Church Notices.

CHRIST CHURCH. Main St., Stouffville. Rector, — Rev. O. Croft. Divine service every Sunday at 3 p. m. except on the third Sunday in each month, when services will be held at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School every Sunday at 1.00 p. m. Week night service, Thursday at 7.30

BAPTIST CHURCH. Main St., Stouffville, Rev. T. Booker, pastor. Residence Albert St., south. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Young People's Union every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH. Church Street, Stouffville, Rev. J. W. Stewart, pastor, residence Main St., west end. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. General prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Young people's prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30. Epworth League every other Monday evening at 7.30. All seats free. Strangers welcome. Sunday, Dec 31st, Anniversary Services. Rev. T. H. Campbell, of Lindsay, will preach morning and evening.

THE TRIBUNE.

STOUFFVILLE, DEC, 28 1893.

GLASGOW.

Mrs. Meuilly is the guest of Mrs. Parker.

James Mowat is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Amos Stover was astonished on Tuesday morning to find the pond dry and about eight feet of the embankment washed away, he attributes the damage to muskrats.

ALMIRA

Geo. Dixon, of Upper Canada College, is visiting R. Bruce.

W. Carruthers, of Whitby, is visiting his brother, Wm. Carruthers.

S. B. Lehman is confined to the house with an attack of the grippe.

Robbie Myers, of Queensville, spent Christmas with his uncle, Thos. Myers.

Cassie Oliver, of Stouffville, is spending a few days at R. Harman's.

A. Cook returned from Michigan on Thursday last. He reports hard times across the border.

On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Reid preached a sermon, appropriate to the season. His subject was the great gift of God to mankind.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jenkins were both laid up last week with a severe attack of the grippe. Mr. Jenkins is still unable to attend to his business.

The Christmas tree in connection with the public school was held on Saturday evening. There was a full house and the programme appeared to give good satisfaction. The receipts amounted to $25.

CHURCH HILL.

The hail and rain storm of Wednesday of last week did a great deal of damage to the fruit trees in this section.

The meeting which was announced for the election of Sunday School officers on Friday evening of last week has been postponed till Friday evening of this week on account of grippe being so prevalent here at present. Let there be a good turnout at this meeting

On Friday of last week the members and friends of the Christian church here presented our pastor, the Rev. W. S. Cowle and family a seasonable donation in the shape of a fine sleigh load of provisions and a nice purse of money, not forgetting the horse's oat bin, all of which was greatfully received. The Rev. gentlemen expressed his thanks on behalf of himself and family for the liberal generosity exercised by the people of Church Hill and hope that God's blessing might ever rest upon them.

Still they go. On Wednesday evening of last week Alfred Darling and Rhoda Badgero resolved that they twain should become one and accordingly they hitched up their driver and drove to the Rev. W. S. Cowle, where they got the nuptial knot tied firmly, and then they returned to their home each possessing the thought that they had come in contact with a nice little fortune. We extend to this couple our best wishes and hope that they may have a prosperous journey through life.

The wedding bells are ringing, news has reached us of a wedding which took place on Wednesday of last week at the residence of the bride's parents, Goodwood, it being the marriage of Albert E. Paisley, of Fair View Ave., to Sarah Ann Wagg, fourth daughter of John Wagg, of Goodwood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Booker, of Stouffville, after which all sat down to a sumptuous repast and after ample justice had been done to the inner man, the happy company dispersed and hitched up their fiery steeds and started on their way for Aurora depot, and accordingly about five o'clock the bride and groom were seen gliding through our little town followed by a procession of about thirty cutters more or less. We understand that they reached Aurora in good time and Albert and his better half boarded the 7:30 train bound for the north, amidst the showers of rice. We extend to Bert and his dearest a prosperous and happy journey through life.

MONGOLIA

Mr. and Miss Williams, of Lindsay, are visiting at Miss DeGeer's.

Mrs. Fanny Barkey, who resides with her son Samuel, is very ill.

Mrs. Ramsey and Master Vincent are visiting relatives at Malvern.

Harry Brown, of Victoria Square spent Xmas at Mrs. D. G. Hoover's.

Jos. Ricketts is now recovering from a severe attack of inflammation.

Leslie Rowbotham, of Victoria Square, is visiting at his grandfather's, R. Curtis.

G. T. Redburn and Miss Mabel are ill with la grippe also Robt. Ramsey and George Kirby.

E. A. Quantz, pedagogue, is spending his Xmas holidays under the parental roof in Toronto. He is engaged as teacher for the school for 1894.

The entertainment and Xmas tree, held on Friday evening in connection with the S. S. of this place, was fairly well attended, but owing to the stormy weather the attendance was not so large as was expected. A pleasant time was spent by all, the children seeming to enjoy themselves through out and especially the fruit of the evergreen tree. Rev. W. Pickett, of Whitevale, addressed the children and the older children seemed to appreciate it well also.

Death has again been in our midst and reminding us of our fleeting period of probation. On Fridav, Dec. 15th., Ann Swales, beloved wife of Robert Curtis passed away after a brief illness of one and a half days. Her demise was the result of a paralytic stroke. Deceased was born in Mappleton, Yorkshire, England in 1832, removed with her parents to Canada in 1844 and has lived in the neighborhood of Mongolia for over 40 years. The departed was the eldest daughter of the late William Swales, of Stouffville, who died in 1891 and leaves a kind husband and seven children, three sons and four daughters, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

LONDON SANDWICH MEN.

PECULIAR WAYS OF MAKING A LIVING IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Large Army Who Make a Living Out of Carrying Advertising Boards in the Great Metropolis.

Troops of wretched sandwich men marching through the Strand can be seen every day and every hour of the day. There are some three or four thousand men in London who haunt the advertising contractors' offices seeking work as sandwich men, but not a sixth of the number obtain employment. "Amongst the number of men you employ in your business, have you ever met with a case where the applicant was one who had seen much better days?" I asked a well-known contractor in Dean street. "In all my experience," replied the contractor, "I have never met with one single case where the applicant was one who had ever occupied any position out of the common, ordinary sphere of life. That's all bosh what one sometimes reads in the newspapers about some sandwich men having once been bankers, professionals, or high up in the social world, but if one would listen to their stories and believe them, many of them have been millionaires."

"What do the number whom you cannot employ do for a living?"

"Anything, some earn a penny or two selling matches or papers, others loaf about on the lookout to open a cab door, or act as cab touts, and those who cannot get anything to do have to beg or starve, but before they let matters go as far as the starvation point some of them steal."

"A SCREW LOOSE".

A respectable looking young man, wearing a white plug hat, and whose clothes were respectable in that they were not torn or patched, was the center of attraction at Charing Cross this morning. Passers by at first thought the man was mentally affected, as they judged so from the three words the man had painted on the back of his morning coat. But the young man's head was level. The words "A Screw Loose" were merely the name of a play being performed at one of the theatres. The most trival accident is quite sufficient to gather a crowd in London, so not wishing to increase the crowd around the young man by one, I beckoned to him from the doorway of a near-by "pub," and in a minute he had ordered a "mild and bitter" at my expense.

"I do not wish to occupy the time you should devote to your employers, but I would like to know how much you get a day in your present employment?"

"I get one shilling and sixpence a day. Oh, no; I don't supply the coat; the contractor does that."

"How long have I been at this? About a year. I'm a brass finisher, and can't get anything to do in my line, so I've got to do something, and this is the best I can get. I carried boards before this, but I only got one shilling and threepence."

"In your mixing amongst those who follow the same business, have you ever met anyone whom you think might have

SOME DAY BEEN A 'TOFF?'

"Yes, there was one day. It was somewhere about the time Prince George got married. I was carrying boards then, and we were going along Holborn. There was about forty of us in the line. Right ahead of me there was an old fellow in the line. He was a quiet old chap, one as didn't booze like some on 'em do, and one day as we walked along Holborn, I seen a fine dressed old gentleman as was passing by looking very 'ard at the old 'un in front of me, and all of a sudden like, the gent seemed to recognize the old fellow, and he steps to the edge of the pavement and stops him. We was about the very last in line, so I just walked past, and stopped to see what the gent wanted, and I seen him put his hand in his pocket and take out his pocketbook. He gave the old fellow some money, how much, I was too far away to see, and after saying a word or two to the old 'un the gent walked away. The old 'un followed along after me and just as we got past the Royal Music Hall I turned around to speak to the old fellow, and blow me if he wasn't gone, and I never any of us have ever seen the old chap since. He had slipped down the little alley near the 'Royal,' taken off the advertising board and left them where they were found in the alley." The young man could not say what the "old 'un" had been, but he must have been an "eddicated" man, "he always spoke so genteel like."

ELECTRICAL SANDWICHES.

A string of men, about a dozen in number, each of whom carried an electric lighted advertisement, paraded the Strand last evening. A sandwich man is always glad for any excuse to take a rest, so when I stopped the last man in the line of a dozen telling him he could join the string when they returned down on the other side the old fellow did not object. On his breast he carried a box about a foot and a half long, a foot wide and an inch and a half deep, behind the glass on which the advertisement asking the public to read a well-known weekly newspaper appeared. There were two electric lights of ten and a half candle power, and the current was supplied by an accumulator carried by the sandwich man. "I have to carry this from seven o'clock until ten this evening before I have earned a shilling. That's better than nothing, but it's tiresome walking. I've been carrying board signs all day, so it's a big day's work, but I can do with my half a crown I'll get to-night when I go back to the contractor's office. Thank you, sir; I'd talk more with you, but the man at the head of the line may tell the contractor I'm loafing. Good night, sir, I'll have half a pint at the bottom of the street."

In conversation with another large employer of sandwich men, the sandwich men was classed amongst those who are not helpable. "You see," said my informant, "The work is not laborious, it requires no exertion of the mental faculties, except thinking how best to avoid being run over, and physically it is a sort of shuffling of the feet as they walk along in the gutter. They do not try to keep themselves. They would not even give a penny a week toward a benefit fund which was started for them some months ago, but was given up after a month's trial."

Standing in the gutter in front of a barber shop in the Strand, stood a bright looking man, dealing out "dodgers" to the passers-by.

"No, indeed; you are right; this is now business to me. But what's a fellow going to do when there's no 'hoof' in the pocket. I've been in London six months, and advertising a barber, as I'm doing now, is the first bit of work I've had since I came to London. The pay is not much, eighteen pence a day, but a chap needn't starve."

Eighteen pence a day seems barely sufficient to

KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER.

How do you do it?" I asked.

"Well, it is only enough for one good meal, but breakfast, dinner and tea must be got out of it. Breakfast, that is when I cook it myself, costs about two pence half-penny, tea and sugar a half penny, bread one penny, a bloater or some other cheap fish one penny, and that's breakfast. Dinner is the most expensive meal. A plate of sausage and mashed potatoes, half pint four ale, costs four pence, tea about same as breakfast, tobacco one penny, bed in some common lodging house comes to five pence, a glass of beer during the day, and there's not much left of the eighteen pence. If I had this job, so as I have to be here all day, I could get a good dinner for one penny down at the

HAM YARD KITCHEN.

"They give a good pint of soup and plenty of bread. Of course, the bread is not fresh. It don't come right from the bakers, it is bread that has been gathered around from the big clubs and other swell places, but a fellow that has to eat in such places as the Ham Yard Kitchen must not be too particular."

Sandwich men are drawn from all ranks of society. Many old pensioners are to be found amongst them, and, as a contractor told me, most of those who follow the business; for a living seem content, and either don't care or are too lazy to look for anything better. Drink was the cause of many having lost better positions, and drink often causes them the loss of even being allowed to be sandwich men.

As a sample of how some people get their living in London an incident, related to me a few days ago, will serve as an illustration. A lady about a year ago, engaged a young girl from the country as housemaid, but the girl after being some seven or eight months in the place, notified her mistress that she was going to leave as a young man was going to marry her. The marriage was performed and the young couple set up housekeeping. In a few weeks the girl's former mistress, anxious to know how her former "domestic" was getting on, called to make inquiries at the house where the young couple lodged. The lady found the couple occupying two nicely furnished rooms. Everything was neat, clean and comfortable looking. While talking with her former domestic the lady noticed a ragged, slovenly-looking man pass quietly through the parlor. Astonished as well as curious, the lady asked, "Who is that?" "Oh," smilingly replied the girl, "that's my husband, he's an 'hasker,'" which the lady learned meant a beggar or professional alms asker.

A per of the realm playing an organ is a common sight in London. Another has driven cabs and omnibuses. Bankers, artists and lawyers fill waiters position, but none of the better class of come-downs fall into line with the sandwich men.

INDIAN RELICS UNEARTHED.

Among Them a Medal of the First Methodist Chapel in America.

Charles Z. Fritzinger, a German farmer who resides in Benton county, 45 miles south of Sedalia, Mo., while digging a drainage ditch on his farm last month unearthed, at a distance of three feet from the surface, a medal or token of Wesley chapel and parsonage, John street, New York, the first Methodist building in America. Mr. Fritzinger took it to Sedalia to find out something about it and ascertain its value. The token is made of lead and antimony, is 2 inches in diameter and the thickness of a Bland dollar. On the obverse side is an embossed likeness of John Wesley, around which are the inscriptions, "Founder of Methodism" and "The World is My Parish." On the reverse side is an embossed picture of Wesley chapel, showing the ancient place of worship and the adjoining parsonage. The inscriptions are "Wesley Chapel and Parsonage" and "Dedicated to Philip Embury, Oct. 30, 1768." It is possible that it was given by a missionary to an Indian, for the spot where it was found is where the Osages and Kickapoos had their last great battle. In running the ditch where the token was unearthed, Mr. Fritzinger found a number of arrows, arrowheads, battle axes, tomahawks and other weapons used by the Osage Indians.—Chicago Herald.

Silk From Wood Pulp.

The industry of manufacturing silk out of sows' ears has long since ceased to be lucrative or common, and its modern equivalent is the manufacture of silk from wood pulp. The process, which is the invention of a M. Chardonnet, is carried out at Besancon, France. The pulp is dried and is then treated for transformation in the ordinary way into collodion. That done, the viscous fluid is placed in a vessel of peculiar construction, fitted at the bottom with a filter. Compressed air is forced into it by means of an air pump, which drives the collodion through the filter into a horizontal tube fitted with a very large number of little cocks. Each of these cocks has a spout, made of glass, which is pierced with a minute hole, no larger than the diameter of a silkworm's thread. Through these holes the fluid is forced in long fine fibres, six of which are twisted together to make one thread for weaving. Before it is wound off, the thread is steeped in water and hardened (the water taking out all the ether and alcohol which were in the collodion) after which it has all the strength and glossy brilliance of the best natural silk.

Carrying Power of the Voice.

The parts in speech of a common conversation may be distinguished at a distance of 400 feet, even when the air is perfectly calm. A powerful human voice, speaking in an observable breeze, is audible, but not distinguishable as to parts, at a distance of 15,840 feet, with the wind. The sound of a strong brass band can not be heard at a greater distance, and the report of a musket is scarcely perceivable at a distance of over 20,000 feet. In the Arctic regions, when the spirit thermometer marks forty or more degrees below zero Fahr., a common conversation may be carried on by persons separated from each other by upward of 7000 feet. Heavy cannonading in this latitude may be heard ninety miles.—St. Louis Republic.

B. B. B. Cures Sick Headache.—Gentlemen,—Having suffered for a number of years with sick headache I concluded to try B. B. B. and by the time I had used two bottles I was cured, and have not had any symptoms of it since. I can safely recommend B. B. B. for sick headache. Mrs. A. A. Gamsby, Orono, Ont.

Mrs. M. E. Merrick,
Of Toronto, Ontario, Cured of

Catarrh and Neuralgia

Good authority has said that "neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for pure blood." The prompt action of Hood's Sarsaparilla on the blood, combined with its toning and strengthening effect upon the nerves, make this a grand medicine for neuralgia and also for catarrh, etc. We commend this letter to all having such troubles, and especially to

Suffering Women

"For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and

General Debility

I failed to obtain permanent relief from medical advice, and my friends feared I would never find anything to cure me. A short time ago I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was unable to walk even a short distance without feeling a

Death-like Weakness

overtake me. And I had intense pains from neuralgia in my head, back and limbs, which were very exhausting. But I am glad to say that soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I saw that it was doing me good. When I took 3 bottles I was entirely

Cured of Neuralgia

I gained in strength rapidly, and can take a two-mile walk without feeling tired. I do not suffer nearly so much from catarrh, and find that as my strength increases the catarrh decreases. I am indeed a changed woman, and am very grateful to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for what it has done for me. It is my wish that this my testimonial shall be published in order that others suffering as I was may learn how to be benefited." Mrs. M. E. Merrick, 57 Elm Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Hood's Pills Vegetable Pills are prepared to meet a legitimate demand for a mild, efficient and reliable family physic. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury, or mineral substance of any kind. Hood's Pills get upon the stomach, liver, and alimentary canal, and cure Liver Complaint, Constipation, Nausea, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Jaundice. A cold may be broken up and a fever prevented by promptly taking Hood's Pills.

Hood's Pills,

Are prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

WINTER FOOD OF CATTLE

ADVANTAGES OF MIXING COBMEAL WITH CORNMEAL.

A Valuable Analysis of Cobs—The Best Use of Bran—Waste of Liquid Manure—What to Do With Surplus Food.

Whether corn cobs should be ground and fed with ground corn is a matter that has called out much discussion. Certainly, if the farmer can grind the whole ear, and feed it to his stock, he will effect quite a saving, and as corn mills are now adapted for that purpose the grinding may be but a small item compared with the advantages secured. As the cob differs in composition from the grain, it is claimed that a pound of cob meal, fed with the meal from the grain taken from the cob, is more valuable as food than the meal alone. It is admitted, however, that the feeding value of cobs alone is less than that of wheat straw. The superior effects of the mixture of cob meal and cornmeal are due somewhat to the fact that the particles of cob keep the particles of cornmeal apart, and thus facilitate digestion.

COMPOSITION OF CORN COB.

Professor H. B. Armsby, of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, gives this subject his attention in a letter to The Pittsburg Stockman, and he has for several years worked at experiments with corn and corn cobs. After repeated analyses he finds the cob to consist of 10.68 per cent. of water, 1.41 per cent. of ash (mineral matter), 2.37 per cent. of protein (nitrogenous matter), 0.52 per cent. of fat, 39.13 per cent. of fibre, and 54.89 per cent. of nitrogen free extract (equivalent to the same amount of starch). The nitrogen free extract, while serving to create fat, heat and force, does not build up the tissues, that service being performed by the protein. Cornmeal contains 13 per cent. of water, 1.4 per cent. of ash, 9.2 per cent. of protein, 1.9 per cent. of crude fibre, 68 per cent. of nitrogen free extract, and 3.8 per cent. of fat. The crude fibre is believed to undergo a sort of fermentation in the digestive canal, and its actual feeding value is unknown.

COMPOSITION OF CORN AND COBS.

Corn and cob meal, mixed, contains 10.7 per cent. of water, 1.5 per cent. of ash, 8.5 per cent. of protein, 6.6 per cent. of crude fibre, 61.8 per cent. of nitrogen free extract and 3.5 per cent. of fat, according to the experiments and reports by the Department of Agriculture. The real value of this composition, however, depends on the cost of the labor of grinding. On some farms it will pay to feed a mixture of corn and cobs, as the facilities for grinding are ample, and during the winter employment can be afforded some who are otherwise idle. Cobs are rich in potash, and grinding them so as to permit of their use by animals enables the farmer not only to procure whatever nutrition they may contain, but also conveys them into the manure heap, where they will return more to the soil than if reduced to ashes. Farmers who have ground corn and cobs report favorably of the mixture, and the practice of grinding the whole ear prevails largely in some sections.

TALKS WITH FARMERS.

Bran as Food—Good Stock and Plenty of It.

Wheat bran as a fertilizer can be used for fruit trees or on the other crops, but it is cheaper to first use it as food. A ton of wheat bran contains about 170 pounds of phosphoric acid estimated as phosphate of lime, 32 pounds of potash, and 57 pounds of nitrogen. The estimates, vary, however, according to the quality of the bran and the process of converting wheat into flour.

Advice to care for the cattle is usually heeded, but the savings in feeding the cattle may be lost in the manure. It is as detrimental to the farmer to expose his manure to heavy rains as to fail to shelter his cattle. When the manure is so situated as to receive the drippings of the barn the injury is increased, as the little black streams that flow away must find an outlet somewhere, and they soon make channels which permit the easier flow the succeeding rains, the results being that the soluble portions of the manure are wasted and less fertility remains for the farm.

If there is any surplus of food procure more stock. If an animal that is fatted for market pays only for the food and labor the profit will be in the manure. Farmers often make a profit when they really believe they have only secured expenses. The riches of the farm are in the manure, and any farmer who makes manure a specialty will find his crops larger every year.

In those sections where there is no creamery the farmers can utilize their winter evenings in discussing the advantages (or disadvantages) of a creamery.

Good stock is the most economical. It may cost just as much to feed a cow that produced 100 pounds of butter a year as to keep one that produces 400 pounds. There is also a saving of labor and shelter, and the capital required for the purpose of dairying will be fully as large when the herd is a poor one as when the best cows are used.

Milk, butter and eggs are articles that bring in something every day. One does not have to give credit or wait for a rise in the market. The returns are cash, and help to bridge over the time from one harvest to the next.

The farmer cannot do without the middleman. But for the middleman he would be compelled to take frequent journeys to market, and the expenses would be greater. The middleman performs many services that would be costly to the farmer, and he is also a consumer of the farmer's products. Business families in all directions and it is the employment provided in each class that gives the purchasing power, and facilitates the handling and sale of produce.

Home industry can be best taught on the farm. The farmer buys a large number of articles that he could produce. He grows the cheapest crops, overlooking the fact that it is the labor that sells. The more costly the product the larger the profit in proportion to expense incurred, as such articles are not as plentiful, while the cheaper crops require more land for their production and are sooner affected by changes in price.

MONTHLY SALES.

For some time a large number of persons in the surrounding country have been suggesting the advisability of establishing a monthly sale in connection with our market, as many have a few animals or a few articles which they wish to dispose of and cannot always find auction sales convenient to which to bring them. The matter has been taken into consideration by N. E. Smith, whose abilities and success as an auctioneer are well and widely known, and he has decided to undertake the conducting of Monthly Sales at the Market here, the first of such sales to be held on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1894.

The arrangement as to fees are that for selling a horse a fee of $1 will be charged, 50c of which must be paid at time of making entry for cattle, vehicles or harness 50c, it sold, and entrance fee 25c; for sheep and pigs 20c if sold, and 10c. entrance fee. Entries will be received at the Tribune office and must be made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6th. No entry will be received unless accompanied by the requisite entrance fee. Terms of sale will be given on day of sale. For further particulars apply at this office.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

LEMONVILLE

Our storekeeper Mr. Steel is the happiest man in town. It is a boy.

Mr. Abram Fockler an old resident of this locality died on Monday morning.

The school trustees have hired Miss Josephine Steckley to teach our school next year.

H. Cook and family have moved to Stouffville. We are sorry to lose good citizens.

The trustees of the school on the 6th line have hired Miss Cook as teacher for another year.

Miss M. A. Phillips has returned home after visiting her sister Mrs. Tidsberry at East Toronto.

LaGrippe is quite prevalent in this locality and some of our citizens have been and are still suffering from its effects.

Our postmaster who has been under the care of a physician for a couple of weeks is, we are glad to say, improving in health.

Rev. Garbutt, of Unionville, was the guest of G. Baker on Saturday and preached missionary sermons on the circuit on Sunday.

Our annual school meeting promises to be more interesting this year than usual. There will be the election of two trustees, also some other business in connection with the school.

The Misses White, collected money enough from the friends of the Church to buy a beautiful Bible for the pulpit, also a splendid street lamp to be placed in front of the church to give the worshippers temporal light on the way into and out from the church.

The temperance campaign has begun in earnest in this locality. The right thinking people of this part of the township, (and they are the great majority) are going to seize the present golden opportunity of using their influence and giving their votes in favour of righteousness and temperance on the 1st of January next.

UXBRIDGE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Met in Goodwood on Friday, 15th inst., all the members being present.

A communication was received from Jos. Badgerow, consenting to give security for indigent and under the new by-law, and on motion the clerk was authorized to prepare the necessary papers in the matter.

John Basten applied for rebate of taxes on property in Goodwood because it had been vacant part of the year. No action taken. The taxes amounted to something over $2.

An account of Thos. Todd, claiming compensation for damage to hay rake, for repairing gaps in fences and for broken rails and boards, was laid over.

Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Lamb, moved, that the council having vested in Edward Hauck, that portion of the 8th con. opposite lots 32 and 33 until such road may be required for public travel, and said land having been occupied by Robert Irvin, the clerk now notify Mr. Irvin of the council's action—Carried.

Sheep bills were settled as follows:—Geo. Gerow, $6 for one sheep killed by dogs; Wm. Wagg, $4 for two lambs; Hiram Forsyth, $4 for one sheep.

A number of accounts were passed of which the following were the most important:—B. S. Davidson, lumber, $5.30; W. H. Keller, on printing contract, $40; W. A. Keyler, extra printing, ballots, debs. $7; R. Sangster, rent Mrs. Miller, $9; James Dack, use gravel pit, $7.50; James Rolston, culvert railing on con. 4, $12; Wm. Gourlay, culvert railing on con. 4, $12; V. Wagg and John Smith, work on con 2, $12; T. Carey, goods to M. Brown, $18; N. Figit, indigent aid, $9; Jos. Syms, work on con. 5, $6.50; C. Williams, fixing culvert, townline Pickering, pay half, $6; Widdifield & Dike, lumber, $32; Jos. Anderson work on side line, lot 5 and 6, con. 5, $18.75; Thos. Carey, for M. Brown, indigent $15; Thos. Feasby, for Badgerow, Mantle, White and Mrs. Miller, $16; McCullough & Burns, costs in arbitration with Whitchurch, $77.65.

MARKHAM TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

The Markham Township Council met at Victoria Hall, Unionville, on Friday the 15th. inst., Members all present. The receve in the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Communications from G. & J. Brown contractors for building Box Grove bridge, stating that the vessel on which iron was shipped was wrecked and a fresh supply had to be got, hence the delay—but the bridge will be completed at once.

Scott—Reesor—that the treasurer pay Geo. Barker $1.00, for finding plank and placing same on bridge on side line between lots 39 and 40, con 3.

Reesor—Scott—that the treasurer refund G. C. Evans $1.00 overcharge in taxes on account of dog.

Quantz—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay Stephen Wilkinson $5.00 for cleaning out creek opposite lot 14 in 3rd con.

Quantz—Reesor—that the treasurer pay F. A. Marsh $10.20 for furnishing material and erection of railing on bridge, and filling washout between lot 40 and 41, con. 1.

Reesor—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay C. A. Parson $2.25 for repairing several culverts on 7th and 9th cons.

Reesor—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay B. B. Reesor $55.08 being ½ of costs for placing gravel on townline between Markham and Scarboro, the parties interested having contributed an equal amount gratuitously.

Quantz—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay the following accounts, viz:—Thos. Clark for nails, bolts, hooks and staples used in repairing road plane and erecting shed for same, $1.50; tenning lumber for same $1.00; Geo. Cowie repairing road plane, $1.00.

Quantz—Scott—that the treasurer refund David Boyle $1 dog tax, he having been wrongfully assessed.

Scott—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay the following accounts, viz:—C. Comisky drawing plank and repairing bridge, $3; John Meyer cleaning out ditch lot 35, 8 con., $6.00; John Thomson repairing bridge lot 11, con. 4, 75c.; John Padget repairing bridge lot 11, con. 4, $2.00; Jonathan Jarvis for repairing culvert lot 10 and 11, con. 9, 75c.

Quantz—Reesor—that the treasurer pay the following gravel account, A. Russell 86 yards, $8.60.

Scott—Quantz—that the treasurer pay the following amounts for sheep killed and injured by dogs, owners unknown as testified on oath, viz:—Martin Wideman 5 killed and 2 injured, $24 80; Robt. Ramsay 1 killed and 1 injured, $3.33.

Reesor—Lawrie—that the times for returning collector's rolls to the Treasurer be extended to Feb. 1, 1894.

Scott—Reesor—that the treasurer pay Thos Frisby $40.25 for gravelling at lot 25, con. 4, parties interested have done a like amount gratuitously.

Reesor—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay Wm Cosgrave $5 for work performed in repairing the map of the County of York recently by order of the County Council.

The council audited the treasurer's statements.

Scott—Quantz—that the clerk have 150 copies of the Treasurer's financial statements for 1893 printed immediately for distribution.

Quantz—Lawrie—that the treasurer pay the account of Corson & Son for printing election bills &c. $4.50, also T. F. McMahon Liberal $6 for advertising meetings.

On motion the council adjourned *sine die*

SALES TO BE HELD.

Friday, Jan. 5th, at the hotel, Woodbridge, about 40 head of fresh milch cows and springers. N. E. Smith, auctioneer.

Thursday, Jan. 11th, at 1 p. m., at Higgins' Hotel, Markham, 40 head of fresh milch cows and springers, the property of C. Lohman. Three months' credit. N. E. Smith, auctioneer.

Wednesday, Jan. 10th, at 1 p. m., at the Mansion House, Stouffville, the east half of lot 26, 9th con., Markham, known as the Degeer estate. For further particulars see posters or apply to Jas. McCullough solicitor, Stouffville. N. E. Smith, auctioneer.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by R. P. Coulson Druggist.

WHITCHURCH COUNCIL.

Met at McQuillen's Hall, Ballantrae on the 15th of Dec.

Members all present, Reeve in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Communications from J. M. Appleton, asking the council to provide a winter road through the fields at Musselman's Lake on account of drifts. E. J. Robertson, on behalf of Thos. Lloyd re culvert lot lots 5 and 6 con. 3. N. Guthrie, re claim for digging outlet to his underdrain. John Kavanah, re damages sustained on town line north.

Bills were presented by Jas. Scott, 57 yds. gravel for roads, $3 99; Wm. Young, repairs to side line bet. lots 10 and 11, con. 6, $4; Richard Allin, filling ditch across the 10th con. line, $4 50; Jacob Barkey, for refund of dog tax, error in assessment, $1; John VanNostrand, lumber for roads, $50 59; Toronto General Hospital, treatment of Jas. Hilts, $14.40; Clerk and Treas. stationery, postage and express, $19.73; M. Regan, 136 ft. plank, R.D. No. 2, con. 6, $1.36; J. C. Wallace, repairs to culvert at lot 17, con. 3, 75c; Jas. Backle, repairs to bridge bet. lots 85 and 86, con. 1, $4; Wm. Lemon, 37 yds. gravel R. D. No 1, con. 6, $6.60; Fred Smith, 242 yds. gravel for roads, $16.94; Allan Brown, railing opposite lot 15, con. 2, $3 50; Thos. Williamson, 8 yds. gravel, marsh hill, 56c; Geo. Smith, railing opposite lot 7, con 3, $8.12; Allan Brown, 70 yds. gravel R. D. No. 3, con. 3, $4.90; J. Bartholomew, plank for roads, $19.92; A. A. Skinner, 45 yds. gravel R. D. No. 5, con 6, $3.15; Thos. Stickwood, 43 yds. gravel for roads, $4.30; A. E. Starr, Material for culvert opp. lot 30 con. 3, $2 85; Gideon Baker, 27 yds. gravel for road for roads, $1.89; Wm. Healey, repairs to scraper &c., 95c.

Resolutions were passed condemning the action of a certain Uxbridge road overseer for disconnecting the road beds of the town line east and the 10th con. line of Whitchurch, by digging a ditch on the west side of the road bed on said townline, thereby endangering the lives of the travelling public.

Ordering the treasurer to pay the several bills presented. Extending the time for collecting tax to Dec. 31st. Granting $10 to E. McQuillen for hall for current year. Instructing the treasurer to transfer $350 of of the dog tax fund to the township account. Refusing to pay the claim of M. Guthrie for making outlet to his drain. Appointing the Reeve and Deputy Widdifield to examine into the claim for damages made by John Kavanah said to be sustained on town-line north.

Ordering the treasurer to pay the assessor and collector each the sum of $1.50 as postage expenses. Refunding J. J Hunter $1 statute labour tax.

Appointing Deputy Baker to make provisions for a winter road around Musselman's lake.

A resolution of condolence was passed by the council extending their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the late John Jamieson, who was once 1st deputy Reeve of the township for a number of years giving the best of satisfaction.

Council adjourned *Sine Die*

A GREAT OFFER.

The Globe of Toronto is offering great inducements in connection with their weekly for 1894. To all subscribers who forward them one dollar by the end of December next, they will send the Weekly Globe for 1894, and, in addition, present them with a copy of "Hints for the Million" published by Messrs Rand, McNally & Co. the celebrated publishers of Chicago and New York.

This work is an invaluable book of reference and handy for the household, being a compendium of thousands of new and valuable recipes and suggestions on hygiene, medicine, business affairs, travelling, the workshop, laboratory, house, kitchen, garden, stable, etc. The regular selling price is 25c; it is worth $1.

PRESS NOTICES.

Useful to an inquisitive and economical housekeeper.—New Orleans Sun.

A book which will be found useful by everybody.—Boston Traveller.

A very useful thing for a handy person.—New Orleans Picayune.

The "Hints" are comprehensive enough, and the wonder is they aren't called a "Household Encyclopedia." Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

More useful information could not well be crowded in the same space.—San Francisco Bulletin.

No well regulated household should be without a copy of "Hints for the Million."—Spirit of the Times.

In a wonderful compact form a vast amount of information.—Manchester Union.

The book will be forwarded free of postage. The offer is a most liberal one and should secure a large increase in the circulation of that old established and excellent newspaper.

C. C Richards & Co.

I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. I consider it a remedy no house should be without.

J. F. Cunningham.

Cape Island.

That string on my finger means "Bring home a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT."

WORMS For the removal of worms of all kinds from children or adults, use Dr. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM LOZENGES. Always prompt, reliable, safe and pleasant, requiring no after medicine. Never failing. Leave no bad after effects. Price, 25 cents per Box

T. WILLIAMSON,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Residence—Nearly opposite the Mansion House.

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Grain ✻ Grain

—THE—

TORONTO CIDER AND FRUIT VINEGAR Co.,

Have introduced into their works here a

BURR WHEEL CHOPPER,

—And will be prepared on and after—

MONDAY, NOV. 6th, INST.

To crush on short notice for any who may favor them with an order.

W. J. McCORMACK, Sec.-Treas

NASAL BALM

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, dull and confused mental vision, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Use warmed in cases, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh. Relieved by atomizer in and deafness. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 c