hotel and
hopes by strict attention to the comfort of
his guests to merit a fair share of public
patronage.
A good Livery in connection.

SIMPLE AND ELEGANT!

DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL!

THE LOCKMAN
FAMILY SEWING
MACHINE
MANUFACTURED BY
WILSON, BOWMAN & CO.,
HAMILTON ONT.

Is the most complete Sewing Machine made.
The price of the Machine, on beautiful
stand, walnut top, mouldings and drawers is
\$32 00.

IT IS UNDENIABLE,
THAT THE Lockman Machine is not
only the LATEST but also the
BEST of its kind, before the
public.

IT IS UNDENIABLE,
THAT THE Lockman Machine, altho'
not much exceeding in price the
very cheapest machine manu-
factured anywhere, is yet
INCORPARABLY superior
to any cheap machine yet
brought out.

IT IS UNDENIABLE,
THAT THE Lockman Machine has
achieved an IMMENSE POPU-
LARITY in the short time it has
been before the people.

IT IS UNDENIABLE,
THAT THE Lockman Machine already
occupies a position only accorded
to others after years of toilsome
effort.

June Work on the Farm.

It is well the weather does not ac-
commodate itself to man's whims or
wishes. The thousand different interests
would each clamor to be suited with
the weather, and of grumblers there
would be no end. Who ever saw a leisure
day in June? Surely no good farmer.
If all is planted and all is hoed, and no
weeds need killing, and the manure is
hauled, and the summer-fallow is plow-
ed afresh, and the barns are ready for
the hay crop, there is enough to do in
striving and mellowing the soil between
the rows of everything.

THE GRASS CROP.—Begin to cut
early. The use of mowing machines
and good horse-rakes make laying light
work. If the hay is light, say a ton
and a half to the acre, and if you please,
cut as late as you can see; let it lie
until near noon, then rake it into light
windrows. Shake them up with a fork,
pitching them a little together after each
row, and again after another; at 3 to
4 o'clock roll up and get in. If the
hay is heavy, a tedder or frequent stir-
ring is necessary.

HOING AND WEEDING may afford
constant employment to men and teams
during most of the month, when the
ground is dry. Stirring wet soil is not
only a loss of time, but a detriment—
Kill weeds in the seed-land state if pos-
sible, and leave the ground mellow, not
only for the sake of the crops, but to let
other weeds start, and thus clear the
land of them. Thorough work in June
will tell all the rest of the season, and
for years to come.

ANIMALS.—Give working oxen grain
daily, and long rest at noon, and they
will bear the hot weather almost as well
as horses. See that stock at pasture
have abundant feed, a constant supply
of water, and access to salt. Animals
turned upon clover often become
"hoven," bloated and die; accustom them
to it gradually, with great caution.
Yarding cows at night for the sake of
their manure pays where manure has
value. Provide shelter for sheep after
shearing. After a few weeks the ticks
will all be found on lambs, which should
be dipped in tobacco water, or some
other sheep-dipping composition. Cows
must be well fed to be profitable as
milkers, and if the pastures are over-
stocked now, they will fail early, and
green fodder crops must be relied upon
to carry the stock through the summer.
Sow corn to save the pastures. Calves
should be early taught to eat grass; ex-
cept those that suck may easily be
taught to drink and so feed wheat, flour,
cut meal or corn meal in small quantities,
which will help fatten them.

BUTTER.—If the dairy is cool, and
the feed good, the butter will be the
best made in the year; it needs a little
more salt if made in hot weather.
Agricultural Annual.

A would-be wit asked his old uncle
if the tolling of a bell did not put him
in mind of his latter end. "No sir," he
replied, "but the rope puts me in mind
of yours."

Call and Inspect.
Agent for Durham and vicinity,
F. H. Edwards.
Durham, March 16th, 1870.

DENTISTRY.
J. A. B. ELLIOTT, Surgeon-Dentist.
Office—One door North of
Elliott's Hotel, Upper Village, Durham.

**A CHOICE LOT OF
FRESH MEAT
ALWAYS ON HAND,**
AT THE
"Durham Meat Market,"
CHARLES LIMIN.

No Compromise.

Two young men went to Cincinnati a
few years ago, to seek for a situation.—
They were poor and dependent but had
good principles and good manners, and
with that capital made their start in
life. Hopkins had hardly become used
to his new duties, when his integrity
was put to the test in a way he least
expected. His employer one morning
told him to dress a customer by
declaring that he offered it to her below
cost. The lady seemed to doubt his
word, when the storekeeper called his
new clerk to make good his words.—
Hopkins carefully examined the cost-
mark, and then asked, "Mr. Bradstreet,
do you wish me to tell this lady the
truth?"

"Certainly," said the shopkeeper with
a wink which meant, "No indeed, of
course I don't."

"Then," replied the clerk, "I must say
that the dress did not cost what you say
it did."

The angry shopkeeper was not long
in taking his new clerk to task, and scold-
ed him soundly for his stupidity. "Truth
will do well enough for a country store,
but we need adroitness to get along in
the city. Will you do business my way
or your own?" said the man in a heat,
"I will give you twenty-four hours to
decide."

The young man then went to his
friend, asking him what he should do.
The struggle was short. *No com-
promise with conscience*, that was the de-
cision of the friendless and moneyless
boy—no compromise with conscience.

"Come and share my room and my
little salary until you can find another
place," said his friend; "and do not be
discouraged, you will find one full soon."

Not was it long. He found employers
who appreciated and honored his in-
tegrity; and he found, too, as years went
on, that business built on the firm prin-
ciples of truth and uprightness can
most prosper.

Business Etiquette.
BY J. R. N.

I remember once seeing posted in a law-
yer's office a card with substantially the
following inscription:—"Call upon a
business man only during business hours,
then only upon business, and after har-
ing done your business, go about your
business."

The conduct and custom of many of
our "business men" frequently call to
mind this reasonable injunction. "Busi-
ness men" don't wish to be disturbed
during business hours with anything but
business. But pray who are business
men? "That's the question," judging
from my limited observation, farmers
are not regarded as such by a large
mass of people.

For instance, the business man, I
mean the merchant or lawyer, may start
out during business hours for the pur-
pose of seeing a farmer friend; he may
find that farmer friend busily engaged
in some important work, in which he
performs a conspicuous part, and which,
without his help and supervision, must
for the time be suspended. He drives
up along the roadside, this "business
man" with plowed hands, stylish buggy
and fancy horse, and at the top of his
voice calls for his friend to come to the
roadside.

Now had he mind this wholesome ad-
vice, which he perhaps left hanging up
on his office wall, it might possibly oc-
cur to him that it is no farther from the
road to his friend than from his friend
to the road, and suggest the idea that
the time of one man, though he be a
"business" or "professional" man, as
commonly understood, is hardly equiva-
lent to the time of half a dozen, though
perhaps engaged in pitching hay or
hoeing corn.

Trimming and Compromising.

Very true and suggestive are the fol-
lowing statements by Mr. Spurgeon; and
very worthy of a earnest echo is the
added prayer:

O how irascible a man often is con-
cerning a sin which he knows to be a
sin, but which enchants him with its
sweetness. Ah! how often a man will
say, "I must give it up, but I cannot!"
Sin dies hard; it makes a hundred ex-
cuses for itself, and pleads "Is it not a
little one? Is it not a sweet one?" O
Lord, then give me strength and resolu-
tion, and when I know that a thing is
wrong, help me to have done with it;
and when I perceive an action to be
right, help me to make haste and delay
not to keep thy commandments. O
Lord, may I never try to patch up a
peace between my conscience and myself
by trimming and compromising. If I
know a thing to be Thy will, may I
never parley nor question, for this is
the essence of high treason.

The All-Seeing Eye.

One day the astronomer Mitchell
was engaged in making some observa-
tions on the sun, and as it descended to-
ward the horizon, just as it was setting,
there came into the range of the great
telescope the top of a hill about seven
miles away. On the top of that hill
was a large number of apple trees, and
in one of them there was two boys
stealing apples. One was getting the
apples, and the other was watching to
make certain that nobody saw them,
feeling that they were undiscovered.—
But there sat Professor Mitchell, seven
miles away, with the great eye of his
telescope directed fully upon them, see-
ing every movement they made as plain-
ly as if he had been under the tree with
them. So it is often with men. Be-
cause they do not see the eye which
watches them with a sleepless vigilance,
they think they are not seen. But the
open eye of God is upon them, and not
an action can be concealed. There is
not a deed, there is not a word, there is
not a thought which is not known to
God.

Settling Differences.

A gentleman having been told by a
complaining brother that he had some-
thing against him, warmly invited him
to come in, saying, "We will both pray
in the first place, and ask the blessing
of God on our interview."

When they arose from their knees, he
said, "Now I will thank you, my brother,
to tell me what it is you have
against me?"

"Oh," was the reply, "I really don't
know what it is; it is all gone; and I
believe I was in the wrong."

The most beautiful may be most ad-
mired and caressed, but they are not
always the most esteemed and loved.—
And thus, in art and in life, we learn
that great lesson of practical wisdom,
while we look upward to the star, not
trample on the flowers that lie at our
feet.

Our Volunteers.

The prompt and energetic manner in
which the officers and men of our brave
Volunteers responded to the call to duty
cannot be too much applauded and ad-
mired. At a busy time of the year, the
summit to military active duty was at
once obeyed. The eagerness as well as
readiness with which these our fellow
countrymen turned out against the in-
vaders, speaks loudly in favor of their
loyalty and devotion to the interests of
Canada. It cannot be said that the
Fenians were driven away by English
troops, for there were scarcely any in
the country. Many of those dupes, per-
haps, thought that in the absence of
Imperial bayonets lots of Canadians
would welcome the invaders with open
arms. Never was there a greater mis-
take. Canadians are a unit against out-
side interference. If there are an-
nexionists among us, they are Yan-
kees, or disaffected country people.—
Canadians, no matter of what creed,
grade, politics, or origin, are satisfied
with our present position as a Confed-
eracy, and would stand shoulder to
shoulder in its defence.

General Lindsay has expressed him-
self in the most enthusiastic terms con-
cerning our brave Volunteers, and they
deserve the gratitude and praise of
Britons throughout the world. Officers
and men seemed to vie with each other
in their efforts to repel the foe; and
their fierce determination and steady,
soldierly bearing struck consternation
throughout the whole Fenian organiza-
tion.

The Beaver.

The manner in which the beavers
make their dam, and construct their
lodge, has long been reckoned among
the wonders of the animal creation; and
while some observers claim for the
little creature more sagacity than it
really possesses, its instinct is still suf-
ficiently wonderful. It is certainly true
that it knows how to keep the water of
a stream to a certain level, by means of
an obstruction, and that it cuts down
trees for the purpose of backing up the
water by a dam. It is not true, how-
ever, that it can always fell a tree in
the direction required for this purpose.
The timber about a beaver dam is felled
in all directions; but as trees that grow
near the water generally lean towards
it, the tree when cut takes the proper
direction by gravitation alone. The
beaver then proceeds to cut up the
fallen timber into lengths of about three
feet, and convey them to the spot where
the dam is to be situated, securing them
in their places by means of mud and
stones. The work is commenced when
the water is low, and carried on as it
rises, until it has attained the desired
height. And not only is it made of
the requisite height and strength, but
its structure is suited exactly to the
nature of the stream in which it is built.
If the water is sluggish, the dam is
straight; if rapid and turbulent, the
barrier is constructed of a convex form,
the better to resist the action of the
water. When the beavers have once
commenced a dam, its extent and thick-
ness are continually augmented, not
only by their labours, but by accidental
accumulations, thus accommodating
itself to the size of the growing com-
munity. At length, after the lapse of
many years, the water being spread
over a considerable tract, and filled up
by yearly accumulations of drift-wood
and earth, seeds take root in the new-
made ground, and the old beaver dam
become green meadows, or thickets of
cotton-wood and willow.

The Irish Peasant on Distances.

I have often heard it remarked and
complained of by travellers and stran-
gers, that they never could get a true
answer from any Irish peasant as to
distances, when on a journey. For
many years I myself thought it most
unaccountable. If you meet a peasant
on your journey, and ask him how far,
for instance, to Ballinrobe, he will
probably say it is "three slot miles."
You travel on and are informed by the
next peasant you meet "that it is five
long miles." On you go, and the next
will tell "your honor" it is "four miles,
or about that same." The fourth will
swear "if your honor stops at three
miles you'll never get there." But, on
pointing to a town just before you, and
inquiring what place that is, he replies,
"Oh, plaze your honor, that's Ballin-
robe, sure enough." "Why, you said it
was more than three miles off." "Oh,
yes; to be sure and sailin', that's from
my own cabin, plaze your honor.—
We're no sailors in this country.—
Arrah! how can we tell any distance,
plaze your honor, but from our own
little cabins? Nobody but the school-
master knows that, plaze your honor."
—Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal
Sketches of His Own Times.

At what season did Adam leave
Paradise? In the fall!

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Vanderbilt is said to be distributing
his property among his heirs. After
the manner of John Jacob Astor, he
has lately transferred \$5,000,000 to one
of his children for the nominal con-
sideration of \$1.

An insane man at Chicago created
some excitement by going on gunning
exhibitions on the principal streets.—
The other day he indulged in the bar-
less pastime of shooting street-car
horses in the eyes, and was at last arrested.

A lady in Chichester endeavored to
choke her husband while he was asleep
the other night, by deliberately twist-
ing a piece of cotton into a rope, tying
one end to the bed-post, taking a half
hitch around his neck, and pulling her
hardest. The defence in this instance
is not insanity, but somnambulism.

A new society has been established
in Paris, the members of which num-
ber more than one hundred, in order to
contribute as much as possible to the
healing art, have inscribed in their
will an article declaring that they do
not desire to be buried after death; on
the contrary, they wish their bodies to
be given to surgeons for dissection.

Mastery over the minds of others is
never obtained by those who do not
know their own mind. But when a
fixed end is kept in view, and steadily
and firmly sought, this always gives
confidence to weaker natures, and sup-
plies direction to subordinate help.

A friend is never known till needed.
Sorrow's best antidote is employment.
It is better to do well than to say well.
Idleness is the parent of want and shame.
A man's life is an appendix to his heart.
Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.
Imitate a good man, but never counter-
feit him.
Jealousy is always born with love, but
does not die with it.
Great works are performed, not by
strength, but by perseverance.
Truth requires plain words; she rejects
all ambiguities and reserves.
Lowliness is the base of every virtue, and
he who goes the lowest builds the safest.
There are many persons who think Sun-
day is a sponge to wipe out the sins of
the week.
Virtue abates though contemptibly clad,
and is recognized and respected by noble
minds.
Hope is the leading and following star
of mankind, which is obscured and dis-
appears with the last beating of the heart.
Benefit your friends, that they may love
you still more dearly; benefit your enemies,
that they may become your friends.
Nothing is more precious than time, and
those who mispend it are the greatest of
all prodigals.
He submits himself to be seen through a
microscope who suffers himself to be caught
in a passion.
He who cannot forgive others, breaks
the bridge over which he himself will one
day have to pass.
Memory is the cabinet of imagination,
the treasury of reason, the registry of con-
science, and the council chamber of
thought.
Small delays may have important con-
sequences, and a favor conferred at the
time it is wanted is often conferred doubly.
As the best-tempered sword is the most
flexible, so the truly generous are the most
pliant and courteous to their inferiors.

Encouraging Testimony.

A lady having written in the Liberal
Christian questioning the power of fe-
male influence to break the habit of
confirmed tobacco users, a gentleman
came out with this testimony:

"For nearly four years I used tobacco
to excess, both chewing and smoking.
A paper of tobacco purchased in the
morning would be empty before night,
and I thought I could not possibly get
along without a smoke after each meal,
and again at night just before retiring.
I actually thought it was impossible for
me to abandon the habit.
"Two years ago 'woman's influence'
convinced me that I was mistaken. I
was engaged to a young woman who
argued the usual objections against the
use of the 'weed.' She reasoned with
me until she convinced me she was right.
Then she plainly informed me that un-
less I at once left off using tobacco she
would not marry me. I promised to
try, and did try hard, but failed. I
went to her and pleaded and coaxed,
but she was firm. 'I love you, John,
but I cannot marry you if you love to-
bacco better than you love me,' was her
reply. I concluded to do without for
three months, or die in the attempt, as
I then said. I did do without for three
months, and at the expiration of that
time I was actually alive and doing
well.
"The day before the time was up I
promised to abstain for three months
more. I lived through this period quite
easily, and was then perfectly willing to
promise abstinence for ninety-nine years.
I have not touched tobacco since, and
have no desire to do so. I am con-
fident that numerous instances can be
found where 'woman's influence' has
gained a lasting victory over the 'Indian
weed' and also over 'King Alcohol.'—
women, try the experiment and judge
for yourselves. With a little firmness,
you will be sure to come off victorious,
if you have a man to deal with."

Our Plain People.

Rev. Dr. Osgood, in the Evening
Post, thus compares the middle classes
of this country and Europe:

"Our upper class do not differ much
from the upper class of European so-
ciety, so far as manners and refinement
are concerned, but there is in such mid-
dle class in Europe as our plain people,
no class so well taught and well bred,
so dignified and gentle, so independent
and respectful. Our plain people are
not rude, and with us the terms Euro-
pean and lady do not have their Euro-
pean meaning. With us these words
refer to character, and not mainly, as in
Europe, to birth and position. With
us a gentleman is a man of gentle spir-
it, who subdues his selfish impulses into
social courtesy, and bears a thoughtful
and genial humanity in his speech and
habit. Such persons are found among
us in all stations. It seemed to me
that the English middle class showed a
kind of sympathy to the aristocratic
class, which they sometimes tried to
disguise by a tone of indifference or dis-
like, while few of them have the dignity
and modesty of our plain people. I
was not sorry, in this as well as in
important respects, to come back with
fresh satisfaction to our own country
and its people."

An Imperial Mormon.

The Emperor of China is fifteen years
old, and is to be married this year, with
immense pomp, to his first and chief
wife, his Empress. He will be simultane-
ously provided with second and third
wives; and from all parts of the
Empire victims are being collected to
swell the list of his harem. Every Tar-
tar family, we believe, is obliged to
furnish his quota. Local selections are
first made, and the holocaust is sent to
Peking, where a fresh selection takes
place, and a "chosen" number are con-
demned to a life-long seclusion. They
are not allowed to see their relations,
may never see their lord and master,
and in the event of his death they are
still condemned to perpetual isolation
and celibacy.

Fidelity in Little Things.

Great virtues are rare; the occasions
for them are very rare; and when they
do occur we are prepared for them; we
are excited by the grandeur of the sacri-
fice; we are supported either by the
splendor of the deed in the eyes of the
world or by the self-complacency that
we experience from the performance of
an uncommon action. Little things are
unforeseen; they return every moment;
they come in contact with our pride, our
indolence, our haughtiness, our readi-
ness to take offense; they contradict our
inclinations perpetually. It is, how-
ever, only by fidelity in little things
that a true and constant love to God
can be distinguished from a passing fer-
vor of spirit.

Great works are performed, not by
strength, but by perseverance.

Wesleyan Conference.

The forty-seventh annual Conference
of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in
Canada, met in Toronto on Wednesday
1st inst. At the hour of 9 o'clock the
Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., Presi-
dent of the Conference, took the chair
and announced the 482nd hymn. The
Rev. Chas. Lavell, M. A., Secretary of
the Conference, read the 40th chapter
of Isaiah and the 21st chapter of Malachi,
and the Revs. Dr. Wood and E.
H. Ewart engaged in prayer. The
Secretary called over the names of the
ministers appointed to attend, when
233 answered to their names. The ar-
rivals during the day, however, swelled
the number to about 400.

The Conference proceeded to elect its
executive officers for the ensuing year.
The Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A.,
was re-elected to the office of President
for the third time by an overwhelming
majority.

The office of Secretary was next pro-
ceeded with, and at the first ballot the
Rev. Chas. Lavell, M. A., the efficient
Secretary of the last two years, had the
highest number of votes; but as a clear
majority of all the votes is necessary,
there was no election till a third ballot,
when the Rev. Alex. Sutherland, of
Yorkville, was declared elected by a
considerable majority.

The following are the names of minis-
ters selected to fill the stations in the
Owen Sound District:

Owen Sound—Kennedy Creighton.
Melfort—Phineas D. Will, R. Loo-
head Sup'nt.
Walters Fall—David Williams, Isaac
Baker.
Thornbury—Jas Anderson, Edward
Carlton, B. A.
Durham—Nathaniel S. Burwash,
John Isaac.
Invermay—Samuel Tucker.
Port Elgin—One to be sent.
Paisley—Thomas Hanna.
Hanover—Christopher, Thomas R.
Reid.
Artemesia—Charles E. Perry, R. G.
James.
Markdale—John H. Robinson.
Chatsworth—Joshua Green.
Keppel—Thomas William. One to
be sent.
Amabel—Nathan Austin.
Saugeen—Iletha Tennant.
Cape Croker—One to be sent.

On Love Letters.

"Serves him right," said Mrs. Punch,
impudently throwing down the paper
containing the report of a breach of
promise case, damage £500: "I don't
care about a woman who brings an ac-
tion of the sort, but a man ought to be
punished for writing such idiotic love-
letters."

"Logical as ever, my adored," said
Mr. Punch; "but it is the fitness of
things that a love letter should be idiotic.
Love is a brief (very brief) mad-
ness. Would you have Hanwell edit
Eloise?"

"But a man needn't write 'Now, my
dear Jane,' sixty times in one letter,
and cover it with stars that mean kisses."
"Would you have him send French
epigrams, or an analysis of the result of
the deep-sea soundings for mollusks?"
"I'd have him rational."
"Then my worshipped, he had better
postpone love-letter writing till after
marriage."

"Well," said Mrs. Punch, smiling,
"perhaps that would be the best way.—
But then they would never be written."
"And whose fault would that be?"
said Mr. Punch, escaping from the room.

Battle-Fields.

There are other battle-fields than
those where armies meet to contend for
victory. There are spiritual conflicts
in every human heart where good and
evil strive for the mastery. Temptations
assail men to lead them from the
peaceful paths of rectitude and temper-
ance, and enslave them to vice, or else
to the minor sins of envy, malice, and
unjust judgment, and all others that
disfigure human nature.

The majority of mankind rebel the
enemy more resolutely when it takes
the grosser forms of crime, but who is
there that will not plead guilty to the
lesser social sins? Women fall pecu-
liarly under the bondage of those petty
vices of vanity and evil speaking. In-
temperance, which leads so many men
to ruin, is not a temptation that affects
them generally; but they can share the
guilt of the transgressor with him on
the lesser sins.

Happy is he or she who has the faith
and constancy to rebel the enemy from
whatever quarter his attacks come, and
whose soul is no longer a battle-field
but a home where the spirit of peace
may dwell forever!

A BACHELOR—a man who neglects
his opportunity to make some woman
miserable.

Wesleyan Conference.

The forty-seventh annual Conference
of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in
Canada, met in Toronto on Wednesday
1st inst. At the hour of 9 o'clock the
Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., Presi-
dent of the Conference, took the chair
and announced the 482nd hymn. The
Rev. Chas. Lavell, M. A., Secretary of
the Conference, read the 40th chapter
of Isaiah and the 21st chapter of Malachi,
and the Revs. Dr. Wood and E.
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