

SUNDAY READING.

OLD TIME RELIGION.

At the corporation meeting held not long ago in Trinity Church, Newport, a resolution appropriating the sum of two thousand dollars for a new organ was introduced, and, after some little discussion, was passed. This action of the Trinity Church corporation brings to mind the fact that the organ upon which in gilt letters are the words: "Presented to Trinity Church by Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne," reached the church in a somewhat peculiar manner. Had it not been for the somewhat fanatical ideas of certain Massachusetts folks Newport would never have had the grand old Berkeley organ in Trinity Church. Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne, paid a visit to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, at the time when Rev. Dr. Honeyman was rector of Trinity Church. Reaching Newport the Bishop was invited to preach in the place of worship which was originally built as a missionary house by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and to which Queen Anne sent a costly bell. Berkeley, then a Dean, was delighted with this place; he preached quite frequently at Trinity Church and evinced the deepest interest in its well being. In the year 1733 Berkeley returned to Dublin and in that year forwarded to America a handsome church organ with an elegantly carved oak case. The organ was intended for the town of Berkeley, Mass., named after the author of "Minute Philosopher," but the inhabitants would have none of it. The authorities of the town of Berkeley, Mass., were appraised by the Bishop of his intention to present the town with an organ. Immediately on receipt of this information a town meeting was called, and after a very lively discussion it was decided that "an organ is an instrument of the devil for the entrapping of men's souls," and accordingly declined to accept the Bishop's gift. Upon Berkeley hearing of the towns action he decided to present the organ to Trinity Church. The case remains intact to-day, as do also a few of the original pipes. Besides the case but little remains, the musical part of the instrument having been renewed from time to time. The first renewal took place in 1844. The attendants of Old Trinity have a great reverence for the "Berkeley organ," and are glad that the original case remains to them.

INTOLERANCE IN RUSSIA.

It is not at all probable that Dissenters in Russia as a body will receive full toleration for some time to come, owing, it is said, to the absence of official data as to the injurious influence of their respective beliefs. It is only the Old Believers who have any chance within reasonable time of securing a complete toleration, and in their case, this is due largely to the harmlessness of their doctrines. Meanwhile the Jews continue to be expelled from St. Petersburg and other large towns, whether they be of Russian or foreign birth. At Lemberg, a week has been given to all Hebrews within which to quit the district, the immediate cause of the notice being that they were found propagating Judaism with great success among some Sabbatarians.

Has it never occurred to you when surrounded by sorrows to think that they may only be sent for your instruction—as we darken the cages of birds when we teach them to sing? All trouble is not borrowed; neither is it the result of a depressed condition of the mind. There are those who have sought to battle alone with trouble; but out of every such trial, no matter how bravely borne, there comes only the sense of loneliness and loss, which is cheerless and without comfort, like a stately palace, with the lights gone out; its chambers that once echoed with the sound of many voices, now silent as the grave. Sympathy in such an hour is Heaven's boon, and hope in the hereafter is the sorrowing soul's repose.

Most of the common sneering at good resolutions, as precursors of good deeds, comes from those who would rather make bad resolutions than good ones, or who are content, to drift along through life, without taking the trouble to determine on any fixed course of action. Without good resolutions from within, we need hardly look for excellent results from without—wrought upon passive agents by some miraculous exercise of divine power.

It is reported that there is a remarkable religious awakening in Messina, Sicily. A Roman Catholic priest challenged the Protestant preachers to a public discussion, which challenge was accepted. The Protestants had large audiences of Roman Catholics. From the platform the controversy got into the newspapers, and the public, it is said, are most profoundly stirred.

It sounds very queer for a sensible man to talk about a man not being liberal because he is a earnest Gospel preacher. Why, friend, do you not know that the only liberality there is, is that of the Gospel? "He that is not against Me is for Me." Such preaching as that in some of our pulpits would frighten the straight backs out of paying their pew rents, and the ministerial brethren would be quickly on the heresy hunt.—Golden Rule.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WOMAN. O hatred of creation, best and best of all God's works, creature whom exalted Whatever can to sight or thought be formed, Body, divine, good, amiable, or sweet! Milton: "Par. Lost," c. 3, 88.

SECURING A HUSBAND.

Every girl who has a healthy body and a sound mind, and who has reached the proper age desires to get married. But unfortunately, all do not secure husbands. Why is it, when young men are so numerous, that such is the case? This is an important question. While THE STANDARD cannot undertake to find husbands for its young lady readers, it is always willing to give a helpful suggestion. The following thoughts which we find in an exchange, may be a little food for reflection: "A girl may not ask a man to become her husband; but there are many ways in which she may with propriety communicate to almost any bright young man her ideas concerning him. They are not set down in the guide books. They are not part of our written literature. They come not by rule or regulation. They are above and beyond all these, and responsible to no law. Impossible though it be to define them in words the language of love speaks them more plainly than comes voice. Most girls start out in life with the intention of marrying somebody, though many of them are what is called too particular. The girl who wants to marry, but is not easily suited, looks around to see what offers, and finds that this man's beard is too red, that one's eyes too blue, and the other one's ears too long. She will look a little farther. She examines all that are in the market, and concludes to look further yet. And when, after having almost unconsciously become a flirt, and having broken the hearts of half the young men in the neighborhood, she keeps on 'looking a little farther,' she finds herself going alone down the hill on the shady side of the way, still with an undefinable longing to marry somebody, and wondering who will come along to propose to her. It would be rash to advise the young lady to accept the first marrying man who offers. It is equally rash to advise her to wait and wait, and keep on waiting, and at last marry nobody. But if she desires to be 'settled in life,' it is well not to be too particular, or too shy to give encouragement to the fight man when he comes along."

THE FAMILY PURSE.

Jimmie June discusses as follows the tight grip upon the family purse generally kept by the head of the house:—"This money question between husband and wife is one of the most serious drawbacks to married happiness, and it is time it was adjusted on a more just and equal basis. The life of utter dependence which some women lead is crushing and degrading. It compels them to resort to petty deception, and forbids the exercise of a natural feeling, hope or aspiration. It reduces the position of the wife infinitely below that of the servant, for the latter is her own mistress, and can do what she pleases with her money after she has earned it. Men do not realize the utter hopelessness and vacuity of ideas to which the system compels women. They say, with what seems fairness, 'I do not spend money for my own pleasure, but solely for the benefit of my wife and family; but I know what I can afford to spend, and I can distribute it in this way much more fairly and evenly, with no danger of personal embarrassment. My wife is a good, well-intentioned woman, but she does not understand business or finances, and knows that for the welfare of the whole family it is best that I should see to the general disbursements.' Now, does any body believe that it is necessary for the welfare of the family that she should go to him for twenty-five cents every time she needs it for car fare or a spoon of thread? Is it right or just to take her inability in money matters for granted, before she has been tested? Is it not just such women, who are left by the failure of some speculative craze to their own resources, with the burden of a family upon their inexperienced shoulders, who often display wonderful powers of energy and calculation, in addition to thrift and persevering industry, which ought to put all such men to shame? Women, as a general rule, can make one dollar go as far as two in the hands of men; and many conceited individuals who now consider that the social system founded by the four walls of their dwelling would cease to revolve if they were taken out of it, would find great happiness and great pecuniary advantage in putting the control of all the interior details of their menage in the hands of their wives, where they rightfully belong, and an allowance or division of the income equal to the requirements."

WHAT HAIRPINS WILL DO.

Compass deviation we know, says the London Truth, is caused by "local attraction," and the following curious example of it, according to the judgment of a yacht "captain," is said to have occurred last autumn. Said the captain to the twined: "I wish, sir, you would ask that lady to move away from the binnacle; the iron-work in her head puts our compass wrong." The astonished owner exclaimed: "What on earth do you mean?" and the "captain" soon explained himself. "You see, sir, the lady's head is crammed full of hairpins, and every time she sits down at the binnacle, she puts the compass out a good point and a half." It is needless to add that the lady was instantly removed to a berth remote from the binnacle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE POTATO AND ITS USES.

In France the farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The famous gravies, sauces and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and the bread and pastry equally so, while a great deal of the so-called cognac, imported into England from France, is distilled from the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from the potato is a most extensive trade, "Stettin brandy," well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to our foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same; while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of the potato under the designation of *sau de Cologne*. But there are other uses which the esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes, and several descriptions of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable sealer.

For perfectly cleansing woollens, and such like articles, it is the housewife's panacea; and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains she becomes cured by the operation. Few persons are aware of the great demand for potato flour, and of the almost unlimited extent of the market that can be found for this product, which is simply the dry evaporated pulp of the ordinary potato—the whiter and more free from black specks the better. It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and precipitation and with the aid of acid is turned into starch. In Europe it meets with a large and increasing demand in its primitive state, as potato flour, and in Lancashire alone 20,000 tons are sold annually, and as many more would be taken if put on the market. When calcined it is used largely for silk dressing and other purposes. At present the quotation for potato flour in Liverpool is nearly double that of wheat flour. Consignments to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.

During the Franco-German war the French Government purchased all the farina it could secure and mixed it with wheat flour in "potato cakes" for the army. Farina at that time rose to £40 a ton, and even the supply fell far short of the demand. Since then an increased amount of farina has been regularly consumed in France, and farina mills have correspondingly multiplied in that country. The manufacture of potato flour is so simple, and the results so methodical, that it requires very little experience to reach a satisfactory issue. The potatoes are first steeped in water from six to twelve hours to soften the dirt and other matter adhering, after which they are thoroughly washed by mechanical means with the aid of either steam or water power. They are then reduced to a pulp by a rasping or grinding process in a properly constructed mill. A small stream of water is caused to flow on the upper surface of the rasp or grinder, to keep it clean of accumulation of pulp. From the grinders the pulp falls into a washing machine through which it is forced by revolving brushes, the coarser pulp being thrown out at lateral openings. The granules of farina pass into a trough, and are conducted to vats, where the farina is permitted to deposit. After the proper number of filtrations, and depositions have occurred, until the last deposit, which is pure white farina, becomes sufficient consistency to cut into lumps, and place, either unsupported or in conical wire cases, to dry. The drying process can be accomplished in a building supplied with shelves, and capable of being heated from 60° to 212°, at which farina begins to dry, up to 212°, which is as high a temperature as it will require. The heating apparatus may be such as is convenient. In Europe the farina is packed in 200 and 212 pound fine sacks, but flour barrels are said to be preferable, as the wood protects it from damage, and allows it to be transported safely to the most distant regions.—The Journal of Applied Science.

SALES OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Country Gentleman publishes a record of the sales of Short-horn cattle in the various States and Canada for the year 1879, from which it appears that 2,865 animals were sold during the year. The largest number sold in any State was in Kentucky, where 1,109 cattle were sold, realizing an average price of \$109.88 each. The highest average prices were realized in Canada, where forty-nine Short-horns were sold at an average of \$278.88 each. The lowest average prices were realized in New York, where the sales reported only amounted to fifty-one cattle, at an average price of \$51.78 each. The following is a summary of the sales made, and average prices received throughout the United States and Canada for the past ten years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Average Price. Rows include 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879.

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