LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1882.

THE "coming martyr" to the hopeless cause of Gritism in North Perth is to be relected at Stratford on Tuesday next. We will venture a nickel that the "windy oracle" of Listowel will be the man.

OTTAWA *Citizen*: During the elections in New York on Tuesday it appears that, in accordance with the usual custom, patent devices were resorted to for the purpose of robbing the ballot-box. We read that "one citizen, who was engaged as a 'watcher' at one of the polls, alleged that when a certain inspector went near the ballot-boxes a mysterious click would be heard on the deposit of a ballot. The click could not be accounted for, but the 'watcher' claimed that the boxes were mechanically fixed. At another a 'watcher' saw one of the inspectors drop ballots into his lap during the canvass and then drop them to the floor. At the close of the canvass the ballots were two short of the voting list, and on investigation the two missing ballots were found on a chair." The ingenuity of New York ballot-box robbers is only superior to that put into operation in Jacques Cartier in 1878, for the purpose of securing the election of a "Reform" Minister of Justice.

WE read in the good Book of wicked people being punished for their sins. We are therefore prone to attriuote a visitation of the sword, pestilence or famine in after ages to a "kicking against the pricks." But what, we ask, have the people of Listowel been guilty of that such a visitation should come upon them as is promised on Monday next? The Provincial Secretary, A. S. Hardy, Jas. Trow, M. P.; Thos. Ballantyne, M. P. P.; R. McKim, M. P. P.; J. McMullen, M. P.; Thos. Gibson, M. P. P.; D. D. Hay, M. P. P., and perhaps a host of other great and small P's. It has been insinuated at various times and on different occasions by mischief-loving newspapers of rival towns that the orthodoxy of Listowel's inhabitants—or at least some of them—is questionable. But a more orthodox, moral, church-going, peaceable and progressive community is not to be found within the broad expanse of our happy Dominion. Hence, there must be some other cause for this threatening visitation. However, whatever the cause may be, we venture to predict that it will be a "cause without effect." Not all the Hardys and Pardees, *et hoc genus homo* in the Mowat Government will cause the intelligent electors of North Perth to swerve from their determination to send a representative to the next Local Parliament whose utterances and actions will not savor of rebellion, nor be in any way inimical to the interests of Ontario and the Dominion.

DISALLOWANCE OF MANITOBA RAILWAY ACTS.

Commenting on the disallowance question the Winnipeg *Times*, unlike its local contemporaries, does not "lose its head" and indulge in threats. It says:

"The Federal authorities have disallowed the Manitoba Railway Act and the charters of the Emerson and Northwestern and Manitoba Tramway roads. This step is in accordance with their policy to carry out the syndicate bargain to the letter, and to prevent the diversion of the trade and traffic of the North West into American channels. It is a serious matter for the Province, making us suffer that Eastern Canada may reap the full benefit of her enterprise in developing these regions by the construction of the Pacific Railway. What are we going to do about it? The *Free Press* (Winnipeg) says: 'Turn out Mr. Norquay and put Mr. Greenway in his place.' How would that benefit us? The veto power which the Federal authorities have exercised is part of the constitution. The Syndicate contract, which involves the disallowance of our local charters, is inviolable. It was ratified by the Dominion Parliament in 1880, and in a most unmistakable manner by the people at the general elections in June last. Do Mr. Greenway's friends pretend to say that he could dissolve that contract, or alter the British North America Act, or put them in power at Ottawa who could or would do so? There is only one way by which the Government of Manitoba, with Mr. Greenway as Premier, could set the power of the Federal authorities at naught—by delying it. Defiance would be secession. Is Mr. Greenway prepared to advocate this step? If so, it is for the people to consider the advisability of it. If not, he has no case against Mr. Norquay.

And again, in the *Times* of the 7th instant, reviewing a despatch from Toronto containing the *Globe's* views on the question, we read:—

"But the *Globe* is not a wholly disinterested friend. It started a rebellion up here some years ago, mainly in order to embarrass its political opponents; and it would no doubt be glad to see Manitoba once more the scene of excitement and clamour. In the presence of salt in the tears the *Globe* is shedding over our position, is doubtful. Our contemporary knows that disallowance—that is to say, the protection of the C. P. R. against independent lines running to the boundary—was the essence of Hon. George Brown's policy, when in 1870 he advocated the construction of an all Canadian road to the Pacific, and of Mr. Mackenzie's when he set about building it in 1874. It is quite true that neither Mr. Mackenzie nor Mr. Brown explicitly declared in Parliament or in the press that they would prohibit Manitoba from running independent branches from the main line to the boundary. They did not do so simply because the tapping of the road was never contemplated. When Mr. Mackenzie began the construction of the new Welland Canal, he did not declare that persons should not drain it off for use as a mill course at the Aqueduct. But undoubtedly if that had been attempted, he would have saved the canal. So, too, Mr. Mackenzie must have either disallowed the charters of roads draining off the trade of the C. P. R., say, at Portage la Prairie, or sacrificed the vast and costly stretch of road lying between there and Lake Nipissing. Which course does the *Globe* think he would have pursued? If he believed in 'Free Trade' in Manitoba roads to the frontier, why did he undertake the construction of the Georgian Bay and Thunder Bay branches? Why spend a dollar, even on water-stretches, if he were willing that the trade of the prairie section should be turned into American channels by sluices running through Southern Manitoba? The fact that he began the construction of the unprofitable division of the road is conclusive proof that he never dreamt of allowing freights to be carried off the western division by independent roads like the Emerson and Northwestern. If any other evidence were needed, the *Globe* is referred to Mr. Mackenzie's reply to Mr. Stephen in 1876, when that gentleman asked him to put the charter of the independent Pembina and Winnipeg road into force. Hence, as the *Globe* and its friends would have left us in the very plight in which we find ourselves to-day, their sympathy is not comforting. We shall do nothing rash, even to please them. The *Globe* may rest assured that Mr. Greenway will not seek to rival Louis Riel. To kindle a fire among the people by denouncing Sir John Macdonald for doing that which Mr. Mackenzie clearly intended to do, is a task far beyond Mr. Greenway's capacity. It is even more than our excellent Toronto contemporary can accomplish."

WANTED—Girls for Cane Work on Chairs Call at once. HESS BROS.

A CANADIAN IN AUSTRALIA.

No. III.

As this letter is intended to contain a few miscellaneous notes relative to Australia, perhaps it will afford some information to your numerous readers engaged in farming pursuits to learn how the country is developing itself; also a few figures and other information concerning stock, grain, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND LAW.

The land question in New South Wales is one of the most extraordinary muddles that ever perplexed humanity. A great deal of the country has been occupied for long in one way or another. One part of the colony has been from the first under freehold settlement; other much larger tracts have been under a mere grazing tenure for years. Australia, right through, is a land consisting of oases of grass and water, patches of good soil intersecting comparatively barren tracts, the frontages to rivers and streams being invaluable—whoever holds these holds the keys of the country. Large tracts of the country are held by a class known as squatters, some of them holding hundreds of thousands of acres, all for the paltry sum of *one farthing* per acre. Again, there is another class known as free selectors—they don't get their land free, however, by any means. When they select their piece of ground, 5s. ($1.25) must be paid down, and a good interest on the balance of the purchase money. The Government price of land in any part of the colony is £1 per acre, and then the party taking up land has to live continuously on his ground—otherwise he forfeits it. When it is borne in mind that New South Wales is very thinly populated as regards the country districts, this state of things seems very hard. A great portion of the soil opened up for settlement is without water, in fact, I have known cases where farmers have driven their stock 50 miles in order to procure drink, and then pay a good price for pasturage as well. Most of the country towns are without water except what the residents manage to secure when rain falls. In dry weather water is hawked around the streets, and sold for 25 cents per barrel of 32 gallons, and not extra water at that. Is it any wonder the country is noted for beer-drinking? If any immigrants arrive here, with the intention of engaging in farming, first, they must pay an enormous price for travelling on the railway, if they take that course, and then, in all probability, go back in the far interior to select a piece of land suitable to their wants. Then back again they must travel in order to wait upon the nearest land agent—perhaps a distance of 50 or 100 miles, and then may not get it. If at any place a river or creek runs through this Government land, the front is almost sure to be leased by the squatters above mentioned, and the honest tiller of the soil cannot touch it. From statistical figures just published I am enabled to glean the following:—The total amount of land in the colony of New South Wales is nearly two hundred million acres, and on this expanse of country there are only 39,992 actual occupiers. By this it will be seen that the land laws here are a hindrance instead of a benefit to those who have come here with the intention of settling down and making a comfortable home for themselves and family. When New South Wales was only forty years old, and the defined area measured only twenty-five million acres, it was easy for any man to get a good sized holding. Then there were no gigantic land stations, and no free selection. Now, with nearly two hundred million acres, and most of the people living in the towns, land can hardly be got for any purpose without the risk of a lawsuit or a feud, involving ruin in one shape or the other. The land law that the people of this colony must have, and will have yet, is one that will give them back the peace, security and other advantages of the early days of the colony, and place one and all—squatter and selector—on an equal footing.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The population of this colony at the present time is 751,468, an increase of 247,487 in ten year; and if the colony were parcelled out amongst its present inhabitants it would yield over 260 acres to every man, woman and child. The amount of stock in New South Wales is as follows:—Horses, 346,931; cattle, 2,180,896, sheep, 33,062,854. The wool exported in 1881 realized the large sum of £7,149,787. Grain: wheat, under crop, 208,293 acres; other crops, 393,000 acres. Large quantities of wheat are imported annually from California. From these figures it will be seen just in what position the colony stands. Wheat, oats, corn, onions, hay and potatoes, with wool and meat, are the staple products; barley, rye, flax, turnips, carrots, and various other products well known to your farming readers, are almost unheard of out here. Not a little surprised was I the other day, when conversing with a farmer on the products of the English possessions near the Atlantic, to be told that more varieties of grain, roots, fruits, and fodder were raised in this colony than in the whole of America. Of course I pooh-pooed the statement, and gave my farming friend an insight into the products of America as near as was within my power. But, as Sir Henry Parkes says, "England, or the older countries, can teach us nothing. Of course you have heard of Sir Henry Parkes—he is our Premier, just returned from a trip to England via America. Taken altogether, there is very little encouragement, in my mind, for any person to come to this country to engage in farming pursuits, as far as New South Wales is concerned. There are some good openings here for mechanics, such as stone masons and bricklayers, other trades, however, are pretty well filled up. The farming community are in a ferment of excitement at present over the land question. The Parliament of the country is now in session, and it is proposed to bring in a new land bill, and meetings are being held all over the colony for the purpose of drafting clauses for introduct on in the new bill. However, in the minds o a great many of those interested, things will wear about the same appearance after the new bill becomes law as at present, for the simple reason that the Government is not likely to alter anything that will affect its revenue. Every financial speech made by the Treasurer is brim-full of prosperity; but then he does not say that this surplus revenue is derived from the interest charged the hard-toiling settler on the balance of his purchase money.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

I have to record in this letter the most disastrous fire which has ever taken place in Sydney, and which can be looked upon as nothing less than a national calamity. On Friday morning, 22nd September, the beautiful palace which was used for the great International Exhibition of 1879-80, and which was so prominent and pleasing an object to new arrivals by sea, was totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of public property of over half a million pounds sterling. The whole of the damage was done in less than an hour, and within this short space of time the magnificent pile of buildings, which has for the last three years been the pride of Sydney, was levelled to the ground, leaving only a few crumbling brick piers, and heaps of black and smoking cinders, to mark the spot where there stood on the previous day one of the finest and most graceful structures to be found on the southern side of the equator. The building covered upwards of eight acres of ground, and will be remembered by visitors from all parts of the world for its graceful proportions and tasteful adornment. It took three thousand men night and day for eight months to construct the edifice in time for the day appointed for the opening of the International Exhibition, and cost something like £300,000. Flames were seen to break out at different places simultaneously, and the whole force of the fire department were on the ground immediately, but were powerless to do anything, owing to the great heat. The scene was such as has never before been witnessed in the country, and from a distance was of unequalled grandeur. The country sustains an irreparable loss. A new map of the colony, which occupied several years of labor; the whole of the census returns since 1868, railway plans and surveys of new lines, museum, all the papers and documents belonging to the Crown Lands, Fishery and Forestry branches, bronze statue of the Queen—everything was destroyed. The office of the Department of Mines was also destroyed, by which £50,000 worth of valuable specimens of ore, etc., were lost. At the time of the conflagration the Art Society of N. S. W. had £6,000 worth of pictures in the building, the whole of which was burnt. The immense dome was the first to fall, and then bell tower after tower. The roaring of the flames was compared to the noise of the Falls of Niagara. There was no insurance whatever on the building or its contents, and the country must stand the loss. The structure burned like matchwood, and now a great blank is left in the beautiful botanical gardens, in which the Garden Palace once stood. Nearly 3,000 plants, shrubs, etc., were destroyed in the botanical gardens, which will greatly mar its beauty for years to come. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Never before have I witnessed such a sight, and I earnestly hope that never again will it be my lot to be a spectator to a scene where everyone was so powerless.

Since writing the above I have learned that the Government intend replacing the burned building with a very handsome structure, to be used for the N. S. W. Centennial Exhibition in 1888, for which purpose the destroyed building was to have been used. H. H.

ELMA.

PARALETIC STROKE.—Mr. E. G. Harris, a highly respected resident of Elma, received a stroke of paralysis a few days ago. We are glad to learn, however, that he is recovering.

MITCHELL.

CHANGED HANDS.—Mr. John T. Hicks has sold the "Hicks' House," land, buildings, furniture, etc., to Mr. George Davidson, for the round sum of $18,500. It is thought that Mr. Davidson has secured a bargain.

MILVERTON.

Mr. J. Darland, and Mr. W. Tucker came home from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, last Friday noon. They are both looking well and give glowing reports of the country. They had six inches of snow there when they left.

MONCTON.

Early on the morning of Thursday last a fire broke out in the post office of this village, completely destroying it, together with Mr. Huggins' hotel and other buildings in the immediate vicinity. There was no insurance on the post office building, which was owned by Mr. Greenside.

POOLE.

Mr Isaac Riley is at home on a visit to his father here for a short time. He has been in Manitoba for six years, and thinks as much of the country as a native. Mr. Riley is the proprietor of a flourishing hotel at Stonewall, where he is surrounded by old friends and neighbors from Mornington.

TYRONE.

As an indication of the prosperity of the farmers in this vicinity, many of them are compelled to erect larger outbuildings. Mr. Martin Longman, Mr. McConkey and Mr. McQuaroin all intend to erect new bank barns next season, the contracts for the foundations of which have already been given to Mr. Thos. Gutteridge, of Listowel.

MOLESWORTH

The following is the result of an examination on spelling and Dictation, held in U. S. S. No. 3, Wallace and Grey, Nov. 10th, 1882—maximum, 100: Fourth Form—Sarah Jane Coghlin 87; Isabella Coghlin 80, Maggie Howe 62, Maggie Ronald 53. Third Form—Jessie Coghlin 88, Jessie Murray 72, Annie Ronald 64, Richard McCallum 51.

PALMERSTON.

The old office of the Palmerston *Telegraph* has been demolished to make way for the Y which the Grand Trunk Railway is laying.

Palmerston has decided to offer inducements in the way of exemption from taxation or otherwise to parties to build a grist mill or manufacturing industries employing a stated number of hands.

The Palmerston Council has decided to introduce a by-law to raise $3,000 to pay for private property occupied by the G. T. R. for the right of way for the Y. How the corporation expects to be benefited to that extent is not explained.

GORRIE.

Thanksgiving day was duly observed in this village.

The contractors are making good progress the Gorrie bridge.

Rev. Mr. Hough is still suffering from sciatica and is unable to leave his bed.

We understand that Mr. Wiles, in connection with another gentleman, intends erecting a sawmill in Gorrie at once.

A Gorrie man is said to have recently made application for insurance, when the agent asked him, "what are the means in your village for extinguishing a fire? "Well," said the applicant, "It rains sometimes,"—*Enterprise.*

FORDWICH.

The celebration of the Gunpowder Plot was held here on Monday the 5th and 6th inst. Some six lodges were represented and took part in the procession, and marched through the principal streets to the music of the fife and drum, led by the Marshal, B. S. Cook, Esq., and assistant Marshal, J. Johnston, Esq., Bro. J. Coburne addressed them in the C. M. church, and gave them a very interesting and instructive address, pointing out to them the necessity for the organization of Orange lodges in our country. An entertainment was held in the evening in the hall under the auspices of the Good Templars. The hall was well filled and the programme well executed. The proceeds amounted to nineteen dollars and sixty cents, which will be applied towards the furnishing of the hall. The entertainment was one of the best held in Fordwich, and should the Good Templars prepare another programme on some future occasion they will be well patronized.

BRITTON.

Thanksgiving day was observed by the young men of Britton and vicinity by a general squirrel hunt. According to announcement all those who intended becoming participators in the hunt assembled at the residence of Mr. E. M. Alexander in the morning, and under the leaderships of Captain A. W. Lowry and S. B. Stevenson sallied to the woods in search of game. In the evening when the party returned, tired and laden with game, it was found that the party headed by S. B. Stevenson had secured the victory, the score being, for S. B. Stevenson's side 5,890 points, and for A. W. Lowry's side 5,670 points, majority 220 points. Considering the number who took part in the hunt, the sides were very evenly matched, and some excellent shots were made by both parties during the day. About 6 o'clock all sat down to an abundant repast, provided in her usual excellent manner by Mrs. E. M. Alexander, and to which full justice was done by the hungry hunters. Shortly after the hunters separated for their homes, after firing a salute in honor of host and hostess. The greatest of good humor prevailed throughout the day, and everybody seemed to enjoy the sport immensely.—COM.

STRATFORD.

A FARMER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—On Saturday evening last, Angus Thompson, of West Zorra, well known as "Captain," was killed in a very sad manner. He had been in Stratford, with a load of grain, and it was pretty dark when he started for home. He had reached a point of the road which is very narrow, and the wagon upset, throwing him beneath, and the seat resting on his chest, he could not extricate himself. The horses remained in the same place all night, and it was daylight before the accident was discovered. He was quite dead, and had been for some hours. He was about 55 years of age and was much respected by his friends and neighbors.

The Stratford Band committee have succeeded in securing the services of a first class bandmaster in the person of Mr. S. H. Lindenberg. This gentleman has been bandmaster of the 13th Hussars, who were stationed with their regiment in Toronto a few years ago, and resigns that position to accept the leadership at Stratford.

ROSTOCK.

OPENED OUT.—Mr. C. Ratz has opened out his new store, and is prepared to serve customers with almost anything necessary to their comfort and convenience.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A pigeon shooting match took place here on Tuesday, 7th inst., and was the occasion of much excitement and rivalry among the Nimrods of this and surrounding villages. Out of 42 birds shot at from the trap, forty were secured—principally, however, by sharpshooters without the prescribed limits.

RE-ENGAGED.—Mr. W. Atcheson has been re-engaged as teacher in the public school here for 1883. The trustees of this school are of the progressive class, and not only pay a large salary, but afford every needed convenience for facility in school work. Were our trustees generally more interested in school work, and better posted in many things relating to such, and I might add, a little more independent of public opinion, Crooks might be a crank, and the "Marmion" battle rage, but our school would go on prospering and to prosper.—COM.

A Whole Family Pass into Eternity Within two Months.

A very sad accident occurred in West Flamboro' on the evening of the 10th, by which a little girl named Jessie Ormand met her death. She was 16 years of age, an orphan lately adopted by the late Geo. Brown, of York Road, Near Dundas. Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday night James Brown crossed the road and went into a field to get a pig out. The little girl followed him and climbed up on a hay rack which was turned up against the fence. The weight of the child overbalanced the rack and brought it down on her, killing her instantly, her neck being broken. It is just four weeks ago on Thursday since Mr. Brown died, and seven weeks ago the girl's mother died. —*Hamilton Times.*

PRINCIPAL GRANTON "MARMION."—Kingston, Nov. 11th—Last evening in the Convocation Hall of Queen's College the Rev. Principal Grant, who has just returned from Scotland, ended an able address with the following remarks bearing upon "Marmion":—Had time permitted, I would have spoken to you on other subjects interesting to us as Canadians and students, and on which I had meditated during the recess and while travelling; but I must reserve my remarks for other occasions. I am informed that a discussion has been going on for some time in the interests of politicians as to whether "Marmion" is a poem that may be read by young men preparing for our universities. Perhaps I have no right to speak on so grave a subject; first, because "Marmion" is prescribed for our own matriculation examination, and no politician has any power to interfere with our self-government in the matter; secondly, because last year I myself gave my son, a boy of nine years old, "Marmion" to read. It is a terrible business—a clergyman, the head of a college, in cold blood let his son read "Marmion"; and the little fellow had the wickedness to like the book! So, I shall say nothing on the subject at present, save to express the hope that the matter may be hushed up as quickly as possible. Let it not be known abroad any more evidently than it already is, tell it not in Japan, that Canadians are so hopelessly and helplessly stupid as to allow themselves to discuss whether "Marmion" may or may not be read anywhere or by any one.

TERRIBLE POISONING FATALITY.—A dreadful calamity happened Monday night in the family of Mr. William Trimble, an old resident of Solina, Durham County. It appears that the family were suffering slightly from colds, and before retiring for the night Mrs. Trimble prepared some herb tea, from which Mr. Trimble and his two daughters (Maggie and Ida) partook rather freely, and then were soon prostrated. Two physicians were summoned as soon as possible and everyeffort used to counteract what was at once pronounced to be poison in the system. All three suffered extremely, and Maggie died this morning. Mr. Trimble has also succumbed. He was about 60 years of age. Maggie the deceased daughter, was about 25, and Ida, who will probably recover, is about 18. Among the herbs from which the tea was made is supposed to be the deadly nightshade.

DOMINION COUGH BALSAM.—The great lung remedy, is also a valuable antidote to Croup. Mrs Quinn, Wellington St., Brantford, says: "One of my children was seized with an alarming attack of Croup, as the child got quite black in the face. I was frightened, and ran into my next neighbor's, Mrs. English, who handed me a bottle of Dominion Cough Balsam, which Mr. English had been using for sore lungs. I gave the child a dose, which gave immediate relief. Soon after I gave another, and very shortly the child was quite well, and at play. I sent for a bottle to keep in the house, as I believe it was the means of saving my child's life." S. Tapscott & Co., Brantford, proprietors; J. A. Hacking, agt. for Listowel.

WHO ARE THE HEIRS?—Some years ago a farmer living on the St. Jacobs and Berlin road, about two miles above Waterloo, says the Berlin *Telegraph*, made his will, leaving all his property, it is said, to his wife, the old couple being childless, and having no near relatives in this country. The wife predeceased the husband by some two months, and he died a few weeks since, having made no change in his will. It is reported that, in taking stock of his chattels a few days ago, his executors found quite a snug sum of money, some three or four thousand dollars, hidden away in an old bedtick. This, together with the farm and personal property, seems to be in want of heirs. The man's name was John Huber.

Happiness in the Royal Opera House.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Conner, Royal Opera House, (Toronto), he spoke as follows to a representative of a prominent journal in reply to a question concerning his health: "During the early part of last October I had a severe attack in my right knee, of what my physicians pronounced acute rheumatism. I used many so-called rheumatic remedies without receiving any apparent benefit. Observing that St. Jacobs Oil was being constantly recommended by many of the leading members of our profession, I decided to give it a trial. Accordingly I purchased a bottle of the article and applied it as directed. From the first application I commenced to improve, and before I used two-thirds of a bottle, I was entirely cured, and have experienced no return of my ailment."

GENERAL NEWS.

The rebuilding of Eddy's entire works at Hull, recently destroyed by fire, has been decided on.

Fredericton, N. B., has had three incendiary fires within twenty-four hours. Not much damage was done however.

There is great excitement at Beeton, where a test oil well is being sunk. The indications are reported very favorable.

A Christmas excursion from Winnipeg to Ontario is being advocated in the Winnipeg papers. Two weeks is the time spoken of.

F. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors Hall-Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of Catarrh that cant be cured by Halls Catarrh Cure. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

The Minto Plowing Society held their annual plowing match upon the farm of James Moore last week. There were fifteen competitors and the event passed off successfully.

It is understood that the death sentence passed on Michael O'Rouke for the murder of the Mahers in Nelson township has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Thousands are being cured of Catarrah every year with Hall's Catarrh Cure, that the doctors had given up and said could not be cured. 75 cents a bottle. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

There is no truth whatever in the statements of the Opposition press respecting the probability of an early session of Parliament. The session will open at or about the usual date in February.

The *Globe* says that there is no foundation for the rumour that a Cabinet Council has decided in favour of an early meeting of the Ontario Legislature and a dissolution of Parliament in February next.

The writs for the Maitoba elections will probably issue on the 16th inst. The date at which they will be returnable has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be before Christmas, and within 28 days.

It is suggested that Sir Garnet Wolseley should be appointed the next Governor-General of Canada. If the hero of Tel-el-Kebir should be selected to succeed the Marquis of Lorne, he would no doubt be warmly welcomed in the Dominion.

A coloured boy named Humboyed was on Wednesday committed to stand his trial for arson at Woodstock, a coroner's jury having found him guilty of setting fire to Mr. Hay's furniture factory on two occasions. The loss in one instance amounted to $15,000.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Catherines, writes that he finds an ever-increasing sale for Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds that he can, without hesitancy, recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand specific for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

The fate of the steamer which collided with the Westphalia in the British Channel the other day is now placed beyond doubt, as she was seen to sink with all hands by the crew of the rescue boat sent from the Westphalia. The latter party were picked up by a Belgian pilot and landed at Newhaven.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Princess Louise has entirely recovered her good health through her brief sojourn in British Columbia. No wonder that the Marquis so thoroughly enjoys the climate and speaks in flattering terms of the resources and future prospects of the province.

*** A coward can be a hero at a distance; presence of danger tests presence of mind." Presence of disease tests the value of a curative. Kidney-Wort challenges this test always and everywhere, so far as all complaints of the bowels, liver and kidneys are concerned. It cures all, nor asks any odds.

The argument in the Orange case was concluded in the Supreme Court on Monday. The decision of the Court has been reserved in consideration of the point at issue, at the same time intimating that if an argument on the merits should be subsequently desired due notice would be given to the parties.

Deafness that is caused by colds, inflamation of the membrane of the ear, and Earache, is often cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great external and internal remedy for all Pain, Soreness, and Inflammation, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Contracted Muscles, etc. Never be without it.

Mr. Justice Henry having refused the application to have the appeals from Judge Cameron's decision in the North York and West Huron election cases heard during the present term of the Supreme Court, the matter must lay over till February, and the members recently elected will hold their seats during the intervening session of Parliament.

A Cure for Headache.—Thousands are suffering martyrs to this distressing trouble. If you have pure and properly vitalized blood coursing freely through your veins, if the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels act rightly, you will never experience headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will effect this desirable condition, if properly used. Try it.

A despatch from Southampton states that a fishing boat supposed to belong to Elliot Hunter, of Kincardine, capsized off Bay de Dere Point. The tug C. Lucas cruised around the point until dark, but could find no trace of the crew. She picked up the mast and other portions of the wreck. The supposition is that all hands are drowned.

A Good Investment. Twenty-five cents expended to your druggist for a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil will allay more pain and cure more diseases than many dollars spent for ordinary medicines would do. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords and all Lameness and Inflammation.

A YOUNG MAN'S TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, when James Holland was attempting to tighten a belt on the main shaft in Broadfoot's plaining mill, Seaforth, he was caught in the belt and carried round the shaft seven times, fearfully mangling his head and body, killing him instantly. He was about 22 years of age, a very steady and promising young man, and but recently married.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, says she has never been without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house for the last twenty years, and would not be for ten times the cost; adding that she has never known it to fail for Colds and Croup, Sore Throat Stiff Neck, Burns, Scalds, etc. She concludes by saying, "if any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me."

A ST. MARY'S YOUTH TWICE ATTEMPT'S SUICIDE.—Toronto, Nov. 15.—A young man named Sleight, who came from St. Mary's this evening, twice attempted suicide within an hour of his arrival. On the first occasion he threw himself in front of a moving train. He was rescued by a switchman. A few seconds afterwards he plunged into the bay, and when dragged out life was nearly extinct. By dint of hard work he was resuscitated and taken to the hospital. Sleight had been drinking very heavily.

How It Works

Malarial Diseases, so prevalent in the Spring and Fall, such as Ague, Chill Fever Bilious Fever, &c., depend upon an inactive state of the liver, bowels, skin, kidneys, etc., for did these outlets of morbid poisonous matter free the system properly, no sickness would result. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually regulates these organs and corrects the absorbent and secretory system as well.

The Rev. E. S. Shibley, minister of the Methodist Church of Canada, stationed at Zimmerman, Halton county, while driving down the hill at that place on September 16th last, was thrown from his buggy, his horse having became unmanageable, receiving injuries about the head which at the time were thought to be very slight. Last week symptoms of brain trouble arose, terminating fatally on Monday evening. Mr. Shibley leaves a wife and two small children, who have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

A little girl saw an old drunken man lying on a doorstep, the perspiration pouring off his face, and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up pitifully to the rest, and made the remark: "O, don't hurt him. He is somebody's grandpa."

James Purdy, of Minto, who has been in the county gaol as a lunatic, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday last by trying to beat out his brains against the walls of his cell. When secured it was found that he had beaten his head almost to a jelly. He was secured by the gaol officials, and his hands fastened behind his back with handcuffs, tied and a straight jacket placed on him and confined in another cell. During his confinement he managed to free himself, but before he could injure himself any further he was secured. The injuries he inflicted are severe, but, says the *Herald*, he will no doubt recover providing erysipelas does not set in.

ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOLS.—The following regulations were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on Saturday:—1. Drawing is removed from the obligatory subjects of study in the lower schools and at the intermediate. The item 7 e, now 6 e, in the optional subjects thereat shall therefore read, "French or German, and when selected by the parent or guardian of such pupil music or drawing." 2 In the subject of English literature, prescribed by the Order in Council of 31st March last, *Goldsmith's "Traveller" or "Marmion" may be used* by any pupil in the High Schools or candidate at the departmental examinations in July next, as the parent or guardian may select.

Some patient German has collected statistics of the capacity of the world's largest houses of worship. First on his list, of course, appears St. Peter's, at Rome, which is capable of containing 54,000 people. Next comes Milan Cathedral with 37,000; then St. Paul's, in Rome, with 32,000; Cologne, with 30,000; St. Paul in London, and the Church of St. Petronius in Bologna, with 25,000 each; the Sophia Mosque, in Constantinople, with 23,000; St. John Lateran, at Rome, with 22,000; St. Stephen's, in Vienna, and the Cathedral in Pisa, 12,000 each: St Dominic, in Bologna, 11,400, the Frauenkenkirche, in Munich, 11,000; and San Marco in Venice, 7,000. St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, is given a capacity of 18,000.

In a township in the county of Hastings Conservative property holders received, after the assessment, the usual notification of the valuation set upon their property. The valuation was such as to entitle them to vote. Subsequently, however, the valuation was so reduced as to disfranchize them, and this without their knowledge. By accident the fraud was discovered, and the disfranchized persons appealed, and were duly put upon the voters' list. Had the change in the assessment not been found out the Conservatives would have gone to the polling booths next spring to be told by the returning officers that their names were not on the voters' list. This little circumstance proves the correctness of the statement of one of the Mowat organs, that the Ontario general election is being fought out in the Revision Courts.

GUELPH *Herald*.—"Over six hundred thousand dead letters found their way to the dead letter office at Ottawa in the course of the year. This simply means that there are six hundred thousand over sights for which our people are responsible in the course of a twelvemonth. Letters, many of them containing valuables, are sent with insufficient postage, or are improperly addressed, or without any address at all. It is astonishing how careless people very often are in regard to letters, although given to exercising the greatest care in regard to other matters. No doubt the explanation of many long unanswered letters lies in the fact that the letters were never received by those to whom they were addressed, simply through the department being unable to discover the name of the writer of an ineligible address or through the letter being short in postage. it is in the little things that people should show the greatest care, as it is a great deal easier to guard against the big mistakes of life than against those which are small.

The population of the earth has long been a fascinating study for statisticians. Behm and Wagner have just published an amended edition of a former work in Germany. They give the total as 1,433,887,500—which is almost 22,000,000 less than their estimate of two years ago. They have concluded that China has 50,000,000 less than they formerly supposed. There has thus been an actual increase of about 38,000,000 in the population of the globe, an increase, however, which must be spread over ten years, as many of the recent censuses are decennial. For Europe the present population is rated at 327,743,400, showing an increase of about 12,000,000 over the previous figures by the operation of the censuses. In Asia, making allowance for the readjustment of the population of China, there has been an increase of 20,000,000, the present population being set down at 795,591,000. Of course the estimates must sometimes be little better than guesses, for example for such places as Africa. For this continent Dr Rohlfs maintains that an estimate of 100,000,000 is quite enough, while Behm and Wagner retain the old figure of 200,000,000 with considerable hesitation.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—Intelligence from Evansport, Ohio, of November 4, says:—"A most distressing and singular suicide occurred a few miles west of here, the victim being a boy only sixteen years old named Harmon Sluets. The lad was quite intelligent, but some time ago the dime novel mania seized him, and he devoured with avidity all the trashy literature of that stamp that fell into his hands. Having a very vivid imagination he soon became posessed with the idea that he himself was playing an important part in some hair raising blood and thunder tragedy. By his continued feasting on such literature his mind soon gave way, and he would sometimes sit for hours, no doubt planning some desperate attack on imaginary red skins, probably slaying in his imagination all the copper-colored individuals who came in his way. About 9 o'clock at night he seized his shot-gun and started from the house against his father's wishes, but had only proceeded a short distance from the door when he deliberately shot himself, the whole load from the double-barreled blunderbus entering his head and carrying his scalp completely away, and killing him instantly. His sad fate should be a warning to thousands of boys whose minds are daily being poisoned by such trashy reading."

Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, the only remedy, that has proved itself a SPECIFIC for general debility, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., and all diseases that arise from self-abuse or over-taxed brain, finally ending in consumption, insanity, and a premature grave. Sold by all druggists, or will be sent free on receipt of $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5. Address F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for the United States. Send for circular and testimonials of genuine cures. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

BIRTHS.

MCMILLAN—In Listowel, on the 13th inst., the wife of William McMillan, Esq., of a son.

NEWMAN—In Listowel, on the 12th inst., the wife of J. P. Newman, Esq., of a daughter.

ARMSTRONG—In Listowel, on the 7th inst., the wife of Henry Armstrong of a daughter.

NEWART—In Wallace, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Newart of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GABEL—HESS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Inkerman street, Listowel, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Al. Sommer, Mr. John Gabel, jeweller, of Listowel, to Miss Lizzie Hess, eldest daughter of George Hess, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hess Bros., furniture manufacturers, Listowel.

DEVENPORT—MCEWAN—At the Manse, Palmerston, by the Rev. J. M. Aull, Mr. Jas. Devenport, of Maryborough, to Miss Jane McEwan, of Wallace.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Cheese—Sales, 7,300 boxes at 11c to 12c; ruling price, 11½c.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Cheese—Sales to-day, 48,000 boxes of factory at 11½c to 12½c; bulk, 11½c; two lots small cheese, 12¼c; 325 boxes farm dairy, 11½c to 12¼c; only one lot at 12½c. Two hundred packages butter at 28c to 32c.

INGERSOLL, Nov. 14.—Fourteen factories offered 1,350 boxes of cheese—a few of September, principally of October, and balance the season make. Factory men are holding for 12c; 11¾ was offered and refused and no sales were made. Next Tuesday will be our last market this season. The stock of cheese unsold in factorymen's hands in this section does not exceed 10,000 to 15,000 boxes.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

November 16, 1882.

Wheat, fall, Treadwell per bush.,	85	to 90
Wheat, " Clawson	85	0 90
Wheat, " Scott	0 85	0 90
Spring Wheat	85	0 95
Barley	0 48	0 53
Peas	0 65	0 66
Oats	0 34	0 35
Flour, per brrl.	5 50	6 00
Oatmeal, " cwt.,	3 00	3 00
Cornmeal, " "	2 50	2 50
Butter, per lb.,	0 16	0 16
Eggs, " doz.,	0 19