LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1881.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT.

An amendment to the Scott Act, introduced by Dr. Almon of Hallifax, has, after considerable discussion, been adopted in the Senate by a vote of 28 to 26. The amendment is to the effect that the sale of beer and light wines should be exempted from the operations of the Act. In commenting upon this amendment; which is certainly a considerable departure from the prohibitory nature of the Scott Act, the Montreal Gazette sensibly observes:

"There is a great deal to be said on both sides of this question. There can be no doubt whatever that if the people of this country could be induced to confine their drinking to beer and light wines, drunkenness, with all its concomitant evils, would practically disappear. That is a proposition which we think will be very generally accepted. On the continent of Europe, where light wines are the common beverage, drunkenness is almost an unknown vice, and where it prevails at all, it is in those districts where the people have acquired or are acquiring a taste for more ardent spirits. The question is whether the exemption now proposed to be made would really result in people confining themselves, where the Scott Act was in force, to the use of lighter beverages. If one could be assured of that, there would be a strong reason thereby for adopting the Scott Act as amended in every city and county in the Dominion. The fear, of course of those who are opposed to the measure is that licences to sell beer and light wines would practically be made to cover the sale of spirits as well, and that the Scott Act, in its prohibitory clauses, would become absolutely inoperate. There is no doubt danger that this would be the result. On the other hand, the experience of the Dunkin bill was that the effect of local prohibition was to drive people to the use exclusively of ardent spirits. Beer and light wines cannot very well be sold illicitly—they are too bulky; while every man can have a flask of spirits in his pocket, and drink to his heart's content. Anyone who has ever seen public gatherings such as agricultural fairs in townships, where the Dunkin act was in force, will admit how common was the practice of individuals carrying bottles of spirits in their pockets. The result, in so far as this obtained at all, was to force the use of precisely those beverages which are most dangerous and most deleterious, to the exclusion of those which even temperance men will admit are comparatively innocuous. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the effect of this clause would be to encourage, on the part of those who desire to use intoxicating liquors of any kind, the use of beer and light wines rather than of spirits, and to the extent that this was the result, good would undoubtedly follow."

NORTH PERTH CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Milverton.

The annual meeting of the North Perth Conservative Association was held at Milverton on Wednesday afternoon. All the municipalities in the Riding, excepting North Easthope, were represented. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the first business to come before the meeting, and resulted as follows: President, Geo. Draper, Listowel, re-elected; Vice-do., J. D. Pierson, Milverton; Sec.-Treas., A. St. Geo. Hawkins. The following gentlemen were appointed an executive Committee: Stratford, David Scrimgeour and James Robb; Ellice, Patrick McDonnell and Wm. Bambauch; North Easthope, David Carroll and Wm. Makins; Mornington, James Kines and Moses Lang; Logan, Robert Jones and Geo. Rock; Elma, Thos. J. Knox and Young Coulter; Wallace, John McDermott and John Willoughby; Listowel, R. Martin and D. D. Campbell; Milverton, V. Kertcher and Alex. West.

After other matters affecting the interests of the Association had been disposed of, the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously concurred in:

Moved by Robert Keys, Esq., seconded by John McDermott, Esq., that this Association feels it its duty to recognize the able manner in which the Government of the Dominion of Canada have conducted the affairs of the country since they have been elected to office; be it therefore resolved that this Association desires to place on record its firm faith in our leader, Sir John Macdonald, and his colleagues; and that we express ourselves as fully satisfied with the faithful and thorough manner in which the legislation of the country has been conducted, particularly in respect to our fiscal interests and to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Moved by D. D. Campbell, Esq., seconded by J. D. Pierson, Esq., and resolved, that this Association desires to place upon record its entire confidence in our worthy representative in the Dominion Parliament, and extends its hearty congratulation to Mr. Hesson for the support which he has given the Government.

The foregoing resolutions elicited short and congratulatory addresses from Messrs. John McDermott, R. Keys, D. D. Campbell, J. D. Pierson, T. Mayne Daly, jr., and others, after which a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Draper for the capable manner in which he had discharged the duties of chairman. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(Ottawa Correspondence Toronto Mail.)

MR. BLAKE EXPLODES.

As was anticipated a day or two ago, Mr. Blake exploded this afternoon on the subject of the tariff, and after a speech that was short but forcible, read an amendment which was feeble and long. The hon. gentleman seems disposed to record himself by means of resolutions, and to thus formulate his platform from year to year. As was suggested some time ago, Mr. Blake posed as a reductionist of taxation, and as a matter of course he was compelled to exaggerate the facts in order to support his theories.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

The Minister's reply was immediate though the assault was not expected this afternoon. The increase of the taxation—supposing it to be increased—would have been justified and made essential to maintain the public credit by the deficit of 1878 9, which, but for the change in the tariff, would have been $3,200,000, as well as by previous deficits. The apparent increase in the taxation is due to reasons for which the late Government would also have been responsible. They, too, would have purchased the River du Loup branch. They, too, would have gone on building the Pacific railway. They, too, would have gone on developing the North-West in their way. There is no doubt they would have done these things themselves; yet these are the things which have mainly contributed to the increase of the public expenditures which Mr. Blake takes false advantage of to put out a misleading resolution. The rate of taxation is now, considering the population, less than it was under the Mackenzie *regime*. The fact that there will be in June or July, 1882, at least $3,400,000 of surplus belonging to the people must be taken into serious consideration, when the expenditures of the country are considered. We have added, since 1874, some $60,000,000 to our public debt, $40,000,000 by Mr. Mackenzie's Government, and about $18,000,000 by the present Government. Yet the rate of taxation *per capita* is less than in 1875. Sir Leonard Tilley was loudly applauded for his confident declaration that the people of Canada would be very willing to wait a year or two longer before considering whether or not the taxation can be reduced or the protection lessened. His prompt speech was very effective and successful.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Mr. Blake had not apparently informed Sir Richard Cartwright of his intention to move his motion, as Sir Richard was not well prepared for seconding his leader. He was, as on a former occasion, subdued somewhat in manner. As his beginning at the Pacific slander was too much for the patience of the House, he did not continue on this line long. He repudiated the Finance Minister's theory that a surplus could be taken into consideration in calculating the public expenditure, but the House could hardly tolerate that. Nor was the House respectful when Sir Richard claimed that Sir Leonard was responsible for the expenditure of 1873-4, but that Sir Richard was not responsible for the expenditure of 1878-9. This was really too much for the credulity of the House. "Heads I win, tails you lose," is never popular as a form of argument in a budget debate. Nor was a very respectful hearing given to the statement that in order to get a surplus of two millions the people had been made to pay several millions more. Of course Sir Richard was loftily pathetic in his demand for a reduction of the shocking burthens of the people—which he omitted to state he had been mainly instrumental in piling up.

MR. WHITE OF CARDWELL.

There was an aptness that the House at once recognized in Mr. White's remarks that it was a singular thing that the only charge made against the Government was that in two years they had managed things so well that there was a surplus of two millions, which the Opposition demanded should be reduced. In 1878 Sir Richard, it will be remembered, was distressed because he had no income tax he could double to get a revenue. Mr. White's manner of disposing of Sir Richard's plea of "unfortunate legacies" in 1873-4 was unanswerable. If the Opposition had been really honest in their condemnation of the old Pacific railway bargain they had several opportunities of abandoning it, but they did not do so. They incurred wilfully great obligations, they failed in their policy, they broke down in their finances, and now they endeavor to lay the blame of their own actions on the shoulders of their opponents. In twenty minutes of forcible speaking Mr. White contributed a very valuable speech to the discussion.

DR. ORTON.

Dr. Orton rose at twenty minutes to six. But the House was restive. Sir John Macdonald, however, in demanding the attention of the House paid a high compliment to Dr. Orton for his invariably valuable information, and that gentleman proceeded to give what turned out to be a very valuable speech indeed. His statement, as follows, was valuable, that is, that in consequence of the National Policy the farmers of Canada had been afforded an enlarged home market for the following quantities of grain, so much less having been imported since the tariff was imposed:—Oats, 600,000 bushels; barley, 115,000 bushels; Indian corn and grains, 2,500,000 bushels; rye, 60,000 bushels; wheat, 2,900,000 bushels—the whole amounting to about 6,000,000 bushels. On the quantities imported of grains and flour a revenue of some $30,000 had been raised, which had been paid by the American farmers, and the Canadian were saved so much in taxation. After Dr. Orton had concluded the vote was taken on Mr. Blake's amendment, and resulted in a vote of 53 for and 131 against the amendment, which was defeated by a majority of 78 in a House of 184 members.

THE SAULT LINE.

The Northern, North-Western, and Sault Companies bill was reported by the committee this morning. This puts an end to a prolonged and vexatious controversy, and renders the building of the road among the immediate probabilities. The Ontario and Pacific Junction bill will come in with diminished powers to extend only to the North Ottawa.

THE CANADA PACIFIC.

The Syndicate Preparing to Push Forward its construction—450,000 Ties, 5,000 tons Steel Rails, 600 Freight Cars and 20 Locomotives Purchased.

Winnipeg, Man., March 12.—Parties to determine the value of rolling stock and other equipments to be transferred from the Government to the Canada Pacific Syndicate are expected to arrive about Tuesday next. The work will probably occupy about one week. On its conclusion the transfer of that portion of the road now being operated will be made. The new staff consists of the following:—R. B. Stickney, general superintendent; Gen. Rosser, late chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, chief engineer; William Hardee assistant general freight agent; J. G. Ogden, auditor; W. K. Baker, local treasurer. Mr. Stickney says that abundant preparations are being made for pushing forward the construction as soon as the transfer is effected, but he was not free to make announcements yet as to possible changes of route. The Syndicate has already ordered six hundred additional freight cars, one hundred of which will be box cars. These will shortly arrive. It is also arranged to purchase twenty additional locomotives, which will arrive as fast as built. It has purchased four hundred and fifty thousand ties, which are already got out, and made a contract for further unlimited quantities, for which cash will be paid on delivery. It has taken over five thousand tons of steel rails from the Government, and purchased five thousand tons besides. Trains loaded with rails and other material for the construction of the line between here and the Rocky Mountains are already crossing Red River, and every effort will be used to transfer as large quantities as possible to the western bank of the river before the approaching break up of ice necessitates a demolition of the temporary pile trestle bridge on which trains at present cross. Mr. Stickney hopes, by great energy, to accomplish the transfer of all material needed up till the time the permanent bridge now being built by the city of Winnipeg is completed, probably about the 1st of July. No positive arrangements are made as to steamboat connections yet, but probably harmonious arrangements will be settled with the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company by which their boats will co-operate in the passenger and freight traffic and in conveying material for construction to points on the Assiniboine river. Gen. Rosser said that he will start west to inspect the proposed location of the road westward, which is already built for one hundred miles, after the return of Stickney from St. Paul, who goes there to-morrow morning to confer with the Directors. He adds that the length of road to be built during the approaching season will be only limited by the extent of facilities for conveying ties, rails, and iron for bridging westward, the country being almost entirely prairie. He intends to engage all the men and teams that he can secure and put them to work grading and ditching as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which will be in about four weeks. A large quantity of oats has been already secured for sowing. Gen. Rosser arrived last night, and has not, yet organized his personal staff. Great satisfaction is felt here at his appointment, as his character as a "builder" is well known to many of our citizens, and his past career in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Pittsburgh and Cornellville Railroad, and more especially the Brainard branch of the Northern Pacific Railway, affords every guarantee for energy and ability.

THE CZAR ASSASSINATED.

BLOWN UP BY A BOMB THROWN AT HIS FEET.

The Nihilists Succeed after Many Attempts.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—As the Emperor was returning from parade in the Michel Menege, about two o'clock this afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee, and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed unconscious to the Winter Palace, where he died at 4.30 this afternoon. There were two persons concerned in the crime, one whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

A second dispatch from St. Petersbug says: The imperial carriage was attacked on Ekaterinofsky canal, opposite the imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with the Grand Duke Michael from Michael Palace, in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Czar and brother alighted uninjured. The assassin, on being seized by the Colonel of police drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet, its explosion shattering both his legs. The Czar fell, crying for help. Colonel Dorjibsky, though himself much hurt, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the winter palace in Dorjibsky's sleigh. A large crowd assembled before the palace and were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The Imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. A council of the State was immediately convened, and all places of public resort are closed. An official messenger makes the following announcement: "God's will has been done. At 3.25 this afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor to Himself. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacrament."

When Colonel Dorjibsky asked the first assassin his name he replied Rossakoff. Service will be held in the Winter Palace on Monday. Afterwards the new Emperor will receive the homage of the officers of State. The doctors' bulletin this afternoon stated that the Czar's legs were broken below the knee. The lower part of the body was severely injured and the left eye torn from the socket. The Grand Duke Michael was not hurt. The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has since died. All the army officers have been ordered to remain in barracks. The Council of the Empire, under the presidency of the Czarewitch, is still sitting at midnight. The manifesto will be published on Monday.

London, March 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body and his left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer by were killed on the spot. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. The officer of escort and the Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered about an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarewitch. The latter on leaving the palace after the death of his father was hailed as the Emperor by the crowd. He was sorrounded contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery who greatly loved the Czar are furious. All the officials hastened to the palace to inquire into the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing his death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the empire. It is stated the bombs were made of thick glass filled with nitro glycerine. The assassins stood on the opposite sides of the road. The carriage was moving fast, and the first shell struck behind it, and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage to see the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar seemed to regain consciousness before his death, as he motioned away the doctors who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarewitch and Czarevna drove to their palace after the death amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards sorround the palace. The Duke of Edinburgh and Grand Duke Alexis have left London for St. Petersburg.

Another despatch says: The two assassins of the Czar were immediately arrested. The glasses of the gas lamps in Michael garden, beside the canal, were broken to pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

Dr. Voiriachine, who was among the physicians first summoned to the Czar, immediately fetched the necessary instruments for amputating his legs, which were held by flesh only, the bones being broken. Blood flowed copiously from the lacerated wounds. India rubber bandages were applied first to the right leg below the knee, and then to the left. The Czar's right hand, on which was a glove, was found greatly lacerated. His marriage ring was broken to pieces, and driven into the flesh. The surgeons tied up the several arteries. At length, under the influence of sulphate of oxygen and ice, the Emperor opened his eyes and respiration became more apparent. Chaplain Bjanor availed himself of an interval of apparent consciousness to administer the sacrament, and for a moment hopes were entertained of the Czar's life, but a minute or two afterward his heart ceased to beat. During the final flicker of life the members of his family surrounded the bed. The archpriest recited the prayer for those *in extremis*, all present kneeling. The spectacle was heartrending.

THE OTHER INJURED.

Colonel Dorjibsky is confined to his bed, but is not seriously injured. The number of persons injured by the the explosion was greater than at first supposed. Several have since died.

THE ASSASSINS.

The *Novoe Vrenya* states that the man arrested yesterday confessed that he threw the first bomb, but denies knowledge of the person who threw the second. In addition to the revolver which this person attempted to use, a dagger was found on him. The name he gave is believed to be false. The *Golos* states that the prisoner is twenty-one years of age, and a native of Borovitchy, Government of Novgorod.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were staying at the Clarence Hall, St. James, received the news of the Czar's death yesterday afternoon. The Duke immediately made arrangements for a special train to Dover, and left with the Duchess and the Russian Grand Duke Alexis at 8 p. m., to go direct to St. Petersburg. The Queen's drawing room, announced for Friday, is indefinitely postponed.

A SENSATION THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The news of the Czar's death has created a most profound sensation throughout Europe. The whole European press, with few exceptions, express sorrow at the assassination. Even those journals with Radical sympathies deplore the assassination, and say that the effect of it will set back the cause of constitutional government many years.

ALEXANDER III'S MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The Imperial manifesto promulgated this morning is as follows:—We, by the grace of God, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable will to visit Russia with a heavy blow of fate, and call her benefactor, Alexander II., to Himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness, and promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of the Divine Providence and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend to the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire and the Czardom and Grand Dukedom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God imposes upon us with firm reliance upon His almighty help. May He bless our work for the welfare of our beloved fatherland, and guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father, to devote, according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare and honour of Russia, we call upon all faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their praises with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us, and to our successor His Imperial Highness the hereditary Grand Duke Nicolas Alexandrovitch. Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini 1881, and the first year of our reign.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The troops have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor. The Imperial family to-day swore allegiance to Alexander III. The Court officials will swear their allegiance at one o'clock this afternoon.

THE CZAR'S SUCCESSOR.

The Czar's eldest son, who now becomes Alexander III, is very popular with the Russian populace. He is about thirty-three years old, and is commanding officer of the Imperial Guard of 40,000 men, the flower of the Russian army. He has three children, to whom he is devoted. His wife, a sister of the Princess of Wales, also shares his affection to a degre remarkable for a member of the Royal family.

So bitter is the feeling entertained by the Poles against the late Czar that the Polish members of the Austrian Reichstag threaten to withdraw if any expression of condolence with the Russian imperial family is attempted.

Small hopes are held out of the inauguration by the Czar Alexander III. of a domestic policy of a more conciliatory character than that pursued by his father. As to the foreign relations of Russia in the near future, the Czar is said to entertain anti-German sentiments, and it is altogether likely that his sympathies will be enlisted in the cause of Greece by the Empress, who is a pronounced Hellenophil.

MORNINGTON.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met at Henderson's Hall on Monday, March 7th, according to adjournment. Members present—The Deputy-Reeve and Messrs. Kines and Johnson. The Deputy-Reeve was called to the chair, when the minutes of special meeting and last regular meeting were read and signed by the chairman. The clerk laid before the council the following papers:—Communication from the Clerk of Wellesley in reference to change of boundary of U S S No 20, laid over; communication from the Clerk of Peel, on same, laid over; communication from S. H. McKitrick, in reference to road scrapers, no action. The Reeve and Mr. Magwood took their seats at the council board. The Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders:—John Dunbar, $10, indigent relief; J. Grattan, $10, ditto; J. Kennel $4.08, gravel. The council went into committee on By-law for appointing Pathmasters, Poundkeepers, Fence-viewers, Mr. Kines in the chair, when the following parties were appointed: *Pathmasters*: J. Miller, A. Holmes, J. Shrenk, M. Whitney, J. Alexander, C. Kiper, J. Chalmers, M. Doering, T. Attridge, T. Daly, J. Kiper, G. Farrel, P. Dewer, J. Hamilton, R. Roulston, J. Roulston, A. Fleming, James Riddle, J. Farrell, J. Riley, H. Kelly, B. Maddess, jr., W. White, J. Davidson, A. Stewart, J. Gillespie, John Gibson, W. Rutherford, sr., A. McCulloch, Wm. Rutherford, jr., S. Loney, D. Barr, A. McCulloch, W. Lucas, H. Kerr, H. Pommer, S. Lowry, J. Riddell, J. Watson, J. Baird, C. Clockman, P. Reid, J. Eberwine, R. Moore, A. Harvey, jr., T. Simpson, P. Short, J. Knoblock P. Dougherty, J. Welch, M. Foerster, J. McLaughlin, W. Lytle, G. Smith, A. McDonald, J. Dunbar, A. McKee, W. Kines, G. Mack, J. R. Kerr. *Poundkeepers*—H. Doering, C. Kiper, J. Turnbull, W. Mitchell, T. Urquhart, T. Strachan, L. Smith. *Fence-viewers*—P. McLellan, H. Doering, J. McClay, R. Fleming, Joseph Kines, John Riley, H. Davidson, J. Kincade, J. G. Kincade, T. Hall, John Gibson, W. Rutherford, sen., A. Walker, sen., D. Kerr, W. Glenn, T. Strachan, E. Glenn, J. Neilson, D. McClay, W. Ghold and T. Stemler. The Reeve took the chair and the by-law was finally passed. Moved by Mr. Kines, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that this Council change Charles Riley from beat 18 to beat 14, and John Leggatt from beats 40 and 34 to beat 43—Carried. The Council adjourned to dinner, and after dinner met the Council of Milverton at Zaeger's hotel, to try and settle the debt between the two municipalities, but could not come to any settlement. The Council again met in Henderson's hall, for general business. The Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders:—Alex. Reid, $18.56, taxes refunded on account of fire; J. Dunbar, $35.00, salary as collector; S. Loney, $30.00 salary as collector. Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Kines, that this council now adjourn to meet again at Henderson's on Monday, the 4th of April next, at the usual hour.—Carried.

JOHN WATSON, Clerk.

FIRE AT TEVIOTDALE.—On Saturday last, about half-past two in the afternoon, smoke was seen issuing from a barn on the farm of Mr. Alexander Watt, at Teviotdale, followed immediately after by great sheets of flame. So firm a hold had the fire got before it manifested itself that any exertion to have stayed its progress would have been useless. The barn, together with the hay, &c., which was therein, was totally consumed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the sawmill on the adjoining property.—*Telegraph*.

The Great Western excursion party, the first emigrant train of the season, arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday of last week. There were 250 souls all told in six passenger coaches, with two baggage cars. Six persons got off at Crookston for Dakota, and over half the remainder at Emerson, for the Pembina and Turtle Mountain Districts. Those arriving at Winnipeg go to the Little Saskatchewan and other western districts. Twenty-one cars of freight and stock followed close behind. The train left Toronto on the 2nd of March. They were four days bound in a snowstorm east and north of Chicago. The party was in charge of J. Knox, of Hamilton. The excusionists were none the worse for the fatigue, and speak well of their treatment.

On the Verge of the Grave.

Such was the Condition of Moses A. Walker, of Derry N. H., with congestion of the Lungs and Chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and, to use his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all druggists.

A Ladies' Land League has been formed at Liverpool.

FORESHADOWED VICTORIES.

The Dreams of Boyhood Realized.

We have heard grim hard-faced men declaim against the visionary plans of youth, and against the dreams of boyhood! How few there are who, like Professor Holloway, can cast an eye around the world and say—"Behold the fulfilment of all my early dreams!" With him those dreams were prophecies. And we are likewise told that the mind of the first Napoleon was flushed with visions of imperial power even from the very earliest years to which his memory extended. But these are exceptional cases: and with the great majority of men the glorious dreams of boyhood produce no realizing issue.

With Holloway the case was different. The sufferings of the sick aroused his boyish nature into a fixed resolve to meet and conquer malady. His studies from his earliest years were controlled and stimulated by the desire of rescuing the human family from the fangs of physical prostration and decay. He found that all maladies took their rise from an impurity of *the blood*, and that, whatever might be the form of the disease, it could be reached and eradicated by a restoration of the vital fluid to its pristine and normal purity.

Having made this amazing discovery, he had now (as he then thought) but one further case, and that was, to find such a combination of curative principles as could, under any and all circumstances, be relied upon for rectifying the disordered condition of the stream of life. In the production of the vegetable kingdom alone he found the Universal Remedies he was in search of; and on the announcement of his discoveries, was greeted, with the praise which had hitherto been lavished upon his industry, but with a hovel of hate by those who saw, in the general adoption of his specific cures, the overthrow of all the fortunes which they had hoped to extort from their false profession of the healing art.

But the dreams of the young enthusiast were now too nearly realized to permit him to be beaten. He answered every calumny by pointing to a thousand cures, and at length by the aid of the press, his most virulent enemies were either silenced, or compelled to give a reluctant assent to the infallible efficacy of his Pills and Ointment for the cure of all external and internal ailments.—*New Orleans Bee.*

The Afghan war cost England £5,000,000.

That marvelous purifyer, **Burdock Blood Bitters**, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your druggist for a Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 cents. Large Bottles $1.00.

Toronto Oil Comapny are sole manufacturers of "Castorine" Machine Oil. Infringements will be prosecuted.

John Gibson, of Millbank, has sold his farm to Peter Livingston, for $5,000.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Consumption.

Mr. Wilson, leader of the Centre Presbyterian church choir, Elma, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane the other evening.

"They all do it."—To beautify the teeth and give fragrance to the breath use TEABERRY, the new toilet gem; try a 5 cent sample.

"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring"—this was MarkTwain's prize poem—but the dire diseases incident to spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Purifying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple. Sample Bottles 10 cents, for sale by all dealers in medicine.

The wife of a Toronto inebriate recovered $60 damages from the saloon-keeper who supplied her husband with liquor after she had notified him not to do so.

Put it to Proof.

At a time when the community is flooded with so many unworthy devices and concoctions, it is refreshing to find one that is beneficial and pure. So conscious are the proprietors of DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, of the worth of their remedy, that they offer all who desire a trial bottle *free of charge*. This certainly would be disastrous to them did not the remedy possess the remarkable curative qualities claimed. DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption will positively cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Stubborn Coughs, Colds, Phthisic, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Croup, or affection of the throat and lungs. As you value your existence give this wonderful remedy a trial by calling on J. H. Michener.

"If Sir John Macdonald was Premier of England he would settle the Irish question in a month." This remark, made at a missionary meeting in Toronto recently, called for thunders of applause.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM is composed of the most healing balsams and gums. The Balsams, which enter into its composition, were used by the natives when America was first discovered, and are combined with other vegetable tonics, so blended together, that it is a specific for all affections of the throat and lungs. Thousands of bottles are used annually, and is considered one of the standard preparations of the day.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these noble remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions which are propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined in his counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable; to the man of pleasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

One of the most important arrests made under the Coercion Act has just been effected, the prisoner being Mr. P. J. Sheridan, one of the traversers in the State trials at Dublin.

In cases of Chronic disease which doctors have failed to cure, **Burdock Blood Bitters** has achieved its greatest triumph. All diseases of the Blood Liver and Kidneys, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints and all forms of lost Vitality are promptly cured by this renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles only cost 10 cents.

Use "Castorine" Machine Oil for all kinds of machinery, it is also excellent for harness and leather. Makes it water and weather proof. For sale by dealers.

The nomination in Carleton, N.B., is to take place on the 23rd and polling on the 30th inst., instead of as appointed before. The dates for East Northumberland are left unchanged, being on the 18th and 25 inst. for nomination and polling respectively.

Bucklen's Arnica Slave.

The BEST SAVE in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. The Save is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Michener.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

Taylor's Grand Trunk excursion party, numbering twenty-five souls, arrived at Winnipeg at an early hour on Saturday morning, having left Ottawa on the 3rd of March. They were seriously delayed by the snow blockade in Wisconsin. The party speak well of the treatment they received on the trip, and presented Mr. Taylor with a complimentary address.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it. See other column.

HEADACHE.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when **Burdock Blood Bitters** will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate the Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing headache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 cents, Large Bottles $1.00.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway have issued a circular dealing with the agitation for amalgamation with the Grand Trunk. They doubt whether if £200,000 sterling would be gained yearly in working expenses, and say that they will not give up their American allies for amalgamation with the Grand Trunk.

Manufacturers of reapers, mowers and threshing machines prefer "Castorine" Machine Oil to any other. It will outwear lard, seal or elephant, and is warranted not to gum.

A Long Time to Suffer.

Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. J. Flanders, of Manchester, N. H. after long through with it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy has rescued me from intense suffering, and almost the grave." This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.—For the largest stock, best material and lowest prices, go to HACKING'S Drug Store.—21.

Ask your dealer for "Castorine" Machine Oil and see that the barrel is brande "Castorine" as none other is genuine.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

ZOPESA, from Brazil, is now come into Canada. It is a mild pugative, acting as a wonder upon, and giving strength and energy to the Digestive Apparatus of the human stomach, correcting and increasing the acids. It is strongly Anti-bilious and carries off all surplus bile, tones up the liver, gives sound digestion and speedy health to the Dyspeptic and the Bilious. Ask John Livingstone for a ten cent sample bottle and test ZOPESA, the new compound, large eight ounce bottles 75 cents.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted," as it realy is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

March 17, 1881.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.	1 00 to	1 04
Spring Wheat, "	1 00	1 06
Barley, "	0 65	0 70
Peas, "	0 60	0 62
Oats, "	0 30	0 32
Flour, per brrl.,	5 00	5 50
Oatmeal, "	2 50	2 75
Cornmeal, "	1 75	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 00	0 18
Eggs, per dozen,	0 15	0 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 00	0 45
Turkeys, per lb,	0 00	0 07
Geese, " "	0 05	0 06
Chickens, per pair,	0 25	0 30
Pork, cwt.,	7 00	7 00
Hay, per ton,	9 00	0 00
Wood, long,	2 00	0 00
Wood, short,	0 00	1 25
Hides, per cwt.,	7 00	7 00
Wool, per lb.,	0 27	0 28

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

March 16 1881.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 06 to	1 10
Wheat, spring, "	1 10	1 18
Barley, "	0 88	0 93
Peas, "	0 64	0 70
Oats, "	0 38	0 40
Rye, "	0 80	0 85
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	7 75	8 00
Beef, hind " "	6 00	7 50
Mutton, by carcase " "	6 00	8 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 20	0 24
Butter, large rolls,	0 00	0 00
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 17	0 19
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 16	0 17
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	0 60
Hay, per ton,	12 00	15 00
Wool, "	0 28	0 29

STRATFORD.

March 16, 1881.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	$1 07 to	1 09
Wheat, spring, "	1 05	1 06
Barley, "	0 60	0 75
Oats, "	0 33	0 34
Peas, "	0 65	0 70
Oats, "	0 27	0 28
Rye, "	0 00	0 00
Hay, per ton,	6 00	8 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 45
Butter, per lb,	0 20	0 22
Eggs, per doz.	0 18	0 20
Pork, per cwt.	7 00	7 50
Cordwood, per cord,	2 00	2 25
Wool, per lb.,	0 20	0 26

PALMERSTON.

| March 16, 1881. | |