LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1880.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

HANLAN ONCE MORE THE VICTOR.

Champion of the World.

Trickett Badly Beaten—The Heaviest Betting Boat Race ever known turns out a Mere Procession in which the Canadian Plays with his Opponent.

The great boat race between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Edward Trickett, of Australia, for £400 a side and the *Sportsman* challenge cup, came off on Monday last over the Thames championship course, from Putney to Mortlake, distance four and a half miles, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The result of the race cannot be otherwise than most satisfactory to all Canadians, saving, perhaps, the few who were foolish enough to be enticed by the chance of large odds to risk their funds on Hanlan's opponent. Hanlan's easy victory over Trickett establishes his preeminence as a sculler and proves his title to the championship of the world. We are indebted to the enterprise of the *Mail* for the following graphic account of

THE RACE.

At the moment when the struggle commenced there was an easily observable contrast in the demeanor of the men. Trickett had evidently braced himself up. Some moments before he dipped his sculls into the water for his initial stroke, his legs were firmly set, and there was a brave look of determination about him. His face was careworn, as he had appeared when preparing for the contest. The lines in his countenance were now much more prominent, and he seemed positively haggard. Hanlan, on the contrary, maintained a cheerful, almost rollicking demeanour, the air of bravado with which he had gambolled to the stake-boat had not deserted him, and he did not look as though embarking on a race concerning which so many interests were at issue. At the very moment when he got under way he was apparently engaged in criticising his rival, and it was not until the contending boats were well on the move that he turned his eyes toward the stern of his skiff and devoted the whole of his energies to the business in hand. Then sliding well forward, slashing his sculls through the water with his old dash and vigour, tearing them again from the river

WITH LIGHTNING-LIKE QUICKNESS,

recovering smartly and artistically, he indulged in about a score of strokes which sufficied to give him a decided lead. He then took matters more easily. During the first minute he rowed only thirty-five strokes to Trickett's forty-one. Trickett was buckling down to his work in rare style. Sliding short but reaching out to his utmost extent, he wrenched his broad bladed sculls through the water with enormous power, and there was little fault to find with his execution, though it was not nearly so taking to the eye as Hanlan's. At the bottom of the concrete wall Hanlan was rowing 36 to Trickett's 38. The onlookers now had a fair exhibition of

THE GRAND PACE

that Hanlan can assume when he chooses. The Toronto-built craft flew along, and before the race could well be realized it had shot quite three lengths ahead. Harry Kelley grew a bit uneasy, and called upon his man for an extra effort, to which Trickett responded with all his might. He maintained his spurt to Walden's wharf, where he had drawn up to within a length of his rival. Then he eased slightly, and Hanlan easily forged ahead. At the mile post the time was not taken, as the press boat was too far behind to allow an accurate calculation. Hanlan was cutting out the work with about a couple of lengths to the good, and this advantage he did not seem to care to increase. At the Crab Tree, time 5 min. 4 sec., about the same distance separated the boats, and immediately afterward Trickett seemed to have gained an accession of liveliness. He not only held his own, but had the best of the pace up to the soap works, at which point, time 7 min. 46 sec., he was about a length and a half in the rear. Here the vast crowd cheered vociferously. Hanlan seemed

DELIGHTED WITH THE RECEPTION,

and nodded affably to the applauding multitude, and devoted so much attention to them that he steered right out of his course, veering over for the northern shore, but a single rigorous stroke with his left put the boat straight again, and he now demonstrated that he considered he had a comparatively easy task before him, for he sculled in a literally lazy style. However, he braced up again as the Suspension bridge, with throngs of excited onlookers, was neared, and treated the assemblage to an exhibition of his marvellous skill. In a short spurt he ran rapidly to the fore, and passed beneath the structure with a couple of lengths in hand. His time to this point was 9 min. and 11 sec., and Trickett's 9 and 34 sec. A loud cheer was raised as the Canadian was seen to be positively running away from the Australian, and he kept on at his smart pace until off Biffen's boat house, where he treated the on-lookers to a dose of remarkable manœuvres, which created such intense astonishment among the multitude who saw him row with Hawdon on the Tyne. Ceasing to row for a minute, he leaned back in his boat, and indulged in a leisurely survey of the scenery, and when he once more got to work, it was in a half-hearted way, as though he would prefer to linger did not circumstances compel his progressing. Before he had gone thirty yards, however, he stopped again, and having thoroughly got his hand at this game, he continually repeated it. Trickett was

A RATHER SORROWFUL SPECTACLE

from the start. He had kept his eyes on his Mentor Kelley, and no one can accuse him of neglecting his task for a single instant, but there was a painful lack of power about his manipulation of the sculls, and it was evident before Hammersmith was reached that the exertions he had made had told upon him very seriously. His face had assumed a leaden hue, and it grew well nigh livid as he approached the Doves. With fast decreasing energy he kept on, and the wild expression of his countenance marvellously contrasted with the demeanour of his opponent. About the oil mills, a large flotilla of small craft encumbered the river, but they kept fairly out of the way, though Hanlan seemed to entertain suspicions that he might come into collision with one of them, and he constantly looked around. Having apparently satisfied himself that all was right, he dashed in half a dozen vigorous strokes and was quickly

FOUR LENGTHS AHEAD.

He was now attempting a piece of Harlequinade the like of which was never before witnessed in a race. Dropping his sculls clumsily into the water, he fell right forward upon his face, and lay there for a second or two. So long did he remain in a recumbent position that a kind of groan burst from the spectators, who imagined something terrible had befallen him. But before they could find their voices to shout and inquire what was the matter, he had sprung up, suddenly resumed the sculls, and was at work again, laughing merrily. A roar of laughter greeted this feat, and it was some minutes before the intense excitement occasioned had abated. Trickett had meanwhile approached to within two lengths, but he had no power left to draw nearer, and Hanlan, apparently as fresh as at the moment he started, went away again with consummate ease. He had a spell of rowing with alternate sculls, stopped repeatedly, looked anywhere than at his pilot, dawdled in every conceivable style, and generally was

AS FULL OF ANTICS AS A CLOWN.

His time to Chiswick church was 15 min., 34 sec. Trickett was three lengths behind. A little further on Elliott was observed ahead, pulling in the direction of the Barnes. Hanlan pulled toward him, and the pair went on in company, mantaining an animated conversation. All along the Duke of Devonshire's meadows this farce was kept up, Hanlan and Elliott rowing lieurely side by side talking, and Trickett with blanched face and labored breathing toiled in the rear. As the Bull's Head at Barnes was neared, Hanlan bore away from the Middlesex shore. Once more some of the inspired ones in the press boat now burst into prophesy. They observed that Hanlan had threatened to beat Tricket out of sight, and they imagined he was about to commence that effort. Really there seemed some ground for the proposition, for the Canadian had squared his shoulders and was skimming along at a rapid pace. This newly developed energy was evanescent. In a second or so, he dropped his sculls, dipped his right hand in the river, and scooped up the water. Nodding genially in the direction of the approaching steamers, he pretended to drink, then smoothed his hair, passed his palm across his brow, and once more resumed work in a languid fashion. By this time Elliott was once more alongside, and the political or social discussion was resumed. In the vicinity of Hanlan's training quarters, the Bull's Head,

AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE

had assembled, and they applauded lustily as he was seen with a commanding lead and progressing at his ease. He ceased to do work, and drawing forth a white handkerchief waved it gracefully in the direction of his admirers, while pleas of laughter and rounds of cheers greeted him time after time. He passed beneath Barnes bridge in 21 min. 40 sec. from the start. Trickett, utterly jaded and worn-out, passed under nine seconds later. Thenceforth the pair plodded on speedily, Hanlan gazing about him with supreme indifference. A connon-shot announced the arrival of Hanlan at the winning post in 26 minutes 12 seconds. Trickett's time was 26 minutes 19 secs. Trickett stopped exactly opposite the flagstaff, and apparently was not sorry that the journey was over. Mr. Moore, the assistant judge, gave the verdict that the race was won by three lengths.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

Hanlan is much gratified at the reception of numerous telegrams from America and Canada, including one from the Marquis of Lorne.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

The people of Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne sat up until the result of the race reached Australia, which was midnight. The Antipodeans were much disappointed, and lost heavily as they thought Trickett certain to win.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE ALBION COAL MINE, NOVA SCOTIA.

Fifty Lives Lost and upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Widows and Orphans left Destitute.

New Glasgow, N. S., Nov. 12.—At 6.30 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred in the Foord pit, Albion mines, Stellarton. Gas had collected in one of the bords, and it is supposed to have been ignited by a defective lamp. A full force of men, about one hundred and sixty, were in the pit at the time of the explosion. Those on the north side escaped, most of them uninjured. About forty six men are still missing, and little hope is entertained of getting any of them out alive. About 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Hudson, the manager, with his son Jos. Hudson, Messrs Poole, Greener and Moore, ot the Acadia and Vale collieries, and Mr. Tupper went down to explore the pit. They could only get about a quarter of a mile from the mouth. They found all the stoppings blown off on the south side, indicating that it had originated in some bord in that part of the workings. They discovered two dead bodies, but were unable to bring them to the mouth of the pit on account of the fire damp. The horses in the stables were all found to be dead. Nothing further could be learned of the missing men. It was thought to be certain death for the explorers to venture further, owing to the dense accumulation of gas. They succeeded in stopping up the passages so as to change the course of the air. It takes about four hours to effect this change, and till that time it will be impossible to tell whether the explosion has resulted in setting fire to the mine or not. The exploring party returned to the surface at half-past twelve, and are awaiting the result. There is little or no doubt that the missing men are all dead. It is the same pit that was flooded by water about a month ago, at which time six men lost their lives.

The Foord pit is the most important and extensive mine in the great coal basin of East River. It is divided into the north and south slopes—the north slope extends for about a mile and three-quarters from the mouth of the pit, the south over a mile. It was in the same workings in pit now abandoned that the great fire occurred in 1861. At that time it was found necessary to let in the water of the East River to extinguish the fires. This is the first serious explosion that has taken place in the Foord pit since it has been managed by the Halifax Mining Company. They obtained the property in 1872. About two months ago the workings of one of the old pits were tapped, and the water burst through destroying a large amount of property, but no life.

Just one month ago to day on the 12th of October, the water broke through again in a different quarter, and swept down the slope like a torrent, carrying cars, and horses, and men before it. On this occasion six men lost their lives, and so great an amount of *debris* had accumulated in the bottom of the pit that nearly a week elapsed before all the bodies were recovered.

LATER.—The men and boys on the north side have been got up safely, though some few of them were badly affected by the after-damp, but all are likely to recover. There were over forty men and boys on the south side when the explosion occurred, and of these only two men and four boys have been rescued alive. The boys were found lying together near the pit bottom. These will probably all recover. Five horses were found dead on the north side, four on the south side, and five in the stable, all killed by the after-damp. The exploring party succeeded in restoring the ventilation on the north side, and went in on the north side. By putting up stopings and brattice they succeeded in regulating the current of air to enable them to proceed some distance, as far as it was possible to venture, owing to the after-damp and the obstructions of broken timber and *debris* of all kinds caused by the force of the explosion. On their way in they found the bodies of two men, one of whom was badly burnt, and the other appeared, to have been killed by the after-damp. Finding they could go no further the party returned to the surface to await the result of the course of the air which they had effected. As no change has taken place, the party have gone down again to make another attempt to get into the workings where the missing men are. There is no appearance on the surface of any damage from the explosion. The hoisting shaft is all right, and still in working order. The cover was blown off the ventilating fan, but was again restored, and the fan is now in good condition and freeing the pit of damp. As the boxes containing the tools of the men had not gone into the workings at the time of the explosion, it is believed that the men and boys will be found together on the main level about half way in, where they were accustomed to wait until their tools came in before separating to their different working places. It is not yet known exactly where the explosion occurred, or what the immediate cause was. The workings on the north side have not been damaged to any extent, and work there could be resumed without delay, but until the south side workings are thoroughly explored the extent of the damage done cannot be judged. Fears were entertained during the day that a second explosion might occur, and considerable anxiety was felt during the two hours the explorers were in the pit. Men will hesitate to work in the pit until the ventilation is thoroughly established. All the other collieries are idle, and work may not be resumed until the recovery of the bodies.

Messrs. Hudson, Greener, Simpson, Poole, with other volunteers, have been down the pit at Stellarton in which the explosion occurred this morning and have come up again. They found it impossible to explore the south for any distance on account of fire-damp, there being no air through that side, as all the doors had been blown down by the blast. They found some bodies but could not identify them. All the horses in the pit—twenty-nine—are dead. The following are injured so badly that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery:—Matthew McPherson, Wm. Dumbar, Sr., George Burden, W. McCly, and Reuben Dunbar. The number still in the pit is said to be forty-four. It is feared that another explosion will occur this evening when the pit gathers gas again. Work is totally suspended at all the collieries in the county, and miners have come to the scene of the accident in great numbers, but are altogether powerless to render any assistance on account of the precarious condition of the pit. It is not known how the fire originated, as none from the side where the accident occurred are alive to tell the tale.

Another exploring party went down this (Saturday) morning. The party were able to go further into the galleries than the previous night, as the choke damp is clearing away. Near a brick wall closing an unused passage a dense

BLACK SMOKE WAS COMING OUT

with a roar like escaping steam. As all were now in the greatest danger the party hastened to the surface. After consultation between the masters and several old miners, it was determined to flood that portion of the mine where the fire seems to proceed from, as if prompt means be not taken further explosions were not unlikely at any moment with consequences which might be serious on the surface. In the carpenter shop coffins have been made by scores. The total number lost may be as high as fifty. The dangerous state of the mine renders the recovery of the bodies impossible for many days, perhaps weeks. An old man to-day identified the body which was not recognized before as that of his son-in-law, Job Skinner. The legs were charred, hand roasted, face burnt black and the top of the head crushed to a jelly. The body of McGillivray was but little disfigured; his death evidently was caused by choke damp. Wm. Dunbar is semi-unconscious. He is the only rescued man seriously injured. He was a lamp cleaner and had a cabin at the bottom of the pit. It appears he was in his cabin at the time of the explosion. The fire burst in the back door and he rushed out and fell on his face. His oil-soaked clothing caught fire, and when his son found him he extinguished the flames and with assistance got him to the surface; the old man was badly burnt. His recovery is doubtful. He is seventy years old. One of his sons was lost. All the other rescued men are out of danger. All told the same tale. They were

SUDDENLY STRUCK DOWN

and knew nothing of the cause. There are several theories of the accident, but none reliable. Some of the escapes were very narrow. Three little boys working near the entrance to the south side were jammed in a heap against an arch by a coal box, and found there insensible, while a horse close by was killed and completely roasted. The body of the horse and a coal box kept the force of the explosion and the flames from the lads. The flames, which were but momentary, seem in some inexplicable manner to have jumped from several yards inside of the south entrance right across the pit bottom and struck, killing and roasting a number of horses, several yards inside the north gallery; yet there are no marks of fire in the interval between these two points. There is great mourning among the cottages. Several widows have large families of young children. If assistance is not extended their sufferings this winter will be great.

Two bodies were recovered from the Foord pit on Saturday, and there is scarcely a hope that any more will be recovered. On Saturday night another explosion occurred, fortunately not injuring any one, and two more blasts followed yesterday morning. A good many people were around the pit at the time, but they all escaped without injury. A great quantity of water was poured into the mine, and finally the mouth of the pit was closed up so as to confine the fire to it.

It is now estimated that fifty men are killed and 150 widows and orphans are left destitute. By the flooding of the pit work will be stopped about a month, throwing 300 men out of employment for that period.

MARYBOROUGH.

COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council, at the call of the Reeve, was held on the 22nd Oct., at 2p.m., in the Queen's Hotel, Moorefield. All the members present. John Robinson moved, seconded by William Long, that the Reeve and Treasurer be empowered to borrow from John Beattie Esq., of Fergus, the sum of three hundred dollars for township purposes; the note given for said amount to be payable one month after date—carried. Wm. Long moved, seconded by John Paterson, that Mr. Ogden having purchased lot 66 in the village of Maryborough, at the County Treasurer's sale of land for arrears of taxes, for the sum of $3.25, and as the lot is worth more than the purchase money, the Reeve has given the township the benefit of re-selling the said land; it is resolved that Mr. William H. Lowe's offer of $20 for the same be accepted—carried. John Robinson moved, seconded by John Corbett, that an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Thomas Mannell for the sum of $55, for collecting the rates for the southern division of this township for the year 1879; and $30 for collecting the school rates for the school sections lying within the said division; and $5 for postage and stationery, $90 in all—carried. John Corbett moved, seconded by John Robinson, that an order be drawn in favor of Richard Fotheringham, for collecting the rates for the northern division of this township for the year 1879, for the sum of $45; also the sum of $22.50 for collecting the local school rates within the said division, and the sum of $5 for postage and stationery, amounting in all to the sum of $72.50—carried. John Robinson moved, seconded by William Long that an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Samuel Dixon for $1.50 for repairing culvert on sideroadd between lots 3 and 4 in the sixth concession—carried. William Long moved, seconded by John Robinson, that the following amounts be paid: Hugh Wright $6.50 for half cost of culvert on townline between Maryborough and Mornington; William Armstrong $4 for half cost of planking bridge on townline between Maryborough and Mornington; Noah Blough, $6 for culvert on 3rd concession; Noah Blough $3 from unexpended grant made by this Council for digging ditch at school house in school section number one—carried. Council adjourned.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Commercial Hotel, Moorefield, at the hour of ten o'clock forenoon, on November 1st, 1880; all the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. William Cowan Esq., owner of lot 13 in the 9th concession, appeared before the Council requesting that a by-law be passed to cause the removal of fence from the original allowance of road opposite his farm, said fence causing great inconvenience by preventing his cattle from having free access to the river. It was resolved that such a by-law be passed. John Robinson moved, seconded by William Long, that this Council cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing their regret that the Great Western Railway Company should so frequently desecrate the Sabbath day, by running trains along the railway running through this municipality, greatly to the annoyance of the Sabbath-observing people; and that the Clerk enclose a copy of this motion to the Superintendent, Mr. Broughton, requesting him (if possible) to discontinue the running of trains on the Sabbath day through this municipality—carried. The Clerk read a communication from John Watson Esq., township clerk, Mornington, regarding a grant of $60 made by the Mornington Council, for gravelling on town line west of Tyrone, provided that the Maryborough Council grant an equal amount for the said purpose. John Robinson moved, seconded by William Long, that owing to the lateness of the season, this Council do not feel it would be prudent to supplement the grant of $60, made by the township Council of Mornington, and that the communication of Mr. Watson be laid over for future consideration—carried. The by-law to appoint the place where the nomination of township officers will be held; also the polling places, and deputy-returning officers in the several electoral sub-divisions, was introduced, read the requisite number of times, and passed, and numbered 227. A by-law to open up the original road allowance between lot number thirteen in the 8th concession, and lot number 13 in the 9th concession of this municipality, was introduced and received its first and second readings. John Robinson moved, seconded by William Long, that the Clerk notify William Cowan and Joseph Graham to attend the next meeting of this Council, in order to give the said William Cowan and Joseph Graham an opportunity to offer any statements they, or either of them, may think necessary before the by-law to open up the original road allowance between lot number 13, in the 8th concession, and lot number 13 in the 9th concession of this township, receive its third reading—carried. J. Paterson moved, seconded by John Corbett, that the Clerk engross on the minute book the communication received from the Crown Land Department, in reference to the number of acres of land in the township of Maryborough—carried. J. Patersen moved, seconded by John Corbett, that the Clerk be instructed to draw out a petition to be presented to the County Council at its next session, requesting the Council to appoint commissioners to arbitrate on the matters in dispute regarding the repair of part of the townline between the townships of Peel and Maryborough, the Council of the township of Peel having failed to meet the conditional appropriations made by this municipality; and also in making an equitable appropriation of statute labor on said townline—carried. William Long moved, seconded by John Robinson, and resolved, that the following amounts be paid, and that, the Reeve grant orders on the Treasurer for the same: To Samuel Hill, for making road through the river at Grahm's bridge, $2; Michael Welch, for 112 yards of gravel, $5.60; Richard Walker, for 226 yards of gravel, $11.30; John Bishop, for 85 yards of gravel, $4.25; Stephen Veilie, for gravel from McDowell, $2.25; Dr. Wright, for gravel to Robert Hill, $2.32, and for gravel to Stephen Veilie, $1; James F. Kerr, part payment for repairing bridge at Fairley's, on centre side road, $3; James Campbell, for ditching on 8th concession, $1; John Holt, for repairing culvert in the village of Moorefield, $1; Robert Meldrum, for ditching and small culvert on 6th concession, $3; J. Kidney, for repairing road scrapers, $2.25. John Robinson moved, seconded by William Long, that this Council do now adjourn, to meet in the British Hotel, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, on Monday the 20th day of December next, and that all parties having claims for work done by contracts, or by the order of the commissioners, be requested to present their accounts for settlement at the said meeting—carried.

EDWARD DYNES, Tp. Clerk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been suffering from a severe cold, but is better.

Dr. Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, has returned from the North-west, whither he met with a most cordial reception on all sides.

The Government have commenced work of putting steel rails on the short railroad between Fort William and Prince Arthur's Landing. It would therefore appear that the latter place has been delinitely adopted as the terminus.

The Mayor of Winnipeg has been authorized to offer the C. P. R. Syndicate a site of thirty acres at Point Douglas, and also exemption from taxation for twenty years, on condition that they locate the main workshops of the C. P. R. on such site.

A freight train came to grief at Dundas early Friday morning, forty cars being thrown from the track by the breaking down of a wheel. The train's freight consisted in great part of cattle, a number of which were killed, and the line strewn for a considerable distance with the splintered remains of seven cars and their contents.

A ST. MARY'S MAN KILLED.—A dispatch from Leadville, Col., says:—Mr. Alexander McIlfardy, formerly of West Nissouri, was killed here on the 9th. The body will be forwarded to St. Mary's for interment. This is the second son of the same family that has been killed out west, one being killed about three years ago by the kick of a mule.

The brief era of leniency inaugurated in Russia by the Princess Dolgorouki has come to a sudden end. Five of the Nihilists on trial for plotting against the life of the Czar have been condemned to death, eleven to hard labour in the mines for terms that are tantamount to life sentence, and three women to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Two or three starch factories are in successful operation in Prince Edward Island. One is being projected in Kent county, and a number of Shediac business men have one in view in that place. The soil in the vicinity of Shediac is unrivalled for the growth of a large dry tuber, and hence it would seem to be a very desirable location for one.

A FENIAN MEETING IN NEW YORK.—New York, Nov. 14.—Upwards of 300 friends of John Stephens, a well known Fenian, met in Academy Hall to-day, under the auspices of the Irish Land League, with Stephen J. Meany in the chair, to recognize the claims of Mr. Stephens on the Irish people, and to raise a subscription for him to return to Paris and work for the good of Ireland and watch the actions of England. Addresses were made by O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clark Luby, Col. Cavanagh and others, in reference to the work Stephens had performed for his country. Committees were appointed to collect subscriptions, and $129 were collected on the spot.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and Lord Cowper are said to be in almost daily receipt of threatening letters in connection with the Irish agitation. Dissensions appear to exist in the British Cabinet as to the best means of grappling with the formidable land question and the repression of disturbances, both Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlin being understood to have expressed their determination to resist to the utmost any measures savouring of coercion. A slight change of feeling on this subject begins to manifest itself in England, and in many quarters the suggestion is made that the Government should solve the difficulty by making extensive purchases of land in Ireland, to be distributed on fair terms to the tenants.

SMALL BEGINNINGS AND GREAT ENDINGS.

It is a trite remark that it is better to begin in a small way, and enlarge in a steady and healthy manner, than to attempt too much and fail. But trite as the remark is, it bears the impress of truth. No matter how small the beginning, if there is real worth at bottom, the results will be all that can be hoped for. Let the history of Holloway's celebrated Pills and Ointment illustrate this point. In an obscure street in London he commenced the manufacture of his Pills. He mixed the ingredients and rolled the Pills with his own hands. Their sale at first was small, but as their efficacy became known it increased, at first slowly, then more rapidly, until now the demand for them has become so great that the iron muscles of the steam engine are called into requisition to grind up and mix enough to supply the increasing calls for them—calls which come from all parts of the world. This success which has rendered Holloway famous is well deserved, as thousands of grateful hearts in every nook and corner of the globe will heartily attest.

In no part, however, are they more justly appreciated than in South and Central America, where their comprehensiveness, as well as the strength of their remedial properties, have been most severely tried. When winter sits enthroned among the Andes, where torrid summer evokes disease and death from the marshes near the coast, and where eternal spring beautifies the table lands, they have been administered with equal and invariable success to all classes, colours, and conditions.

To the superficial thinker it seems inexplicable that the same medicine should cure diseases which bear no similarity to each other. We believe, however, that a sound philosophical reason has been given for the phenomenon. Symptoms differ, but they are the *effects* of disease, not its cause. The cause, it is argued, is a morbid and poisonous principle in the blood, which may be of greater or less intensity, but is always the same in its nature, and therefore always controllable by the same means. The great difficulty was to discover and prepare the true remedy—a difficulty which Holloway has surmounted. If this is not the *rationale* of the cures accomplished by his Pills and Ointment, let the faculty give us a better. We are indifferent as to what theory may be adopted in explanation, so long as the facts themselves remain unshaken.—*Brooklyn Emancipator.*

An unusual number of deaths have occurred in St. Mary's within the past few weeks.

Croup, that dire disease, has lost its terrors to those who keep Yellow Oil at hand. Yellow Oil also cures Sore Throat, Quinsey, Congestion and inflammation of the Lungs. Now is the season to guard against sudden attacks of diseases. Ask your druggist for Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Minto ratepayers will be asked to vote a bonus of $6,000 to aid the T. G. & B. Railway in widening the gauge.

No medicine is more justly popular than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a positive specific for all diseases of the throat and lungs leading to Consumption. It loosens the tough phlegm or mucous, soothes irritation, allays troublesome coughing and heals diseased lungs. Sold by all dealers at 25 cts. per bottle.

The Wingham by-law for a bonus of $12,500 in aid of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway extension was carried by a majority of 116.

Yellow Oil is the great pain panacea, magical in its power over pain and inflammation. It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Lame Back and Spinal Affections, Contraction of Cords and Muscles. Used externally and internally. For sale by all dealers.

Louisa Jacobs and Annie Schram, from Poole, were caught in the act of shoplifting in Stratford, and were sent to gaol for two months.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best Blood Purifier, Liver and Kidney Regulator, and Restorative Tonic in the world. It acts upon the Liver, the Kidneys and the Bowels, curing all manner of Billious complaints, Kidney Compliants, and diseases of the Blood. Ask your druggist for Burdock Blood Bitters. Sample bottles 10 cents, regular size $1.00.

An informal meeting was held in Toronto on Monday for the purpose of taking preliminary measures to extend a public welcome and reception to Hanlan on his return from England.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Pectoral Complaints, in the most ready manner. A few doses will relieve the most troublesome coughs in children and adults. For sale by all dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

It has just been learned that another lake schooner, the Morning Star, engaged in the Chicago trade, has been lost with all hands. The disaster occurred on Wednesday last, off Long Point.

Free the system of impurities, excite the secretions to the healthy action, cleanse the blood, and tone up the weakened nerves, with that matchless medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. It cure Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervous and General Debility, and all Female Complaints. Every dealer in medicine can supply you with Burdock Blood Bitters. Sample Bottle 10 cents, regular size $1.00.

In the Ninnesota State insane asylum at St. Peter's on Monday night a great fire occurred, as a consequence of which from twenty to thirty of the inmates were either burned to death or perished in the cold, and some $200,000 worth of property was destroyed.

How To Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "I used to worry the life out of my poor wife about buying Burdock Blood Bitters. It cure Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervous and General Debility, and all Female Complaints. Every dealer in medicine can supply you with Burdock Blood Bitters. Sample Bottle 10 cents, regular size $1.00.

Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general debility, nothing so astonishes or speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For all Kidney and Urinary Complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in dispair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure and that where everything else fails. Sold by J. H. Michener at forty cents a bottle.

A cheese and butter manufacturing company has been formed in the township of Blandshard.

On the Verge of the Grave.

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

ANOTHER LANDLORD SHOT.—Limerick advices state that it is rumored that a landlord owning an extensive estate in county Cork has been shot.

A Long Time to Suffer.

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

The work on the Pacific railway between Fort William and Winnipeg is being pushed with great vigour, and it is confidently expected that trains will be running between these two points by July 1st, 1882.

The Greatest Blessing.

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

The residence of the late Isaac Clemens, in Waterloo township, was entered one day lately during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of money to the amount of nearly $200.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good.

Bocklen's Arnica Slave.

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

Thorley's food increases the flow of milk in cows. Try it; at J. A. Hacking's.

The law requires the use of the Imperial Measure. Every size onhand at J. H. SMITH'S

Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, met Ben Butler the day after election. Butler was feeling bad, "It was you and Beecher who did the business," growled Butler. "Well," retorted the doughty colonel, "how could you expect to win with the Lord and the devil both against you?"

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

GLASS, GLASS.—I have just received large stock of window glass, all sizes, which will be offered at very low prices. Call and see

J. A. HACKING.—21

Enterprising Druggist.

Dr. J. H. Michener the live Druggist of the town, is always up to the times and ready to meet the demands of his many customers. He has just received a supply of that wonderful remedy that is astonishing the world by its marvelous cures, DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Phthisic, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. This remedy positively cures, as thousands can testify. If you do not believe it call at J. H. Michener's Drug Store and get a trial bottle *free of cost* or a regular size bottle for one dollar. As you value your life, give it a trial and be convinced, as thousands already have been.

A special committee of the County Council of Peel has reported in favour of biennial sessions of the Local Legislature. This is a subject well worth the attention of County Councils. Biennial sessions would not only save $125,000 a year, but put a stop in some degree to that perpetual tinkering of the law which creates so much confusion.

Holloway's Pills.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of Physic, attest this fact.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 15.—6 500 boxes of cheese were sold to-day at 11¼ to 13c, the ruling price being 12¼. 2,000 commissioned.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Cheese firm and active; sales, 9,000 boxes factory, at 12 to 13; in bulk, 12¼. 600 boxes farm dairy, at 9½ to 12¼.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

November 17, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	0 96 to 1 00
Spring Wheat, "	0 98 1 05
Barley, "	0 50 0 60
Peas, "	0 58 0 60
Oats, "	0 26 0 30
Flour, per brrl.,	5 00
Oatmeal, "	2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75 2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 17 0 20
Eggs, per dozen,	0 0 0 15
Potatoes, per bag,	0 35 0 45
Hay, per ton,	6 50 8 00
Wood, long,	2 00 2 25
Wood, short,	1 00 1 10
Hides, per cwt.,	8 00 9 00
Wool, per lb.,	0 00 0 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

November 19, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 03 to 1 12
Wheat, spring, "	1 10 1 17
Barley, "	0 80 0 94
Peas, "	0 63 0 68
Oats, "	0 33 0 35
Rye, "	0 90 0 91
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	6 50 7 00
Beef, hind "	5 00 6 50
Mutton, by carcase "	5 50 6 50
Butter, per lb.,	0 23 0 25
Butter, large rolls,	0 00 0 00
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 18 0 21
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 19 0 20
Potatoes, per bbl,	0 30 0 35
Hay, per ton,	10 00 14 00
Wool,	0 00 0 00

STRATFORD.

November 19, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	$1 02 to 1 03
Wheat, spring, "	1 05 1 12
Barley, "	0 45 0 50
Oats, "	0 27 0 29
Peas, "	0 63 0.66
Flour, per brl	5 00 5 50
Potatoes, per bag,	0 45 0 50
Butter, lb. rolls,	0 18 0 20
Eggs, per dozen,	0 18 0 20
Hides, per cwt.,	8 00 9 00
Hay, per ton,	7 00 8 00
Wool, per cord.,	2 75 3 25
Wool per lb.,	0 00 0 00

PALMERSTON.

November 19, 1880.

Fall Wheat, per bush.	$0 95 1 02
Spring Wheat, "	0 95 1 02
Barley, per bush.	0 25 2 45
Barley, per bush.	0 45 0.65
Peas, "	0 50 0 62
Oats, "	0 22 0 25
Hay, per ton,	6 00 7 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30 0 45
Butter, per lb.	0 19 0 21
Eggs, per doz.	0 12 0 15
Pork, per cwt.	6 00 7 00
Cordwood, per cord,	2 00 2 25
Wool, per lb.,	0 20 0 24

GUELPH.

November 19, 1880.

White wheat	$ 0 90 to 1 00
Treadwell	0 90 to 1 00
Spring wheat (Glasgow)	0 95 to 1 00
Red chaff	0 00 to 0 00
Oats	0 28 to 0 30
Peas	0 50 to 0 57
Barley	0 55 to 0 68
Eggs, per dozen	0 16 to 0 22
Butter, dairy packed	0 16 to 0 20
Butter, rolls	0 18 to