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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line.....8c.
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.
Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

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

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.
Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.
Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion.
Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonparell—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.
We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.
Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

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

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

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. J. A. Trollope Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

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

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 8.10 a.m.; Express 12.37 p.m.; Express 8.38 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.50 a. m.; Express 1.33 p.m.; Mixed, 10.00 p.m

GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a.m.; Express, 2.30 p.m.; Mixed, 3.35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.30 a.m.; Express, 11.30 p.m. Express, 7.30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. A. M. SLOAN, GRADUATE OF Trinity University, Licentate of Royal College Physicians, Edinburgh. Office, over J. P. Newman's shoe store, third door west of Post office. Night calls—at Grand Central Hotel.

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

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

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

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WINGHAM, ONT.
CHAS. SCHMIDT, PROPRIETOR.
First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Bar supplied with choice liquors and cigars. Charges moderate. 26

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

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

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

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE WARDEN will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's office, Stratford.

S. R. HUFFMAN,
Piano Tuner and Repairer,
will visit Listowel quarterly in August, November, February and May, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos and Organs. Satisfaction given Prices low. Communications addressed to Wingham P. O. will receive due attention.

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & KEMP,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops Mantel pieces, FireGrates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. M TCHELL. R. T. KEMP.

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 44. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 6 to 7 PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

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

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

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

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

$500 REWARD!
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated, containing thirty Pills. 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 and 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1000 FORFEIT!
Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles, 25 and 50 cents large bottles one dollar. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. For sale at Livingstone's Drug Store.

WALL PAPER
AT COST!
during the balance of the season at
DR. MICHENER'S.
The balance of his large stock will positively be run off at cost, so
GREAT BARGAINS
MAY BE LOOKED FOR.
Also a large stock of
WINDOW BLINDS
at big reductions.
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

SEWING MACHINES.
A MORROW
IS SELLING THE
Best Singer Sewing Machine
IN THE MARKET.
AND ALSO ANOTHER MACHINE THAT IS AHEAD OF ALL MACHINES.
He would advise the public to call and examine it, or see it work, before purchasing elsewhere.
TEA TEA TEA!
I am giving great bargains in Tea, Wholesale or Retail. A trial solicited.
A. MORROW,
Main Street West.

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

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

READ! READ!
E GABEL,
LATE CUTTER FOR MR. JOHN RIGGS,
Takes pleasure in intimating to the citizens of Listowel and neighborhood that he has commenced business for himself, and has opened a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
OVER J. C. BURT'S STORE,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL,
and all who wish to
SAVE MONEY,
at at the same time get their clothes made in
FIRST-CLASS STYLE,
and guaranteed to fit, are invited to leave their orders with him.
Special attention given to cutting suits. A call is respectfully solicited.
For stylish fit and low prices we will be found to be second to none
16 E. GABEL.

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

SALESMEN WANTED.
To begin work at once on Sales for Fall of 1882, for the
FONTHILL NURSERIES.
THE LARGEST IN CANADA.
Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.
Branch Offices—Montreal, P. Q. & St. Paul, Minn.
NURSERIES—FONTHILL, ONTARIO.
We can start in addition to our already large force,
100 Additional Canvassers,
and want men who can give full time to the business. Steady employment and good salaries to successful men. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work your success is almost certain. The best of references required.
Apply to STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE!
ON
MILL AND WELLINGTON STREETS
Terms to suit buyers.
10. GEORGE DRAPER.

A Spelling Match.

Stand up, ye teachers, now and spell;
Spell phenakistoscope and knell;
Or take some simple word as chilly,
Or gangor, or the garden lily.
To spell such words as syllogism,
And lachrymose and synchronism.
And Pentateuch and saccharine,
Apocrypha and celandine.
Lactiferous and oecity,
Jejune and homeopathy,
Paralysis and chloroform,
Rhinoceros and pachyderm,
Metumpsychosis, gherkins, basque,
It certainly is no easy task
Kaleidoscope and Tennessee,
Kamschatka and dispensary,
Diphthong and erysipelas,
And etiquette and sassafras,
Infallible and ptyalism,
Allopathy and rheumatism,
And cataclysm and belcouger,
Twelfth, eighteenth, rendezvous intrigueur,
And hosts of other words are found,
On English and on classic ground;
Thus, Behring's Strait, and Michaelmas,
Thermopylæ, Cordilleras,
Suite, hemorrhage, jalap and Havana,
Cliquefoil and Ipecacuanha,
And Rappahannock, shenandoah,
And Schuylkill, and a thousand more
Are words that some good spellers miss
In dictionary lands like this,
Nor need one think himself a scroyle
If some of these his efforts foil.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

British Columbia as seen Through the Governor-General's Eye-Glasses.

At the dinner given by the citizens of Victoria, B. C., to his Excellency the Governor-General, on the 27th ult., His Excellency made the following speech:

His Excellency, on rising from his seat, was most heartily cheered. He said:—

Mr. Mayor and Council:

It is, I assure you, with more than common feelings of gratitude that I rise to ask you to accept my acknowledgments and thanks for this evening's entertainment. The reception the Princess and I have met with in Victoria, and throughout British Columbia, will long live in our memory as one of the brightest episodes of a time which has been made delightful to us by the heartfelt loyalty of the people of this Canadian Province. Nowhere has this contentment insured by British institutions been more strongly expressed than on these beautiful shores of the Pacific. I am rejoiced to observe signs that the days are now passed when we had to look upon this community as one too remote and too sundered from the rest to share to the full the rapid increase of prosperity which has been so remarkable since the union. Attracted first by the capricious temptations of the gold mines, your valleys were inundated by a large population. It is not to be anticipated that this could last, and although population declines with the temporary decrease of mining, it is evident that the period of depression in this, as in every other matter, has been passed. (Applause.) We have everywhere seen signs that a more stable and, therefore, more satisfactory emigration has set in.

VICTORIA PROGRESSING.

Victoria has made, of late, a decided start. I visited with much pleasure many of the factories which witness to this, and I hope before I leave to have made a still more exhaustive examination of the establishments which are rapidly rising among you. That the wares produced by these are appreciated beyond the limits of the city is very evident throughout the Province, which cleanliness is insured by Victoria soap, and comfort, or at least contentment or consolation, by Kurtz's Victoria cigars. (Loud laughter and applause.) No words can be too strong to express the charm of this delightful land, where a climate softer and more constant than the south of England ensures at all times of the year the full enjoyment of the wonderful loveliness of nature around you. There is no doubt that any Canadian who visits this Island and the mainland shores, and sees the happiness of the people, the forest laden coast, the tranquil gulfs, and glorious mountains cannot but congratulate himself that the country possesses scenes of such perfect beauty. (Applause.) We who have been much touched by the warmth of your welcome will, I am sure, sympathise with the desire which will be felt by every travelled Canadian in the future, that every alternate year at least the Dominion Parliament should meet in New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Victoria. (Laughter and applause). Where men seem to live with such comfort, regret will inevitably arise that you have as yet so few to share your good fortune. Though your revenue is at least a million dollars, there are only twenty thousand white men over the three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of your Province. Various causes, the most formidable of these being the physical, have hitherto contributed to this. The physical difficulties, tremendous as they are, are being rapidly conquered. There is no cause why any of a different character should not be surmounted with an equal success.

SOUND ADVICE.

What is wanted to effect this object is only cordial co-operation with the Central Government. (Cheers.) There was perhaps a time when the Governor-General would not have been regarded, in his official capacity at all events, with as much favour as I flatter myself may now be the case. (Applause.) No wonder that the feeling is changed now that the circumstances are better understood, for I challenge any one to mention any case in which a Government ruling over a comparatively small population of four and a half millions has given as much as has the Canadian Government to insure for its furthest Province the railway communication which is an essential for the development of the resources of the land. (Cheering.) Mr. Francis will back me, I am certain, when I say that the United States, with a population of fifteen to twenty millions, when California was first settled in 1850, did not push the railway to the Pacific Coast in the vigorous manner in which the Canadian Government is now doing. (Loud cheers.) I have full confidence that you will see that policy of enterprise and of justice nobly carried out. Early promises, if made too hastily, showed that, if there was profound ignorance of the physical geography of your country, there was at all events profound good will. Later events have proved that in spite of all obstacles "Where there is a will there is a way."

A NATIONAL FEELING.

Pride in national feeling has made the country strain every nerve to bind still further with the sentiment of confidence the unity of the Confederation. (Applause.) Where is now the old talk that we used to hear from a few of the faint-hearted of a change in destiny or of annexation? (Cheers.) It does not exist. To be sure, here I have heard some vague terror expressed, but it is a terror which I have heard expressed among our friends on the American Pacific Slope also, and it is to the effect that annexation must soon take place to the Celestial Empire. (Great laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I fully sympathise with this fear. None of us like to die before our time, but I will suggest to you, from the healthy signs and vitality I see around me, that your time has not yet come. Your object now is to live, and for that purpose to get your enterprises and your railways as part of your assets. (Applause.) The rest will follow in time; but at the present moment we must concern ourselves with political politics. Let us look beyond this Island and beyond even those difficult mountains, and see what our neighbors and friends to the south of us are about. An army of workmen—exactly double that now employed in this Province—are driving with a speed that seems wonderful a railway through to the coast. In another year or two a large traffic encouraged by the competition in freights between it, the Central, and the Southern Pacific will have been acquired. You are, by the very nature of things, heavily handicapped here, and a trade, as you know, once established is not easily rivalled. Take care that you are in the market for this competition at as early a day as possible. When you are as rich as California and have as many public works as Queensland, it may be time to reconsider your position.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUTURE.

There is no reason ultimately to doubt that the population attracted to you as soon as you have a line through the mountains will be the population which we most desire to have—a people like those of the old Imperial Islands, drawn from the strongest races of Northern Europe—one that with English, American, Irish, German, French, and Scandinavian blood shall be a worthy son of the old Mother of Nations. (Loud Applause.) Only last week, in seven days, no less than nine hundred people come to San Francisco, by the overland route from the East. Your case will be the same if with "a strong pull and a pull altogether" you get your public works completed. I have spoken of your being pretty heavily handicapped. In saying this I refer to the agricultural capabilities of the province alone. Of course you have nothing like the available land that the central Provinces possess, yet it seems to me you have enough for all the men who are likely to come to you for the next few years as farmers or owners of small ranches. (Applause.) The climate of the interior for at least one hundred miles north of the boundary line has a far shorter winter than that of most of Alberta or Athabaska. Losses of crops from early frosts or of cattle from severe weather are unknown to the settlers of your upper valleys. In these—and I wish there were more of these valleys—all garden produce and small fruits can be cultivated with the greatest success.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OCCUPATION.

For men possessing from £200 to £600 I can conceive no more attractive occupation than the care of cattle or a cereal farm within your borders. (Loud applause.) Wherever there is open land, the wheat crops rival the best grown elsewhere, while there is nowhere any dearth of ample provision of fuel and lumber for the winter. (Renewed applause.) As you get your colonization roads pushed and the dykes along the Fraser River built, you will have a large available acreage, for there are quiet straths and valleys hidden away among the rich forests which would prove comfortable farms. As in the North-West last year, so this year, I have taken down the evidence of settlers, and this has been wonderfully favourable. To say the truth, I was rather hunting for grumblers and found only one! He was a young man of super-sensitiveness, from one of our comfortable Ontario cities, and he said he could not bear this country. Anxious to come at the truth, and desiring to search to the bottom of things, we pressed him as to the reason. "Did he know of any cases of misery? Had he found starving settlers?" The reply was reassuring, for he said "No; but I don't like it. Nobody in this country walks: everybody rides!" (Roars of laughter.) You will be happy to hear that he is going back to Ontario. Let me now allude, in a very few words, to those points which may be mentioned as giving you exceptional advantages. If you are handicapped in the matter of land in comparison with the Provinces of the Plains, you are certainly not so with regard to climate. (Cheering.) Agreeable as I think the steady and dry cold of an eastern winter, yet there are very many who would undoubtedly prefer the temperature enjoyed by those who live west of the mountains. Even where it is coldest spring comes in February, and the country is so divided into districts of greater dryness or greater moisture that a man can always choose whether to have a rainfall small or great. I hope I am not wearying you in dwelling on these points, for my only excuse in making these observations is that I have learnt that the interior is to many on the Island as much a *terra incognita* as it was to me. I can partly understand this after seeing the beautifully engineered road which was constructed by Mr. Trutch, for, although I am assured it is as safe as a church (laughter,) I can very well understand that it is pleasanter for many of the ladies to remain in this beautiful island than to admire the grandeur of the scenery in the gorges. As you have adopted protection in your politics, perhaps it would not be presumptuous in me to suggest that you should adopt protection also in regard to your precipices (great laughter,) and that should the wagon road be continued in use a few Douglas firs might be sacrificed to make even more perfect that excellent road in providing protection at the sides. Besides the climate, which is so greatly in your favour, you have another great advantage in the tractability and good conduct of the Indian population. (Applause.

THE PACIFIC INDIANS.

I believe I have seen the Indians of almost every tribe throughout the Dominion, and nowhere can you find any who are so trustworthy in regard to conduct (hear, hear,) so willing to assist the white settlers by their labour, so independent and anxious to learn the secret of the white man's power. (Applause.) Where elsewhere are met constant demands for assistance: your Indians have never asked for any, for in the interviews given to the chiefs their whole desire seemed to be for schools and schoolmasters, and in reply to questions as to whether they would assist themselves in securing such institutions, they invariably replied that they would be glad to pay for them. (Loud applause.) It is certainly much to be desired that some of the funds apportioned for Indian purposes be given to provide them fully with schools in which industrial education may form an important item. (Hear, hear.) But we must not do injustice to the wilder tribes. Their case is totally different from that of your Indians. The buffalo was everything to the nomad. It gave him house, fuel, clothes, and thread. The disappearance of this animal left him starving. Here, on the contrary, the advent of the white men has never diminished the food supply of the native. He has game in abundance, for the deer are as numerous now as they ever have been. He has more fish than he knows what to do with, and the lessons in farming that you have taught him have given him a source of food supply of which he was previously ignorant.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN PRODUCTS.

Throughout the interior it will probably pay well in the future to have flocks of sheep. The demand for wool and woolen goods will always be very large among the people now crowding in such numbers to those regions which our official world as yet calls the North-West, but which is the North-East and East to you. There is no reason why British Columbia should not be for this portion of our territory what California is to the States in the supply afforded of fruits. (Hear, hear.) The perfection attained by small fruits is unrivalled, and it is only with the Peninsula of Ontario that you would have to compete for the supplies of grapes, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, apricots, and currants. Every stick in these wonderful forests, which so amply and generously clothe the Sierras from the Cascade range to the distant Rocky Mountains, will be of value as communication opens up. The great arch of timber lands beginning on the West of Lake Manitoba, circles round to Edmonton, comes down along the mountains, so as to include the whole of your Propince. Poplar alone for many years must be the staple wood of the lands to the south of the Saskatchewan, and your great opportunity lies in this that you can give the settlers of the whole of that region as much of the finest timber in the world as they can desire, while your cordwood cargoes will compete with the coal of Alberta. (Loud cheers.) Coming down in our survey to the coast we come upon ground familiar to you all, and you all know how large a trade already exists with China and Australia in wood, and how capable of almost indefinite expansion is this commerce. Your forests are hardly tapped and there are plenty more logs, like one I saw cut the other day at Burrard Inlet, of forty inches square and ninety and one hundred feet in length, down to sticks which could be used as props for mines or as cordwood for fuel. The business which has assumed such large proportions along the Pacific shore of the canning of salmon, great as it is, is as yet almost in its infancy, for there is many a river swarming with fish from the time of the first run of salmon in spring to the last run of other varieties in the autumn on which many a cannery is sure to be established. Last, but certainly not least in the list of your resources comes your mineral and chiefly your coal treasure. (Applause.)

THE BLACK DIAMOND.

The coal from the Nanaimo mines now leads the market at San Francisco. Nowhere else in these countries is such coal to be found, and it is now being worked with an energy that bids fair to make Nanaimo one of the chief mining stations on the continent. It is of incalculable importance not only to this Province of the Dominion, but also to the interests of the Empire, that our fleets and mercantile marine as well as the continental markets should be supplied from this source. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Where you have so good a list of resources it may be almost superfluous to add another, but I would strongly advise you to cultivate the attractions held out to the travelling public by the magnificence of your scenery. (Cheers.) Let this country become what Switzerland is for Europe in the matter of good roads to places which may be famed for their beauty, and let good and clean hotels attract the tourist to visit your grand valleys and marvellous mountain ranges. Choose some district, and there are many from which you can choose, where trout and salmon abound, and where sport may be found among the deer and with the wild fowl. Select some portion of your territory where pines and furs shroud in their greatest richness the giant slopes and swarm upwards to glacier, snow field, and craggy peak, and where in the autumn the maples seem as though they wished to mimic in hanging gardens the glowing tints of the lava that must have once streamed down the precipices of these old volcanoes. (Loud cheering.)

A NATIONAL PARK.

Wherever you find these beauties in greatest perfection and where the river torrents urge their currents most impetuously through the Alpine gorges, there I would counsel you to set apart a region which shall be kept as a national park. In doing so you can follow the example of our southern friends—an example which, I am sure Mr. Francis will agree with me, we cannot do better than imitate, and you would secure that they who make the round trip from New York or Motreal shall return from San Francisco, or come thence *via* the Canadian Pacific Railroad. (Loud and continued applause.) I thought it might interest you, gentlemen, this evening to hear the last news regarding that railway and, therefore, I should like to read to you a letter received only a day or two ago from the engineer in Chief, Major Rogers. You will see he speaks hopefully and assuringly:—

THE PASS THROUGH THE ROCKIES.

"I have found the desired pass through the Selkirks, it lying about twenty miles east of the forks of the Ille-cille-want, and about two miles north of the main east branch of the same. Its elevation above sea level is about 4,500 feet, or about 1,000 feet lower than the pass across the Rockies. The formation of the country, from of the summits of the Selkirks to the Columbia River, has been much misrepresented. Instead of the solid mass of mountain, as reported, there are two large valleys lying within these limits. The Beaver River, which empties into the Columbia River about twenty miles below the Blackperry (or Howse Pass route) rises south of the 51st parallel, (I have not seen its source, but have seen its valley for that distance) and the Spellanmcheen runs nearly parallel with the Beaver, but in the opposite direction, and lies between the Beaver and the Columbia. I have great hope of being able to take with me this fall the results of a preliminary survey of this route. It necessarily involves heavy work, as must any short line across the mountains, a condition which will be readily accepted in consideration of the material shortening of the route."

This is the last news, and I hope we shall hear of its completion before long. I beg, gentlemen, to thank you once more for your exceeding kindness, and for all the kindness shown us since our arrival. I have always been a firm friend of British Columbia, and I hope before I leave the country to see still greater progress made towards meeting your wishes. (Prolonged applause.)

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."—Arabi Bey had a lot of sympathy in this country until he got licked. Every body now says that he was a cantankerous rebel who ought to haae been clubbed on the start.—*Chicago Paper.*

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—We are informed that in "best society" jelly" is now carried to the mouth on a fork." Well if best society" has been in the habit of carring jelly to the mouth with the fingers it is about time a change was made. They will find forks a very useful article when they get used to them.

Have you ever tried TAPSCOTT'S LIVER PILLS for that desperate feeling of oppression that comes over you, making life a weariness to you; if not, go to Hacking's drug store and get a box, they tone up the functions of the system, giving healthy action to the liver, heart and kidneys, purify the blood, making the skin clear and healthy, and imparting vigor and buoyancy to the mind.—25 cents. J. A. Hacking, agt. for Listowel.

ARABI IN PRISON.

How the Egyptian Leader Spends his time in Confinement.

A Cairo correspondent sends the following: "What is to be done with Arabi?" is the question in every one's mouth. Whether he is to be hanged or set free is the basis upon which many betting books are made up—even betting that he will be hanged, two to one that he will be set free. Whatever is done should be done at once. Curiously enough it was the Egyptian Ministers who first suggested that Arabi should have the benefit of an English barrister for his defence. When it became known, however, that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had sent out a barrister and a solicitor for that purpose, the Egyptian Ministers changed their minds and took the ground that "in view of the present disturbed state of public feeling it was imperative that Arabi's fate should be decided without delay, and objections which would be involved by the presence of English barristers, and which would be incomprehensible to the great body of the people."

In the meantime Arabi is shut up with his colleagues and satellites in a large public building in the European quarter of the town. He is watched by Circassian guards, who occupy the interior of the house, while a company of Grenadier Guards stand sentry at every possible exit from the extemporized prison. Arabi says that the Circassians treat him cruelly, and eat his bread and onions and steal his tobacco. He seems afraid of their assassinating him, and has asked several times that British soldiers be placed in the room with him. This demand has been refused, but an officer now sees that the Circassians do not abuse Arabi in any way.

Arabi now presents a striking contrast to the tall, erect horseman who on the 9th September, 1881, rode, sword in hand, up to the Khedive, who stood at the foot of the palace steps of Abdin. Surrounded by four batteries of Krupp guns and 9,000 troops, the Khedive was a prisoner in his palace. I was an eye witness of the scene that then took place. As Arabi rode up the Khedive, regaining for a moment the imperial demeanor of Mehemet Ali, extended himself to his full height, and drawing back his well formed head, commanded Arabi, "Put up that sword!"

Arabi, taken completely by surprise, hesitated, and his sword hand trembled pathably. I then felt convinced that Arabi lacked physical courage. The Khedive, profiting by the hesitation, made a commanding gesture with his right hand. Arabi then swung up the hilt of his sabre and replaced it in his scabbard. The Khedive then commanded, "Get off that horse!" This order Arabi also obeyed. It was then that Sir Auckland (then Mr.) Colvin bent toward the Khedive and said, "Order him shot!" Instead of this the Khedive said to Arabi, "What do you want?" Arabi seemed now to have completely recovered his presence of mind, and with six of his officers by his side replied:—"I have three demands to make of you, and if they be not granted I have your successor ready. I first insist that the present Ministry (the Riaz Ministry) be dismissed; second, the pay of the army must be increased, as proposed by the Military Commision, and, third, an Egyptian Parliament must be established. The Khedive, after a short and rapid discussion with the Ministers, replied:—"I grant the first demand. I dismiss the Ministry. The other two demands I cannot decide upon without first referring them to the Sultan."

As soon as the decree dismissing the Riaz Ministry was signed and handed to Arabi the troops, with music at their head, marched triumphantly from the palace square, and thus began the drama which ended in the cast-iron picnic of a British army and a "march past" of Highlanders, Beloochees, Guardsmen and Bengal cavalry in the same palace square just one year later. The Arabi victorious and triumphant was a large, very dark, powerful built man, with elastic step, commanding presence—a man who resembled Dawison, the famous German tragedian, and who could make a fortune if he had chosen to act Othello instead of playing the *role* of a military pretender or, at best, of a tenth-rate Cromwell. Such was the Arabi of a few months ago. The Arabi of to-day is a pale *cafe au lait*, bloated and haggard fellah. His eyes have lost their brilliancy and extraordinary power. His hair instead of being raven black, is streaked with gray. His once black but now gray moustache is reinforced by a stubby, streaked beard. He now stoops, and walks with a shuffling, uncertain step. He passes his time in praying and washing—two inseparable rituals of Islam. He also suffers from a severe attack of diarrhœa. He has in his room a large silver basin, and a pitcher with a long nose like a teapot. He constantly pours water, which is scented, over his hands. The poor man, although now treated with the greatest kindness, is evidently suffering most severely, both mentally and physically. The sooner the trial begins the better for everybody.

Forest Leaves.

At all seasons of the year the thorough progressive farmer will be constantly on the alert to make all the manure he can with which to enrich his farm. Not only will he see that nothing goes to waste in and around the barn, and that the rains do not carry off a large amount of valuable fertilizing matter from his barnyard, but the hen houses will be called upon to furnish their quota of manure, and the hog pens will produce many loads of very valuable manure, if the hogs be kept supplied with plenty of material with which to manufacture it. Forest leaves are one of the very best of materials for bedding, and those farmers who have either large or small woodlands on their farms will utilize the odd times in gathering the leaves and in using them liberally in the pig pens and in stables and stalls of cattle and horses. Not only do the leaves in the pig pen help to swell the manure pile, but they insure the porkers from filth which is one of the greatest sources of disease among swine that we know of. Pigs are, as a rule, the most ne