THE
LISTOWEL STANDARD
—is published—
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
in time for the early mails, at the office,
MARTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., LISTOWEL
—by—
A. ST. GEORGE HAWKINS.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per annum; otherwise, $1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion, per line ..... 8c.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 3c.

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.
One column,	$60 00	$35 00	$20 00
"	35 00	20 00	12 00
Quarter "	20 00	12 00	7 00
Eighth "	12 00	7 00	4 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion.

Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonpareil—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)—Main St., Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7.00 o'clock. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.—Elma St., Rev. Dr. Fowler, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev A. Cooper, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2 p. m.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. R. L. Ockley, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services held in the Town Hall every other Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Th. Al. Sommer, Pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—St. Rev. G. M. Graff, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 p m.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

LISTOWEL—First Friday in each month.
GUELPH—First Wednesday in each month.
CLIFFORD—Thursday before the Guelph fair.
TEVIOTDALE—Friday before the Guelph fair.
HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph fair.
BOSWORTH—Saturday before Guelph.
DRAYTON—Saturday before Guelph.
MOOREFIELD—Monday before Guelph.
ELORA—The day before Guelph.
NEW HAMBURG—First Tuesday in each month.
BERLIN—First Thursday in each month.
ELMIRA—Second Monday in each month.
WATERLOO—Second Tuesday in each month.
MOUNT FOREST—Third Wednesday in each month.
GALT—Wednesday after the second Tuesday.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p.m.; Express 8.15 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.20 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.

Express, 8.00 a. m.; Express, 1.05 p. m; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1 12 p.m; Express, 9.00 p.m.

J. R. HAMILTON, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and member of the College of Physicians and surgeons. ATWOOD, Ont.

DINGMAN & DARLING, BARRISTERS, Solicitors in the High Court. Offices, over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.
D. B. DINGMAN. J. L. DARLING.

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Solicitors for Bank of Hamilton. Offices—over Roy & McDonald's store, Main Street Listowel.

W. J. FERGUSON, B.A., ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Campbell's Block Main street Listowel. ☞ Money to lend on farm security at low rates.

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., PHYSICIAN Su geon and Accoucheur. Office at his drug store, next door to Thompson Bros., Main street. Residence, opp. old Post Office Main st.

WM. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto, Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Dr. Michener's store, Main street, Listowel. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous-oxide gas.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MAIN ST., Listowel. The undersigned, having leased this Hotel for a term of years, invites the patronage of the public. The bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Excellent accommodation for guests. Special attention will be given to farmers' trade. Good stabling and driving sheds, and an attentive hostler can always be relied upon. Charges very moderate.
18 JAS. STEWART.

AMERICAN HOTEL WALLACE ST., Listowel, J. W. KREUGER, Proprietor. Under the new management this house will be kept in first-class style throughout. Excellent accommodation for guests. Bar supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling, etc Prime lager a specialty.

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County of Perth. Sales of all kinds conducted on reasonable terms Orders left at the STANDARD office will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS. E. HAY, AUCTIONEER for County of Perth, also the Townships of Grey and Howick, in the County of Huron. Sales attended on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office, promptly attended to. Money to loan.

THOMAS. FULLARTON, NEWRY Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner in B. R. Deeds, mortgages, leases and all conveyancing done on reasonable terms. Money to lend.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE WARDEN will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's office, Stratford.

D. D. CAMPBELL & A. F. McLAREN
CONVEYANCERS, COMMISSIONERS IN B. R., &c.
Real Estate Agents. Farm and City property bought and sold. Lands valued by our special agent. Business from all parts of Ontario promptly attended to. Office, Rosser Avenue, east of Sixth Street, BRANDON, MAN. 21A

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & SMITH,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops Mantel pieces, Fire Grates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. MITCHELL. A. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.
The North-east 50 acres in the 7th con. of Wallace. The land is in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 8 acres, and fit for a reaper to run on it. A good frame barn 36x52 frame house 18x26, well finished; barn and house new; good well and pump at door, and a never failing spring creek on the place. Terms, $700 down; the balance can run for a term of years at 7 per cent. Also 60 acres will be rented along with the 50 for a term of ten years. The land is first-class; within 3 miles of the town of Palmerston. For particulars apply to the proprietor.
JAMES LITTLE,
Rothsay Ont.

BANK OF HAMILTON.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN STUART, Esq., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. MCINNES, Esq., E. GURNEY, Esq., D. MOORE, Esq., GEORGE ROACH, Esq., JOHN PROCTOR, Esq.
LISTOWEL AGENCY.
Interest allowed on deposit.
H. H. O'REILLY,
13. AGENT.

J. W. SCOTT, Banker,
LISTOWEL, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1873
Does a General Banking Business.
Special attention given to collections at a moderate charge. Interest allowed on deposit at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
can be drawn at any time.
Money advanced in small or large amount at all times, on good endorsed notes or collateral security.
J. W. SCOTT,
Manager and Proprietor

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
A. McDONALD & CO.,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL, ONT.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved notes, short or long dates. Sale notes bought on reasonable terms.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Money received on deposit in large or small sums; interest allowed at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Money remitted by draft to any part of Canada or the United States.
Collections attended to promptly; terms reasonable.
REFERENCE—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY,
9. Proprietors.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF
PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN.
—AT—
LOWEST RATES OF INEEREST.
The best privileges given for paying off loans.
DINGMAN & DARLING,
11. Over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.

MONEY TO LEND.
FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, on Farm and Town property; also private funds at 6 per cent. The borrower can have privilege of paying off principal at any time. Conveyancing done, issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
ADAM HUNT, Commissioner.
Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

MONEY TO LOAM
AT 6½ PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.

For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn, 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.

100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x60 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—ON—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

IN NEW PREMISES!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Season
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
WM. McKEEVER.
Listowel, 1881 46.

THE BEST VALUE IN
STAPLE GROCERIES!
—AT—
JAS. ARMSTRONG'S
next to McDonald's Bank, Main St.
SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS.
Large stock of
CROCKERY, CUTLERY & GLASSWARE
will be sold very cheap for one month.
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat flour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 3.

10,000 ROLLS
WALL PAPER
RECEIVED AT
DR. MICHENER'S.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN
All the latest patterns in English and Canadian Wall Papers.
FROM 5C. UP.
also heavy stock of
WINDOW BLINDS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS.
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS
in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART.
Having refitted and re-furnished my Photograph Gallery, and having secured a
First-Class Artist,
I am prepared to execute
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
in a style equal to the productions of the
BEST CITY GALLERIES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COPYING, ENLARGING, AND FRAMING PICTURES.
—CHARGES VERY MODERATE—
Gallery in rear of Montreal Telegraph Office Main Street, Listowel.
29. S. M. SMITH.

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and, Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material.
In SEWED WORK we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a call
First door north of Royal hotel, Wallace St.
14 KARGES BROS.

W. E. BINNING,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
LISTOWEL.
Contracts taken for all classes of buildings. Plans and specifications prepared, and estimates furnished.
SHOP—Part of Milne's Factory. 14.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having leased Mr. Jas. Green's
BLACKSMITH SHOP
for a term of years, I am prepared to do all kinds of
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
as well as getting up
ALL KINDS OF NEW WORK.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention paid to
HORSESHOEING.
WAGON SHOP IN CONNECTION,
managed by Simon Squires.
PETER BENDER.
Listowel, April 4, 1882. 13.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER
when well put together, by
J. P. NEWMAN.
To be convinced of that, call and see J. P. Newman's
SPLENDID STOCK
—of—
BOOTS & SHOES,
Part of which has just arrived, and more coming.
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
He would direct special attention to his
CUSTOM WORK.
SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY.
Having just received sets of latest styles of American Lasts, he can guarantee a new Boot as easy as an old Shoe, and fit like an old stocking.
REPARING Promptly attended to. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 25. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, JUNE 30, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Seven Ages of Woman.

BY A CANTANKEROUS OLD CURMUDGEON.

All the world's a wardrobe,
And all the girls and women merely wearers;
They have their fashions and their fantasies,
And one she in her time wears many garments
Throughout her seven stages. First the baby,
Befrilled and broidered, in her nurse's arms.
And then the trim hosed schoolgirl with her flounces,
And small boy scorning face, tripping, skirt-wagging
Coquettishly to school. And then the flirt,
Ogling like Circe, with a business *coiffure*
Kept on her low-cut corset. Then a bride,
Full of strange finery, vestured like an angel,
Veiled vaporously, yet vigilant of glance,
Seeking the woman's heaven, admiration,
Even at the altar's steps. And then the matron;
In fair rich velvet with suave satin lined,
With eyes severe, and skirts of youthful cut,
Full of dress, saws and modish instances,
To teach her girls their parts. The sixth age shifts
Into the gray, yet gorgeous grandmamma,
With gold *pince nez* on nose and fan at side,
Her youthful tastes still strong, and worldly wise
In sumptuary law, her quavering voice,
Prosing of fashion and *Le Follet*, pipes
Of ropes and bargains rare. Last scene of all
That ends the six's mode-swayed history,
Is second childishness and sheer oblivion
Of youth, taste, passion, all—save love of dress.—*Punch.*

CANADA'S GREAT STATESMAN

The New York "Tribune" on the Result of the Elections.

A Deserved Tribute to the Premier. What Sir John Macdonald has Done for the Dominion.—An Unbiassed American View of the N. P.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Tribune* today says:—"Sir John Macdonald's reputation as a political manager has been justified by the results of the Canada elections. He has been elected by two constituencies; his colleagues in the Ministry have been successful in the various provinces and his majority in the new Parliament will be very large, even if it does not exceed his majority in the last Parliament. The Conservatives have held their ground in Nova Scotia, strengthened their position in Qubec and New Brunswick, and not met with serious losses in populous Ontario, where the Opposition have been making frantic appeals to sectional prejudices. The three Toronto districts, comprising the most influential constituencies in the Dominion, have been carried by the Government, and three of the Opposition leaders—Sir Richard Cartwright in Ontario, and Sir Albert Smith and Mr. Anglin in New Brunswick—have lost their seats. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie have been re-elected, but with the forces at their command they will be unable to make a successful stand against the overcrowded Ministerial benches. Sir John Macdonald has achieved a triumph which gives him the first rank among Canadian statesmen of the past as well as the present. In 1878 he gave the constituencies a broad and comprehensive issue, the National Policy of protection, and when he entered upon office he fulfilled his pledges. He gave a powerful impulse to manufacturing interests, industrial energies and converted a treasury deficit into a surplus, and promoted practical schemes of railway construction of the first magnitude. When the general lines of his policy had been defined so clearly that the constituencies could follow them intelligently, he dissolved Parliament long before its term had expired, and appealed to the people for unequivocal support on the basis of the high tariff. The constituencies have sustained his Government, and in this way have given their positive sanction to the National Policy."

After referring to the fact that the policy of protection was the principal issue before the people, the *Tribune* goes on to say:—"The country has perceived the necessity of reassuring capitalists and manufacturers, in regard to the permanence of the present economic policy. The Premier told the truth when he said that capital was timid and conservative, and that manufacturing enterprises would be multiplied if investors could be induced to believe that a general election would not menace them with ruin. The country, satisfied with the beginning which has been made takes him at his word, and encourages him to carry the N. P. to its full length. To Americans who have made their own country a prosperous and powerful industrial State, the success of the Canadian Ministry, which has renounced the economic ideas of the English school, is not an unpleasant surprise. While an available market for their own coal and manufactures has been closed, and rival industries have been created by the Canadian policy, they cannot complain if their neighbours beyond the border are borrowing American ideas, and getting an excellent return for them in increased revenue and material progress. So far as ultimate effects of Canadian prosperity under a high tariff can be discerned the opinions of the closest observers will be divided. Two industrial communities prospering under the same economic system would be likely in the long run to be drawn together by common impulses and mutual interests until they found themselves on the same level. If, on the other hand material success may render political motives more potent than economic considerations, prosperity may strengthen the bonds of the Confederation, and develop a strong feeling of nationality. It was in 1877 that Professor Goldwin Smith, writing on the political destiny of Canada, declared that the ultimate union of the provinces with the United States was morally certain, and that there was nothing left for her statesmen to do but provide that it should be not annexation, but an equal and honourable alliance like that of Scotland with England. That was before Sir John Macdonald became an aggressive protectionist. Prosperity may make Canadian nationality a political reality."

Another American Tribute to Sir John Macdonald.

The New York "Sun" on the Elections.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The *Sun* says this morning:—"The Conservative party still hold their own in Canada, though their majority in the new Parliament will be somewhat smaller than in the last. This shows that the Canadian provinces still wish to preserve their relations as colleagues of England, and also that they adhere to the high tariff of Sir John Macdonald, in preference to the modified system of free trade offered them by the Liberals. The most noteworthy incident of the recent elections is the effort of both parties to make friends with the voters of Irish origin. As for the policy of protecting home industry, it will probably long be enforced in Canada. Though the rates of duty on imports are pretty high, they accomplish the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government and keeping the treasury in a satisfactory condition, and no set of politicians can easily raise as much revenue in any other way. Yet it seems rather singular that while the Imperial Government is zealously devoted to the doctrine of free trade, the Colonial Government should insist on doctrines of protection. However, this is not the first political inconsistency in the world, and we dare say it will not be the last. We tender our compliments to Sir J. Macdonald, the present chief ruler of Canada, and one of the cleverest public characters to be found in any continent."

Care of Little Children.

The dreaded summer months are approaching, when every mother who has little ones, trembles lest they may be overcome by the prostrating diseases which often make such ravages among children. With carefulness and a strict vigilance over the diet of children a great deal of the danger may be averted. Often, too often, sudden severe sickness and, perhaps, death come from some imprudence on the part of the mother or nurse, either because she was ignorant of the cosnequence or neglectful of duty.

There are a few precautions which every mother and nurse who have the care of young children should understand and exercise. Impure air, improper diet, and overheating the blood are the chief causes of cholera infantum and other summer troubles. What children should be allowed to eat is the question which every mother should decide, and she should know from personal watchfulness that her decision is carried out. If she would have her children well and able to withstand the debilitating influences of the heated season she must assist in her power to build up their vital forces instead of breaking down by allowing her children to have food which will disarrange the digestive process and weaken the different organs. How many children are allowed to eat candy and cake at all times a day, no one asking whether the appetite for the regular meal will be injured or how such treatment of the poor little stomach is going to affect them?

Oh! that every mother could appreciate the importance of this matter. We would then have fewer puny, sickly, delicate children growing up to suffer after years for the sins of their parents. Children should have their meals at regular hours, and their food should be plain and wholesome, good bread and milk, meat, eggs, fresh vegetables, and fresh ripe fruit with oatmeal and rice make a wholesome diet for older children who are well and hearty, but the little ones should be kept more carefully. Babies many times are made sick from over feeding. This is oftener the case than that they do not have enough. Often if a little one worries, nurse says "it is because it is hungry." The bottle is filled again, and although he may have had his regular allowance an hour before, he takes another half pint of milk, and the poor little stomach is forced to do double work, instead of having the time it needs for rest. From three to five hours is often enough to feed a baby according to its age and the quantity it takes at one time.

Pure cow's milk is generally conceded to be as good, if not better, than anything else for a little child. It must be pure, however, perfectly sweet, and diluted a little with boiled water if too strong, with a very little sugar added. Sometimes the milk agrees with a child better if it is boiled; or the top of the milk may be used, diluted freely with boiling water and sweetened a little. This must not be made too rich, however.

When a bottle is used it should have a black rubber nipple and no tube. Bottle and nipple should be kept in water when not in use. A little baking soda in the water that they are washed in will help to keep them sweet. The care of the bottle is extremely important A sour bottle is liable to do an immense amount of mischief. The habit of letting a bottle stand with milk in it at night should never be allowed.

By boiling the milk and using oatmeal gruel or barley water, a mother, after a little experience, can often regulate any slight derangement of the bowels without medicine, and by his careful attention to the diet, perhaps, prevent serious trouble.

Over-heating the blood either by too heavy clothing, too violent exercise, or being in the hot sun is very injurious, and should be avoided. The habit of sending a little baby out in its carriage during the heat of the day, broiling sun pouring into its face and eyes, is very wrong. A cool shady part of the yard or the house is the best place for such little ones when the thermometer reaches the nineties.

We cannot always prevent sickness, but we can use all possible precautions. Let us then remember that an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure.

Queen Victoria's Round of Duties.

(London Truth.)

If the day is fine the Queen drives to Frogmore in an open carriage, and there breakfasts in the house, unless the weather is very hot, when Her Majesty takes the meal in a tent on the lawn, and reads her private letters and newspapers. The Queen never takes up a newspaper that has not been previously perused by a lady in waiting, who marks all the passages which she thinks would interest Her Majesty, who is supposed to look at nothing that is not marked. Afterward the Queen goes to another room or to another tent and proceeds to the business of the day; there are seldom fewer than twenty, and often more than thirty, boxes to be gone through, and a groom is kept constantly riding between the Queen at Frogmore and Sir Henry Ponsonby at the Castle. After about three hours of incessant work her Majesty drives back to the Castle with the boxes in the carriage, and they are then carried up stairs on a tray, and sorted and despatched by Sir Henry Ponsonby. Then Her Majesty lunches with Princess Beatrice and any other members of the family who are at the Castle; and, unless there is any ceremony of state appointed for the day, they afteward take a walk in the sunk garden or on the slopes, and later go out for a drive. On their return they retire for a little necessary rest before preparing for dinner, which brings the day's visitors. The only part of the Queen's daily routine which never varies is the morning work, which comes as regularly as that of any clerk in the city, and everything is done by her majesty with conscientious thoroughness. The Queen looks into everything herself, and the public have little idea of the prodigious number and variety of the subjects which come before her for decision. It is an axiom among all who have served the Queen that if they can only get their case looked into by Her Majesty, strict justice is assured. At Windsor her life is more laborious than elsewhere, from the incessant visitors and ceremonies, and the impossibility of getting away from the pomp and pageantry of a court. There is nothing which Her Majesty so dislikes at the Castle as the innumerable sentries, who are everywhere to be seen, and whose monotonous tramp never ceases along the east terrace, underneath the windows of the private apartments.

Elephant Memory.

A parallel instance of elephant memory is afforded by the case of an elephant which, having broken loose from the stables on a stormy night, escaped into the jungles. Four years thereafter, when a drove of wild elephants was captured in the "keddah" or enclosure, the keeper of the lost elephant went to inspect the new arrivals, and climbed on the railings of the "keddah" to obtain a satisfactory view of the captured animals. Having fancied that among the animals captured he recognized the escaped elephant—an idea ridiculed by his comrades—he called his lost charge by its name. The animal at once came close to the barrier, and on the keeper proceeding into the enclosure and commanding it to lie down, the elephant obeyed, and the man led his former charge triumphantly forth from among his wild companions. But the memory of kindnesses is equalled in the elephant by that which recalls acts of injury to remembrance. The well-known story of the Indian elephant which, on being pricked by a native tailor near whose stall it had wandered, returned and deluged the man with a shower bath of dirty water, finds many parallels in the history of elephant character. An elephant which was kept at Versailles by Louis XIV. was in the habit of revenging himself for affronts and injuries. A man who, feigning to throw something into his mouth, disappointed him, was beaten to the ground with the trunk and trampled upon. On a painter desiring to sketch this elephant with the trunk erect and mouth open, his servant was instructed to feed the elephant for the purpose of inducing the animal to assume the desired attitude. But the supply of food falling short and elephantine chagrin being aroused, the elephant, drawing up water into his trunk, coolly showered it down upon the unfortunate painter and his sketch, drenching the one and rendering the other useless.—*Belgravia.*

Heroes in Our Time.

"The world," says the *Standard* this morning, "has perhaps no room for many Garibaldis; but there is not much fear of their multiplication in these days. Wise and learned we may be; full of faith we are not, and we are deeply attached to our lives." This kind of remark is so common nowadays that it is worth while to ask one in a way whether it is true. Are men fonder of them than they used to be? If they are, is it want of faith that makes them so? It is a strange thing that the most "faithless" society depicted in the pages of history, the society of imperial Rome, cared so little for life that men would kill themselves rather than submit to any abatement of their accustomed luxury. And can anyone doubt that, if nowadays, the social stigma were removed from suicide, not a few people would be found to follow the example of Apicius, though not perhaps for quite so trivial a reason? For want of faith, in the wildest sense of the word, makes men as regardless of death as it makes them incapable of heroism. It is not because people are fond of life that there are so few heroes, but because they are fond of comfort, and do not know whether to believe in any thing higher. It is the exertion of heroism, not its peril, which deters them.—*Pall Mall Gazette, June 7th.*

The Difference in Girls.

BY GEO. W. PECK.

When the world is so full of young people who are too smart, and who are continually asserting themselves and showing that they want to have something to say, it is pleasent to occasionally meet a real modest young person, who had rather suffer inconvenience and torture, even, than to make a fuss. This was noticed more particularly during the last rainy day, when the heavens seemed to be weeping 'over the loss of the sun, which had not been seen at its accustomed haunts for over a month. An old man got into a street car with his umbrella as wet as it is possible that an umbrella could be. The seats were all full, and he closed the umbrella and put the point down on the floor as he supposed, but in fact he put it right into the right shoe of one of those sweet, modest girls, right on to her stocking, and the dirty water more than poured down into the shoe. At first she looked as though she would move her foot and call his attention to what he was doing, but she seemed to relent, and with a resigned expression, as though she hoped he was not going to ride many blocks, or perhaps somebody would get out and give him a seat, she looked out of the window. Once she moved her head as though she would look down at her shoe to see how near full of water it was, but again she thought better of it, and looked across the car at a man with a wart on his nose. After a few minutes she began to shiver, which was conclusive evidence to some that the water was coming up around her instep, and gradually overflowing the banks. She looked as though she feared that if she spoke to the man about it, he would think her very forward, and that she was guilty of an impropriety in speaking to a stranger without an introduction. Finally she became nervous, and when a girl begins to get nervous something has to be done. She blushed and touched him on the hand that held the umbrella with her little fluttering fingers and said:

'May I ask you, sir, without seeming to be impolite, to do me a favor?'

'Why certainly miss,' said the old man, as he looked down at her. 'What is it?'

'Will you please take your umbrella out of my shoe, for a moment, and let me take the shoe off and empty it.'

'For heaven's sake, miss, was my umbrella in your shoe? I beg pardon,' and he took it out.

'It's of no consequence at all,' said the little lady, as she turned up her shoe on the side and let the black cambric water out. 'There, you can put it right back, or if you would prefer a dry shoe for your umbrella you can put it in this other one.'

But the old man blushed and moved off to the other end of the car, and stepped on another girl's foot. The other girl was not that kind of a retiring child of nature, and she looked up at the old blunderbuss with fire in her eye and every red hair on her head meaning business, and said:

'Can't you keep off of people's feet? You better ride in a sprinkling cart when you go anywhere. Why don't you look where you are walking? I don't see what the city bought a stone crusher for, when you could walk on a stone quarry and furnish cobble stones for pavement.'

The old man pulled the bell rope, and putting his umbrella under his arm he walked the whole length of the car, knocking off several hats with the umbrella, but he didn't mash any feet, for all the passengers put their feet under the seat. It beats all what a difference there is in girls.

Starting a Church Edifice.

In a city renowned for its crowded churches on Sundays, there was one called, by way of eminence, the Brick Church. It was the first church built of brick in the city. Its congregation had increased so that the church could not well accommodate the crowd. It was old-fashioned and behind the times.

At length it was resolved to build a new church. Meeting after meeting was held, but the prospects of a new church grew more and more discouraging until the most hopeful became disheartened and were ready to give it up.

One morning after a discouraging meeting had been held, the pastor's door-bell rang very early. On opening the door the servant found a small boy, who enquired for Dr. S.——

The servant told him that he had not come down, and demanded to know what he wanted.

"I want to see Dr. S.——," answered the small urchin.

Presently Dr. S.——came to the door, and found a boy, with a wheel-barrow three times as large as himself holding two bricks, which he said he—had brought to build the new church with!" The doctor put on his hat and walked out into the street, saying to every man he met,—

"The church will be built; the first load of bricks is on the ground."

And it was built—a large church, a convenient church, a beautiful church. Who shall despise the days of small things?—*Ex.*

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Better go round about than fall into the ditch.

Better out of the fashion than out of credit.

No one knows the weight of another's burden.

Do not ride till you are ready, or you may fall off.

Much learning shows how little mortal knows.

Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without.

People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.

One hair of a woman draws more than a team of horses.

An effort made for the comfort of others lifts us above ourselves.

The best way to silence a talkative person is never to interrupt him.

Wounds of the heart are the only ones that are healed by opening.

Half the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.

We might as well have no opportunity as not to use the one that we have.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.

The means to promote any end are as necessary as the end to be promoted.

Trees in the forest may be barren, but trees in the garden should be fruitful.

Hypocrisy is a hard game to play at, for it is one deceiver against many observers.

The folly of others is ever more ridiculous to those who are themselves most foolish.

The moment a man is satisfied with himself, everybody else is dissatisfied with him.

In a crowd the average individual is small, and the purpose of parties is to take advantage of this fact.

The law cannot supply brains for fools, and those who attempt it are the ones who hope to profit by it.

Is there ever a hard question in morals that children do not drive straight at in their wide-eyed questioning?

Dominion News.

Assessors in the rural districts very seldom assess income and personal property at anything like their real value. The towns of Listowel and Strathroy are about the same size, yet the assessors give the former place $66,850 worth of personal property, and the latter only $17,750 worth. The assessor of the village of Milverton has taken a solemn oath that there is only $400 worth of personal property in the village subject to assessment. The assessment of incomes shows anomalies equally striking and inexplicable.

We are likely soon to have an interesting exhibition of Brazilian products in Ontario. Under the direction of the Brazilian Government the Consul-General proposes to arrange for an exhibition of Brazilian coffees in Montreal, and if the managers of the Dominion and Provincial shows will grant the necessary space, a full set of samples of all the products of the several provinces of Brazil will be shown in Ontario. The samples of the coffee alone embrace seventy varieties. Among other features of the exhibition will be some instructive lessons on how to make good coffee. At the present time Brazil produces about one-half of the coffee crop of the globe.

Referring to the recent silver discovery on the Monitoulin Island, the Owen Sound *Advertiser* says:—We are happy to learn that our townsman, Mr. Benj. Allen, has had the good fortune to become the possessor of a gold and silver quartz mine of a most promising character. Mr. Allen, being an old miner of wide experience, from surface indications being satisfied with the richness of the rock, secured the property for a large sum. He has now practical miners at work developing test works and sinking a shaft, and the appearances are that the lower depths are richer than the surface indications. The quartz turns out to be very valuable, supposed to assay from $3,000 to $5,000 per ton so far as investigations have as yet proceeded. This valuable property is situated in the township of Shegiuandah, Manitoulin Island.

The Marquette *Review* reports that word has been received of the result of an exploratory navigation of the Qu'Appelle River by Captain Sheets. It will be remembered that some time ago this prince of seamen undertook the task of navigating the Qu'Appelle in the *Alpha*, with a view, if possible, to reach Fort Qu'Appelle. He entered the mouth of the stream successfully, and steamed up it without interruption upwards of 300 miles, but to his dismay he found he had only gone about twenty miles by the land route or trail. There was depth enough of water, but he represents the stream as narrow, and the most tortuous ever navigated. His experience that far was sufficient to convince him of the uselessness of proceeding further, and he consequently retraced his steps. The gallant captain leaves in a few days for the Saskatchewan, where he is to spend the rest of the season.

A dicision of considerable interest to the farming community, involving an important legal point, was rendered by Judge Hughes at St. Thomas recently. The case was an appeal from a judgement given by Squire Johnston, of Springfield, against Nelson Chambers, a Malahide farmer, for having violated the Sabbath day by gathering and boiling sap in his bush, contrary to the form of chap. 186, Revised Statutes of Ontario. After hearing the argument His Honour gave the following opinion:—The statute declares that it is not lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, or mechanic or any other person whatsoever on the Lord's day to do or exercise any worldly labour or work of his ordinary calling. To convict a man properly it must be shown substantially that he violated its provisions. The boiling of any sap on the Lord's day is unlawful for a person who pursues the business of a sugar maker, which is what I suppose would be considered a breach of the law—it would not be an offence for which Nelson Chambers could be convicted unless it also set forth that he is a tradesman or artificer, and that as such, doing so, he was actually in the exercise of such, his wordly calling or work. In other words, I do not think that if a professional man or any other person not described in the statute were to go out to the woods on a Sunday and tap trees, and gather and boil sap, and make sugar as an amateur, that he could be legally convicted, because he is not one of the persons against whom, and their pursuing their ordinary vocation on Sunday