LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The great event of the past week has been the Republican Convention held at Chicago for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency. Numerous candidates were in the field, but the battle settled down to a struggle between the Blaine faction and the Grantites. A deadlock ensued, both parties holding out most determinedly. The result was a compromise, the "dark horse" being General Garfield, Senator for the Southern district of Ohio. His nomination was made unanimous by the Convention before it rose. The world will doubtless wonder upon learning that the lions of the Republican party of the great Republic have been set aside to make way for a person who is comparatively unknown. The result of the convention is certainly a death blow to Caesarism, and it is extremely doubtful that Grant will ever again command the attention of his countrymen. Whether General Garfield will find his way to the White House will depend not a little upon whom his Democratic opponent will be. As General Garfield is but slightly known, the following sketch may serve to better acquaint our readers with the man who may be the next President of the United States.

General Garfield, who was so suddenly pitched upon as the Republican candidate in the coming contest for the Presidency, has scarcely been prominent enough to make the public familiar with his history. It so happens that Hon. W. C. Howells, the United States Consul in Toronto, has been intimate with the General for many years, and, on request, cheerfully furnished some information about him. James A. Garfield was born in the state of Connecticut in 1831, his father being a farmer, and a decendent of one of the oldest New England families. When the subject of this sketch was little more than a year old, the family, like may other New England families of the time, migrated to Ohio. The father died very shortly afterwards, when James was too young to have formed an impression about him. The boy grew up on the farm and learned as well the trade of a carpenter. His inclinations were, however, towards a literary life, and he commenced to teach school at the age of eighteen. He thus earned money to advance himself in his studies, and attended for a time at a high school, in which he afterwards taught. From there he went to Williams College, where he in due time graduated. He was then appointed principal of Hiram College in Ohio, a post which he held until elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1859. His terms expired in 1861, the year in which the great war broke out.

Mr. Garfield went to the front as Colonel of one of the Ohio regiments. It formed part of the expedition which marched up the Big Sandy River against Humphrey Marshall. Colonel Garfield shortly afterwards became a Brigadier-General, and joined the staff of General Rosecranz. General Garfield retired with the rank of Brigadier, but was afterwards brevetted Major General. In 1862 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the District of Ashtabula, Ohio, the representation of which had been held by Joshua R. Giddings. In the House General Garfield's financial ability made him a useful member of the Committee on Appropriations, which he continued to be as long as the House was controlled by the Republicans. He was one of the fifteen members of the Electoral Commission whose labours terminated in the counting in of Mr. Hayes as President in 1878. Another incident in his political career was his part in connection with the Salary Grab Bill in 1873, a measure for which he voted. His own explanation of this action was that the measure had been tacked on the Appropriation Bill just at the close of the session. In order to prevent Ben Butler from becoming the Chairman of the Committee of Conference from the two Houses, he himself moved the Committee and became its Chairman. He was thus enabled to prune the measure of several objectionable features, although he felt himself obliged to vote for the increase. The latest event in his political history previous to that of yesterday was his election to the United States Senate last winter by the Ohio Legislature. If not elected to the Presidency he will take his seat in the Senate in March, 1881, or if elected he will at that time be inaugurated as President. Politically the General belongs to the progressive Republican school, in favor of Civil Service Reform, and a warm supporter of President Hayes' Administration.

Personally he seems to possess many estimable qualities. In appearance he is rather tall and commanding, with broad shoulders and full person. Those who have seen a portrait of the Prince of Wales in his later days would notice a considerable likeness between it and that of General Garfield, even to the full beard and slightly bald head. The General's powers of oratory are said to be of a high order, his delivery being free and flowing, his language well chosen, and his arguments clearly stated. He commenced to practice law after he became a member of Congress, so that his first practice was not in the County, but in the United States Courts. He still practices at such times as he can spare from his Congressional duties. His home is at Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, where he owns a farm, but he also has a house in the Capital.

THE VALUE OF SIR A. T. GALT'S SPEECH.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

Some of our Grit contemporaries are asking incredulously what, after all, Sir Alexander Galt's speech in London is good for. Perhaps it is worth while to enquire. We have in Canada a vast unoccupied territory which it is of the greatest importance to us to get immigrants to settle upon. We should either face the work of getting them with resolution and courage or give it up altogether. The territory in question will not remain for ever, nor even for any great length of time, the domain of the fur-bearing animals and the abode of scattered tribes of Indians. In the march of progress that territory will be settled by civilized men, the country will be improved and its resources developed. The valley of the Saskatchewan is as certain to be settled as it is certain that the valley of the St. Lawrence has been. If we are wanting in the energy and foresight necessary to such a work it will fall into the hands of others, and it is quite right that it should in that case. At all events it certainly will. In the future years a very large trade must spring up between that territory and somewhere else. If it remains ours the trade will also be ours. If it passes into other hands there is no certainty that we shall get any part of it. With even a tithe of the population which that territory can support, Canada would become a vastly more important country than it is at present. There would be a greatly increased scope for the highest energies of our people. Our cities would increase in size; we would be a stronger people for defence should any necessity for defence unfortunately arise. The cultured energy of our young men of which the United States have so heavily drained us in the past would find a field for its exercise at home, and we should be able to enjoy the graces and adornments of civilization as well as its solid comforts. This will look like a far-off picture to the mind of the parish politician. But the parish politician though a useful person in his way, never did much to make a country great. Minds of broader faculties than his must map out the way ahead of him and let him work at filling up the details. He navigates with skill and safety so long as his headlands and light houses are in sight, but on the wide ocean it requires others to mark the locality of the ship and direct its course.

Our work, then, is to fill up our vacant territory. In Great Britain the conditions are reversed. There the prime difficulty is a greater population than the land is able to sustain. Cannot the surplus population be brought to where the surplus land is, in greater numbers than before?

The work commends itself both to the sentiments of patriotism and the feelings of philanthropy. There are active agencies already at work in causing emigration from the British shores, but the far greater number of these go to other lands than Canada, and especially to the United States. This is not because that country offers greater advantages to the settlers than Canada does, but because the stronger forces in operation are directed to that country. Cannot their direction be turned towards Canada? There are many reasons to think that they can if the proper means are employed. The British Government have never taken part in this work; perhaps they cannot be induced to do so now, though the effort to induce them to do so is worth making. Their influence alone would be worth much. Even if they refuse to promote emigration nothing can stand in the way of their assisting to direct it, as Lord Beaconsfield showed a willingness to do. If the emigration must take place British sympathy would surely favor Canada in preference to any foreign country. The immigrant who comes to Canada remains a British subject, and with all the cosmopolitanism which recent years have developed this is much in our favor. The immigrant who comes to us knows no break in his citizenship, and is called upon for no transfer in his allegiance. This is both a present convenience to him and is pleasant to his feelings. The benevolent agencies at work in Great Britain are many, and they are strong. There have been many indications of late that they have turned their attention to emigration as a valuable means of relieving home distress. The hard times of the last few years have pressed the question home upon the minds of men who never paid any attention to it before. The recently developed competition from America, in cattle and other kinds of farm produce, not hitherto imported from this continent, has set the tenant farmers of the country to think seriously of their position, and to look to emigration as a means of improving their position. This combination of circumstances makes the present a favorable time for Canadian effort in behalf of immigration.

The underlying difficulty which that effort will meet with is ignorance of Canada in Great Britain. The name of the United States makes a much larger figure in the world than that of Canada, and to a great extent the latter is overshadowed by it. The agency required is one that will dispel this ignorance and misinformation, for, where Canada is known at all in the mother country, there are generally wrong notions about it. Local agents may do much useful work in this direction: but what is wanted is some man who can gain the public ear upon the subject, whose positions and abilities are such that what he says about Canada will be reported in the leading journals and read as part of the current thought of the day. We know of no Canadian who can do that work better than Sir Alexander Galt. In clearness of statement and force of reasoning he has long held a place in the very front rank of our public men. His manner of address is of the English Parliamentary kind—businesslike and free from all tawdry ornament: the only kind of oratory that is acceptable to an English audience of the cultured class. He is one of the few Canadians whose reputation is known in England, and position counts for much more in that country than it does with us. The remark that "we measure a man's abilities by the seat he fills" is quite a common one in that country. There are perhaps hundreds of Canadians who could have made as good a speech as Sir Alexander did at the Canada Club, but there are probably not a dozen to whom the Club would have given the opportunity of a complimentary dinner. Had the speech been delivered by an unknown Canadian it would have been dismissed in a paragraph by the newspapers, for an English reporter takes no stock in the value of a speech, and even if he did his editor would not. It is the speaker whom both editor and reporter take into account more than the quality of what he says. The value of Sir Alexander's speech, therefore, apart from its merits, is that his reputation and his position give him an extended audience. He can make Canada a theme of discussion in Great Britain. He can make the subject of emigration a living one in the public mind. For the purpose the Government had in view in sending him this is the heavy part of the battle. If we can only get the country known and thought about, the emigration problem will be a long way upon the road to satisfactory solution.

HANDFORD AGAIN.

The Bond Street Pastor in more Trouble—He proves an Erring Shepherd and his former Friends Renounce him.

Toronto, June 4.—Rev. Mr. Handford has got into another scape. A few days ago he was noticed walking out to Yorkville with Mrs. Leslie, the lady with whom his name was previously connected. They left the main road and descended together into what is known as the Yorkville Ravine, and were seen shortly afterwards by a gentleman whose veracity cannot be impugned in a most suspicious position. Yesterday two members of the church called upon Mr. Handford and related what they had heard, and advised him to resign his pastorate, and nothing would be said about the matter. He asked until this afternoon to decide, when he admitted that he had been walking with Mrs. Leslie in the ravine, but denied any improper conduct.

June 5.—The utmost excitement prevails here in the Handford scandal, and the smothered flames have burst out with renewed fury. The rev. gentleman has confessed his intimacy with the deluded woman, and claims that he was fascinated and infatuated in that quarter. He says that the statement telegraphed to the *Free Press* is correct, but that he did not embrace the woman or have any intercourse with her. The party who witnessed the transaction is a prominent and well-to-do manufacturer of Yorkville, and he persists in his statements, saying that it is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He is a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and his word is to be credited. Handford's reputation as a minister is blasted in this country by the recent developments and even his best friends pronounce him a ruined man. The members of the church committee which recently cleared him are overwhelmed with confusion and despair, and denounce their once beloved pastor in bitter terms.

Mr. Handford is universally denounced and is to-night without a friend in the city of any note. His former supporters denounce him in the strongest terms for once more covering them with shame and confusion of face. One of his congregation actually wept with shame at the recent scandal.

The affair has caused intense excitement in the city and is almost the sole topic of conversation. At first an effort was made to suppress the story, but it was found to be useless. It is now in everybody's mouth. The leading members of the Bond street church are now in session discussing the situation. They will likely demand his resignation. Even Handford's former enemies showed no signs of triumph on hearing of his downfall.

Toronto, June 9.—A meeting of the congregation of the Bond street Congregational church was held to-night, when a resolution was presented, expelling the Rev. Mr. Handford from the pastorate of the church. It was rejected by a vote of 75 to 26. A letter from Mr. Handford was read, in which he asked to be relieved of the pastorate of the church. The resignation was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

ORANGEISM.

Full List of B. N. A. Grand Lodge of Officers.

The following is a complete list of the officers elected at the Orange Grand Lodge of British North America, held in Toronto:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master—H. Merrick, M. P. P. Most Worshipful Past Grand Master—Hon. M. Bowell, M. P. Deputy Grand Master—W. J. Parkhill, M. P. P. Associate Grand Masters—Major Jas. Bennett, Ontario West; David Marshall, Ontario East; Captain John Woodward, Quebec; M. W. Wilson, Fredericton, N. B.; Stuart Mulvey, Manitoba; Rev. Joshua Clay, Nova Scotia; J. L. Winters, Newfoundland; and the Grand Masters of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. Grand Chaplain—Rev. Jas. Norris. Deputy Chaplains.—Rev. Wm. M. Pattyson, Rev. Rural Dean Cooper, Rev. Alex. Sanson, Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Rev. S. Smith, Rev. A. Dawson, Rev. Francis Ryan, Rev. Rural Dean Mulholland, Rev. George Beard, Rev. Canon O'Meara, Rev. Hugh Cooper. Grand Secretary—Thos. Keyes, St. Catharines. Deputy Grand Secretary—A. J. Van Ingen, Cobourg. Grand Treasurer—Wm. Anderson, I. P. E. Deputy Grand Treasurer—E. F. Clarke, Toronto. Grand Lecturer—Eli Higgins, St. Catharines. Deputy Grand Lecturers—J. H. Pritchard, Toronto; Capt. John Niblock, Manitoba; Joshua Barr, Quebec; Andrew Marshall, St. John, N. B.

The prediction has often been made by those opposed to Chinese immigration that so soon as the Mongolians invaded the Eastern States in any considerable numbers they would be met with the same kind of hostility on the part of the white workingmen that they have had to face on the Pacific Slope. These anticipations seem likely to be realized. There are now some 3,000 Chinamen in New York and they have encountered bitter opposition from property holders as well as from the working people, and have had difficulty in finding shelter owing to the reluctance to see a Chinese quarter built up in the metropolis. The anti-Chinese plank in the Republican platform is doubtless a concession to a well-defined popular demand, and the Democrats will probably follow suit. There is not likely to be much opposition on the part of the Chinese Government to a modification of the existing treaty for the purpose of limiting the Chinese emigration if the Americans press the matter, as they prefer to have their people remain at home. The Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington intimates that China does not encourage the exodus, and further states that all the Chinese who come to America are from a single province near Hong Kong. Many are said to be returning to their native land owing to the agitation.

Business is booming on the Pacific Coast. Columbians talk nothing but railway, and are exuberant at the prospect of having the Yale-Emory section soon under course of construction. Lots are freely advertised in the new city of Emory, and brisk speculation is going on in corner lots. The contractors are displaying commendable energy in pushing forward the work, and are engaging a large staff of workmen. So few laborers are unemployed in Columbia, that only a few score have been obtained there, and the rest are being secured in other portions of the Dominion. The position of the railway lands question may be briefly stated as follows:—The Dominion Government had applied for the transfer, according to the Terms of Union, of a twenty mile tract or belt of land along each side of the portion of the Canadian Pacific railway line located on the mainland; and have asked the privilege of eliminating from the belt such lands as they may deem valueless for agricultural or other economic purposes, and selecting an equal area of land, in lieu thereof, from the public lands of the Province. The Local Government have promised to give the proposal liberal consideration, but ask that the new lands desired be defined. The subject is, therefore, practically disposed of, and British Columbia is in harmony with her sister Provinces.

TROWBRIDGE.

Foot Race.—On Thursday of last week a foot race was run between three of our fleet footed villagers, namely, Messrs. W. Welch, J. Everall W Robson, which resulted in favor of Robson by a number of feet. Quirk *et al.* had better look to their laurels, for they may find some of the Trowbridge lads after them with a "sharp stick" one of these days.—Com.

BRITTON'S CORNERS.

The following are the names of the scholars who obtained the greatest number of marks for the month of May: 5th class, 1st T. McCauley, 2nd C. Hammond, 3rd A. Hammond. 4th class, 1st E. Alexander, 2nd N. Alexander, 3rd L. A. Keating and J. Aitchison. Sr. 3rd class, 1st E. Stevenson, 2nd R. Martin, 3rd C. Boyd. Jr. 3rd class, 1st M. Martin, 2nd R. Stevenson, 3rd J. A. Alexander.

CARTHAGE.

In Operation.—Mr. Moore's new cheese factory is now in operation, and although the quantity of milk delivered to the factory was at first rather small, it is daily increasing. We wish him success in his new enterprise.

Singing Class.—The singing class has been started again, but we fear it will be a failure. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists on account of the way it is conducted. A private individual requested Mr. Savis to come to Carthage to sing and then failed to announce it, so that very few knew anything of it. Those who wished it to go on during the summer easily carried the day, and as a consequence there are many of the class who are unable to attend.

No Church.—The church enterprise has, we believe, fallen through. Reason—too many lovers of pence more than the cause.

Party.—A number of the young people of this vicinity were entertained at the residence of Mr. Johnson on Friday evening. The party was a select one, and a good time was spent. —Com.

STRATFORD.

The population of Stratford is 8,912. Avon Ward, 1,020; Falstaff, 1,665; Hamlet, 1,005; Romeo, 3,172; Shakespeare, 2,180.

Quite a number of gypsies are encamped on the commons a short distance out of the town.

Some young boys arrived last week on a tramp from Toronto. Detective Heenan arrested the youngsters and they were brought before the P. M. and fined $2, in default they were sent to jail.

Rumford, who escaped from jail some months ago, was recaptured last week in the township of Stanley.

Another raid was made on the cows last week, and quite a number impounded. The anti-cow by-law is now in full swing, and so far no steps have been taken to test its legality.

Quarter Sessions.—The *Times* says: This useless Court was held yesterday. No person takes any interest in it, and as its sittings are not advertised, nobody knows and nobody cares whether it sits or not.

ELMA.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of Elma was held at Newry, on Saturday the 29th day of May, when the following changes were made in the roll: W. A. Stewart's assessment reduced $50; J. Coulter's $300; S. & H. R. R. assessment reduced $200, and A. Rozzell's $100; D. B. Dingman assessed as owner for N. part of lot 31, con. 4; W. Livingstone for S. part of lot 27 and N. halfs of S. halfs of 27 and 28, con. 1; W. Fair for lot 35, con. 17, and W. J. Fair for lot 34, con. 17; J. D. Hay's name was placed on roll instead of D. D. Hay's; J. Danbrook was assessed for S. half of lot 31, con. 1; T. Forbes as tenant for S half of lot 49, con. 1, and W. half of 25, con. 2, A. Smith as tenant for N. part of 49 and 50, con. 1; Wm. Graham for W. half of lot 19, con. 19; W. Featherston for part lot 15, con. 18; C. Fertney, for lots 40, 41, N. part, (Trowbridge), J. Mann for lot 15 (Trowbridge); D. Warnock for lot 13 (Trowbridge) instead of H. Gallaher, and part of lot 30 to W. G. Hay, instead of A. Allison. The Court then adjourned, to meet on the 12th day of June. The Council met for general business. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Communications were read as follows, viz: From Superintendent of Institute for deaf and dumb, Belleville, asking for number of deaf and dumb in township; from Mr. Bungay of the Norwich Iron Works, giving price of scrapers; from Department of Public Works about debentures; from D. D. Campbell, Sec. of High School Board, Listowel, about payment due High School—left over. A petition from F. Bachler and others, asking for assistance for a poor man named P. Uanson, at present sick and no means of support—ten dolars granted; also from J. R. Code and others, asking for a bridge in Trowbridge—left over. The Reeve and Mr. Smith were appointed to examine road applied for by Mr. Hiles. The following orders were issued: To J. McNeil and $1.50 for culvert on gravel road; A. Quipp 50 cents, repairing bridge on gravel road; Clerk $42.90, being $40 as part salary, $1.50 serving notices to applicants, and $1.40 postage; A. Atchison $30, contract on bridge, S. line 20 and 21, con. 4; Reeve $4, attending Logan Council meeting one day and a day making out report concerning improvement fund; Assessor $50, salary. The Council then adjourned, to meet as above.

THOS. FULLARTON, Clerk.

WALLACE.

Council.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of Wallace was held at the Queen's Hotel, Gowanstown, 5th June 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m., in consequence of a telegram received from S. S. Fullar, Esq, President S. & H. Railway. All the members present; the Reeve in the chair. S. S. Fuller, Esq., addressed the Council, explaining the position of the S. & H. Railway, and asked a grant of five thousand dollars, on condition that the Township of Wallace receives the balance of Land Improvement Fund now due, and guaranteed the completion of the Railway to Palmerston this fall. It was moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that having heard the views of Mr. Fuller, President of the S. & H. Railway, asking a grant of five thousand dollars of our Land Improvement Fund, in the event of the moneys being paid to this Township, to assist in completing the S. & H. Railway to Palmerston this fall, the matter be further considered at our next meeting, as the Company has asked the privilege of laying the matter before the ratepayers before that time.—carried. The Council adjourned to meet on Saturday 12th June.

R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hamilton has resolved to submit the Temperance Act.

Ottawa Orangemen have decided to have no procession on July twelfth.

Bennett will be tried for the murder of Senator Brown on the seventeeth inst.

General Arthur, of New York, is the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Advices from all parts of Ireland state that the crop prospects are everywhere most promising.

The famine in Bagdad and Dearbeker, in Asiatic Turkey, is so severe that women are selling their children for food.

The Executive has declined to interpose in the case of the Brantford man sentenced to be hanged on the 14th inst., for wife murder.

The assessors' returns for 1880 make the total assessed value of Galt $1,086,044, an increase of $25,197 over last year's roll; and the population 4,736, an increase of 227 above 1879.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has cabled to the Mayor of every City in the United States and Canada asking for assistance to relieve the distress which is again felt in Ireland, and which is likely to continue until the crops are in.

At the sitting of the County Council of Wellington, Mr. J. J. Craig, B. A., Mathematical Master of Mount Forest High School, was appointed Inspector of Public Schools for the Southern Division of Wellington, in the room of Mr. G. A. Somerville, B. A., who recently resigned.

The following are the entries in the professional boat race to take place at Providence, R. I., on June 17th:—Hanlan, Boyd, Kennedy, Riley, Ross, Weisgerber, Plaisted, Johnson, Lee, Delano, Hosmer, Dempsey and Teneyck. It is decided that the professional race will be four miles instead of five.

Attempted Suicide.—D. P. Corradise, from Wingham, was found on Monday in a bush about two miles from Lucknow, with his throat cut. He was removed to the village and his wounds dressed. He had evidently been suffering from drink, and had attempted to commit suicide while temporarily insane. He is likely to recover.

Nova Scotia coal has been found to be better adapted to steam purposes than the Scotch article. According to the Montreal *Herald* a manufacturer has proved by experience that 332 tons from the Nova Scotia mines were equal to 374 tons of Scotch steam coal. This marked superiority in quality will doubtless do much to bring the Nova Scotia coal into favor with Western manufacturers.

Another effort is to be made on behalf of DeCoursier, condemned to be hanged on the 16th inst. Bishop Sweatman, and probably Archbishop Lynch, will wait upon the Princess Louise and request her to make a personal application to the Minister of Justice for the commutation of the sentence. It is doubtful if her Loyal Highness will undertake such a task, and more doubtful still that the Minister will accede to her request.

Eclipse of the Moon.—Astronomers have announced a total eclipse of the moon on the 22nd June next. In this eclipse the moon may disappear completely from view. Observations of such eclipses have been very rare. Within the last 700 years there are records of only six, and in all of them it was observed that during the eclipse nothing of the moon was seen. These eclipses all occurred in April, May or June.

In the ten years from 1869 to 1879 the value of fish caught in Canadian waters rose from $4,376,526 to $13,529,254. Of the latter amount we exported last year $6,928,871, or a little over one half. The United States was our largest purchaser, taking $1,899,190. The Americans complain that they cannot catch as many fish in our waters as formerly, which simply shows, in the light of the above figures, that they are unable to compete with Canadian fishermen.

A letter from Hon. Alexander Mackenzie acknowledging the receipt of two foot-stools awarded him by popular vote in a contest with Sir John Macdonald at the bazaar of St. James' Kirk, Charlottetown, is published in the local journals. The gift is a very suggestive one. There is a cruel sarcasm in the presentation of two stools to a man who has recently come to the ground so heavily as Mr. Mackenzie, but he evidently does not realize the subtle jest.

Photographs Life Size.—A discovery which is likely to revolutionise the art of photography, as that art has been practised hitherto, is said to have been made by Mr. Sholto Douglas, of Manchester, who has invented a process by which all objects, both animate and inanimate, can be photographed in their own natural size. By this remarkable discovery the great secret which has puzzled photographers ever since the art was first invented has been solved, and in all probability we are about to enter upon a new era of photography.

Imperial Measure.—As the strawberry and small fruit season approaches it may not be amiss to notice that a heavy penalty may be imposed for the use of any other measure than the Imperial. Any person found selling by any other measure, or selling what purports to be a quart of any commodity, and which will not hold out measurement according to the Imperial measure may be prosecuted, and fined heavily. The farmers will do well to make a note of this, and govern themselves accordingly.

DeCoursier to be Executed.—It has been authoritatively intimated to Sheriff Jarvis that Robert DeCoursier's sentence has been commuted, and preparations for his execution on the 16th inst. are going on. The prisoner, Edward DeCoursier, when informed that the Minister of Justice refused to commute the death sentence, preserved his usual stolid demeanor as far as conversation is concerned. He seemed even more depressed when the unwelcome tidings were borne to him, as he fully expected that the largely signed petition would have proved effectual.

Cause of Business Failures.—Says the *Monetary Times*: The lack of advertising is one of the chief causes of business failures. There are business men who don't understand the value of advertising. They do not see the direct connection between advertising and the entrance of a costumer, or the demand for any particular article. They also with a self importance which is amusing, fancy their business is known to the whole community, changing as that community is to an extent which they have no conception of. The principle upon which business men should act is advertise, and advertise the truth. If you have a good thing let the people know it. Furthermore, never let an advertisement get stale.

A Minister's Suicide.—Delhi, June 9.—Rev. S. W. Folger, Baptist minister of this place, hanged himself here to-day from a beam in his barn. The position in which he was found by his son and housekeeper showed a determination on his part to put an end to his life, as he could have saved himself at any time before death had he repented. He must have lowered himself gradually by the side of a stationery ladder and died of strangulation. No cause for the act is known, but it is supposed to have been due to aberration of mind. There will be no inquest, as the coroner declines to take the necessary oath. Deceased was about 60 years old. He has been a resident of this place for a long time and was much respected.

Threatened Secession.—A dispatch from London, Jan. 9, says: The opposition to the appointment of Rev. Dr. Sanderson to the pastorate of the Dundas street Methodist church by the Conference has risen to a serious storm of disapproval. At a meeting of the congregation last night several things were suggested—to lock the church against the rev. minister, to lower the salary or form an independent church. A delegate leaves in the morning to lay a protest before the Conference at Hamilton, the following telegram having preceded him: "If the minister is not changed a number of the members of the various Methodist churches in this city will build a free Methodist church. We mean business."

Killed by a Lacrosse Ball.—Leamington, June 9.—A sad and fatal accident occurred here last evening about 7.30. While the lacrosse club were playing on the agricultural ground a young lad by the name of Smith was struck on the side by a flying ball and instantly killed. Medical aid was at once summoned but life was extinct before anything could be done for him. The ball struck opposite the heart. The boy was employed in the *Post* printing office, and would have succeeded admirably as a typo. He was much respected by all who knew him. The affair has cast a gloom over the whole town, and especially on the lacrosse club. A young man named Wood threw the ball, and was so affected that he was under the doctor's care all night.

It is proposed to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River by a canal capable of accommodating vessels of from 2,500 to 2,800 tons burthen. The first division of the project consists in the enlargement of the present canal from Chicago to Joliet, 33 miles long. The second division extends from Joilet to La Salle, about 67 miles, and will consist of the improvement of Desplaines and Illinois Rivers by dams and locks. The third division consists in the improvement of the Illinois River from La Salle to Grafton, 227 miles, part of the work being already done. The whole canal will require seventeen locks, each 350 feet long by 75 feet wide, and some 20 dams. The total cost of the work is estimated at $18,196,918. The design to carry this expensive canal through a district where railway construction is easy shows that our Americans appreciate the advantage of water routes. Its completion would probably cause a general reduction of freight rates on bulky goods, by gaining which the Western States would be recouped for the cost of the canal. When finished it will open an inland water communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and place Chicago in an improved commercial position.

A Mother's Duty.—Upon the mother devolves the responsibility of guarding her little ones against the fatal effects of those sudden and fatal diseases which often seem more like accidents than anything else, such as croup, acute sore throat, quinsey, etc. Then there are scalds and burns to be watched against and promptly treated, if their effects are not to remain life long blemishes. If you once come to know the value of Yellow Oil you will never feel safe without a bottle in the house. Price 25 cents.

New Dress Goods in all the leading spring shades at 12½c. per yard and upwards, at Bean & Gee's.

Hosiery. — Women's, Misses' and Pretty Children's Hosiery. A nice lot of new goods in this line. Come and see them, at John Riggs, successor to Roy & Riggs.—11.

The Great Western Railway Company is making arrangements to erect a neat, comfortable passenger station at the foot of Simcoe street, Toronto.

Worms.—Several varieties of intestinal worms infest the human body, and these disgusting parasites are the special plagues of young children. The most common species is the round worm (technically called *ascaris lumbricoides*), which in shape resemble the large earth worm, and varies in length from four to ten inches. It has been proved, however, that *all* worms which exist in the human bowels or stomach can be safely expelled, and a complete cure of every vermicular affection effected by using Freeman's Worm Powders according to directions. Price 25 cents per package.

Bean & Gee's is the only place making shirts to order and guaranteeing perfect fit. Don't forget it.

Paints, Oils and Colors.—For the largest stock, best material and lowest prices, go to Hacking's Drug Store.—21.

For cut nails, paints and oils, and all descriptions of building hardware, go to S. Bricker and Co's., where complete supplies can be had at lowest figures. Parties about to build will find it to their interest to deal with us.—7

The French Government has issued orders for the entire expulsion of the Jesuits from France by the 30th inst. On that date the other religious communities will be summoned to declare whether they will conform to the decrees or not.

For Ladies Only.—We appeal to all lovers of economy whether they may not prolong the serviceability of various pieces of silk or woolen garments by dyeing them anew. Any person with a very little practice can, by the use of Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes, produce equally as fine shades of colour as those produced by a practical dyer. These dyes are simple, cheap, and of all colours with full directions; price 15 cents; Magenta 10 cents.

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

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.

The only child of the Rev. Mr. Fallis, of St. Thomas, visiting its friends in St. Mary's, wandered on the Grand Trunk Railway and was killed by a passing train.

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 first shipment of strawberries from Oakville this season was made on Tuesday. The crop promises to be a large one this year.

The Blood is the Life.—It is from the blood our tissues are built up, and it is from the same source that all the wastes of the body are re-supplied. It is necessary therefore to keep the blood pure. If the stomach or bowels become clogged of course the blood at once becomes impure. National Pills are the most searching and purifying medicine sold. To be had everywhere from dealers. Price 25 cents.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y., June 7.—Seven thousand three hundred boxes of factory cheese were sold here to-day at 11½ to 12½c, the bulk at 12c; 2,400 boxes were commissioned.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 7.—Six thousand five hundred boxes of factory cheese were sold here to-day at 11c. to 13c.; ruling price, 12c; 610 boxes of farm dairy cheese brought from 10c to 12c.

Ingersoll, June 8.—Fifteen factories registered 1,878 boxes of cheese to-day. The last half of May make, 690 boxes, were sold at from 10½c to 11c. The May cheese is now sold, with the exception of a few factories, who hold the last five or six days make.

London, Ont.—At the cheese market on Saturday, 23 factories boarded their cheese, much of which was for the last ten days of May, amounting to 2,341 boxes. Buyers were very active, and nearly all this cheese, together with other cheese not registered was sold at good prices. Sales were as follows: 55 at 10½c, 806 at 11c, 255 at 11¼c, 381 at 11½c, 250 at 11¾c, 750 at 11⅝, 370 at 11 9-16c.

Stratford, June 5.—At the cheese market held here yesterday two thousand three hundred and fifty boxes were offered. Twenty-one factories were represented. One hundred and forty-five boxes sold at eleven cents, two hundred and fifty boxes at eleven and one-sixteenth cents, nine hundred and ninety-five boxes at eleven and one-eighth cents. Next fair will be held here on Thursday, June 17th, at 3 p. m.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much money on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Wall Papers.—Dr. Michener has received an extensive stock of English and Canadian wall papers, including a great variety of patterns, and at prices to suit the circumstances of all. He sells very low. Call and see his stock.—11.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

June 10, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	1 50 to	1 80
Spring Wheat, "	0 95	1 00
Barley, "	0 40	0 45
Peas, "	0 58	0 60
Oats, "	0 31	0 32
Flour, per brrl.,	6 00	
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 12	0 13
Eggs, per dozen,	0 8	0 09
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 35
Hay, per ton,	6 00	7 00
Wood, long,	1 75	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 00
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00	6 50
Wool, per lb.,	0 29	0 30

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

June 10, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 12 to	1 14
Wheat, spring, "	1 14	1 25
Barley, "	0 58	0 70
Peas, "	0 66	0 70
Oats, "	0 39½	0 40
Rye, "	0 78	0 80
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	6 50	7 00
Beef, hind "	5 00	6 00
Mutton, by carcase "	9 00	10 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 13	0 15
Butter, large rolls,	0 00	0 00
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 13	0 14
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 10	0 12
Potatoes, per bag,	0 45	0 50
Hay, per ton,	8 00	13 00
Wool,	0 28	0 30

STRATFORD.

June 10, 1880.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	$1 10 to	1 14
Wheat, spring, "	1 10	1 14
Barley, "	0 50	0 50
Oats, "	0 34	0 35
Peas, "	0 60	0 60
Flour, per brl	6 00	6 25
Potatoes, per bag,	0 40	0 50
Butter, lb. rolls,	0 13	0 14
Eggs, per dozen,	0 09	0 10
Hides, per cwt.,	8 00	9 00
Hay, per ton,	8 50	8 50
Wood, per cord.,	2 75	3 00
Wool per lb.,	0 30	0 31

PALMERSTON.

June 10, 1880.

Fall Wheat, per bush	$1 10	1 15
Spring Wheat, "	1 09	1 10
Flour, per cwt.,	2 65	2 85
Barley, per bush.	0 40	0 50
Peas, "	0 55	0 63
Oats, "	0 31	0 35
Hay, per ton,	7 00	8 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 45
Butter, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Eggs, per doz.	0 09	0 10
Pork, per cwt.	6 00	7 00
Cordwood, per cord,	2 00	2 25
Wool, per lb.,	0 23	0 30

GUELPH.

June 10, 1880.

White wheat	$1 13 to 1 15
Treadwell	1 12 to 1 15
Spring wheat (Glasgow)	1 15 to 1 16
Red chaff	0 00 to 0 00
Oats	0 37 to 0 38
Peas	0 64 to 0 67
Barley	0 55 to 0 60
Eggs, per dozen	0 08 to 0 09
Butter, dairy packed	0 10 to 0 11
Butter, rolls	0 10 to 0 13
Potatoes, per bag,	0 25 to 0 30
Wood, per load	3 00 to 4 00
Hay, per ton	7 00 to 9 00
Wool, per lb	0 31 to 0 33

THE

LISTOWEL STANDARD

is published every Friday morning by

A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS,

Office, Campbell's Block; entrance next door to Scott's Bank, Wallace St., Listowel.

Subscription $1.50 per annum in advance; $2.00 if not so paid.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 8.30 a.m.; Express 2.23 p.m.; Express 8.24 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.39 a. m.; Express 1.27 p.m.; Mixed, 9.15 p.m

PORT DOVER AND STRATFORD & HURON RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH.	No 1 a.m.	No 5 a.m.	No 3 p.m.
Leave Listowel at	6.00	8.45	12.45
" Milverton	6.38	10.05	1 30
" Stratford	7.25	12.15	3.35
" Woodstock	8.33	3.15	4.45
" Norwich	9.12	4.30	5.28
" C. S. Crossing	10.05	5.30	6.09
" Simcoe	10.35	6.25	6.28
Arrive at Port Dover	11.05	6.55	7.00

No. 5 runs only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

GOING NORTH.	No 2 a.m	No 4 a.m	No 6 p.m.
Leave Port Dover at	6.15	2.15	7.50
" Simcoe	6.45	3.00	8.50
" C. S. Crossing	7.00	3.40	10.05
" Norwich	7.41	4.30	11.16
" Woodstock	8.20	5.13	12.10
" Stratford	9.30	6.48	2.40
" Milverton	10.31	8.14	5.25
Arrive at Listowel	11.10	8.50	6.35

Train No. 6 runs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE!

ON

MILL AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

Terms to suit buyers.

10 GEORGE DRAPER.

REAPERS AND MOWERS!

FOR SEASON OF 1880.

The Listowel I. X. L. Combined, and Listowel Victor Single—medium weight, at the Listowel Foundry. 9-D.

MONEY TO LOAN!

PRIVATE FUNDS to lend in sums to suit borrowers, at very reasonable interest. Apply to

FENNELL & DINGMAN,
Barristers, &c., Listowel.

Dated 8th March, 1880. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

4 Houses on Dodd Street. (Formerly owned by W. Hagon.) As the owner is going to Muskoka he will sell cheap. Great bargains may therefore be had. Title good. Terms to suit purchaser, or parties renting. Apply to

SMITH & GEARING,
34. Barristers, Listowel.

TOWN OF LISTOWEL.

COURT OF REVISION.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Listowel will be held in the Council Chamber, on

FRIDAY, 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1880,

at 7 o'clock p. m.

WM. BRIGHT, Clerk.

Listowel, June 1, 1880. 19.

Welland Canal.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationery bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender shall be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 11-4.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

See what Physicians and the People say about SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPITES, as a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and Wasting Affections:

October 20, 1878.

Messrs, Scott & Bowne:

Gentlemen—I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., in my practice, and used it in my family. I am greatly pleased with it because of its palatableness and the good results that follow its use. I have found it very serviceable in scrofulous diseases and pulmonary affections.

Respectfully yours,
IRA M. LANG, M. D.,
279 East Broadway N. Y.

Louisville, Ky., January 8, 1878.

Gentlemen—For the last fifteen months I have used your Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, both in hospital and in private practice, and have been greatly pleased with its effects. It is better borne and can be taken for a longer time than any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil. In Consumption and children's diseases I have found it valuable.

JOHN A. OCTERLONY, M. D.,
Vis. Physician,
Louisville City Hospital.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne:

I have used Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil in various instances, and I have found it to be easily taken, readily assimilated, and rapidly improves the nutrition and flesh. I consider it the best Emulsion I have used.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne:

I have given your remedy of Cod Liver Oil &c. a fair trial, and am glad that I can say I think it is THE remedy for weak lungs and bad coughs. I can highly recommend it. When the doctors had given me up, I commenced using your medicine, and I am gaining health and strength very fast, and think I shall soon be well.

Yours truly,
G. A. BIEDERSTADT,
Galveston, Ind.

Scott & Bowne:

I felt it my duty to let you know the benefit I have derived from the use of your Emulsion. I had a very bad cough for years, and on consulting Dr. J. E. Gorsuch of this city, he informed me that my left lung was diseased, and perscribed Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. After taking two bottles, I began to improve very rapidly, and continued using it until I had taken ten bottles, and am now as healthy a man as there is in the city of Baltimore. When I began using it I weighed 145 pounds, and I now weigh 189 pounds.

Yours,
D. P. FARQUHAR,
Oct 3, 1879. Baltimore, Md.

Canandaigua, September 15, 1877.

Scott & Bowne:

Gents—I thought I would write to you, as I saw a notice upon your bottles of late upon its long continued use. This has proved true in my case. I was given up to die last March with consumption; the best medical aid made no use of any treatment. My husband applied for your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; he has bought twenty-six bottles and it is restoring me to health beyond the expectations of hundreds expecting to hear of my death every day. I should like to take it for a year, when, I think, I will be perfectly cured.

Yours with respect,
MRS. ELDRIDGE.

For sale by Druggists at $1.00 per bottle. 16y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers.
20 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY the 1st of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th February 1880. 4-19.

CATARRH!

Catarrh of 25 years' standing cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Droppings in the throat almost to choking, Headache, Pains in the Shoulders, Back, and Kidneys, and entire Breaking Down of the system cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

A cough of twenty-five years' standing cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh, with Droppings in the throat, causing feelings of Strangling, Dizziness, Pains in the side and weakness of Kidneys, immediately relieved. System seemingly made new by one bottle of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

A man cured of Catarrh of forty years' standing by use of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. So bad it had impaired his eyesight. Made him almost deaf.

Troubles with Droppings in the Throat, Strangling, Buzzing in the Head and Fetid Breath cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh, with all its peculiar symptoms for ten years, fast verging on consumption, cured by less than four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Bones of the nose eaten out, memory gone, mind impaired, cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh with all its loathsome attendants, cured by four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

For Sale by John Livingstone, Jr., Dr. Michener and all Druggists. 10-y.

THE GENUINE

NEW YORK SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

Are unrivalled for the range and excellence of their work.

The business done by the New York Singer Sewing Machine Company is FAR LARGER than that of any other Company, because THEIR MACHINES ARE THE BEST.

J F. HARVEY,

—at the—

Harvey Block, Main St., LISTOWEL,

is the sole Agent for the Genuine Singer in this vicinity. If you want the very best machine manufactured, give him a call.

OLD MACHINES taken in exchange for new ones. Repairing promptly attended to.

J. F. HARVEY.

Listowel, January, 1879. 52

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks among the leading necessities of Life.

The famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world; with directions for use in almost every language.

The trade marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

☞Purchases should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. 12F

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

J. A. HACKING.—21.

1880.

GRAND EXCURSION TO

Listowel New Woollen Factory!

I take this opportunity of giving an invitation to every man and woman interested in the manufacture of Woolen Goods, to call and inspect the large and complete stock, of all kinds, at my new Factory in Listowel. No charge made for the pleasure of inspecting this fine building, which is one of the best Woollen Factories in the Dominion. It is built of white brick, 2½ stories high, 60 feet long by 40 feet in width, with boiler and engine house, 18x46, at one end; this makes the main building safe from fire. The mill is heated with steam throughout. The machinery is all of the best models, with the latest improvements, and capable of doing a very large quantity of work. I also take this opportunity to thank my numerous customers for their kindness in supplying me with their wool last year when the factory was destroyed, though it could not be so well prepared as under my own management.

During the present season, I can guarantee to give the public the best of satisfaction in all the branches of my business, and hereby solicit a share of patronage. Parties having wool to exchange for goods or cash will save money by calling at my factory before disposing of their wool, and see my large stock, comprising several thousand dollars' worth of **Tweeds, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc.** In my factory you will always find the best assortment to choose from, and you will always find me ready and willing to give the best of bargains. **A large stock of good wool Fulled Cloths, at 50 cents per yard.**

CASH PAID for WOOL!

Highest Market Price.

ROLL CARDING—Warranted to be good. Having two mechanics, I can give rolls on shortest notice. Parties living at a distance can have their rolls home with them.

CUSTOM SPINNING DONE—12½ cents per pound. Though, as the public knows, I have always made good yarn in the past, yet, with my new machinery, I can make better than ever.

MANUFACTURING.—I will guarantee to give the best of satisfaction, or pay for the wool if the paties are not satisfied with the work done. All kinds made, warranted good, and lots of samples to choose from. Notice that my goods are marked at bottom prices, and wool being at a high price, you are sure of Big Bargains at my factory. Call and judge for yourselves before selling. Only best lard and oil used on wool. Terms cash.

16c. B. BROOK.

LIVERY, HACK & BUS BUSINESS.

R. & W. WOODS,

having purchased the Livery and Hack business from Jas. Pelton, wish to inform the public that they are prepared to supply

Rigs of Every Kind on Shortest Notice,

and at Reasonable Rates.

They will also run

A BUS AND HACK,

to and from all trains. Good rigs and gentle horses at all hours.

STABLES—Mill street, opposite Town Hall, Listowel. 3.

MILNE'S

New Door and Sash Factory

now in

FULL BLAST!

The undersigned having completed the new building is now prepared to offer inducements to builders and contractors, in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC., ETC.

Custom Planing Done.

Contracts for all kinds of Buildings taken.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LUMBER.

A Lumber Yard in connection with the Factory, where a full assortment of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Will be kept.

☞*ORDERS SOLICITED*☜

FACTORY—Elma street, near Climie's Mills.

E. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager. WM. MILNE, Proprietor.

Listowel, Sept. 5th, 1879. 32.

REMOVAL!

J. P. NEWMAN,

Has

Removed to His New Store!

On the Old Site, West of Campbell's Block, Main Street, where he has

Opened out

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

Comprising all the Newest Styles in Ladies', Men's and Children's wear, and which he will sell at.

BOTTOM PRICES!

First-Class Workmen Employed.

☞Repairing Promptly Attended To.

Remember the Stand,

Mechanic's Block, Main St., South Side.

J. P. NEWMAN.

Listowel, Sept. 12, 1879. 36.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

With the advent of cool weather,

Wm. McKEEVER,

BUTCHER,

is prepared to supply his patrons with

Fresh Meat of all Kinds,

To those buying BY THE QUARTER or in large quantities

☞SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!☜

Will be made. His meat stall on Wallace street will be found constantly supplied with the

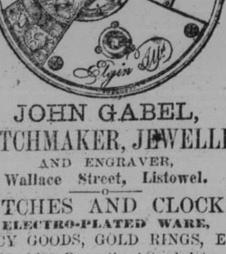
CHOICEST MEATS OF THE SEASON.

☞Orders delivered to any part of the town with the utmost promptitude.☜

Don't forget the stand—Knapp's building, Wallace street.

WM. McKEEVER.

Listowel, September 12, 1879. 34.



JOHN GABEL,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER

AND ENGRAVER,

Wallace Street, Listowel.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS!

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

FANCY GOODS, GOLD RINGS, ETC.

Repairing Promptly Attended to. 15.