

New Advertisements.

GOOD BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained next door to Parker's Carriage Works, on Macdonnell street. 05-06

ROOMS WANTED—One or two—By a lady—in a good locality. Apply at this office.

A SALESMAN of several years experience in the Clothing and Gent's Furnishings desires a situation. Address Box 96, Guelph P.O.

PORTER WANTED. Wanted, a porter. Apply to H. J. HARRISON, Hardware Merchant, Guelph, Sept. 29, 1874.

DRESS MAKERS, IMPROVERS, and Apprentices wanted immediately at the Fashionable West End.

A. O. BUCHAN. Guelph, Sept. 23, 1874.

HOT AIR FURNACE.—For sale, Mill's \$200 Wood Furnace, as good as new—a coal furnace having been substituted. This may be had on reasonable terms. A. Lomon. Guelph, Sept. 8, 1874.

WANTED.—By the 22nd of October, a good cook who can wash and iron. Also a housemaid. Must have references. Mrs. WATT.

CASH BOY WANTED. Apply at the Guelph Cloth Hall. SHAW & MURTON. Guelph, Oct. 9, 1874.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.—A small set of pipes, leakey, suitable for office desk. Apply to CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, Guelph, Oct. 9, 1874.

WANTED to rent by the 1st or middle of November next, for six months, a comfortable furnished house with all conveniences, in good locality. Apply to the MERCURY OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—A splendid chance for a Market Garden. Brick house and five acres land, 5 miles from town. Apply to R. W. Robertson, Flour and Feed Store, Guelph.

FREDERICK BISCOE, BARRISTER, & CO. Office—Quebec street, opposite Bank of Montreal, Guelph.

N.B.—Money to loan in sums to suit borrowers. O. W. J.

LOST.—In Guelph, on the 22nd inst., a Twenty Dollar gold piece. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the MERCURY OFFICE.

CURLING. The annual meeting of the members of the Guelph Curling Club will be held on Wednesday evening, October 14, 1874, at 7 o'clock, in Mr. Charles Davidson's office. GEO. MURTON, Guelph, Oct. 10, 1874.

LATH FOR SALE. Any quantity of good lath for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Call on, or apply to ROBERT MCILIN, Parker Saw and Lath Mills, Parkway P. O., Guelph, Oct. 3, 1874.

MONEY TO LOAN. The undersigned has over \$50,000 to lend on good farm security. TERMS MODERATE. Apply direct to FREDERICK BISCOE, Barrister, & Co., Guelph, Oct. 10, 1874.

IMPROVED FARMS AND WILD LANDS FOR SALE. An excellent farm of 100 acres on Puslinch Plains, 31 miles from the town of Guelph, 50 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and in good condition. 10 acres of valuable hardwood timber. The house, barn and out-buildings are all in excellent order. A good orchard, pump well, &c. The above is one of the best farms in the County of Wellington, and will be sold cheap. Also for sale on reasonable terms, the premises and premises on the York Road known as the "Ridge Range Hotel," 1 1/2 miles from the town of Guelph. All business can be done. "Traded" possession will be given if required.

THOMPSON & JACKSON, Real Estate Agents, Guelph, Ont. Guelph, Oct. 10, 1874.

NELSON CRESCENT GROCERY. W. A. SUDDABY. Begs to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and vicinity that he has leased the store lately occupied by R. S. King, directly opposite the Guelph Sewing Machine Factory, and intends keeping a General Stock of Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Oysters, Fish, &c., and as the stock is entirely new and bought for cash, he will sell goods as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage, and invites the public generally to give him a call. Goods delivered to any part of the town. Guelph, Oct. 10, 1874.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has received instructions from Mr. James Masie to offer for sale his residence situated on Green street, with the dwelling house fronting on Norwich street. The property is situated in the best part of the town, and in excellent repair, and has a view of the Paisley Road facing the town, containing fourteen and a half acres. For particulars apply to Mr. HENRY BAYNE, Loan and Loan Agent, Guelph, Sept. 23, 1874.

AUCTION SALE. Valuable Household Furniture. To be sold by Auction at the Residence of JAMES MASSIE, ESQ., Green Street, Guelph, On Wednesday, 21st October, 1874.

the whole of his valuable household furniture, comprising a handsome and set in walnut, chairs, centre table, sofa, &c. &c. also a quantity of household goods, including a Dining Room—Extension table, sideboard, lounge, chairs, &c. &c. Bed Room—Bedsteads, washstands, marble-top toilet sets, bureaus, carpets, curtains, ward-robes, with an assortment of kitchen utensils, glassware, silver cutlery, refrigerator, a good cow, and a double-seated buggy.

Terms Cash, and no reserve, as Mrs. Masie and family are leaving for California, for a time, he has no further use for them. At the same time, if not previously disposed of at the Residence and auctioneers there, also the adjoining dwelling. Terms as above known at time of sale, or on application to the proprietor, Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. W. S. G. KNOWLES, Auctioneer. Guelph, Oct. 9, 1874.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL, GUELPH.—A well-ventilated and newly furnished. Good accommodation for board and lodging. Apply to the Proprietor, Thompson's Hotel, Guelph, Ont.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph Fair. BOSWORTH—Saturday before Guelph. DRAYTON—Saturday before Guelph. DORA—The day before Guelph. DOTEM—Monday before Elora Fair. GUELPH—First Wednesday in each month. CLIFFORD—Thursday before the Guelph Fair. FERRISBURG—Friday before the Guelph Fair. NEW HAMBURG—First Tuesday in each month. BRILLIN—First Thursday in each month. ELMIRA—Second Monday in each month. WATERLOO—Second Tuesday in each month. MOUNT FOREST—Third Wednesday in each month.

HANOVER—Monday before Durham. DUBLIN—Tuesday before Mount Forest. FERRISBURG—Second Tuesday in January. ORANGEVILLE—Second Thursday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

MONO MILLS—Third Wednesday in January, April, July and October. ERIS—Fifth Monday in January, April, July and October.

MARSHVILLE—First Tuesday in February. HILLSDALE—First Friday in each month. HILLSDALE—First Friday in each month. MOOREFIELD—Monday before Guelph. HAMILTON—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph.

Fall Exhibitions. EAST GERRARD—Merrill, Tuesday October 15. NORTH WATERLOO—Berlin, Oct. 13 and 14.

Guelph Evening Mercury. SATURDAY EVENG. OCT. 10, 1874.

TOWN AND COUNTRY NEWS.

PIGION MATCH.—A pigeon match will take place at the York Road Hotel on Friday afternoon next, 16th inst., when a lively time may be expected, as birds will be plentiful.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. Gregory & McKeown of Harriston, have got all their machinery in running order and have commenced the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, &c. They have enlarged until they now occupy a building 24 by 100 feet.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—Sermons will be preached in the Primitive Methodist Church, Guelph, on Sabbath, October 18th—morning and evening—by the Rev. J. Goodman, of Markham, and at 3 p.m., by the Rev. Mr. Middleton, the pastor of the church. The annual tea meeting will be held in the church on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Goodman and other ministers.

MAMMOTH RADISHES.—This morning there was an exhibition at Maroon's seed store a radish, grown from seed obtained at that store last spring, which turned the scale at six pounds. It was grown by Mr. Ezzard, Erasosa Road, who has a number of others of the same sort, one of them weighing fourteen pounds! They are called the California radish, are oblong in shape, and of a white color, and the flavor is very mild and pleasant. It is rather resembles that of a pumpkin.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—As will be seen by advertisement in another column, Messrs. Wm. Robertson & Co. have succeeded to the business lately carried on by Messrs. C. E. Peirce & Co., the Elephant Clothing Store. Mr. Robertson has been the manager for the old firm since its commencement in Guelph, and the business has prospered and become one of the popular clothing emporiums of our town, and we do not see the new firm continuing to make the Elephant more popular than heretofore.

NELSON CRESCENT GROCERY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. A. Suddaby, who opened to-day with a fresh stock of general groceries, provisions, &c., in the premises just vacated by Mr. R. S. King. Mr. Suddaby has been for a length of time in the store of Messrs. Shaw & Murton, and thereby acquired an extensive acquaintance with the people of the town, and which, we are persuaded, will be still more extended now that he has embarked in business for himself. We wish him abundant success.

ACCIDENT BY A FALL.—On Friday afternoon, as Mr. Martin Deady, saloon-keeper, was returning home in a buggy from near Sleeman's brewery, in company with Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Sharpe, he met with an accident which will lay him up for some time. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Sharpe were on the seat of the buggy, the former driving, while Mr. Deady sat on the knee of the latter, holding a gun in each hand. At one part of the road the buggy struck on a knoll, and Deady thinking it had upset, jumped out. Owing to the awkward position in which he was placed, he tripped and fell to the ground, his elbow coming violently in contact with the hard surface of the road. He was taken up insensible, and driven home. Dr. Herod, who was called, found that the elbow joint had been dislocated and that the patient had sustained internal injuries, resulting probably from the wheel striking him while he was on the ground. The consequences of the accident will not be serious, but Mr. Deady will be confined to the house for probably three or four weeks.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING AT PAISLEY BLOCK.—The school house in section 41, Paisley Block (Miss Little's) was crowded to suffocation on Friday evening on the occasion of the annual social given by the Good Templars in the vicinity. About fifty friends attended from Guelph, comprising Good Templars and Sons of Temperance, and this gathering was thus the first that has been held since the foundation of the S. of T. Division here where both organizations were represented. After the supper—characteristic in its excellent order of those who provided it—pieces were gone through in excellent style. The visitors from Guelph contributed largely to the musical and literary entertainment, and the names comprised many familiar to Guelph audiences. The program was ably occupied by Mr. Wm. Wilkie. We cannot particularly mention, but pronounced the meeting a great success, and congratulate our Paisley Block friends on their good management. The programme was concluded at eleven o'clock by singing the National Anthem.

BOW BELLS for November, replete with their usual excellent reading matter and containing several supplements, has been received at the bookstores. In this number a new story is commenced under the title of "The Goldsmith's Wife." See

Grand Reform Demonstration at Harriston.

GRAND RALLY IN SUPPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT!

Over One Thousand Present

HON. MR. MOWAT'S SPEECH.

(Continued from yesterday.) Mr. Higginbotham, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers. He said he would not take up their time, as he felt sure they were as anxious as himself to hear the intellectual tract which they would get from the hon. Premier of Ontario. It was his duty, however, and pleasure as well, to congratulate them on the splendid demonstration of to-day, and on the no less splendid gathering here to-night, to do honor to the best Government which they ever had in Canada.—(Cheers)—A Government which had initiated and carried more and better measures than had ever been attempted by any previous Administration. A Government such as this, which had settled the Municipal Loan Fund difficulty, and made an equitable distribution of the surplus was worthy of their lasting confidence (hear, hear) and especially of the people of North Wellington. He would not dwell on the policy which the Opposition had indulged in during peregrinations through the province, but he would say that, as regards the Premier, Mr. Mowat, or any other Reformer who would have the courage to stand up for the people, he would be as ashamed of Mr. Mowat, or any other Reformer who would have the courage to stand up for the people, as he would be of the Premier of Ontario, and he would not occupy their time any longer, but was sure would get a patient hearing. (Cheers.)

Mr. Robertson then read letters of approval from Mr. Blake, Mr. Wells, speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Patterson, M.P., for South Brant, Mr. Gillies, M.P., for North Bruce, Mr. Sinclair, M.P., for North Brant, Mr. Springer, M.P., for North Waterloo, Mr. Irving, M.P., for Hamilton, Mr. Barber, M.P., for Halton, and others who were present at Halton.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. Mr. Mowat on coming forward was received with enthusiastic cheers, which were continued for some time. He expressed the very great pleasure he felt in having this opportunity of addressing the electors of this district on the political questions of the day. He came expecting to meet a large number from this and surrounding sections, but he had no idea that he would be honoured with such a splendid demonstration, which had been accorded him not on personal grounds but from his connection with the Government of Ontario, and on his behalf he regretted to see his colleague Mr. Fraser, who he was sure would be disappointed in not being present. He appeared before them to-night as the standard-bearer of principles which they had dearly loved (hear, hear). He had been chosen by the Reformers to occupy a position of trust and responsibility, and it was because he had been faithful to those things that he was here to-day. This country owes not a little to Reformers, for the share they had taken in struggles now happily at an end. It was in the memory of many present how this country was not so long ago governed without giving the people the control over ministers to which they had a Legislative right. They had also a Legislative Council, the members of which were appointed for life, over whom the people had no control whatever, and who in many cases refused to pass the measures sanctioned by the Assembly and demanded by the people, and responsible to the legislature or the people, and the Governor, though he might take the advice of his members, was not bound to follow it, but could follow the bent of his own will. The government was in the hands of the Family Compact, one seventh of the land in the Province were locked up in the Clergy Reserves, and they had besides all the elements of a state church. All this has been done away with. These grievances are now but recollections of the past, but Reformers cannot forget how it was through their agitation and their efforts that they were swept away (hear, hear). There is no difference about those things now. All parties admit that they were wrong, and that responsible government is a blessing compared with that of the Family Compact. But the Conservatives in those days upheld this Compact, and it was persistent resistance by Reformers. Conservatives made the support of the Compact test of man's loyalty, as if Reformers were not as loyal as they were. He would be sorry to dispute the loyalty of Conservatives, but he well knew the loyalty of Reformers (Cheers). Conservatives now were forced to admit that Reformers during all these struggles were right. It was also a fact that the Reformers of the present are largely recruited from the Conservative ranks, and that some of the most ardent Reformers of the present day were Conservatives in the past. The struggle for responsible government lasted for many years, and it was the dividing line between the two parties. The Conservatives were now, by their own admission, wrong in the past, and they are just as wrong in regard to present issues. (Hear, hear.) In proof of this statement he referred to their position with regard to the Clergy Reserves, French-Canadian Domination, by which, though Upper Canada contributed three fourths of the revenue, she received but a small share, and large sums were yearly spent without the sanction of Parliament. It was sometimes charged against his Government that they had expended money without a previous vote. He denied this

what the expenditure would be under each head, for in some cases it was under the estimate, and in some over. But to provide for this the Legislature gave a credit of \$50,000 for contingencies, and in no case had they exceeded that amount. And yet this Liberal-Conservative party, while executing such gigantic transactions as the Pacific Scandal, affected to be very indignant at what they were pleased to term the extravagance of the Government, and Rykert, Lauder, Bontbee and their followers, kept up the chorus. They tried, too, to make it appear that the late Sandfield Macdonald was one of their number. He was all his life an unflinching opponent of Conservatives. He had no sympathy with them, and though he forced some of them into his Cabinet he forced them to adopt his policy. He then referred to the fall of the Macdonald Government, when the Reformers assumed the reins of power, and claimed that they had grasped successfully with every subject that required legislation. (Hear, hear.) And so satisfactory had this legislation been that Conservatives had nothing to say against it. (Hear, hear.) He claimed that there was no such case as this in any country. Mr. Higginbotham had referred to one of these subjects—the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund difficulty. He entered into a full explanation in regard to the origin of that fund, how the debts were contracted by the municipalities, how they became unable to pay them, and how the Conservatives had not the courage to pay them, and at the same time do justice to all the Municipalities in the Province. The disposal of this question fell to his Government, and they all knew how it was done, in a manner so just and fair to all parties that it had been received with almost universal satisfaction by Conservatives as well as Reformers (Cheers). The long delay in settling this question was calamitous, inasmuch as it was destroying the moral sense and character of the people—so he held that a public debt should be as scrupulously and promptly paid as a private one. They had succeeded in paying the matter on a just basis, in compelling defaulting Municipalities to pay their just debts, and in doing justice to others by enabling them to get rid of obligations which they had incurred for local improvements. In this way a very large sum had been paid over, which was now being spent in the construction of railroads, in erecting public halls, in the various other improvements. All this is due to the policy of the Government (Cheers). In regard to the policy of aiding railways he claimed that the policy of the Government had been of immense benefit to the country. Sandfield Macdonald had set apart a million and a half for this purpose, but its distribution was taken out of the hands of Parliament. The Reform party objected to this procedure. What Mr. Macdonald would have done with it he did not know, but his policy was bad, and while he held this money he made verbal promises to give to the popular will, and he wanted to use it to influence the elections. How different was it with the Reform Government. They examined the claims of all railways, and submitted their scheme to the House in a series of resolutions, which received its unanimous support. In addition to the million and a half, they expended \$400,000 for an additional expenditure of \$100,000 a year for twenty years. And money had never been spent to better purpose (Hear, hear). The people in this section had already realized the benefit, in the value of their farms being doubled, in the encouragement of every kind of industry, in many other ways, which he need not name. Their policy in the future in regard to railways would be of the same liberal character, and on this ground also he asked the continued confidence of the people (Cheers). He then referred to length to the way in which they had dealt with the Municipal laws, and to their successful efforts in connection with the more important subject could claim their attention, for the people had to deal with these laws daily. He claimed that his Government had given them a Municipal code superior to any in the world (Cheers). Another great object was the revision and consolidation of the School Laws. These laws had got into such a confused state that he doubted such a confused state as that of the present or his Deputy, could understand them, and he was confident that they would have taken a lawyer many years before he could give an opinion upon them. (Hear, hear.) The Council of Public Instruction, which had been a close body, had been made in a measure amenable to the popular will, and other reforms of great value had been introduced. They had taken advice from Conservatives as well as Reformers, for there good men even among the former, and the only party they were not Reformers. (Hear and laughter.) When the measure was brought before the House all parties concurred in it, the Conservative leaders were overpowered by their followers, and the School Laws were now in a clear and intelligible state. Among other measures carried by them was one to give a lien to builders and mechanics on their work, and thus prevent them being cheated, as they often were, out of their honest earnings or their material. They had also been instrumental in diminishing the work of the Legislature in passing a measure, under the provisions of which Companies which deserved to be incorporated could accomplish this with little expense or trouble, and at the same time save the Legislature much work. It would also prevent much of the lobbying formerly prevalent when men came down to the Legislature, and by arguments, entreaty and the free use of champagne, tried to get their special bills passed. Another measure of this kind provided for the incorporation of Charitable Bodies, Societies, &c., so that now Orange Societies can be incorporated without going to the Legislature for a special Act. He did not see why such societies should not be incorporated, or why the antagonism should be kept up between people belonging to such societies and the Catholics, by agitation where special acts were required. This general law did away with the means for keeping up such agitation, though the leaders of the Orange body, for political purposes, refused to take advantage of it, and insisted on special acts of incorporation. He believed that the great mass of Orangemen were satisfied with the general law, and brought her home to us. She remained at home till next spring, but was detained at home till next spring, but was detained at home till next spring. She now went

to Galt, and worked at the house of Mr. Geddes, but left in a week's time. I saw her then in Guelph, at the Catholic hall, and she said she was going to Lizzie Ward's. I told her she was going to do no such thing, and got her home, but she ran off again, going to Aetion, through Brampton, and on to Malton. I went to Malton and brought her back again, but after a time a young man came to the house, and professing love to the girl, obtained the consent of her grandmother to take Eliza out for a buggy drive, and they started on Monday. We did not see her until some days after, her brother brought her back from Bramford, and when we questioned the young man, he confessed ignorance of the matter, saying all he knew was, that he had taken her for a buggy drive. After this, another young man came and took the girl away down the Waterloo road, and I went down to find her. It was night, and I saw three figures, but could not tell who they were till the men butted against me. Then I saw a female, and when she turned, I knew it was my daughter. I took hold of the girl, and the men ran away, and I could hear at a distance the voices of about twenty villains, who were waiting to satisfy their lust. When the girl arrived home, she said "I won't remain here! I'll set the house on fire and take your life rather than remain here!" I made oath before the magistrate that the girl had threatened my life and she was taken to gaol. I slept with pleasure then, fully believing that my child was protected from harm. Her mother took her meal to her, and we tried to make her comfortable. She remained in gaol till April, and then I got her into the Magdalen Asylum at Toronto, paying \$70 to have her stay a year. By letters from there I found that the girl had contracted a foul disease, and I found that the man in whose charge she was in the gaol was the cause of it. From the Magdalen she was taken to the Hospital in Toronto, and from there she ran away. I heard she was at the Catholic cemetery and I went and traversed the bush near there all one afternoon. As there is a God in Heaven, sir, and as you sit there, I saw there a youth who had frequently to my knowledge, taken my daughter from my protection. I have not told his name and I'll not tell it, but if I should see him at any future time, no matter how long, I should know him. The sight of this man exasperated me, and it was at the time of one of these visits to the cemetery that I committed the crime for which I stand charged here. But, sir, why should I injure those innocent parties? I would risk my own life rather than that any harm should come to an innocent person, and sir, if a young girl like my daughter is placed under my protection there is no one who would do her more harm than I. God has put this feeling in my breast for his own wise purpose, and the old woman there [pointing to his mother who was in Court] knows that all through my life I have tried to do what was just and right.

At the conclusion of this address, the prisoner was quite exhausted and broke down, but brightened up when he heard the light sentence pronounced.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9. The Grand Jury made the following PRESENTMENT:

May it please your Lordship—

The Grand Jury would beg leave to present

That they have disposed of the several bills of indictment submitted to them, to the best of their ability, only remarking that one of the bills, viz:—The Queen vs. Ignatz Hauser and others, for riot and assault, was of such a trifling nature, caused by too much whiskey among neighbors, that in the jury's opinion it ought to be disposed of by the Magistrate's Court (if within its jurisdiction) and not take up the valuable time of this Court.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions they examined the gaol, and found it clean and in a very satisfactory condition; but they regret that a female of sound mind and memory had been in gaol for over three months, although several applications have been made for her removal, without success, while others have been received into the Asylum from this gaol during the said period; and the Jury are informed by the gaol surgeon that her case is such that, under a proper regimen, she would be likely to recover.

All of which is respectfully submitted. CHARLES DAVIDSON, Foreman.

Court House, Guelph, Oct. 8, 1874.

THOMPSON VS. GREY.—Action of trespass to lands. The defendant Grey wishing to drain his land by a drain through the land and that of the plaintiff Thompson, applied to the fence viewers for the necessary permission. A drain was dug by him upon the plaintiff's land. Through some informality, the proceedings of the fence viewers were not regular. The defendant, therefore, could not justly enter upon the plaintiff's land, to dig a drain, and in this action the defendant contended that what he did, instead of injuring the plaintiff's land, materially improved it. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff of \$1. Dr. McMichael and Mr. Oliver for plaintiff; Mr. Guthrie for defendant.

THE LATEST ABOUT EGGS.—Mr. P. A. Cusick informs us that the other day Mr. Jacob Allison, who lives on lot 15, 1st concession of Nassagawaga Township, found on his farm a nest which contained no less than 161 hen's eggs! Not that these 161 eggs were laid by 161 hens, for as far as our knowledge extends Mr. Allison doesn't keep so many hens. Neither do we make the opposite assertion that they were all laid by one hen, for that assertion could hardly be sustained, notwithstanding that many of the eggs gave evidence of having been laid a long time. Can any one solve the mystery? Will not the Etara Natural History Society go a little out of their way in order to make a diagnosis, and satisfy the thousands who will read this and want to know the why and wherefore of the matter? We wait with patience for further developments. In the meantime, if any one knows of a case approaching this one let him "speak now."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, and their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.