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, 8.35 a.m.; Express 2.10 p. m.; Express 8.19 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.50 a. m.; Express 1.00 p.m.; Mixed, 9.15 p.m.

PORT DOVER AND STRATFORD & HURON RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH.	a.m.	p.m.
Leave Listowel at	6.00	and 1.20
" Millbank	6.37	and 1.57
" Milverton	6.45	and 2.10
" Stratford	7.25	and 3.05
" Woodstock	8.30	and 4.45
" Norwich	9.06	and 5.15
" C. S. Crossing	9.32	and 5.41
" Simcoe	10.00	and 6.10
Arrive at Port Dover	10.30	and 6.40

GOING NORTH.	a.m	p.m.
Leave Port Dover at	6.30	and 2.30
" Simcoe	7.00	and 3.00
" C. S. Crossing	7.29	and 3.33
" Norwich	7.54	and 4.10
" Woodstock	8.35	and 6.10
" Stratford	9.30	and 7.30
" Milverton	10.31	and 8.14
" Millbank	10.39	and 8.25
Arrive at Listowel	11.10	and 8.50

A "mixed" train, with passenger car attached, leaves Listowel Station every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.40 a. m.; returning, arrives at Listowel Station every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.35 p. m.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1878.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The electors of Elma have had abundant opportunity within the past few days of hearing the questions of the day most thoroughly ventilated. The meetings called by Mr. Hesson and his friends have been attended with great success. Having generously invited his opponents to these meetings, Messrs. Fisher and Hay have been present to brace up the tottering walls of the fast crumbling Administration and discuss their darling Free Trade theories as best they knew how. At each meeting they have been given a patient hearing, notwithstanding their exceedingly long windedness, which has been the means of protracting the discussions to very late hours; but the logical arguments of Messrs. Hesson, Monteith and McDermott, strengthened by the patriotic cause which they are doing battle for, invariably dissolved the flimsy pretexts urged upon the electors for granting the Mackenzie Government another lease of power. Mr. Fisher's prospects—if he ever felt the shadow of such an encouraging word—have been very materially lessened by these open discussions, and no one is better aware of it than himself. On the best authority we can state that he seriously contemplates abandoning the campaign in Wallace entirely and betake himself back to the slightly more congenial atmosphere of the southern townships. This, in the face of an understanding that he would appear before the electors on the platform with Mr. Hesson, is to say the least of it, exhibiting a weakness which his party should be ashamed to admit. Mr. Hesson's progress through the adjacent townships is proving even more successful than his most ardent supporters have counted upon, and it only remains for the electors in other portions of the Riding to be true to themselves and the country's interests, and North Perth will have reason to be proud of the large majority with which she will elect Mr. Hesson as her next representative in Parliament.

THE TESTIMONY OF FIGURES.

The *Globe*, true to the maligning spirit which predominates its utterances when dealing with political opponents, attempts to dispose of the terribly convicting testimony produced by Senator Macpherson in his recent pamphlet, by pronouncing the Hon. Senator "a moral stretcher." No gentleman would sit down under such an insult and allow his honor and truthfulness to remain thus impugned; it is therefore not surprising that proof of its correctness should be demanded or a retraction instantly made. In a letter addressed to the Hon. George Brown, Mr. Macpherson has taken the honorable course of challenging his maligners to place the whole matter of facts and figures by which he has arranged the present Administration and charged them with being corrupt and extravagant, before an independent and competent tribunal, who will examine these statements and render a verdict thereon. A more effectual method of settling the matter could not be desired. The confidence with which Mr. Macpherson makes the offer is encouraging evidence that he has the best authority for making these charges. The electors of North Perth and of every other riding in the Dominion, should understand the manner in which the finances of the country are being managed by the party in whose hands they placed this sacred trust, and upon proof of either corrupt practices, inability or bad management, it is their duty to withdraw the power conferred upon them and deprive them of the trust to which they have been recalcitrant. Senator Macpherson's challenge is fearless and well defined, at the same time it exhibits a most alarming state of affairs, the existence of which calls for immediate dismissal of the Mackenzie Government. The evidence upon which Mr. Macpherson arraigns the Administration and challenges Mr. Brown to refute, is epitomized as follows:

That the expenditure for salaries and contingencies of the Public offices at Ottawa and for Legislation for the three years, 1875-76-87, under Mr. Mackenzie, was $1,300,718 more than the same services cost for the three years 1870-71-72, under Sir John Macdonald. That the contingencies and general expenses of the Department at Ottawa and of the House of Commons for the same period were increased under Mr. Mackenzie's Government $204,116, and that the amount paid to extra clerks during the same period was increased from $16,829 to $100,709.

That the expenses of Mr. Mackenzie and his Cabinet for five years, from November, 1873, to November, 1878, will exceed the salaries of Sir John McDonald and his Cabinet for the five years anterior to 1873 $161,000, and that Mr. Mackenzie's personal emoluments are $3,400 a year more than those of Sir John Macdonald were before 1873.

That the expenditure for the Administration of Justice has increased under the *regime* of Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake by the enormous sum of $166,631 a year.

That the annual loss on the performance of the Post Office service has increased under the same *regime* $356,157.

That although the customs revenue diminished, the cost of collecting it in 1877 was $153,929 more than in 1873, and that if this revenue had been collected in 1877 as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $172,026. That at the Montreal custom house alone, where the revenue was $1,145,744 less in 1877 than in 1873, the cost of collecting it in 1877 was $30,256 more than in 1873, and that if the revenue had been collected at Montreal in 1877 as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $50,352.

That in New Brunswick the Customs revenue between 1873 and 1877 fell off $155,220, yet that the increased cost of collecting the diminished revenue in 1877 was, 22,818, and that if the New Brunswick Customs revenue had been collected in 1877 as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $32,893 in that Province. That the per centage of cost of collecting the customs revenue of the Dominion increased from 4.38 per cent. in 1873 to 5.75 per cent. in 1877; at Montreal the increase was from 1.75 per cent. in 1873 to 3.80 in 1877; and in New Brunswick from 5.08 per cent. in 1873 to 8.90 in 1877. That if the Excise revenue had been collected in 1877 as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $23,361. That the per capita cost of immigrants who came in by the ports of the Dominion—who were the only ones induced to come through the agency of the Immigration Department—increased from $7.76 in 1873 to $27.04 in 1877.

That the expenditure for telegraphing increased under the present Government (a portion being actually charged to capital;) the average for years 1874-5-6-7 was $28,498, while the average for 1872-3 was only $24,860.

That the loss by the steel rail speculation, with interest and extra charges, will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

That there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure every year from Confederation to the end of the financial year 1874-5; that these surpluses amounted in the aggregate to $12,010,708, notwithstanding that taxes estimated to yield $2,000,000 were remitted in 1871 and 1872.

That the deficits for 1875-76 and 1876-77 amounted to $3,704,403 (including the cooked item $343,591 for Intercolonial Railway renewals.) That there was expended in 1874, on works not commenced in 1873, $327,552; in 1875, on works not commenced in '73, $203,546; in 1876, on works not commenced in 1873, $556,596; and, in 1875 and '76, on works not commenced in 1874, $621,669.

That the increased annual controllable expenditure since 1873, for which the present Government is responsible, is $2,300,000. That the annual amount for interest on public debt, management of debt and sinking fund, was increased between 1873 and 1877 by the enormous sum of $2,032,812.

That the estimates of the Minister of Finance set forth in his Budget Speeches of 1874 and 1875 proved alarmingly fallacious. That for the three years, for which we have returns down to the 30th June, 1877, the revenue was $5,704,424 less than he estimated. That for the same period he estimated that there would be an annual surplus of $1,000,000, instead of which there have been two deficits, the discrepancy between estimate and result in this case being $5,768,759. That he estimated having an annual increase for 1874 of $1,000,000 in the amount of deposits in the Government savings banks, instead of which those deposits in 1875-6-7 were less than in 1874, the discrepancy between estimate and result being $4,460,383.

The Minister of Finance negotiated loans on unwise and improvident conditions, and sunk in the prepayment of interest, &c., out of the principal of 1877 ($12,166,666,) nearly a million and a half of dollars, and sunk in this way, while he has been in office, the colossal sum of $3,862,070. That the Minister of Finance, in a speech delivered at Lindsay on 29th May last, fell into an error of no less than $1,460,000.

That you yourself in the Senate last session, according to the report of your speech, industriously distributed in Bruce by a Government contractor, understated the amount of the expenditure of contingencies at Ottawa, omitting altogether those of the House of Commons; that you stated the contingencies for 1871-2, '72-3, '73-4, were $565,270, and for 1874, '75-6, '76-7 $538,734, while the correct amounts were for 1871-2, '72-3, '73-4 $1,079,639, and for 1874-5, '75-6, '76-7 $1,160,751. That you stated that the per capita cost of immigrants in 1876 was $4.08, which upon the expenditure of the Department would give upwards of 61,000 immigrants as the number who landed in the country, whereas the official returns show that only 6,785 entered from the sea. That you under-stated the expenditure on telegraphing by the present Government, placing the amount for 1874-5, at $19,326, 75-6, at $19,421, '76-7 at $15,255, making for those three years of Mr. Mackenzie's Government $54,002, whereas the amount, according to the Public Accounts, was $90,132, being a discrepancy of no less than $36,130. That you represented also, in the Senate, the expenditure of the Macdonald Government from Confederation to the close of 1872-3 as culpably extravagant, but concealed the fact that there was a surplus in every one of these years amounting in the aggregate to $12,010,708, and also concealed the fact that taxes estimated to yield $2,000,000 were remitted in 1871 and 1872.

That you declared the Macdonald Government to be responsible for the whole of the expenditure for contingencies and telegraphing in 1873-4, although the present Government actually directed that expenditure during eight months of that year.

That you declared the Macdonald Government to be responsible for the whole of the public expenditure of 1873-4, although the present Government controlled it during eight months of that year.

HOW TO GET RECIPROCITY.

The *American Miller*, in an article on Reciprocity, tells some home truths which it will be well for our farmers to hear and heed. It says:

"We can hardly assent to the proposition that Americans should have Reciprocal Free Trade with their Canadian cousins; and if the treatment which the Wood tariff bill received at the hands of Congress during its last session be any index to popular sentiment, it will be a long time before the American people will throw open the doors of commerce to foreign nations. It is a mistake to suppose that nations should be governed by the same rules which apply to families. If the cardinal maxim of a government be carried out, viz., that it exists for the benefit of the governed, its policy must of necessity be a selfish one. It is only the most powerful and prosperous countries that can afford to be ruled by sentimentality. England, with her mighty industries that have been built up by years of Protection, can afford to be sentimental in the matter of Free Trade, and talk about 'reciprocity,' 'competition,' etc. At the same time it is to her interest to do so; for she can produce manufactured articles more cheaply than other nations, and, therefore, undersell them in the markets of the world. We have not yet reached the point where we can control our own markets were trade unrestricted; and to indulge in the folly of Free Trade with our rivals would at the present time result disastrously to the manufacturing industries of the country."

The *Miller* then quotes official tables to show that while from 1862 to 1865 under Reciprocity, the States imported from Canada wheat and flour reduced to wheat to the extent of 31,000,000 bushels, they only imported a fifth of that amount for a corresponding period under Protection; and adds: "We very much doubt whether Canadian millers really relish the compe[illegible] which they meet with from the United States. Certainly all of them do not; for we know that some of them are complaining of the encroachments which American flour is making upon their home markets. This fact is felt all the more from contrast with the days of Free Trade when they had full swing both of their own and many of our markets. We are acquainted with several Canadian millers who favor a high tariff on American flour; and unless we read the signs of the times amiss, it will not be long ere Canada will be obliged to protect her millers and other manufacturers from undue outside competition. We have mastered the lesson taught by reciprocity, and found that the benefits were all on one side. American millers, at least, will not wish to see the sentimental experience of Free Trade repeated. In the course of events our Canadian friends will learn the same lesson, *and then it will be our turn to solicit neighborly courtesies.*"

"And then it will be our turn to solicit neighborly courtesies." Exactly. Nothing will bring the Yankee to terms but an increase in the tariff. So long as we open our markets to him, he will keep up his tariff against us, but once let us treat him to his own sauce, and then it will be his turn "to solicit neighborly courtesies." *Verb. sap.*

CABINET MINISTERS' SALARIES.

The following explains the position of the Mackenzie Government in reference to the increased salaries of Cabinet Ministers:

When it was proposed that those salaries should be raised, the then Opposition took very strong grounds against it, the leader, Mr. Mackenzie, himself, moving the following amendment to the proposition:—

"That in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to increase the salaries of Ministers in the manner proposed; that uniformity in amount is quite unnecessary, as the heads of the less important Departments are now sufficiently well paid with $5,000 per annum; and that the resolution be not concurred in, but referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to graduate the salaries, so that the aggregate shall not exceed $75,000."

This resolution of course obtained the support of all the "economical" party at that time; and yet since Mr. Mackenzie obtained to power the following are the salaries which have been yearly paid:—

The Premier	$ 8,000
Twelve Ministers, at $7,000 each	84,000
Total	$94,000

In May, 1873, when Mr. Mackenzie moved the above resolution, it was affirmed as a cardinal point by the Opposition that the salaries paid Ministers of the Crown should on the whole not exceed $75,000; and yet since they obtaind to power they have cooly thrown this declaration to the wind, and have grabbed out of the pockets of the people, during a time of unwonted depression, the sum of $92,000 per annum for their own benefit!

And this is the "economical" Government which Mr. Fisher asks the electors of North Perth to support. Consistancy, thou art a rare jewel!

CAMPAIGN DASHES.

Hon. W. Macdougall has accepted the Conservative nomination in Halton.

The Local Legislature of Nova Scotia has been dissolved, and the elections will take place on the same day as the Dominion elections.

Let there be a grand rally of the electors at the mass-meeting in Listowel tonight. Addresses by Messrs. Hesson, Fisher, McDermott, Hay, Monteith and others.

Protection has enabled the United States to bear an annual internal tax of 300 millions for the purpose of paying off an enormous debt. Free Trade has driven Canada deeper and deeper into debt.

How very modest! Mr. Fisher's friends only claim a majority of 75 in Listowel. There will be woeful disappointment somewhere on the night of the 17th, and it won't be in the Conservative camp either.

No country can remain permanently solvent whose imports are largely and constantly in excess of its exports. And the fiscal policy which perpetuates this state of things must necessarily be an unwise one.

It is hardly possible that any of the voters lists for 1878 will be ready to use for the present election, and the polling will therefore have to take place on the lists of 1877. This will probably be the case throughout the province.

Greenway has been disposed of and Mr. M. C. Cameron takes his place as the Free Trade candidate for South Huron. This will make the contest closer, but Mr. Porter's election is assured beyond all doubt, if his friends only do their duty.

Every dollar expended in carrying foreign manufactures to our shores, and in carrying back our raw material to pay for them is so much lost between the producer and consumer, consequently the nearer these can be brought together the better.

Though Centre Huron has had a Gritty reputation, Mr. Samuel Platt, of Goderich, does not dread the contest with Mr. Horton. He declares that the change of public opinion in the riding leads him to the belief that he will win the constituency for the Opposition.

How hard the Grits are being driven in North and South Bruce. The Ontario Premier and Provincial Secretary, Brother Boyd and Hugh McMahon, John Charlton and Thomas Oliver, and David Mills—all to the rescue! The shameless conduct of Ontario Ministers will, we doubt not, meet with a fitting reward.—*Mail.*

In 1865 the imports of the United States from Great Britain were $122,000,000 and their exports to that country were $84,700,000. Balance of Trade against the United States $37,300,000. In 1876 after the United States has been ruined by protection for ten years, the figures stood: Imports from Great Britain, $98,000,000, exports to Great Britain, $347,352,000. Balance in favor of the United States, $269,352,000.

Toronto *Telegram*:—The *Globe* keeps up its reputation as an unscrupulous party organ by its deliberate mutilation and garbling of speeches delivered by opponents of Mr. Mackenzie's policy. The addresses of Hon. Wm. Macdougall and Mr. Armstrong, for instance, at the Amphitheatre the other night, were reproduced next morning in the *Globe* in such a manner that the chief points made against Mr. Brown and the ministerial policy were turned into nonsense and ridicule. It shows the worst kind of journalistic depravity when what professes to be a verbatim report of speeches is so given as to convey an altogether absurd or contrary meaning to the uttered words. But then, what can one expect of a man who attacked a judge on the Bench for daring to point out the meaning of the Big Push letter?

North and Centre Wellington.—During the past week, the Conservative candidate, Geo. A. Drew, Q. C., has held a series of meetings, all of which have been well attended. Tuesday, Aug. 20, he spoke at Dyce's Hall, Rothsay, John Ogdon occupying the chair. A resolution of confidence was passed and the meeting was of an enthusiastic nature throughout. The following day he addressed a large meeting at Moorefield, under the presidency of Jas. Brodie. No opposition was offered and a resolution pledging the meeting to support him was passed on the motion of J. D. Johnstone and Thos. Mannell. Thursday evening a joint meeting was held for the Centre and North Ridings, at Drayton, Thos. Gordon in the chair. Mr. Drew spoke first and was followed by Mr. Robinson, the Government candidate for the Centre, Dr. Orton, M. P., replying. Drayton is generally considered strongly anti-Conservative, but from the meeting the other day it would appear that a decided change has taken place. Friday evening a large meeting was held in Palmerston Town Hall, His Worship Mayor McDowell presiding. C. Acton Burrows, of Guelph, spoke on the record of the present Government, and dealt at length with the tariff question. Though invited, no one came forward on the Government side, and Mr. Drew followed with an exhaustive address, which was evidently satisfactory to the audience. On a vote being taken, only one hand was held up in opposition to the resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Drew. He will at once hold another series of meetings in other parts of the riding. Lt.-Col. Higinbotham has not yet held any meetings, and it is admitted by some of his most enthusiastic supporters that he is certain to be defeated, so great is the dissatisfaction of the electors at his votes in support of the Government's tariff policy. In Centre Wellington both candidates are canvassing vigorously, and meetings are held nearly every night. Dr. Orton will undoubtedly be re-elected by a large majority.

NEWRY.

Rousing Political Meeting.—Political matters absorb public attention at present and doubtless will until the contest now vigorously progressing is decided at the polls. On Tuesday evening a large representation of the ratepayers collected at this place to hear the candidates for parliamentary honors express their conflicting views on the political questions of the day. The chair was occupied by R. L. Alexander, Esq., Reeve of Elma. Mr. Hesson, the coming member, was the first speaker. In a speech of considerable length, with characteristic ability and force, he showed the inconsistencies of the present Government, and the benefits to be derived by adopting the National Policy. He called upon the electors to support him in sustaining that position, which the great majority of those present evinced their determination to do. Mr. Fisher followed, and in a speech of considerable duration, and exhibiting much practice in legal phraseology, attempted, so far as possible, to defend the course pursued by the Mackenzie Government. Mr. John McDermott and Mr. D. D. Hay, M. P. P., also made speeches of considerable length in defence of the respective positions they occupied in regard to the political questions of the day. But the great speech of the evening was that of Mr. Andrew Monteith, M. P., who in a discourse of about an hour's duration, demonstrated with telling effect the inconsistencies and incapabilities of the so-called Reform party. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hesson afterwards spoke in turns, and the morning was about to dawn when the meeting dispersed.

Harvest.—The ingathering of this season's crop is nearly finished, and an estimate may now be made of the results. Fall wheat in general an average crop; spring wheat, generally poor; oats, peas, barley and flax, an average crop; hay, good; roots good, but potatoes show signs of rot. The farmers are now busy preparing for sowing fall wheat, of which many intend to put in a large breadth.

Diptheria.—This disease is very prevalent in the neighborhood south of this place. Two fatal cases have occurred in the family of Mr. Peer's.

DONEGAL.

Mr. John Buchanan, who has been absent from here about two years in Nevada, has returned, looking hale and hearty. I am sure his many friends in this locality will join with us in giving him a hearty welcome.

We are this week called upon to notice the removal of another "old land mark" in the person of Mrs. Wilson, mother of Mrs. R. Ford. The deceased lady died at an advanced age, and was interred in the Milverton cemetery on Friday, 23rd inst., whither her remains were followed by a large concourse of friends.

Alexander Long, Esq., who lately sold his farm to W. G. Hay, of Listowel, intends going to Manitoba shortly, to view the Great Lone Land for himself, with a view to settling there.

The business of the Elma Centre Grange has reached such large proportions that they have it under contemplation to start a store.

Wm. Chapman, who has been engaged in attending to the *understandings* of the people in this locality, is about to remove to Newbridge, where he still intends to carry on the same business. We think that a votary of St. Crispin would do well at Donegal, and we hope that some of the craft may be able to see it to their advantage to settle amongst us.—Com.

HENFRYN.

Serious Fire—Aug. 28.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning the tub factory belonging to Fox, McDonald & Co., was discovered to be on fire, but the flames had already made too great progress to save anything. About three thousand dollars' worth of machinery, together with the engine and boiler, was destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its ravages increasing through the Inflicted Cities—Terrible condition of Memphis—Measures of Relief.

New Orleans, Aug. 27.—New cases of fever, 194; deaths, 49.

New York, Aug. 27.—Specials report that the compositors on the Memphis papers are much reduced by fever. The *Appeal* is barely able to issue a half sheet. It is estimated that only 3,000 whites of the 30,000 in Memphis remain in the city.

Vicksburg, Aug. 27.—There is no abatement of the epidemic here. The daily mortality is without parallel. In the city the deaths the last 24 hours were 28; new cases, 143; cases now under treatment, 600. The plague is spreading much suffering and destitution. All the trains are stopped. Medical men and others on duty are exhausted. The total number of cases to date is estimated from 800 to 900. It looks as if there was cerain death awaiting the unfortunates here, between pestilence, starvation and quarantine.

Memphis, Aug. 27.—One hundred new cases and 27 deaths were reported yesterday. As a general thing the sick are doing well. The list of cases yesterday shows that the fever is making no distinction of race, color or previous condition. Now it seems the fever will penetrate all parts of the city and remain till cold weather. A large number of new cases has exhausted the supply of nurses, and some deaths actually occur for lack of nursing and prompt treatment. People are still leaving. One of the railroads is passing such persons as are unable to pay their fare. The expenses of the Howard Association are now over $2,000 per day, and the Citizens' Relief Committee daily supply several hundred people with food.

Relief measures are general throughout the country and large sums are being daily fowarded to the afflicted communities.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A Farmer Deliberately Shot on the Public Highway—The Murderer walks 21 miles to give Himself Up.

Quebec, Aug. 26.—At St. Catharine's Parish, in the county of Port Neuf, in the vicinity of the Gosford Railway, two Irishmen, named Francis Conway and Michael Farrell, have lived since their childhood as neighbors. Yesterday afternoon, after Vespers, Conway, in company with two of his children and his brother, started off to visit their father in Volicartier, which is about four miles from where he lived. On his way he saw Farrell. In a conversation with him at the roadside, Conway asked Farrell to remove his fence, in answer to which, it is said, that Farrell told him that before he would do it, either one or the other of them present would be killed. In parting, Farrell got into a dreadful state of excitement, and in a loud voice advised Conway not to pass the road in returning or there would be bad work. Conway did not reply but proceeded on his way to his father's, in company with his children and his brother. After spending the afternoon there they returned at 5 o'clock. On approaching the residence of Farrell the occupant could be easily discerned with a gun in his hand. He is a tall, robust man, fair complexion, about 40 years old, and of sanguine temperament. He is reported to be very passionate and revengeful. On seeing the party returned, he walked quietly down the path of his farm to the road, and met there Conway and party without a word. It is charged that Farrell took a deadly aim with his gun at Conway, who had both his children by the hand, and pulling with a deliberate aim the trigger, he fired at Conway and killed him instantly. The children threw themselves upon the body of their father, and piteously appealed to him to speak. Farrell looked on, while the brother felt all the time alarmed that he would be fired at, too. Conway was a quiet, inoffensive man, and bore a remarkably good character. Farrell, who is charged with the murder, was a prisoner on a similar charge before the court here about twelve years ago, and was acquitted on the ground that he acted in self-defence. In that instance he killed the man with an axe. Farrell walked into town last night, a distance of 21 miles, and on entering the No. 1 Police Station at 4 o'clock this morning, said he was there to give himself up for shooting and killing Conway. Farrell takes it very quietly. He has engaged the services of Mr. John O'Farrell to defend him.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A Man Stabbed in a Drunken Fight.

Collingwood, Aug. 26.—A terrible stabbing affray, which has proved fatal, took place on Saturday night at Blue's Hotel, between two drunken men, named Livingston and Derrell, who were fighting. Livingston drew a knife and stabbed Derrell in the abdomen, inflicting a wound eight inches in length, causing his bowels to fall out. The wounded man lingered until 6 p. m., to-day, when he died. Livingston was arrested on Saturday, and tried this morning, and committed to Barrie jail to stand his trail at the next Assizes.

NORTH PERTH ELECTION.

Mr. Hesson's Meetings in Wallace and Listowel.

Messrs. S. R. Hesson, John McDermott, Andrew Monteith, and others, will address the electors of Wallace and Listowel as under:

Little's School House, Friday, 30th, at 1 p.m.
Listowel, Friday, 30th, at 7.30 p. m.
Climie's School House, Monday, Sept. 2nd, at 1 p. m.
Greer's School House, Monday, Sept. 2nd, at 7.30 p. m.
Wallaceville, Tuesday, 3rd, at 1 p. m.
Craig's School House, Tuesday, 3rd, at 7.30 p. m.
Palmerston, Wednesday, 4th, at 1 p. m.

All are cordially invited. Electors are urgently requested to attend these meetings, that they may be thoroughly acquainted with the great questions involved in the issue now so soon to be decided.

GENERAL NEWS.

October 15, the ratepayers of Grey will vote on a Dunkin repeal by-law.

There are 1841 votes on the Stratford list for 1878, being an increase of 58 over last year.

Mr. Samuel Merner, Reeve of New Hamburg, has one of the prettiest and best kept ornamental gardens in the County of Waterloo.

The mushroom season has opened. You can tell them easily. Pick and eat them. If you survive they are mushrooms; if they kill you, they are toadstools.

Large Yield.—Mr. Wm. Abbot, of Gladstone, township of North Dorchester, harvested 450 bushels of fall wheat of the Scott variety off ten acres, or equal to 45 bushels per acre.

A party of emigrants will leave Winnipeg next week to found a settlement forty miles south-west of Edmonton, to be known as Hutchingville.

Times are hard and labor scarce in this country, it is true, but let us reflect that 6,000,000 people have died of starvation in India, and endeavor to be cheerful.

Some of the Manchester Radicals propose to nominate Miss Helen Turner for Parliament at the next general election, and thus pratically raise the question of woman's rights.

An elopement was tried near Palmerston the other day, but the girl's father made her get out of her lover's buggy just as he was preparing to drive off. The same day she got out, joined her swain and married him in Newry.

Nobeling, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor William, is suspected of feigning madness. He will shortly be conveyed to a lunatic asylum to be placed under the observation of experts.

Lieut. Col. the Hon E. G. P. Littleton has been appointed Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor General of Canada. He is about to leave for England to make arrangements for the coming of the Marquis.

The Marquis of Lorne has issued his farewell address to the electors of Argyleshire, stating that by the favor of Her Majesty he has been appointed to the Governor-Generalship of a part of the dominions particularly dear to the United Kingdom.

The investigation in the late shooting affair at the Tanneries, Montreal, by the Hemmingford corps, by Mr. Desnoyers, Police Magistrate of that city, is being conducted in private, and the evidence will not be published till the investigation has been concluded.

The Countess of Dufferin.—In consequence of having received a telegraphic despatch announcing the nomination of Her Excellency's second son to a naval cadetship, the Countess of Dufferin proposes to return to England next Saturday. Col. Littleton, who goes home on leave, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Littleton, will sail in the same ship.

Bismarck did not make so great a mistake after all in dissolving Parliament and having a new election. The latest estimates by foreign mail of the strength of the three political groups in the German Reichstag gave 113 seats to the Conservatives, 153 to the Liberals, and 100 to the Ultramontane or Catholic party. The Liberal party composed, as National Liberals, the Lowe group and Progressists, will yet lack forty to obtain a majority; but there are at least one-third of the National Liberals who on all serious questions will vote with the Conservatives.

Change of Gauge.—A by-law providing for the granting of $150,000 to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company, to enable that Company to change the gauge of their road and re-lay it with steel rails, has been introduced in Toronto City Council. The amount asked is not in the shape of a gift, but is to be exchanged for bonds of the Company which for the first four years are to bear no interest, and then to start at 2½ per cent., the rate of interest increasing by one-half per cent. each year until a rate of five per cent. is reached, when no further increase takes place. The changes contemplated will, it is said, cost $900,000.

Prints! Prints!—Over 300 pieces to select from at Climie, Hay & Co's.

Pure Dyes and Dye stuffs, the cheapest in town, at Livingstone's Drug store.

Don't forget to call on D. D. Campbell in his new shop next door to Scott's bank, Wallace street.

Tickets for Montreal, Kingston, Quebec, &c., &c., via Great Western Railway and boats, for sale at Livingstone's Drug store.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! In endless variety, and at the very lowest price, at Climie, Hay & Co.

Remember that D. D. Campbell has moved from Main street to Wallace St., where he is selling goods cheaper than ever.

20 per cent. saved by buying your Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Paints and Oils, at Livingstone's Drug store.

For boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, and suits made to order, go to D. D. Campbell, next door to Scott's bank, Wallace street.

Fair play for Canadian industries is objected to on the ground that a protective tariff would annoy British manufacturers and tend to loosen the ties between Canada and the mother land. Over fifteen months ago the province of Victoria, Australia, adopted a protective policy, but its relations with the mother country have remained unchanged, and there is not the slightest prospect of any feeling of separation arising. A fresh objection had better be brought forward, as this loyalty bugbear wont do, especially when used in the interests of a premier whose cabinet includes such avowed annexationists as Huntington and Laflame.

LEBANON.

A Fine Animal.—Mr. Benjamin Long of this place has purchased that celebrated draught horse, "Bismarck," lately owned by Mr. Wm. Steele of North-East Hope. He is a beautiful black; weighs over 1,900 pounds, and as a Canadian draught horse is hard to beat.

Harvest.—Our harvest is about over, but the increase is not what was anticipated in the earlier part of the season. Fall wheat has not come up to general expectations, but it is by no means a failure. There was a very heavy crop of straw. Mr. John O'Grady, of the first conc. of this township, threshed off 20 acres over 750 bushels of fall wheat. The spring wheat is very poor; if it yields 10 bushels to the acre it is all that it will do. Oats are an extra crop, and peas are not bad. There is a large crop of apples, and if spring wheat is a failure, the rest of the crops will make out an average. Farmers in this section will have to sow more fall wheat; the land is getting better adapted for it every year. There are many advantages in connection with its cultivation, not the least of which is an early harvest. For fall wheat the farmer usually fallows his ground, and by so doing he fattens his land; and then after the crop is off he generally seeds it down, and takes perhaps two crops of hay and one crop of pasture. He then breaks it up and sows a couple of crops of spring grain, after which he again summer fallows, and by so doing he gets his farm in a state of good cultivation. A great deal of spring wheat has been broken down this year. What is the reason? some will ask. It is because the soil is too poor. Wheat sown on land where turnips grew last year is not thus affected, because it was well manured and well worked before the turnips were sown, the turnips also enriched it. It would be advisable for the farmers of this county to raise more fall wheat and turnips than they have been doing. They will not raise large crops until they adopt the process of summer fallowing, raising fall wheat and turnips, and seeding down. The land is destroyed by raising so much spring crops. That is the reason why Canada thistles and wild oats have become so numerous in this part of the country. By sowing fall wheat it comes on in the spring before the thistles and chokes them out, and it is pleasant harvesting.

A full assortment of canned fruit at Barnes.

For a fashionable hat go to D. D. Campbell's store on Wallace street, the leading business street.

Parties for Manitoba can save time and money by purchasing through Tickets via Great Western Railway, at Livingstone's Drug store.

Fall Exhibitions.

Provincial, Toronto, 23rd to 28th Sept.
Western, London, 1st to 4th October.
Guelph Central, Guelph, 17th to 20th Sept.
Great Central, Hamilton, 1st to 4th October.
North Perth, Stratford, 12th and 13th Sept.
Elma & Wallace, Listowel, 3rd and 4th Oct.
East Huron, Wroxeter, 1st and 2nd October.
West Huron, Goderich, 18th and 19th Sept.
North Oxford, Woodstock, 18th & 19th Sept.
Wilmot, New Hamburg, 27th Sept.
Elma, Newry, 1st October.
Logan, Bornholm, 3rd October.
Mitchell show, Mitchell, 19th and 20th Sept.
West Wellington, Drayton, 23rd & 24th Sept.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

The offerings at the cheese market on Saturday last were 1,500 boxes and sales were made as follows:—Zone and Euphemia Factory 200 boxes, last half July at 7½c, and first half of August at 8½c. Ruston's Factory, July and August, about 500 boxes at 8c, and Union Factory, 100 boxes, part July and August, at 8c. Livery cheese market still continues steady at 44c, and does not appear to justify any extended speculation.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

Aug. 26.—The cheese market is not so active to-day as a week ago, and prices are a little off. 8,000 boxes of factory cheese were offered. Sales at 8c to 8½c; chiefly 8½c. 445 boxes of farm cheese were sold at 7½c to 8½c, 8 being the governing price. Butter 19 to 21c.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

August 29, 1878.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.	$0 90	to 0 95
Red Chaff, "	0 85	0 90
Scotch, "	0 90	0 92
Barley, "	0 65	0 75
Peas, "	0 50	0 55
Oats, "	0 30	0 30
Flour, per cwt.,	2 50	0 00
Oatmeal, "	2 00	2 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 25
Butter, per lb.,	0 19	0 22½
Eggs, per dozen,	0 09	0 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 90	0 00
Beef, per cwt.,	4 00	5 00
Pork, per cwt.,	4 50	5 25
Wood, per cord, long,	2 50	0 00
Wood, " short,	1 00	0 00
Apples, per bag,	1 00	1 25
Hay, per ton,	7 00	9 00
Hides, per cwt.,	5 00	5 50
Sheepskins, each,	0 25	0 50
Wool, per lb,	0 20	0 00

TORONTO MARKETS.
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

August 29, 1878.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.	$0 90	to 1 03
Wheat, spring, "	0 95	1 03
Barley, "	0 60	0 80
Oats, "	0 34	0 35
Peas, "	0 60	0 64
Rye, "	0 60	0 60
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	5 50	6 00
Beef, hind qrs, "	0 00	0 00
Mutton, by carcase "	0 00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls,	0 15	0 20
Butter, large rolls,	0 13	0 14
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 13	0 15
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 12	0 13
Potatoes, per brl,	1 20	1 25
Hay, per ton,	9 00	15 00
Wool, per lb.	0 23	24

WM. GALL.
ARCHITECT.
Plans and Elevations of public and private buildings drawn architecturally and practically, with specifications in detail. Place of business—rear of Terhune's office.
Listowel, July 19, 1878. 25

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., Physician Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his Drug Store, Osborne's block, Main Street, Listowel. Residence—that lately occupied by Mr. D. M. Gordon, Main St. east. 23

DRS. DILLABOUGH & DINGMAN,
PHYSICIANS, &C.
Offices: Over Livingstone's drug store. Dr. Dillabough's residence, corner Main and Livingstone streets. Dr. Dingman, Main street east, opposite the late residence of Mr. Donald Gordon. 20

W. M. BRUCE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
late of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Main street, Listowel, over W. Bradley's Grocery. 15

SMITH & GEARING, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Office opposite Grand Central Hotel, Listowel, Ont.
R. SMITH. J. GRAYSON SMITH.
E. W. GEARING. 1-6y

T. G. FENNELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Sol