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AUSTRALIA.

Facts About the Wonderful Island
Continued.

Australia contains an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, or nearly that of the United States exclusive of Alaska. Owing to its position at the antipodes of the civilized world, this continent was longer unknown than any other country of similar extent.

It was first visited during the seventeenth century, and in the latter half of the eighteenth century was explored along the coast, while in 1788 colonization began by the transportation of a shipload of criminals to Port Jackson.

The interior of the country is a plateau studded with groups of small mountains, and there are higher ranges parallel to the east and west coasts. There are some excellent and large harbors in various parts of the coast; but the greater part of the shore on the north, the west, and the south, is low and sandy. Nearly all around the coast and the east part of the continent is a rich grazing country, well adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were 64,500,000 in 1887.

Sheep farming is the most important branch of industry in the country. Speaking generally, one of the most notable characteristics of the continent is its scarcity of rivers and fresh water lakes.

There are few rivers of any considerable size along the whole coast, line of 8000 miles, and in one strip of nearly 1600 miles on the southeast there is not a single water course. There are many small lakes, but numbers of them are salt, and those that are fresh are more like marshes than lakes, being dependent for their supplies of water on the rivers and floods in the rainy season.

The entire central part of the continent is a plain, so destitute of water courses as to be almost a desert. The continent of Australia, extending over twenty-eight degrees of latitude, has, of course, considerable diversities of climate, but far less than those of any other great country. In the southeastern part the rainfall is pretty good, and the heat of the summer season is tempered by the sea breezes. The mean annual temperature is 64.4 deg. Fahr. The province of Victoria has a similar mild character much like Southern Europe. The mean temperature through the year at Melbourne is 58.8 deg. Fahr. The central and western parts of the continent, however, are very dry and intensely hot in the summer months.

The continent of Australia is divided into five colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In the mountains, minerals abound, comprising gold, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, silver, mercury, tin, zinc, and others in lesser amount. All the settled portions of the country are intersected by railways, extending to nearly 8,000 miles, and with about 69,956 miles of telegraphic wire, connecting all the principal towns.

The productions of wheat and all other grains, with all the vegetables and fruits of temperate climates. The total population of Australia was estimated in December, 1888, at 2,800,886.

The Leaven Worked.
George Washington Johnson, stand up, "Yes, sah, Judge, yer honah."

"Did you steal the chickens?"
"Well, you see, Judge, it was dis way. I went to church, and de pastor he preached a sermon on stealin' chickens."

"What has that got to do with stealin' chickens?"
"I was gwine to tell yer sah. Ye see, de pastor he preached a powerful sermon on stealin' and kind o' waked me up all mine, eahs. A little leaven, sah. He told all about it. He said that de leaven would work and make saints of all who heard de bressed Word, and—"

"But did you steal the chickens?"
"I gwine to tell yer, Judge, as fast as I can. De leaven begun to work; but it was like Ahin' Dinah's yeast, mighty 'low an' lazy, and fore it got its work in I done tuk de chickens. But I nebber, do, no no no. De leaven will work now and I done steal no no chickens. You heah me, Judge?"

"Then you think the leaven will work, Mr. Johnson?"
"Yes, sah, it will. Call the next case." (San Francisco Call.)

She was all right.
Mrs. Gansler thought, I was surprised to hear that your eldest daughter is engaged to an Irish tradesman.

"Mrs. Thoughtful, perfectly true. He's a plumber and owns three large shops. He takes us all to Europe after the wedding. You have my sincerest congratulations."

"An innah."
Hostess: "And so you really believe the moon to be inhabited, Professor?"

Professor Epizmachon: "Ah, well, I do not say, but were it van moon in wich zero mus be van man." Hostess: "And which might that be, pray?"

Professor Epizmachon: "Yee—yat you call it?—a honey moon."

The Reason Why.
The question was, "sprightly youth."

"Why would a barber rather shave three Irishmen than one German?" asked he. "You give it up?" "O'course you do. Well, because he'd get forty-five cents from the three Irishmen and only fifteen cents from the German."

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WARNER ON CANADA.

Extracts From Mr. Warner's Letter in Harper's.

CANADIANS CHARACTERISED—A DISTINCT TYPE—NEITHER ENGLISH NOR AMERICAN.

I have been told that the Canadians are second-hand Englishmen. No estimate could convey a more erroneous impression. A portion of the people have strong English traditions and loyalties to institutions, but in manner and in expectations the Canadians are scarcely more English than the people of the United States; they have their own colonial development, and one can mark already with tolerable distinctness a Canadian type that is neither English nor American. This is noticeable, especially in the women. The Canadian girl resembles the American in escape from a purely conventional restraint and in self-reliance, and she has, like the English, a well-modulated voice and distinct articulation. In the cities, also, she has taste in dress and a certain style which we think belongs to the New World. In features and action a certain modification has gone on, due partly to climate and partly to greater social independence. It is unnecessary to make comparisons, and I only note that there is a Canadian type of woman.

But there is great variety in Canada, and in fact a remarkable racial diversity. The man of Nova Scotia is not at all the man of British Columbia or Manitoba. The Scotch in old Canada have made

A DISTINCT IMPRESSION IN FEATURES AND SPEECH.
And it may be said generally in Eastern Canada that the Scotch element is a leading and conspicuous one in the vigor and push of enterprise and the accumulation of fortune. The Canadian man, as one sees them in official life, at the clubs, in business, are markedly a vigorous, stalwart race, well made, of good stature, and not seldom handsome. This physical prosperity needs to be remembered, when we consider the rigorous climate and the long winters; these seem to have at least one advantage—that of breeding vigorous men. The Canadians generally are fond of out-door sports, and they give more time to such recreations than we do. They are a little less driven by the business. Abundant animal spirits tend to make men good-natured and little quarrelsome. The Canadians would make good soldiers. There was a time when the drinking habit prevailed very much in Canada, and there are still places where they do not put water enough in their grog, but Temperance reform has taken a strong hold there as it has in the United States.

THE FEELING ABOUT THE ENGLISH.
Is illustrated by the statement that there is not more spang of English ways in Montreal and Toronto clubs and social life than in New York, and that the English superciliousness or condescension as to colonists, the ultra-English manner, is ridiculed in Canada, and resented with even more warmth than in the United States. The amusing stories of English presumption upon hospitality are current in Canada, as well as on this side. All this is not inconsistent with pride in the empire, loyalty to its traditions and institutions, and even a considerable willingness (for human nature is pretty much alike everywhere) to accept decorative titles. But the underlying fact is that there is a distinct feeling of nationality and it is increasing.

THE CANADIANS' VIEW OF THE FACTOR IN POLITICS OVER THE BORDER.
Perhaps nothing will surprise the visitor more than the persistence of the French type in Canada, and naturally its aggressiveness. Guaranteed their religion, laws and language, the French have not only failed to assimilate, but have had hopes—maybe still have—of making Canada French. The French "national" party means simply a French consolidation, and has no relation to the "nationalism" of Sir John Macdonald. So far as the Church and the French politicians are concerned, the effort is to keep the French solid as a political force, and whether the French are Liberal or Conservative, this is the underlying thought. The Province of Quebec is Liberal, but the Liberalism is of a different kind from that of Ontario. The French recognize the truth that

ANGLOPHOBIA IS SO INTEGRAL A PART
of a people's growth that the individuality of a people depends upon maintaining it. The French have escaped absorption in Canada mainly by loyalty to their native tongue, aided by the concession to them of their civil laws and their religious privileges.

The French have always been loyal to the English connection under all temptations, for these guarantees have been continued, which could scarcely be expected from any other power, and certainly not in a legislative union of the Canadian Provinces. In literature and sentiment the connection is with France, in religion, with Rome; in politics, England has been the guarantee of both. There will be, prevailing sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States as long as the Church retains its authority, nor would it be favored by the accomplished politicians as long as they can use the solid French mass as a political force.

THE VIRTUAL RULER OF CANADA—MR. SWARZNER'S IMPRESSIONS OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.
For many years Sir John Macdonald has been virtually the ruler of Canada. He has had the ability and skill to keep his party in power, while all the Provinces have remained or become Liberal. I believe his continuance is due to his devotion to the national idea, to the development of the country, to bold measures—like the urgency of the Canadian Pacific railway construction—for binding the provinces together and promoting commercial activity. Canada is proud of this, even while its counts its debt.

Sir John is worshipped by his party, especially by the younger men, to whom he especially an ideal, as a statesman, of bold conceptions and courage. He is disliked as a politician and cordially by the Opposition, who attribute to him the same policy of adventure that was attributed to Beaconsfield. Personally he resembles that remarkable man. Undoubtedly Sir John adds prudence to his knowledge of men, and his habit of never crossing a stream till he gets to it has gained him the sobriquet of "Old To-morrow." He is a man of the world as well as a man of affairs, with a wide and liberal literary taste.

A FORCE THAT MAKES FOR ANNEXATION—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DOMINION.
These are in affiliation with those in the

United States and most of them are international. The plumbers, the bricklayers, and stonemasons and stonecutters, the Typographical Union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the wood-carvers, the Knights of Labor, are affiliated; there is a branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Canada, the railway conductors, with delegates from all our States, held their conference in Toronto last summer. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a British association, with headquarters in Manchester, but it has an Executive Committee in New York, with which all the Canadian and American societies communicate, and it sustains a periodical in New York. The Society of Amalgamated Engine Builders has its office in London, but there is an American branch, with which all the Canadian societies work in harmony. The Cigar-makers Union is American, but a strike of cigar-makers in Toronto was supported by the American; so with the plumbers. It may be said generally that the societies each side the line will sustain each other. The trade organizations are also taken up by women, and these all affiliate with the United States.

WITH A "NATIONAL" UNION
affiliates with one on the other side the name is changed to "International." This union and interchange draws the laborers of both nations closer together. From my best information, and notwithstanding the denial of some politicians, the Canadian unions have love and sympathy for and with America. And this feeling must be reckoned with in speaking of the tendency to Annexation. The present, much-respected Mayor of Toronto is a trade unionist and has a seat in the Local Parliament as a Conservative; he was once arrested for picketing for some such trade union performance. I should not say that the trades unions are in favor of Annexation; but they are not afraid to discuss it. There is in Toronto a society of a hundred young men, the greater part of whom are of the artisan class, who meet to discuss questions of economy and politics. One of their subjects was Canadian Independence. I am told that there is among young men a considerable desire for Independence, accompanied with a determination to be on the best terms with the United States, and that a connection with Great Britain and the United States they would prefer the latter. In my own observation the determination to be on good terms with the United States is general in Canada; the desire for Independence is not.

AFTER THOUGHTS ON "RETALIATION"—THE REAL FEELING ON THE SUBJECT IN CANADA.
It happened to be in Canada during the fishery and "Retaliation" talk. There was no belief that the "Retaliation" threatened was anything more than a campaign measure; it may have chilled the rapport for the moment, but there was literally no excitement over it, and the opinion was general that Retaliation as to transportation would benefit the Canadian railways. The effect of the moment was that importers made large foreign orders for goods to be sent by Halifax that would otherwise have gone to United States ports. The fishery question is not one that can be treated in the space at our command. Naturally Canada sees it from its point of view. To a considerable portion of the Maritime Provinces fishing means livelihood, and the view is that if the United States shares in it we ought to open our markets to the Canadian fishermen. Some, indeed, and those are generally advocates of freer trade, think that our fishermen ought to have the right of entering the Canadian harbors for bait and shipment of their catch, and think also that Canada would derive an equal benefit from this; but probably the general feeling is that these privileges should be

COMPENSATED BY A UNITED STATES MARKET.
The defence of the treaty in the United States Senate debate, was not the defence of the Canadian Government in many particulars. For instance, it was said that the "outrages" had been dismissed as the acts of irresponsible men. The Canadian defence was that the "outrages"—that is, the most conspicuous of them which appeared in the debate—had been "disproved" in the investigation. Several of them, which excited indignation in the United States, were discredited by a Cabinet Minister to have no foundation in fact, and after proof of the falsity of the allegations, the complainants were not again heard of. Of course it is known that no arrangement made by England can hold that is not materially beneficial to Canada, and the United States, and I believe that the best judgment of both sides is that the whole fishery question, in the hands of sensible representatives of both countries, upon agreed facts, could be settled between Canada and the United States. It is not natural that with England conducting the negotiations, Canada should appear as a somewhat irresponsible litigating party, best on security all that she can get. But whatever the legal rights are, under treaties or the law of nations, I am sure that the absurdity of making a cause of bell of them is as much felt in Canada as in the United States. And I believe the Canadians understand that this attitude is consistent with a firm maintenance of treaty or other rights by the United States as it is by Canada.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA—DEVELOPMENT OF THE LINE OF BRITISH CONNECTION.
If one would forecast the future of Canada, he needs to take a wider view than personal preferences or the agitations of local parties; the railway development, the Canadian Pacific alone, has changed within five years the prospects of the political situation. It has brought together the widely separated Provinces, and has given a new impulse to the sentiment of national unity. It has produced a sort of unity which no Act of Parliament could ever create. But it has done more than this; it has changed the relation of England to Canada. The Dominion is felt to be a much more important part of the British Empire than it was ten years ago, and in England, within less than ten years there has been a revolution in colonial policy. With a line of fast steamers from the British Islands to Halifax, with lines of fast steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama, Hong Kong and Australia, with an all-rail transit, within British limits, through an empire of magnificent capabilities, offering homes for any possible British overland, will England regard Canada as a weakness? It is true that on this Continent the day of dynasties is over, and that the people will determine their own place. But there are great commercial forces at work that cannot be ignored, which seem strong enough to keep Canada for a long time on her present line of development in British connection.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for March.

WIRELETS.

President Cleveland has vetoed the Direct Tax Bill.
Sir Charles Tupper has reached Ottawa.
Vice-President Morton is said to have paid \$95,000 for the Bell mansion in Washington, which he is firing up for his own use.

A panic was created at Guayaquil on Saturday night by a severe earthquake shock. Ecuador also had a shaking.

Rev. T. L. Thomas, of the First Baptist church at Carlton, N. Y., has been jailed on charge of forgery.

The report of a conflict on the Russo-Afghan frontier is officially denied from St. Petersburg.

The German Government has decided to prevent Dr. Peters' Emin Bey relief expedition from proceeding into the interior of Africa.

Mrs. John Graham, of London, has died from smallpox, and there is considerable consternation in the locality where the death occurred.

The man who encited in Madrid has been identified as Richard Pigott.

W. H. Gladstone, who was on Saturday said to be dying, has improved.

Mrs. Althous, the Attica, N. Y., sleeper, has entered on another slumber.

Mr. Geo. R. Parkin lectured Imperial Federation in Vancouver Saturday night.

The Manitoba railway scheme has been practically killed in the Manitoba Legislature.

How Jim Misjudged a Stranger.
"Yes, I'm in mourning," said the man, as he carefully removed his hat and gazed at the piece of orange which hid the band. "It's for my brother Jim who was planted about five months ago."

"Sick long?"
"Not a minute."

"Accidentally killed, then?"
"You might call it accident, but it wasn't. It was a case of misreading human nature."

The man tenderly brushed some dust off the orange, put on his hat and after getting good and ready started out with

"Me and Jim had a ranch on the Republican River, out in Kansas. I didn't amount to much, but Jim was a dandy. Could judge a horse or a steer a mile off. He could size up a man as quick as you can halve an apple. Didn't know what fear was, and the Indians was as afraid of him as death. I've put up a \$300 monument at his grave, and you can judge by that he must have been a pretty good man."

Well, late last fall, when we had a stock sale at the ranch, a sort of tramp came along and got in Jim's way. Jim run over him and they had some words. The tramp wanted to fight, and the boys put Jim up to sneer the liver out of him. I'm free to say I didn't like the feller's looks. There was something back of his everyday look, which had a gleam of danger in it. Jim sized him up for a runner, and when I said the chap would fight Jim whispered:

"Pete, ye never know me to be wrong. I'll sneer him till his hair loosens in the roots."

To make a great spread of it, the boys fastened the two together by their left arms and gave each a bowie knife. They thought the tramp would back water when it came to the tying, but he didn't. He was thar and didn't even turn pale. It was agreed that they should fight at the word, and the word was held five minutes to let the tramp will. He stood like a rock, and Jim could not back, you see, without losing character.

And they fought!

It wasn't much of a fight. Jim was as handy with the knife as any man within a hundred miles, but he stood no show in that rumpus. The word was given, the tramp made a lightning motion, and the next thing I see was Jim dead on the grass, his head cut almost off. That wasn't but one lick struck.

And what happened next?

Nothing, much. The tramp ontied his neck and walked off, as cool as a bar of ice, and we planted Jim on a knoll back of the mile pen.

What did the crowd say?

Said that my brother had better stuck to readin' the character of mules and steers, and let strangers alone, and I agreed. I'm in mourning for Jim, but I allow that he bit off more'n he could chew, and he shouldn't a done it. Crape looks well on mouse-color, don't it? It's a reminder that in the midst of life we may bark up the wrong tree.

Went Home in Her Stockings.
A lady who visited Hooley's Theatre the other evening suffered through the first act of the play with exceedingly tight shoes. When the curtain fell she confided her sufferings to her husband, and he suggested that she slip her remove her shoes till the performance was over. This she did, and the consequent relief afforded her, allowed her a proper enjoyment of the other act. When the curtain went down for the last time she discovered to her horror that her feet had no swollen in the warm atmosphere of the house that she could not get the tight shoes even for her toes. As they had only to walk to the Tremont House, and as the lady had on black stockings, her husband told her to do the shoes up in her programme and walk along as though nothing had happened. This she did, and they started to move on slowly with the crowd. The lady walked along comfortably until near the door, when she suddenly began to jump and cavort around as though mad. Her stockings feet had struck an exceedingly warm register, and the heat had dried her feet out of shape during her brief sojourn on it. When she struck the stone sidewalk outside a chill replaced the feverish feeling, and when she reached the Tremont she swore never to war tight shoes to the theatre again.

Chicago Herald.

An instance of presence of mind approaching to the horrible occurred in the Grand Theatre, Glasgow. Miss Rose Lee, while singing a love song, saw a flyman fall dead foremost from the flies to the stage, a distance of twenty-two feet. She not only continued her song, but moved forward to the front of the stage in order that the calcium light, which was directed upon her might not reveal the form of the dead man to the audience.