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62nd YEAR.

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Mr. McCarthy, at the nomination in Cardwell, repudiated the idea that the queen had commanded the parliament of Canada to remedy the grievances of the Manitoba minority.

Mr. McCarthy said this was of a piece with Dr. Montague's proclamation to the Indians in Haldimand, which proclamation (having a copy of it), he read much to the amusement of his audience. Having done this he asked if it was strange that he had refused to associate with such men, and declined to link his political fortunes with men who had been guilty of forgery of that kind.

Mr. Foster, the political partner and campaign associate of Dr. Montague, bristled with rage and shouted that Mr. McCarthy dare not say that Dr. Montague committed the forgery. Mr. McCarthy is used to interruptions, and equal to any emergency of this kind, and he replied: "I dare say what is true, that her majesty's name was forged to this proclamation." And what was Mr. Foster's subsequent interjection? "Prove it, prove it." As if there was a man under heaven, and in his right mind, who believed that the queen had authorized the signing of her name to the meanest and perhaps the most ragged device for election purposes of which there is a record. The conservative party should be ashamed of it, utterly and completely ashamed of it, whereas, according to Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Taylor, M.P., and "others of the gang who are infesting this riding," seem to glory in it, seem to think it can be duplicated in a way, by alleging that the Queen had commanded the government to interfere with Manitoba.

God help the country if such electioneering tactics are going to prevail and bear their legitimate fruit!

THE CITY'S GOVERNMENT.

Toronto will ask the legislature at its next session for an act which will permit the electors to select half its aldermen each year, so that the term for each man will be two years, thus guaranteeing the presence of a sufficient number of old members to do the business of the city efficiently. It is proposed also that the mayor, as a qualification of office, must be familiar with municipal business, and must have served as an alderman within five years of the time he seeks an elevation to a higher office.

Kingston had an experience in the selection of its municipal representatives on the instalment plan. This was many years ago, when there were aldermen and councillors. The term of each was three years. The system was not without its advantages, as it protected the city from such a contingency as is now threatened in the withdrawal of too large a proportion of experienced men from the council. The business of a city cannot be mastered in a day or a month or a year any more than the business of a large warehouse or factory. Municipal business is, perhaps, more thoroughly understood, in all details, than the details of any commercial enterprise for the reason that it receives only such attention as men can devote to it in their leisure and apart from their own business. Hence the wisdom of retaining a large percentage of the old heads in the public service, as Toronto proposes, and as this city has occasion to propose in the light of the present events.

The mayor ought to be an authority on municipal affairs, and he cannot be such and not serve in the council the usual apprenticeship of candidates for higher office. Toronto has had mayors who, by reason of their sound business training and common sense, have acquitted themselves nobly, but how much better they would have done with a previous experience in minor offices there is no telling! At any rate the people who have had the best opportunity to consider the issue in all its bearings—to contrast the work of mayors who have been long in the council and in it only to preside over it—and they want a change in the law, with the guarantee that they will be saved from any experiment in the way of electing a chief magistrate who is without a municipal record on which to build the hope of a successful administration of public affairs.

HITTING THEM HARD.

Hon. Mr. Angers, late minister of agriculture in the Bowell cabinet, hits his old friends hard when he says he does not see anything in the signs of the times to warrant the conclusion that they have made any advancement in the settlement of the school question. But whether justice is done to the minority now or later is, he says, not doubtful. "If it is not rendered by the men of to-day it will be rendered by the men of to-morrow. You will see, however, that those who are against us to-day will say that they were always with us when we have won the victory. We will have worked openly and fought face to face; they will say that they did so quietly and just as effectually." These words were addressed to the Cartier-Macdonald club in Quebec, and to the people whom [illegible] Caron has in the past [illegible] control politically. [illegible] Mr. Angers was [illegible] of Caron when he said that, in any event, he would claim the credit of having been the champion of the French Canadians on this school question. Mr. Angers had good reason to be disgusted with him and all who follow his beck and call. Mr. Angers left the case of Spencerwood before the close of his term to accept a seat in the dominion government, and there Ouimet and Caron professed to be of the same mind as himself on the school question. They went so far as to make known what they desired, and proposed the alternative of having their views accepted or leaving the cabinet. Ouimet also went so far as to pack his trunk so as to facilitate his moving out. Then the crisis came, of agreeing to a compromise (the postponement) of the question or resigning, and Mr. Angers was the only one with the courage of his convictions. The others, Caron and Ouimet, backed down and ate humble pie.

Mr. Angers went out of the government and has not since hesitated to characterize the conduct of his former associates as it deserves. Those he intimates will be hurrying along by and bye with the assurance that "they did it," but Mr. Angers warns the electors and the members of the political clubs that they must not be deceived. That such language should be employed in Caron's own district is remarkable to say the least of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., a leading conservative, has abandoned the government to its fate, and is supporting the liberal candidate in Jacques Cartier.

• • •

Hon. Mr. Wood, who succeeds Clarke Wallace, has been given higher honors. He has been taken into the government and so given a voice in the conduct of its affairs.

• • •

Who is the ruffian to whom Mr. McCarthy refers for his allusions to the religion of a step-daughter? When Dalton goes in pursuit of a man he makes things hump.

• • •

Candidates for the council are slow in coming forward this year. Why don't the electors bring out a few good men by requisitions? The best men are not going to thrust themselves into the public service!

• • •

Letter writing for political purposes is not good business. What Mr. Willoughby would give if he could only withdraw the letter he sent to Mr. Brett, of Camilla! What a show it makes of him in this campaign!

• • •

The Yankees have never had an opportunity to test their new gunboats in actual war. A collision between them and the British iron clads off South America, on the Venezuelan difficulty, might lead to an expensive but profitable experience.

• • •

President Cleveland, having failed through his secretary of state to bluff Lord Salisbury, wants congress to make a declaration anent the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan question. Lord Salisbury correctly points out that the Monroe doctrine has never been embodied in the international law, and that it cannot affect Great Britain's protection of British Guiana. Now, let's see what congress is going to do about it.

• • •

It is tiresome to have to deal again with a Sunday afternoon speaker whose anxiety to be seen and heard tempts him to speak early and often. Has this man been such a success in his own life that he can dictate on any subject to others who have had a fair measure of success, personally and publicly? Is he such a prodigy that he can lecture on every subject and condemn his fellowmen right and left? He denounces the city press for its disregard of woman's rights, whereas the WHIG staff has devoted space, personal energy and means to advance the position of the women of Canada in many ways. They will not submit to reproof from anyone unless he can shew deeper concern for the class he professes to champion and sustain.

WHAA THEY ARE SAYING.

If girls were taught to carry small jars of water on their heads without spilling a drop of it, Indian or Italian fashion, they would gain a greater grace and suppleness of carriage than any system of back-boards or dumb-bells would give. It would strengthen the muscles of the back and expand the chest.

Talmage saw the opening of congress and says the reverential attitude assumed by the members during prayer convinces him that they are true patriots and statesmen. Did the reverend gentleman ever attend chapel service in a penitentiary? The decorous solemnity there is at times positively oppressive.

A woman is suing for divorce in New York on the ground that her husband kicked her out of bed. If that case is tried before a jury of married men, it will be necessary to establish a number of things before she can get a favorable decision, not the least important of which will be the mean average temperature of her own feet.

Plans are being made to build a cable road to the summit of the volcano of Popocatapetl in Mexico. When that is completed the projectors would better run the road right down the crater into the centre of the earth. If the tide of tourist travel is turned in that direction the explorers may discover a way through to the other side of the planet.

The coroner's jury which investigated the whipping to death of a young negro and his mother in Colleton county, S. C., has named four prominent white men as guilty of the outrage. The excuse offered by the friends of these men is that they were drunk. That opens a new complication. If they were drunk they must have violated the South Carolina dispensary law to get their liquor. Perhaps they can be punished for breaking the dispensary law.

It was only recently that a zealous Sunday school teacher asked her class why Adam and Eve were content to wear the scanty attire adopted by them in the garden of Eden, expecting in the answer a tribute to that conscious innocence which knows no guile. It was a little independent thinker of six summers and winters who promptly answered: "Cause there wasn't nobody to see 'em." Thus it is that a line of thought that has hardened into conviction through centuries of acceptance is rudely diverted by a flash from the juvenile mind.

The way in which many London waitresses are compelled to work was shown by the suit which a girl, eighteen years of age, has brought against the proprietor of a "coffee tavern" for wrongful dismissal. She was discharged, it appears, for coming down from her room at five o'clock in the morning instead of 4:30, and it developed that the girls never retired until 1 a.m. For these twenty hours of labor per day the waitresses were paid the sum of twelve shillings, or $3 a month, and were glad to get it, as many hundreds were ready to fill their places if vacancies occurred.

Hamilton's Butternut Pills—A Reliable, Non-Mercurial Purgative—One a Dose.

Every household should always have on hand a few simple remedies. No greater need than a safe, mild and efficient purgative can be mentioned, and no remedy so admirably fills the bill as do Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. These pills contain no calomel, never gripe, act mildly but thoroughly upon the liver, and, in fact, are the best purgative medicine in the market. Sold by all dealers and by H. Wade.

IF THEY SHOULD HAVE WAR

ENGLAND COULD ATTACK THE U. S. THROUGH CANADA.

She Would Find the Frontier of New York State Poorly Fortified—What Might Happen—An Interesting Article For the Canadians to Read.

New York Times.

It is somewhat surprising that in reports of fortification boards, army engineers, and similar public documents, so much is said regarding the necessity of fortifying our seaports and so little is said regarding the necessity of guarding our northern frontier. It seems as if the only thought was to guard against that terrible bugbear "the British fleet," which is always spoken of as being able to lie off Coney Island or Sandy Hook and shell New York, and that the fact that we have in New York state an unguarded frontier of hundreds of miles is practically ignored.

That England is able to land troops in Canada without encountering any formidable opposition from us, equip and provision them on her own soil and place them in position upon our borders in a very short space of time is unquestioned. That she could call to her aid 30,000 Canadians as militia to hold the country until her forces came up is also a fact. With a like state of facts staring it in the face, any European nation would take good care to protect its frontier. We have done absolutely nothing to protect ours, and, should war ever come, New York would be the battlefield and suffer as did Virginia during the rebellion.

If upon a map of New York state (exclusive of New York city) we place a dot wherever a company of infantry is located, and other distinguishing marks wherever batteries, troops of cavalry, or signal corps are stationed, about sixty companies, batteries and troops will be so located. They are, except along the Hudson, at Albany, and at Buffalo, widely separated; and on our frontier, at Buffalo, along the lake and the St. Lawrence, there we will find only two regiments, the 65th and 74th, and two separate companies at Tonawanda, Niagara, Medina, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Malone.

But if we similarly mark the Canadian territory the result is astounding. The whole country in Ontario and Quebec is fairly covered with the marks indicating the presence of the Canadian troops—thousands upon thousands of them—upon our very borders and across the lake. Around Niagara and Hamilton and Toronto they swarm. They are massed along the St. Lawrence and near Lake Champlain. Every point of attack is covered, not only by infantry, but by artillery and cavalry. They are volunteers, it is true, but so is our National Guard, and so will be the great bulk of our army in the time of war. There is no comfort to be derived from that reflection.

The first object on both sides in Canadian campaign would be to obtain control of the main arteries of and transportation—the St. Lawrence and Welland canals and the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways. Should the Canadians hold these, reinforcements and supplies could be transported to any point should these lines of communication be cut by the Americans, the Dominion would be cut in two and its porte enveloped by flanking movements and separately conquered. On the declaration of war a dash would be made by both forces for two points—Morrisburg, northeast of Ogdensburg, N. Y., where the canals and the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways are close together, and the Welland canal, west of Niagara.

An old general used to say during the war that that side always won which "got the mostest men thar the fustest." As to which side would accomplish this in case of war with England or Canada there can be no question. The Canadians could occupy St. Catherines and the neighborhood of the Welland canal immediately and in great force. There is not a little hamlet, from Niagara Falls around the lake to Hamilton, Toronto, Whitby, and Coburg, and so on to Kingston, which has not a company or battery ready for service. From the St. Lawrence towns, Kingston, Gananoque, Brockville and Prescott, and down from Ottawa would come thousands to the defence of Morrisburg. The Canadians are much better supplied with artillery than we are, and their first step would be to intrench themselves along the St. Lawrence and Niagara, put batteries in position, and prevent our troops from approaching. They would certainly seize all boats at once and render crossing the river difficult or impossible; and a light flanking division, moving by way of Lake Champlain or Vermont, would be met by all the forces of Montreal and the maritime province. A left flanking division, moving by way of Lake Erie, would have to effect a lodgment in Ontario in the face of a large force and where the enemy was the strongest.

Meanwhile we on our side, to gather together a force sufficiently large to attack 30,000 men intrenched and with artillery, would need to call out our entire National Guard and army, for an immense number of men would be needed to protect our sea coast forts. New York harbor alone requires 7,000 men.

Our army and fully half of the guard would be held on the coast, leaving not more than 5,000 to attend to Canada. Those from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey could not hope to reach Buffalo or Ogdensburg in less than twenty-four hours. New England would have all it could do to protect its own northern frontier, and troops from the south and west would not arrive for several days. The American force would certainly find the Canadians there first, for they are on the spot now, and only the 65th and 74th regiments and the companies of Niagara, Tonawanda, Rochester, Medina, Oswego, Watertown and Ogdensburg are anywhere near them. We have no artillery on our side of the line nearer than Elmira, Syracuse, and New York; no cavalry nearer than New York. The Canadians have both. The first few battles of a Canadian campaign would, therefore, be apt to be later "Bull Runs," and not, as we suppose, mere skirmishes.

To underestimate opponents is one of the worst faults of a soldier and usually results in disaster. We cannot afford to underestimate this Canadian strength, backed as it would be in contest with England by all England's prestige and power. Loyal Canadians are all of Scotch or English stock, and are a fine, well-developed, and courageous race of men. The expedition to the northwest in the Riel rebellion proved they could endure terrible hardships. And they are commanded by trained, experienced officers, far superior in knowledge of the art of war to our national guard officers. That we could eventually crush Canada by the weight of numbers cannot be doubted; but the first time we met them in war would be an occasion our soldiers would remember for all time to come.

It might be possible, and is very likely, that the Canadians would make a dash over the border, although it would be a dangerous experiment, in order to inflict upon us the horrors of war and make New York, not Canada, the battle ground. Our state is a "land overflowing with milk and honey," and Canada is not. The spoil of a raid would be tremendous in value. There is absolutely nothing to prevent such a raid before our forces could come up, across border, from Niagara to Lewiston, [illegible] pews to Buffalo, and Kingston to Ca[illegible] at the head of Lake Champlain, [illegible] Lake Ontario shore. Not a vess[illegible] lakes is equipped as a cruiser, a[illegible] North West, Northland and [illegible] vessels are fit for such service [illegible] old tub Michigan, and a de[illegible] lake coast is easy.

It is therefore apparent [illegible] are much concerned ab[illegible] —our coast—we are le[illegible] —our Canadian bord[illegible] as important to rem[illegible] to fortify our coast[illegible] land or Canada we [illegible] be subject in [illegible] New York to the very [illegible] greatest danger. With a British fleet [illegible] at Sandy Hook and Canada at our rear [illegible] would have no cause for confidence in [illegible] ability to win at first. Congress should [illegible] vide not only for sea-[illegible] lake forts and St Lawrence garrisons [illegible] The retention at many points in the we[illegible], where there is no danger whatever of Indian outbreaks and little danger of riots, of large bodies of United States troops is almost inexplicable. The government has recognized this fact by abandoning some of the western posts, moving troops eastward, and building Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont.

Forts once established upon our northern frontier, it would be a good plan to send to them as often as possible the nearest of the national guard for drill, rifle practice, etc. These companies would become familiar with the forts and surrounding country and be prepared for an emergency to proceed at once to their posts, designated in advance, and become the garrisons of their posts, with full knowledge of their duties. Something should be done in this matter, for the dangers to which we are subject have caused deep concern to both army officers and national guardsmen. That, in spite of arbitrations of the past, England has not changed her attitude toward us or any nation weak enough to be bullied is evident from her action in Venezuela, Nicaragua, and other places. She continues to fortify her American possessions, when she has no fear whatever of having to contest possession of them with any one but ourselves. She is trying to grab more territory in America; and when the great Nicaragua canal is completed, we may confidently expect that she will refuse to admit we can control it. She is the power with which we must have one more reckoning before we are supreme on this continent; and unless we wish to see ourselves placed in a position similar to China in the late war, it is time we paid some attention to the defence of our Canadian frontier.

And it should also be remembered that King Winter fights for the Canadians as it did for Russia. The terrible experience of the Canadian campaigns of the colonists of pre-revolutionary days should not be forgotten, nor the fact that the Canadians are habituated to cold and know how to provide against it, while we are not prepared for winter campaigns, and as a race are subject to pulmonary complaints and suffer from exposure. At any time between November and May, exposure and hardships would kill more of our men in a Canadian campaign than bullet or shell.

Odessa Occurrences.

ODESSA, Dec. 18.—The last session of the township council, for the current year, was held in the town hall on Monday. Considerable general business was transacted, accounts balanced up, sundry dog taxes refunded and a financial statement prepared. Returning officers were appointed for the coming municipal election. Nomination will be held as usual on Monday, Dec. 30th, and the annual school meeting on Thursday, Dec. 26th, as the appointed day falls on Christmas. Three cases occupied the attention of justice Davy this week. R. Wycott vs. B. Derbyshire, for abusive language, resulted in a fine of $1 and costs. B. Derbyshire vs. R. Wycott, for assault and abusive language, withdrawn by plaintiff after cases were heard.

After a long illness, which was endured with christian patience, Alexander Wilson, of Hastings, passed peacefully away on Dec. 1st. He was the father of Mrs. Seccomb and Miss Wilson, of Odessa, besides which he leaves a wife and three other children to mourn his loss. Rev. Dr. Carman, of Toronto, will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church Sunday morning and evening. The new choir in St. Alban's church on Sunday evening was very much appreciated. John K. Booth, suffering from injuries received while breaking a colt, is slowly improving. Miss Lena Booth has returned home after a couple of months' visit with her sister in Elora. A political meeting is announced for to-night (Wednesday) in the town hall. Mr. Shaw, of Peterboro, is to set forth reasons why the present dominion government should not be supported.

Pittsburg Township Council.

Dec. 16.—All present. Communication received from city engineer of Kingston, proposing the erection of an electric light at outer G.T. depot and asking the municipality to bear a portion of the cost. No action. Accounts passed: Rathbun Co., lumber, $4.27; J. Ryan, postage, $4.63; M. Webb, gravel, 50c.; J. Dundes, work, $7; Oram & Moore, printing, $28.10; E. J. B. Pense, printing, $68.24; D. McLean, stone, $4; J. Donaldson, work, $3; W. H. Godwin, premium, $16.50; H. Graves, work, $10.20; J. Wilson, work, $4; Robt. Gough, work, $3 on account; P. McBride, three culverts, $12; M. Northy, work, $1; T. Leaky, gravel, $4; John McRory, keep of Angus, $8.75; J. Sibbitt, culvert, $10; J. Stuart, culvert, $1.50; John Murray, work, $4.37; M. Tisdale, caretaker of hall, $4.50; James Gordon, work, $10; J. Martin on account, stone, $25; J. S. Kane, telephone, 45c.; D. McLean, work, $25. By-law 246, regarding collector's duties, passed. The financial statement was read and passed. Moved by Mr. Milton, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, that all money collectible for the township shall be placed in a chartered bank to the credit of the municipality, and that all bills be passed by the council and be signed by the reeve and clerk before being presented for payment, and that the collector place all money collected by him in the Bank of British North America.—Carried. Moved by Mr. McAlpin, seconded by Mr. Bennett, and resolved, that the members of the council be paid $30 each for their services for 1895. Adjourned sine die.

Sharbot Lake Improving Fast.

SHARBOT LAKE, Dec. 18.—We have had severe cold; snow coming has afforded a few weeks' good sleighing on the roads and lakes in all directions. Several men and boys have gone to the shanties for the winter. Sharbot Lake is improving steadily. The Anglican parsonage is about finished, and will be the finest dwelling of the place. Preparation is being made for the Methodist parsonage, to be completed by May. Mr. Stone, contractor, is kept busy. Dr. Coutley's stable and barn will soon be completed. Thompson & Avery are erecting a public shed, a great convenience to people coming from a distance to trade. W. Y. Cannon has, in connection with his fruit store and restaurant, opened up a grocery. James Erskin, WHIG agent, is doing a live business in agricultural implements and machinery, stoves, cutlery, harness. The boys and girls are enjoying the fine skating. An entertainment will be held next Monday in Thompson & Avery's hall in connection with the English church. Next night the Methodist Sunday school will have their Christmas tree there. A New Year's tree at Oso on New Year's eve, Dec. 31st.

Dangerous.

We often see this sign on roads or streets.

Any kidney trouble is dangerous. Because you do not know where it will end.

Suppose you feel languid, suppose you have feverish symptoms, there must be poison in the blood, for these are the certain signs.

To the fact that poisons get past the kidneys, may be traced every sickness to which you are liable.

Treat the kidneys forthwith and first of all.

It is the safe and proper thing every time; therefore do it promptly and well. We are trying to teach people to turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills as the simplest and greatest treatment of kidney diseases on earth.

Can't you see the point? Every serious disease results from the kidneys being out of order. Dodd's Kidney Pills keeps on [illegible] those diseases.

Election Of Officers.

[illegible] lodge, No. 2, Prentice Boys, Stella, [illegible] regular monthly meeting on Wed[illegible] 11th inst., and elected the follow[illegible]ers for 1896: D. Caughey was re-[illegible] worthy master. He will have to [illegible] him: George Brown, deputy-mas[illegible] W. H. Preston, chaplain; H. Finlay, [illegible]ecretary; R. Henderson, treasurer; Samuel [illegible]rain, director of ceremonies; Samuel [illegible]on (foreman), R. Instant, J. Bray, R. Marshall, Hugh Elson, committemen; William Bray, inside tyler; Herb. Brown, outside tyler.

Pink Cheeks

Are produced in a few days by the use of Miller's Iron Tonic Pills. For people of both sexes who are either pale, weak or nervous they have no equal. Fifty pills in a box for 25c. Sold at Wade's drug store only.

CONVERTED THE CONVICTS.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN INDIANA PRISON.

More Than a Hundred Convicts Have Embraced Religion—A Full Blown Christian Endeavor Society Formed in the Prison—Much Improvement in Conduct.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—Warden Harley, of the state prison, tells of a remarkable religious revival in progress in the prison. Since the wave of religious excitement struck the prison more than one hundred of the most hardened convicts have professed conversion.

A christian endeavor society, with 200 members, has been organized within the prison walls. The warden says the convicts who are at the head of the society are wondering if the society will be entitled to delegates in the next national convention of the young people's society of christian endeavor. Various religious forms have been introduced in the prison. Those convicts whose consciences tell them they ought to be baptized are taken to the bath-room, where, with solemn ceremony, they are baptized in a bath-tub.

The warden says there has been a great improvement in the conduct of the 900 convicts since the religious wave took hold on the prison. He is encouraging the chaplain and convicts in the movement.

BATTERSEA BREVITIES.

What a Correspondent Notes at This Stirring Village.

BATTERSEA, Dec. 17.—We are having superb winter weather but lack about three inches of snow to make good sleighing. However, the loss in this respect is a gain in another, for a splendid sheet of ice covers our creek and skating is now "the conundrum ordinaire." Large crowds of young people gather each night and, as the ice is illuminated, a most enjoyable time is spent. On Sabbath last Rev. Mr. Pleffer, although suffering from a cold, vividly portrayed the future states of "Lazarus and the Rich Man." Those who listened to his discourse had considerable mist cleared away from their minds in regard to the life to come.

The annual cheese meeting, adjourned from the 7th inst., took place last night in the Orange hall. The business of the year was reviewed and the "modus operandi" for next season discussed. Cheesemaker Hugh McDonald, assistant D Shannon, salesman John Hughes, and secretary-treasurer W. J. Anglin had all rendered excellent service in the respective offices, and, of course, were re-elected for 97. William Ormsbee was elected committeeman in the place of William Sutherland, retiring. Isaac Holder, chairman, submitted a new agreement, or code of laws, to replace the present one, which has proven very defective; but though the general impression was to the effect that it was much more practicable, yet they could not adopt it because of one or two croakers. The following is a statement of the factory's earnings, etc., for the season: Amount of milk received, 1,314,900 lbs.; cheese made, 124,916 lbs. average price received per lb., 7 7-10c.; total amount paid patrons, $8,717.47.

A resident of Keelerville is said to be doing a good business in skinning horses this winter. He buys the equines alive for fifty cents, and kills and skins them. He sells the hides at the Kingston market for treble what the entire horse cost. While turning about in the granite yard the other day, John Holden's quite [illegible] capsized, throwing the driver out. The horse dashed away and completely demolished the cutter. Foxes are quite plentiful and so are hunters. So far I. Lake has secured the greatest number. Dr. S. K. Lake expects to return to his old practice at Pittsburg, shortly, to relieve his son, who intends taking a change for the benefit of his health. The doctor, who has been conducting quite a successful practice here, will be much missed. Mrs. James Hughes, suffering from a sudden and severe attack of la grippe, is recovering.

Miss Madge Jackson has resigned her charge of the stone school house and will be succeeded by S. Auglin. Miss Jackson has rendered very efficient service and her departure is much regretted.

On Sunday afternoon residents of our village were aroused by an unusual noise coming from the Advent church, where the Hornerites were holding their services. The shouting, stamping, dancing and running about were distracting. The principal enthusiast, known in the new movement as "Big Bear," has just returned from the Winchester convention where he acquired some of their latest feats of enthusiasm. After rolling on the floor for some time he got on all fours and ran about like a quadruped.

Serious Fire At Mountain Grove.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Dec. 19.—Last Wednesday, Charles Hawley's house at Union was burned. His father-in-law, J. Seely, lying very ill, was removed to the home of another daughter, Mrs. D. Monis, where he died on Saturday. His funeral was held at Mountain Grove on Monday. Rev. Mr. Kenny, Arden, preached to a very large congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley are quite ill at their daughter's, Mrs. Will. Barr. Another fire destroyed the house of Mr. Alfred Brown, west of the village. A little girl running to a neighbor's for help had her feet frozen. Miss Maude Sanderson returned from Kingston on Saturday having attended the model school there. Dr. Cannon, Sharbot Lake, spent a few days with his daughter, Mrs. D. E. Seese. Other visitors: Mr. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barker, Arden, at J. H. Drake's. Conley, Church & Co., Madoc, are around selling organs, pianos and sewing machines.

Glenvale Gleanings.

GLENVALE, Dec. 17.—The toboggan slide proceeds under the direction of president G. Kiel, secretary J. Wartman, treasurer E. Clark and overseeing committee, J. Carruthers, H. Orser, J. Gordon, O. Leonard and G. Wartman. The structure is completed and a white something that boys cannot construct to make the toboggan slip along. David McMurray has accepted an agency for the Imperial Silverware Co., Windsor. Randolph Ellerbeck is being initiated in the mysteries of algebra and euclid. Miss Annie Leonard has been engaged to teach Allen school, Wolfe Island, for another year. J. Clark is building an addition to his cow stable. R. Davis has purchased a new cutter. Some improvements have been made in the interior of the Methodist church. Mrs. W. Vanluven, Kingston, is renewing old acquaintances here. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bearance, Elginburg, visited here on Friday last.

Don't Forget

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore spots hard to heal, acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

All Recommend It.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. For sale at Wade's drug store.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.) FOR ALL BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, etc.

From W. Vessalius Pettigrew, M.D., formerly Lecturer at St. George's Hospital, London: "I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the result."

Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect that cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the only REMEDY of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, 1st December, 1866.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was unquestionably the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue; which he rep