

DAY
HOUSE
STOUFFVILLE

PER ANNUM
 solid nonpareil... \$ 03
 per line... 04
 year... 08
 PER CONTRACT
 50 00
 30 00
 18 00
 10 00
 months in the same ratio.

BROS.,
 and Proprietors.

son's Livery
 MAIN ST., STOUFFVILLE.

First-class Horses and rigs,
 Cartage of all kinds of freight and
 Express from the station promptly
 attended to.

CHARGES MODERATE

NS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS
 Commercial Travellers supplied at
 reasonable rates.

J. E. ADDISON, Proprietor,
 1111, March, 1888.

AND LIFE INSURANCE.

G. BROWN.
 STOUFFVILLE, LONDON, ONT.

AGENT FOR
 LONDON LIVERPOOL & GLOBE
 ONTARIO MUTUAL OF LONDON
 And Manufacturers' Life and Accident
 Insurance Companies.

Lowest Rates of
 MONEY TO LOAN.
 I am prepared to lend money at lowest rates
 on Real Estate.

G. BROWN.

SENTENTIAL
SHAVING PARLOR.
 FIRST CLASS SHAVING PARLOR,
 fitted up in newest styles.
Hair Cutting and Shaving
 Ladies' and Children's Hair dressed in
 the latest fashion.
 Ladies, please do not call on Saturday
 after 5 p. m.

WM. A. BOVAIR
 Burkholder's Block,
 STOUFFVILLE.

Lumber Yard
P. HARTNEY
 keeps constantly in stock a full supply of
 LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
 SALT PLASTER, COAL, WATER LIME,
 FLASTER OF PARIS, COAL TAR,
 TAR PAPER, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY.
 (See ad. p. 10.)
 for Hides, Wool, Sheep skins
 and all kinds of Grain.
 Opposite Railway Station, Stouffville.

HARNESSES!
 The undersigned keeps on hand an
 excellent assortment of
HARNESSES, COLLARS, WHIPS,
ETC.
 ALSO A STOCK OF SPLENDID
YACK ROBES.
 All cheap for CASH.
A. von BUSECK.
 MAIN STREET, STOUFFVILLE.

HARNESSES.
GEO. MINNS
 Has constantly on hand
LIGHT & HEAVY HARNESSES
 COLLARS, SADDLES, & C.

All Orders Promptly Attended to
 Repairing done Cheap.
 MAIN STREET STOUFFVILLE

EAST END
GROCERY
BEST VALUE.
In Teas Sugars,
 SPICES, FRUIT,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
GARDEN SEEDS
 WOODBOX STOVE POLISH,
Sunset Dyes.
 All colors of these Celebrated
 Dyes kept constantly
 in stock.

PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS
N. J. ARMSTRONG.
 Stouffville, April 25, 1888

Farms For Sale
TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON, CO. OF PEELE.
 Lot 27, Con. 1, 200 acres, 120 cleared, well fenced
 frame barn, brick house, orchard, clay loam, 2
 miles from the Town of Orangeville. Price, Eight
 Thousand Dollars.

Also Lot 21, Con. 5, 200 acres, 75 acres cleared,
 well fenced, frame stable, rough cut dwelling,
 young orchard, soil good, clay loam, convenient to
 school, 2 miles from a market. Price, Three thousand
 and Eight Hundred Dollars.

Also 200 acres, 165 acres cleared, good brick house,
 bank barn, frame stable and driving house, well
 fenced, 6 miles from Town of Orangeville; must be
 sold. Price, Six Thousand Two Hundred Dollars.

TOWNSHIP OF MONO, CO. DUFFERIN.
 126 acres, all cleared, frame stable, log dwelling
 This is said to be one of the best grain farms in Mono
 raised 2,000 bushels last year, 3 miles from Town of
 Orangeville. Price, Five Thousand Six Hundred
 Dollars.

Also 200 acres, 80 cleared, frame barn, frame stable,
 log house, well fenced, good clay loam. Price,
 Five Thousand Two Hundred Dollars.

TOWNSHIP OF AMARANTH.
 120 acres, 95 acres cleared, frame house, bank
 barn, well fenced, flag station on the farm, 1/2
 miles from the Town of Orangeville. Price, Four
 thousand Dollars.

Also 120 acres, 70 acres cleared, frame house, bank
 barn, well fenced, well watered. Price, Two thousand
 and Eight Hundred Dollars.

All the above Farms are level and very cheap.
 Also a number of other Farms for Sale, cheap.
 Money to Loan. Office Days, Monday and
 Saturday.

THEOS. PARSONS
 Real Estate Agent,
 P. O. Box 128, Orangeville.

DAZED BY THE LIGHT.
 How Birds at Sea are Destroyed by the
 Lighthouses.

The attraction of lighthouses for birds is a
 very curious phenomenon. It is said that
 just before the Charleston earthquake all the
 lighthouses along the coast as far north as
 Cape May were enveloped by clouds of
 agitated birds. Many wonderful scenes are
 witnessed at the lighthouses on some parts of
 the British coasts during the seasons of
 migration. Sometimes when the moon is
 suddenly hidden by a bank of clouds the
 lanterns of the lighthouses are the points to which
 the stream of migrants hasten, and where,
 in a confused, fluttering throng, they beat
 against the glass like moths around a candle,
 and fly to and fro, utterly bewildered and
 completely lost. They seem to have no idea
 of their true course, and frantically about,
 many killing themselves against the glass,
 others falling into the water below. The
 light men are also on these occasions, and
 capture numbers of the poor lost travellers
 with hand nets. Many of the birds are too
 tired or too dazed to move, and allow them-
 selves to be taken by the hand as they sit on
 the balcony. Let the reader represent to
 himself a light-house on one of these migra-
 tion nights. The tide of migration is at its
 height. The night is dark, and the lanterns
 are the central point of attraction for the
 countless hosts of birds that were crossing
 the sea when the sky became over-cast.
 Birds of many different species are flying to-
 gether or are attracted from all parts of the
 compass by the brilliant light. Ducks and
 geese are traveling with gold crests, and
 swallows, starlings and finches are flying side
 by side with gulls and waders. Warblers
 and herons scatter scientific classification to
 the winds and fraternize with swans and
 goat-suckers and larks. Falcons and owls
 appear to lose all propensity for preying on
 their companions in misfortune. As soon as
 the weather clears and the moon shines forth
 once more the birds appear to get on their
 track again, and the feathered hosts are gone
 as suddenly as they came. These migratory
 movements lend bird-life its greatest charms
 in Autumn.

A favourite skirt for wear with the hand-
 some brocade coats for evening wear is of
 white silk mullin. It has a deep hem, above
 which comes a cluster of tucks.

YE OLDE TIME EXECUTIONS.
 Death by Electricity the most humane of
 Many Curious Inventions.

The employment of the electric current
 for inflicting the death penalty upon con-
 demned murderers marks another step of
 progress in the refinement of the methods of
 capital punishment. And yet, if twenty
 condemned criminals were asked to-day what
 mode of death they would prefer, it is not
 too much to say that all would vote in favor
 of the past system of hanging; because the
 dread of death by electricity, which is so
 mysterious in its work, is terrible in antici-
 pation—and it is in the anticipation of death
 that the punishment of criminals is mysteri-
 ously emphasized.

Death by electricity will probably prove
 entirely painless. Thus the condemned felon
 of to-day finds a far less terrible revenge
 awaiting him at the hands of the law than
 did the criminal of past generations. The
 story of the tortures undergone by convicted
 men in olden times is almost revolting to
 contemplate, and yet the barbaric ingenu-
 ity displayed by the official tormentors
 is interesting in view of the recent
 change in some places in the method of in-
 flicting the death penalty.

For the most inhuman and cruel deaths
 we have to go to-day to Central Asia where
 the victim is buried in the earth up to his
 shoulders and there left miserably to die.
 Still more barbaric in cruelty were the exe-
 cutions of the past, done in the torture-
 rooms of the prisons, where judges sought
 to press avowals by the most inhuman means.
 One of the best known of the mediæval
 methods of execution, perhaps, is the so-
 called Iron Virgin, a model of which, may
 still be seen in the great museum at Nurem-
 burg. There were many forms of this
 dreadful invention. One was a figure of the
 Virgin which clasped its victims in arms
 furnished with poignards and then opening
 them.

DROPPED THE BODY DOWN
 a trap on a sort of cradle swords, arranged
 as to cut it to pieces, a running stream
 below clearing all traces it away.

The model now preserved in Nuremberg
 represents a Nuremberg maiden of the six-
 teenth century in the long mantle generally
 worn. The front of the figure is provided
 with opening doors, and then it is seen that
 the inside of the infernal thing is provided
 with sharp iron spikes, which, when the
 victim was placed within, pierced every por-
 tion of the wretch's body. The machine is
 said to have been introduced into Nuremberg
 in 1533 and is believed to have originated in
 Spain and to have been transplanted into
 Germany during the reign of Charles V., who
 was monarch of both countries.

Vorostchagin, the Russian artist, has three
 striking pictures of ancient and modern
 methods of executions. These are the shoot-
 ing of mutineers in India by the British from
 the mouth of a cannon; the hanging of Nihil-
 ists in Russia; and crucifixion among the
 Jews. In regard to the latter, it may be
 noted that the crucifixion applied to Christ
 was one of the simpler modes of putting to
 death by the Romans. There were crucifixions
 in all possible imaginings, in some cases
 the victim was suspended head downward,
 and in others the cross was made in the shape
 of the letter X; and on this the wretches
 were stretched out till death released them
 from their agony.

The Romans displayed, indeed, a surpris-
 ing degree of inventive genius in their
 machines for the infliction of torture, though
 the rope, the lever, the crank and the pulley
 were the great motors in all cases. One of
 their refinements of cruelty was to fasten
 the victim firmly by his hands to the ground,
 and then, by means of a windlass worked
 by long arms and strong men, pull the
 wretch's limbs out of joint by attaching a
 rope to his feet, and lengthening it him-
 out gradually, till something gave way.
 Another method, for political criminals, was
 to hurl them from the Tarpeian Rock. But
 even in their methods the old Saxons
 could give them a pointer in wholesale
 butchery. One of the favorite methods of
 our dear old barbaric forefathers in disposing
 of their prisoners of war was to sacrifice
 them to their gods in the Wicker Image,
 which is described as "a statue or image of
 a man in a vast proportion, whose limbs
 consisted of twigs weaved together in the
 nature of basketware; these were filled
 with live men and after that set on fire, and
 so the poor creatures were destroyed in the
 smoke and flames." A modification of this
 system of cruelty was that applied to the
 Christian martyrs in later years. The old
 Saxons, too.

KILLED THEIR MALFACTORS
 by means of hanging in about the same way
 as we, their descendants, have done up to
 the present time.

The cruelties of the seventeenth and
 eighteenth century were terrible, and in
 the torture chambers the instruments used
 were surely the devices of hell. The torture
 instruments in the Tower of London form a
 loathsome collection. There is the trough
 in which the victim was wracked to con-
 fession, the iron necklace, the "Scavenger's
 daughter," which consisted of iron for the
 neck, hands and feet; thumb screws,
 an axe and hook for the tearing away of
 flesh, and the executioner's block and hatch-
 et, and mask in use at the final ceremonies,
 as shown in Gilbert & Sullivan's last opera-
 ta, "Yeomen of the Guard," in that scene
 where librettist and composer really come
 up to the height of the situation in a brilliant
 finale. And men were slain in the good old
 times for very small offenses. In Germany,
 especially, the most dreadful punishments
 were inflicted.

In forty years, from 1826 to 1866, the
 judges of the city of Leipzig condemned at
 least twenty thousand people to torture and
 death. A refinement of cruelty was that
 committed by the Dutch on the English in
 Amboyna, where the victim's arms were
 nailed to the upper beam of a doorway, his
 feet tied to the sides, underneath his soles
 were placed lighted candles, torches were
 applied to his armpits, and then after a
 bandage had been placed about his chin, beer
 was poured into his mouth and he was com-
 pelled to swallow it until he was as full
 bodied as an ordinary Dutch burgo-master.
 The idea that the poor wretch was filled
 with beer may be scouted, unless it were
 stale and undrinkable. Anyway, it was a
 terrible punishment for any Briton who had
 not been a Heidelberg student.

The French method of executing criminals
 is by means of

the invention of a certain Dr. Guillotin.
 The doctor's invention has been made the
 subject of a painting by Canot, a pupil of
 David, who in his master's studio had be-
 come acquainted with Taima, Danton, Robe-

spierre, Marat and Guillotin himself. The
 picture represents Guillotin showing the
 model of his death-dealing machine to the
 Convention, which adopted it in place of be-
 heading by the axe. The first trial was
 given to it on April 15, 1792, when a dead
 body was decapitated successfully. The
 guillotine was, however, only the improve-
 ment of an earlier death-machine in use at
 Halifax, in Yorkshire, England, and called
 Yorkshire gibbet. It was in the form of a
 guillotine and was under the control of the
 lord of the manor of Wakefield. "If a
 felon," we are told, "were taken within the
 liberty of the borough with cloth or other
 commodity of the value of thirteen pence
 half-penny he was after three market days
 from his apprehension and condemnation to
 be carried to the gibbet and there have his
 head cut off from his body."

In April, 1650, Abraham Wilkinson and
 Anthony Mitchell were found guilty of
 stealing nine yards of cloth and two cots
 and on the 30th of the month received
 sentence "to suffer death by having their
 heads severed and cut off from their bodies
 at Halifax gibbet," and they suffered ac-
 cordingly. These were the last persons
 executed under Halifax gibbet law. The
 original of the gibbet and the guillotine is
 thought to be Roman; for a small print by
 Aldegraver, one of the little German
 masters, in 1523, represents the execution of
 Manlius, the Roman, by the same instru-
 ment. The French executioner is styled
 "Mansieur de Paris," who, when his at-
 tendants fasten the wretch to the fatal
 board of the guillotine, whispers in the
 suavest manner, "Courage, my friend, it
 will not hurt you much."

The fate of some regicides is not pleas-
 ant to contemplate. Respecting the death
 of Damiani, who attempted the life of Louis
 XV., of France, an old chronicler says:
 "I can scarce guide my pen to tell you what
 that insane and wretched mortal endured
 before as well as on the day of his execu-
 tion. I will pass over the trifling tortures
 he was put to in private and come to the
 day of his public sufferings, first desiring
 the reader to lay down this paper if he be
 not well prepared to hear related."

THE SADDEST TALE OF TRUTH
 that even pen or press produced. It can
 be imagined that the horrors were something
 frightful, when it is said that even four
 wild horses driven to four contrary points
 did not free the victim from his sufferings.
 The old chronicler says of this execution:
 "It was observed that during that last
 and terrifying operation all the men's heads
 were turned away from the horrid sight, but
 all the women's immovably fixed on the
 criminal. Louis XV. was a man of a per-
 feet good temper; therefore I hope and be-
 lieve the sufferings of the assassin arose from
 the love of his subjects, otherwise I would
 prefer being the departed shade of Damiani
 to that of a King of France."

And the story of horrors is not yet fully
 described; in fact, much of it would be too
 horrifying for perusal nowadays. Some popu-
 lar ancient methods of slaying criminals
 were the crushing of the bones by having a
 spiked roller dragged over them by horses,
 or by means of sharp spiked harrows dragged
 by spirited steeds, the placing of thorns upon
 the victim's body and then letting a huge
 stone fall upon them. A favorite method
 practised in India up to a recent date was
 the employment of elephants as executioners,
 either by trampling the victims to death or
 by having the huge creature do it as gently
 as possible by pressing his ponderous paw
 upon the head.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has recently held
 his carnage of executions in the street of his
 capital by lopping off the heads of his peo-
 ple by wholesale, until stopped by the inter-
 vention of European powers. In Japan they do
 the business in this way: An official asks the
 culprit if he is ready. One of the assistants
 slits the dress at the back of the neck and
 turns it back over the shoulders, leaving the
 neck and upper portion of the back bare. He
 then pours a little water on the neck, and
 then for the only time a shudder passes over
 the poor wretch's flesh. The executioner
 then takes the dipper and pours water along

THE BLADE OF THE SWORD
 also wetting the linen wrapped around
 the handle so as to secure a firm grip.
 Then he quietly moves to the left of
 the prisoner, who is motionless as a
 stone; two assistants stand in front and
 two behind the kneeling form. There is a
 silence of death on the crowd. The execu-
 tioner measures his victim, lifts the sword
 with both hands shoulder high—a lightning
 stroke given apparently without effort—a
 never-to-be-forgotten thud and the head rolls
 off. In China dreadful punishments are in-
 flicted upon criminals, but they do not ex-
 cited in horror those of mediæval times.

It is unnecessary to go into further
 details, such as the employment of boiling
 oil, the application of the iron boot, the
 strangulation by garotte, the burial alive in
 dungeons and a hundred other forms record-
 ed in criminal history.

BATTLE BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN.
 A very peculiar preliminary to a death
 sentence that deserves to be put on record
 was that in vogue in Franconia in the fifteenth
 century—that is, in the days of the ordeal,
 in which Heaven itself was supposed to
 take a hand in the distribution of justice.
 In case a woman had been made to suffer in
 reputation by a man she was at liberty to
 challenge him to combat, which took place
 in the following way: A regular ring was
 formed for spectators and chairs were placed
 for the judges. In the middle of a ring was
 a hole about three feet deep, in which the
 man, armed only with a club, had to defend
 himself against a woman, who was armed
 with a stone weighing a pound tied up in a
 hankerchief and attached to a slender willow
 stick. The lady had a space measuring
 ten feet in diameter in which to evolute and
 to attack.

The rules were as follows: If the man in
 attempting to strike the woman touched the
 ground with arm or hand he made one er-
 ror. If he made three such, or if the wo-
 man succeeded in disarming him, he was de-
 clared defeated and was then delivered over
 to the executioner to be put to death, which
 was by being buried in the same hole in
 which he had vainly attempted to defend
 himself. But if the man succeeded in thwart-
 ing the attacks of the woman, or in dis-
 arming her, he was then declared the victor,
 and the woman herself was then the victim
 and was sentenced to death and buried
 alive.

The unpopularity of the proposed method of
 execution by electricity will be deeply re-
 gretted by hardened criminals who have read
 up the last speeches on the scaffold by the
 heroes of their craft. Many a black-hearted
 wretch has died comparatively happy after
 being allowed to address the world just be-

fore being launched into eternity. The dark-
 est-dyed criminals loved dearly to preach a
 sermon as a warning to the rest of humanity
 prior to being taken off. Many a brute has
 left his friends with the disgusting assurance
 that after the fatal noose has done its work,
 he has a first class entrance ticket for the
 realm of eternal glory. And the great pub-
 lic enjoyed this kind of sacrilegious spectacle
 hugely. This speech-making on the scaffold
 appears to have been a relic of still earlier
 times, when the practice of chanting last say-
 ing speeches in the vicinity of the place of
 execution was a common thing.

From the notes of a fine soprano air of the
 time of Elizabeth, called "Fortune My Fool,"
 published in "Chappell's Popular Music of the
 Olden Time," it is learned that the
 tune, which is immortalized by being men-
 tioned by Shakespeare and is alluded to by
 Ben Jonson, Beaumont & Fletcher, Lill
 Chettle and old Burton—was the one
 which "metrical lamentations of extraordi-
 nary criminals" were chanted in England
 centuries ago. In proof of this a passage is
 cited from Rowley's "Noble Soldier," 1633,
 in which we read: "The King! Shall I be
 bitter 'gainst the King? I shall have sourly
 ballads made of me, sung to the hanging
 tune." And another from "The Penitent
 Traytor," the humble petition of a Devon-
 shire gentleman who was condemned for
 treason and executed for the same, anno
 1641, the last verse but two runs: "How
 could I bless thee, couldst thou take away
 my life and infamy both in one day. At
 this in ballads will survive, I know, sung
 to this preaching tune, 'Fortune My Fool!'"

Truly a desperate world was ours at one
 time in the search for cruelties to be meted
 out to malefactors, traitors and sinners in
 general. Modern criminals may perhaps
 thank their stars that they are spared un-
 necessary bodily torture, and that the
 evident hope of justice to-day is to get them
 out of the world with as little noise and
 preliminary suffering as possible.

The Year 1900.
 Although the year 1900 will be divisible
 by four without a remainder, it will not be
 a leap year. Twelve years must elapse be-
 fore the interesting event takes place; but
 it was just the same in 1800 and 1700, but
 not in 1600, for that was a leap year, and
 the year 2000 will be a leap year also. Why
 this should be is a problem. To explain in
 detail would be a tiresome task, but it rests
 on the principle that a difference of 11 min-
 utes per day exists between actual time and
 calendar time. Thus a year is computed at
 365 days, three years being 365 days long
 and the fourth year, 366 days. In fact, the
 year is 365 days, 5 hours and 45 minutes
 long, or 11 minutes short of 365 days. The
 leap year every four years is said to have
 been an invention of Julius Cæsar. To a
 low for this difference of eleven minutes
 per year, one leap year was dropped every
 hundred years. But this was found not to
 be exact, and Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582
 made an improvement and decreed that
 centennial years and letting it remain as us-
 al on the fourth centennial year, a system is
 obtained so close that it would take thousands
 of years to make up another day's difference
 in time. The calendar time is still not ex-
 act mathematically, but as no change will
 be necessary for 4,000 years, it will not fall
 to the share of the present generation to
 correct the discrepancy.

The Chinese Emperor's Wedding.
 The Pekin (China) "Gazette," says:—The
 Board of Rites presents a memorial concern-
 ing the marriage of the Emperor, which will
 take place Feb. 26. Her Majesty, the Em-
 press Dowager, has already sanctioned
 programme presented by the board, wherein
 are set forth in order the ceremonies
 proposed to be performed. First will take
 place the sending of presents to the bride,
 then the marriage, next joint worship by
 the imperial pair, the conferring of a patent
 as Empress on the bride, presentation to
 the Empress Dowager, reception of felicitations,
 and imperial banquet. The board
 now reports that it has given orders for the
 fabrication of a sheet of gold for the patent
 and a golden seal. It also presents a list of
 the duties which should be performed by
 the various departments of State in connec-
 tion with the celebration, and it will
 communicate the same to the departments
 when Her Majesty shall have given her
 approval of them. At the festivities
 attending the marriage will be employed
 40,000 horn lanterns, 12,000 glass lamps
 and 24,000 pieces of embroidered silks,
 skilled artificers are now hard at
 manufacturing these articles.

An Editor's Prayer Book
 When the late Rev. Dr. Ingersoll died, in
 1883, the present writer was called on to
 report the funeral services. In writing up
 the account afterward occasion arose to
 make a direct quotation from the Book of
 Common Prayer, and, not finding the volume
 on the book shelves of the editorial room,
 the quest was pursued in Mr. Matthews'
 private office. "Haven't you a prayer book
 of your own?" he asked. "Here, wait."
 Taking a morocco-bound copy from his
 desk he wrote on its flyleaf a line of presenta-
 tion and "in memory of Dr. Ingersoll's
 funeral," added the date and his own name
 and, handing it to the reporter, said:—
 "There's a present for you, Mr. Matthews,"
 and let me say this:—If you don't care to read
 it for the moral lessons it contains, and for
 the sake of its pure English. There's
 no better use of the language anywhere to
 be found than in that book. I know that's
 so," he added, with a thoroughly charac-
 teristic touch of self-appreciation, "because
 that is an edition of the prayer book that
 Matthews & Warren published, and I read
 every word of the proof of it myself!"
 The grateful recipient has studied that
 cherished book: from what motives no mat-
 ter, save this; he has searched its pages for
 typographical or textual errors and hasn't
 found one! A closer proofreader, a better
 printer than Mr. Matthews never lived.—
 [Buffalo Express.]

The cable despatches this morning state
 that the French investors in the Panama
 canal—number more about 800,000—are not
 angry with M. de Lesseps, but with the
 Chamber, which up to the present has refused
 to come to his assistance. When John
 Law's Mississippi bubble came to grief a
 similar phenomenon was witnessed—the
 ruined sympathized with Law and threw the
 blame upon those who had predicted a col-
 lapse and upon those who had refused to in-
 vest. Rather than confess judgment
 against their reputation for wisdom, men
 usually cast about for a scape-goat.