LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The National Policy is no longer a matter of speculation. It is now an accomplished fact. Mr. Tilley delivered his Budget speech before the Parliament on Friday last. Apart from the absorbing interest centred in it on account of the policy which it discloses, and upon which the future prosperity of the country largely depends, the budget speech as a mastery production would do honor to the most erudite British Statesman. Within its compass the financial position of the country, as left by his predecessor, Mr. Cartwright; the provisions which have been necessitated by successive seasons of deficits; the present year's estimates, and the measures which the new Government propose to adopt in order to meet the demands of the revenue, and at the same time redeem the promises made while in Opposition that the mining, agricultural, shipping and manufacturing interests of the country would receive such protection as will benefit, foster and restore prosperity to these struggling industries,—are each and all detailed with surprising minuteness. There are several general principles observed in the formation of the tariff which are particularly noticeable. While it has been found necessary to make a general increase from 17½ to 20 per cent., in order to place the revenue once again on a sound basis, the specific and *ad valorem* duties adopted are so arranged as to encourage the expansion of manufacturing and other industries, or certain classes of them that can be successfully operated in this country, by giving them the benefit of a high protective tariff. On foreign productions that do not enter into competition with the products of home industries, the tariff is as low as is consistent with revenue requirements. A judicious discrimination is made against the United States, the tariff in this particular being so adjusted as to effectually put an end to the "slaughtering" process which has heretofore proven so disastrous to Canadian manufacturers. The system of undervaluation by which the Canadian Government have lost an immense revenue, is no longer to prevail. Experts are to be appointed, whose duty will be to see that foreign goods are entered at the Customs at the full value. While the new tariff arrangement may be said to be somewhat retaliatory, Mr. Tilley is prepared to meet the Americans half way, by reducing the duty or removing it altogether on such articles as are natural products of the country, whenever Brother Jonathan expresses his willingness to reciprocate. The establishment of direct trade with the West Indies, China, France and Spain, will receive encouragement by the tariff arrangement in regard to sugars, teas, wines, etc.; while the drawback that is to be allowed on material imported for use in the manufacture of articles intended for sale outside of the Dominion cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the class of industries dependent upon a foreign market for its raw material and also for the sale of its manufactured wares. An outline of all the details of the new Governmental policy is out of the question in our circumscribed space, we therefore leave our intelligent readers to form their own conclusions as to whether the Government have or have not fulfilled their pledges to the people in inaugurating a policy that will relieve the country from long existing depression and benefit all branches of our industrial trade. The accompanying list, which embraces the principal articles subject to tariff regulations, and which presents both the new and old duties as far as practicable, will serve as a guide to our readers in doing so.

	New Tariff.	Old Tariff.
Barley, per bushel	15c	free
Buckwheat, per bushel	10c	free
Indian corn, do	7½c	free
Oats, do	10c	free
Rice, per pound	1c	1c
Rye, per bushel	10c	free
Wheat, per bushel	15c	free
Peas, do	10c	free
Beans, do	15c	free
Buckwheat meal or flour, per lb	1c	free
Oatmeal, per pound	1c	free
Cornmeal, per barrel	40c	free
Rye flour, per barrel	50c	free
Wheat flour, per barrel	50c	free
Rice and sago flour, per pound	2c	1½ p c
Agricultural Implements not otherwise specified, *ad valorem*	25 p c	17½ p c
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles, 6 quart or 12 pint bottles, to be held to contain one Imperial gallon, per Imperial gallon	18c	17½ p c
Do, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, per Imperial gallon	10c	18c
Animals for improvement of stock, under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council	free	free
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period of not exceeding three months for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any Agricultural or other Association, but a bond shall be first given, in accordance with the form to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, conditioned that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada or if not reexported within the time specified in such bond	free	
Animals, living, of all kinds not elsewhere specified	20 p c	10 p c
Apparel, wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad but previously domiciled in Canada	free	
Artificial flowers	30 p c	17½ p c
Ashes, pot and pearl	free	free
Bells, for churches	free	17½ p c
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank accounts, cooks, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor Bibles, prayer-books, Psalm and hymn-books	6c per lb	5 p c
British copyright work, per lb	6c & 12½ p c	12½ p c
Books, pamphlets, &c., Bibles, prayer-books, Psalm and hymn-books	5 p c	5 p c
Books, periodicals, and pamphlets imported through the post office: for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof, per ounce	1c	
Blank books, bound or in sheets	25 p c	17½ p c
Newspapers coming by mail	free	free
Printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate bill heads, cheques receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures, or pictorial show cards or bills	30 p c	17½ p c
Maps and charts	20 p c	17½ p c
Advertising pamphlets per 100	$1.00	5 p c
Music, printed, bound or in sheets	6c p lb	17½ p c
Playing cards	30 p c	25 p c
Billiard tables, without pockets, 4½ ft by 9 ft specific duty, $22.50 &	10 p c	17½ p c
Brass in bars, bolts and sheets	10 p c	free
Manufactures of brass not elsewhere specified	30 p c	17½ p c
Brick, building	20 p c	17½ p c
Broom corn	free	free
Brooms and brushes	25 p c	17½ p c
Butter, per lb	4 cts	4 cts
Corsets	30 p c	
Carriages, cars, railway carriages wagons, sleighs & wheelbarrows	25 p c	17½ p c
Cabinets of coins, medals, and all collections of antiquities	free	free
Portland or Roman cement	20 p c	17½ p c
Cheese per pound	3 cts	3 cts
China and porcelain ware	20 p c	17½ p c
Clays	free	free
Clocks, or parts thereof	35 p c	17½ p c
Coal, anthracite or bituminous, per ton of 2,000 pounds	50c	free
Coffee, green, per lb	2c	2c
Roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, per pound	3c	3c
Copper	10 p c	free
Cotton, manufactures of, viz:— Grey or unbleached, bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted, or printed	1c p sq yd & 15 p c *ad v.*	17½ p c
On all cotton jeans, deuims, drilling, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or Canton flannels ducks and drills, dyed or colored cottonades, plantation stuffs and goods of like description, 2c p sq yd & 12 p c *ad v.*	17½ p c	
On all cotton wadding, batting batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn, or other cotton yarns under number 40, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c per lb, and 15 p c *ad v.*	10 p c
On cotton shirts and drawers woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery	30 p c	17½ p c
Clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value	30 p c	17½ p c
Cotton sewing thread in hanks	12½ p c	17½ p c
On spools	20 p c	17½ p c
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Drain tile	20 p c	free

Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, *ad valorem*	25 p c	17½ p c
Electro-plated and gilt ware of all kinds, *ad valorem*	30 p c	17½ p c
Feathers, ostrich, vulture, undressed	15 p c	17½ p c
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	free	17½ p c
Fish (fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, per pound	1 ct	free
Flax, fibre, scutched, per pound	1 ct	free
Tow, of scutched or green, per lb	½ ct	free
Flax seed, per bushel	10c	free
Fruits dried, viz:—apples, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other not elsewhere specified, per lb	1 ct	17½ p c
Fruit, green—apples per barrel	40c	10 p c
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, per quart	2c	10 p c
Cherries and currants, per quart	1c	10 p c
Cranberries, plums and quinces, per bushel	30c	10 p c
Grapes, per pound	1c	10 p c
Peaches, per bushel	40c	10 p c
Oranges and lemons, *ad valorem*	20 p c	10 p c
Glass, and manufactures of, viz: on carboys and demijohns, or pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description, on telegraph and lightning rod insulators, and on fruit jars and glass balls	30 p c	*ad v.*
Fur caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur	25 p c	17½ p c
Furniture, household or cabinet	35 p c	17½ p c
Hair, curled	20 p c	free
Hides, raw, or not cured, whether dry, salted or pickled	free	free
Honey, bees in the comb or otherwise, per lb	3c	17½ p c
Hoofs, horns and tips	free	free
Hops, per lb	5c	5c
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and wheels	20 p c	17½ p c
India rubber, unmanufactured	free	free
On boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather	25 p c	17½ p c
Iron and manufactures of, viz., old and scrap, per ton	$2	free
Pig, per ton	$2	free
Iron ware	20 p c	*ad v.*
Fire engines	25 p c	*ad v.*
On stoves and other finished castings	25 p c	17½ p c
Rails, for railways, carriages, locomotives, or for tramways or street railways	15 p c	10 p c
All other iron not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	
Locomotive engines	25 p c	17½ p c
Wood screws	35 p c	17½ p c
Hardware, viz., builders', cabinet makers', carriage makers', saddlers', upholsterers' and undertakers'	30 p c	17½ p c
Horse shoes and nails	30 p c	17½ p c
Tacks, brads and sprigs	30 p c	17½ p c
Ivory	free	free
Jewellery and other manufactures of gold and silver	20 p c	17½ p c
Lard, untried, per lb	1½c	1c
Lard, per lb	2c	1c
Lead, pigs, block and bars	10 p c	free
Leather, sole, tanned but undressed	10 p c	10 p c
Leather, Morocco skins, tanned but rough or undressed	10 p c	17½ p c
Leather, sole and belting, tanned and not waxed, and all upper leather	15 p c	10 p c
Do. dressed and waxed	20 p c	17½ p c
Leather, japanned, patent and enamelled	20 p c	17½ p c
Leather, all other and skins tanned not otherwise specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather and leather belting	25 p c	17½ p c
Lemons and lemon peel in brine	free	free
Lumber	free	free
Malt, per lb	2c	2c
Marble in blocks, rough or sawn in two	10 p c	free
Marble, finished, and all manufactures, if not already specified	25 p c	17½ p c
Meats, fresh or salted, except bacon and hams, per lb	1 ct	1 ct
Meats, bacon and hams, dried or smoked, per lb	2 cts	1 ct
Meats, other	2 cts	1 ct
Mustard, seed unground	15 p c	17½ p c
Mustard, ground	25 p c	17½ p c
Nails and spikes, cut, 5c per lb & 10 p c	*ad v.*	17½ p c
Nails, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, per lb, 5c & 10 p c	*ad v.*	17½ p c
Nails, composition, and sheathing	20 p c	free *ad val.*
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa nuts	20 p c	17½ p c
Oilcake	free	free
Oil—Coal or kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, naphtha, benzole & petroleum, products of petroleum, cold shale, and lignite, not elsewhere specified, per wine gallon	6cts	6cts
Oil—Cod liver, medicated, lard, neatsfoot, olive or salad, sesame, sperm	20 p c	17½ p c
Oil, linseed or flax	25 p c	17½ p c
Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, not otherwise specified	25 p c	17½ p c
Opium, crude	20 p c	17½ p c
Opium, manufactured, per pound	$5	17½ p c
Ores of metals of all kinds	free	free
Organs—Cabinet or reed, having not over 2 sets of reeds, each	$10	17½ p c
Do. over 2 and not over 4 sets, each	$15	17½ p c
Do, over 4 and not over 6 sets, each	$20	17½ p c
Do, over six sets, each	$30	17½ p c
Do, additional duty on all kinds	10 p c	
Paints and colors, not elsewhere specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Paintings, drawings, engravings, prints, etc	20 p c	free
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Paper hangings	30 p c	17½ p c
Envelopes and all manufactures of paper not elsewhere specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts	25 p c	17½ p c
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz, hair oils, tooth powders, washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfume preparations for hair, mouth or skin	30 p c	25 p c
Pianofortes, all square pianofortes whether round-cornered or not, over 7 octaves, each	$35	17½ p c
On all other square pianofortes	$30	17½ p c
On concert or semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes	$50	17½ p c
Upright pianos	$50	17½ p c
In addition to the above specific duties, on fair market value of all pianofortes	10 p c	10 p c
Pitch, coal and coal tar	free	free
Plants—Fruit, shade, lawn and other ornamental trees and shrubs	20 p c	10 p c
Plaster of Paris, ground, calcined or manufactured	20 p c	17½ p c
Plated and gilt ware of all kinds	30 p c	17½ p c
Plumbago, unmanufactured	10 p c	17½ p c
Plumbago, manufactures of	20 p c	17½ p c
Printing presses of all kinds	15 p c	free
Proprietary medicines or patent medicines in liquid form	50 p c	25 p c
Do, all other kinds	25 p c	25 p c
Pumice stone, ground or powdered	20 p c	17½ p c
Putty	25 p c	17½ p c
Quinine, sulphate of	20 p c	17½ p c
Rennet, raw or prepared	free	free
Resins, gum crude	free	free
Salt—for the fisheries	free	free
Salt—in bulk	8c per 100 lbs	free
Salt—in barrels, bags and other packages	12c per 100 lbs.	free
Salt, coarse, imported from the United Kingdoms, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	free	
Saltpetre	20 p c	free
Seeds—Flower, garden and other seeds for agricultural purposes, in bulk or in large parcels	15 p c	10 p c
Shingles	20 p c	17½ p c
Spirits—Geneva rum, gin, whiskey and unenumerated articles of all kinds, per imperial gallon	$1.33½	$1.20
Brandy	$1.45	$1.20
Old Tom gin, per imp. gallon	$1.33½	$1.20
Spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than 4 oz. each	40 p c	$1.80 per gal
Spirits in bottles or flasks containing over 4 oz., per gal, $1.80 and	20 p c	$1.80
Stationery, not otherwise specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Steel and manufactures of, viz: steel in ingots, bars, coils and plates	10 p c	free
Steel shovels, spades, hoes, hay, manure and potato forks, rakes, by No teeth	30 p c	17½ p c
Steel, carpenters', coopers', cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools	30 p c	17½ p c
Steel, edge tools of all kinds, including axes, scythes, saws of all kinds	30 p c	17½ p c
Steel skates	30 p c	17½ p c
Steel, cutlery and other manufactures of, and of iron and steel not otherwise provided	20 p c	17½ p c
Steel, firearms, viz: muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns	20 p c	17½ p c
Stone, rough freestone, sandstone, except marble, per ton of 13 cubic feet	$1.00	free
Stone, grindstones in the rough, per do	$1.50	17½ p c
Stone, water limestone or cement stone	$1.00	free
Stone, dressed freestone, and all other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone and granite	20 p c	17½ p c
Sugar, above 14 Dutch standard, per pound	1c and 35 p c.	1c and 25 p c
Sugar, equal to No 9 and not above No 14, per pound	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and 25 p c
Sugar, below No 9, per pound	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and ¾c and 25 p c
Sugar, imported direct, no addition to value for hogsheads or other package, or for charges or expenses		
Sugar, glucose or grape sugar, same as sugar of same color and	35 p c	
Sugar, melado, &c, per pound	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and 25 p c
Syrups, cane juice, refined syrups, per pound	¾c and 30 p c.	¾c and 25 p c
Molasses for refining purposes, imported direct	25 p c	73c per 100 lbs
Do, not direct	30 p c	73c per 100 lbs
Do, not for refinery, imported direct	15 p c	25 p c
Do, not direct	20 p c	25 p c
Sugar candy, per pound	1c and 25 p c	1c and 25 p c
Steam engines and boilers, and other machinery of iron, or of which iron is the component part of chief value	25 p c	17½ p c
Sewing machines, whole or on heads or parts of heads, $2 each, and in addition	20 p c	*ad v.*
Seeds in small papers or parcels	25 p c	*ad v.*
Sewing silk and silk twist	25 p c	
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value not elsewhere specified	30 p c	*ad v.*
Silver, German, in sheets	10 p c	
Slate, for roofing	25 p c	
Soap, common, brown and yellow not perfumed	1c per lb	
Soap, castile and white	2c per lb	
Soap, perfumed or toilet	25 p c	
Spices, ginger and spices of all kinds except nutmegs and mace unground	20 p c	*ad v.*
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being double twisted or advanced in manufacture, any way, silk cocoons and silk waste	free	
Tanners' bark	free	free
Tea, black, per pound	2c and 10 p c	5c
Tea, green and Japan, per pound	3c	6c
Tins, in blocks, pigs and bars	10	free
Tin, in plates or sheets	10 p c	17½ p c
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware	25 p c	17½ p c

Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured for excise purposes	free	free
Tobacco, manufactured, per pound	25c and 12 p c	25c and 12½ p c
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, per pound	50c and 20 p c	50c and 20 p c
Tobacco, snuff, per pound	25c and 12½ p c	25c and 12½ p c
Turpentine, raw and crude	free	free
Turpentine, spirits	20 p c	17½ p c
Trunks, satchels, valises and carpet bags	25 p c	17½ p c
Type, printing	20 p c	5 p c
Vegetables, viz, potatoes, per bush	10c	10c
Tomatoes, do	30c	10 p c
Vegetables, all other	20 p c	10 p c
Vinegar, per im. gallon	12 cts	12 cts
Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only	free	
Wines, champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than one pint	$3 p doz	$3 p doz
Wines of all kinds, containing 28 per cent. spirits or less,	25c per gal	and 30 p c
Watches, watch movements and watch cases	20 p c	*ad v.*
Wood and manufactures of, viz: woodenware, palls, tubs, churns brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 p c	
Wool	free	
Wool, on manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, per pound	7½c and 20 p c	17½ p c
Wool, on clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, per pound	10c and 25 p c	17½ p c
Wool, on all manufactures not herein provided for	20 p c	17½ p c
All unenumerated articles	20 p c	17½ p c

A DROWNED CITY.

SZEGEDIN, IN HUNGARY, SWEPT AWAY.

Over 2,000 Lives Lost and about 10,000 Houses Ruined—Widespread Desolation.

CAUSE OF THE CALAMITY.

London, March 12.—The *Times* correspondent at Pesth telegraphs that for well nigh a week Szegedin, the second commerical town in Hungary, had been in imminent danger of inundation from the River Theiss, which flows through the town. Several large dykes protecting the back of the town had been burst and the safety of the town depended on the embankment of the Alfold railway, to strengthen which all efforts were concentrated. As, however, in the upper course of the river the water had begun to fall rapidly, it was thought that if the embankment held a day or two longer the danger might pass, but at last aided by the fall, the water broke through the dam and rushed in broad streams toward the town.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

The lowest estimate now current fixes the number of drowned at 2,000. Many persons believe 4,000 perished, as the gale prevented the majority of the inhabitants from hearing the first alarm. Some of the largest houses fell on Saturday. One is said to have overwhelmed eight families, and another 56 persons. To-night many people are still on the roofs of the houses and trees. Diptheria has broken out among the fugitives in Szeged. Thirteen thousand horses and cattle and nine thousand sheep have been lost. The water falls very slowly, only receding three inches on Saturday night. The frost is causing great suffering. Fearful tales are told of individual distress. The women on board the rescuing steamers refuse to part with the corpses of their children. The refugees on the embankments are eating seed corn. Accouchements occur in boats and on railway tracks.

The official statement shows that of 9,700 houses in Szegedin, all except 361 have been destroyed. Most of the habitations destroyed were of the lower classes of the population.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Presents—The Room Ablaze with Diamonds and Gold—What the Queen Gave—The Ceremony.

London, March 13.—The weather is fine affording ample facilities for the preparations at Windsor for the celebration to-day in St. George's Chapel of the nuptials of the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and Princess Louisa Margaret, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, of Prussia. The marriage presents are displayed in the white drawing-room of the Castle. The officers of the Royal Artillery, in which the Duke of Connaught held a commission, after leaving Woolwich Academy yesterday, presented him with a handsome silver centre piece, representing a squad of artillery serving a gun. The presents were visited by many of the Royal Family and party staying at the castle. Some of the most valuable jewelry presented had no cards. The room was filled with costly gifts and works of art. Diamonds blazed in one corner on a special table reserved for them. The centre table was occupied by plate, and the candelabra, couches and guerdons had furs, cloaks, lace and embroidery disposed upon them. An excellent portrait of Princess Louisa Margaret, by Von Angeli, stood close by the table of jewels. The Queen gave a magnificent diamond tiara, with brilliants hanging down in sparkling peaks from a central wreath of brilliants, also a pearl and diamond pendant, the jewel of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, a medallion of the Queen and Prince Consort and jewel of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Her Majesty's royal and impartial cipher, "V. R. and I" in diamonds, pearls and turquoises, encircled by a border set with pearls and surmounted by the Imperial Crown, jewelled and enamelled in heraldic colors, attached to light blue watered ribbon, edged with white.

The procession from Windsor Castle to St. George's chapel was divided into three portions. At half-past eleven the Archbishop of Canterbury and bishops of London, Winchester and Oxford, and other prelates who officiated, took their place within the rails of the altar. On their arrival the royal family were received by the Lord Steward and Vice-Chamberlain, and conducted up to the chapel in processional order to their seats upon the dais. The bridegroom was received by the Lord Chamberlain in full ceremonial and conducted to a seat on the right of the dais leading to the altar. The bride left the Castle at half-past twelve, accompanied by her father and the Crown Prince of Germany with a numerous suite. The bride was received by the Lord Chamberlain. The bridal procession immediately moved up the nave to the choir, the train of her Royal Highness being borne by eight unmarried daughters of Dukes, Marquises and Earls. As the procession passed up the chapel Handel's Occasional Overture was given. The bride was conducted to a seat in the choir on the left of the dais her supporters to seats near her, while bridesmaids stood behind, and the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain next to them. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the service, and the bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion the choir sang Halleluah chorses, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March pealed forth as the bridegroom left the chapel. While in the long walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony. The Royal family and guests left the chapel in reversed order from which they entered. All the royal personages returned to the Queen's entrance of the Castle where the registry of the marriage was signed in the green drawing-room, and duly attested by the Queen and other distinguished personages.

The bride wore a white silk dress, trimmed with myrtle flowers and a long veil. The bridesmaids were similarly attired. The Queen wore a black corded silk dress, richly embroidered and trimmed, white veil, tiara of diamonds, cloak of royal ermine, and the insignia of the Garter. The Princess of Wales wore a black dress trimmed with white and a tiara of diamonds. The Duke of Connaught wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, the Prince of Wales the uniform of the Field Marshal, and the Duke of Edinburgh that of an Admiral.

Gentlemen of Listowel, why send your orders outside for your Shirts when you can get them made as well and cheaper at home? Bean & Gee guarantee a perfect fit. Give them a trial and be convinced.

STRATFORD.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About six o'clock on Wednesday afternoon of last week, while a man named Daniel McPherson was engaged near the railway track about four miles north of Stratford in felling a tree, it suddenly fell upon him killing him instantly. Deceased was in the employ of John Corrie. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and family.

DORKING.

The Commercial hotel in this village was destroyed by fire about a fortnight ago. A defective flue was the supposed cause. The property was owned by Hugh McGuire and occupied by Michael Mc Guire. The loss is about $1,500. It is insured in the Berlin Economical for $600. The village comprises only twenty buildings, yet within the past eighteen months there have been four large fires.

DONEGAL.

Mr. McNichol, of Grey township, has leased the farm of the late Mr. Shatford. He takes possession immediately.

Messrs. David and James Watson intend taking their departure for the "Prairie Province about the 1st of May.

Electors in this neighborhood would like to know if their "eight hundred dollars worth of representation" (?) in the shape of the great D. D., survived the Mowat banquet.—COX.

ETHEL.

POLITICAL.—Those who are capable of reading the "signs of the times," politically, and there are many such in this vicinity I am happy to say, [illegible]prehend the meaning of the member for East Huron's haste in entering the field and holding meetings through the riding. It means that the Ontario elections are near at hand, and that "Tom Gibson," as one of the Mowat salary grab retainers, feels that this constituency can no longer be counted upon to give him its generous support and receive nothing in return save its share of the burden consequent on a government whose aim and ambition is to promote the financial welfare of its members. Retributive justice is awaiting her recalcitrant representative, and the honor of the next seat in the Legislature will assuredly be conferred upon another and a more worthy representative of the people. The election of Dr. Holmes and the consequent redemption of this riding is a foregone conclusion, and Mr. Gibson's puerile efforts on the stump will only serve to aggravate the discomfiture in store for him.

NEMO.

WALLACE.

EDITOR STANDARD.—Will you please publish the following "receipt for making Tattlers" which has lately been discovered by an observer of a certain scandal mongering fraternity not a hundred miles from here:—Take a handful of the vine called rumabout, the same quantity of the root called nimble tongue, a sprig of the herb called back-bite, at either before or after dog days, a spoonful of don't you tell-it, six drachms of malice, and a few drops of envy, which can be purchased in any quantity at a certain neighbor's tea table; stir them well together and simmer them for half a year over the fire of discontent, kindled with a little jealousy, then strain it through a rag of misconstruction, hang it upon a skein of street yarn, shake it occasionally for a few days, and it is ready for use. Let a few drops be taken before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil talk continually.

Z. T.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Sebastian Kammer, a highly respected farmer of this township, met with a sad and fatal accident on Saturday morning last, while chopping down a tree on his farm, lot 31, in the 3rd concession. In falling, the tree appears to have lodged in another; the top breaking off and descending upon the unfortunate man's head, killed him almost instantly. One of his sons was with him at the time and witnessed the sad death of his father. Mr. Kammer had been a resident of Wallace for a number of years, and was held in esteem by his neighbors and friends. He was in his 46th year, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end. His funeral which took place on Monday, was largely attended.

TROWBRIDGE.

ACCIDENT.—A very severe accident befel one of the much respected young men of this neighborhood in the early part of last week. Mr. John Cosens is the person referred to, who had the misfortune to cut a very deep gash in his foot while engaged chopping on Mr. Stull's farm in Elma. The axe struck his foot with such force as to almost sever it from him. He was immediately taken to Listowel, where surgical aid was procured. Notwithstanding that the wound was dressed as well as the circumstances would allow, he has since suffered very much from it; it has also bled a great deal, which has left him in a very weak state. It is hoped, however, that it will soon commence to heal, and that he will speedily recover.

INFLAMMATION.—We regret to record that Wm Heppenstall, son of Mr. Heppenstall, shoemaker, of this place, is very low with inflammation of the bowels. His friends entertain little hope of his recovery. However, he is under skillful medical treatment, and "while there's life there's hope." The family have many sympathisers.

The case of Noble Oliver, which was to have been disposed of at the Assize Court in Stratford last week, fell through, no one appearing to prosecute. The bailsmen were of course liberated from their bonds. Mr. Oliver threatens an action against the company for damages.

SPRING TRADE.—Mr. Chas Cosens is laying in such a stock of spring goods that he evidently is anticipating a lively trade this season. Business in general is looking up, and now that the National policy has been proclaimed, and farmers are getting $1 and upwards for their wheat, the return of good times is looked for with the utmost assurance by all, except a few chronic grumblers, whose minds are too narrow to see good in anything that owes its origin to the statesmen in whose hands the country's destiny has most fortunately been placed. But the worst we wish them is that they may be enabled to see the error of their former way after becoming large sharers in the general good.

"N. P."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Harriston is taking steps to secure a high school.

St. Mary's has taken a step forward and established a free market.

Gen. Sherman died at Newport on Sunday. Mrs. Sherman died last week.

T. W. Cooper, an engineer, was killed at Guelph on Saturday by a freight train.

Jacob Beck, the founder of Baden, has been compelled to make an assignment.

Oysters served up at any hour, at Barnes' fruit store.

Newest styles in Oxford and Regatta Shirtings, at Bean & Gee's.

Chas Sproat, C. E., of Toronto, has been appointed chief engineer of the Georgian Bay and Wellington railway.

Johnston Bros' steam tannery at Fergus was partially destroyed by fire Sunday morning; loss about $4,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Seaforth High School is a neat two-story brick edifice, and presents a very attractive appearance externally, while the interior is well arranged, commodious and comfortable. There are four large class rooms in it.

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.—Fewer dogs and more sheeps; fewer fences and more pastures; fewer bar rooms and more schools; fewer scrub cattle and more good ones; fewer wire-pullers in convention and more people who attend to their own business; fewer men who seek office and more men whom the office seeks.

LUCKY.—The Berlin *Telegraph* understands that by the death of a rich bachelor uncle in England, recently, Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, and his brother, Mr. E. Seagram, of Galt, have been left a handsome fortune, said to be $50,000 each.

THAT HORSE THIEF.—The man Angus, who was arrested at Shakespeare for stealing a horse from John Ketchie, of Galt, turns out to be the same party that stole horses from Benjamin Faulkner, of Mornington, and Mrs Ewing, of Pilkington, and escaped from the London police a short distance from that city about a month ago. He is now safe in the Berlin jail and will probably be sent back to penitentiary from which he has only lately emerged. He has passed recently under the name of Wilson, but his real name is Angus, and he has been known as a professional horse thief for many years.

TO PERSONS GOING TO MANITOBA.—Some one having advised that new settlers of Manitoba should leave this district in April, Mr. J. N. Warren, of High Bluffs, formerly of Palmerston, writes:—"I say to *all men of families* not to start before the first of June, as the roads are impassable until then, and the weather is not certain; but after that the roads are good, the weather fine, and the nights warm. If persons come to Winnipeg and cannot get out of it, it will cost them a good deal. A small room rents for ten or twelve dollars a month. Wood costs from six to seven dollars per cord. In regard to stock you will buy ten per cent. cheaper in June than in April. Young men could get along in April or May.

The London papers tell of a new invention of a peculiar character which has just been made by E. A Cowper, the well known English mechanical engineer. It is a real telegraphic writing machine. The writer in London moves his pen and simultaneously at Brighton another pen is moved as though by a phantom hand in precisely similar curves and motion. The writer writes in London and the ink marks in Brighton. Those who have seen the instrument at work pronounce that it is marvellous and quite as startling as the telephone. The pen at the receiving end has all the appearance of being guided by a spirit hand. The apparatus is shortly to be made public before the Society of Telegraph Engineers. A facsimile of the writing produced by this telegraphic writing machine shows words formed without any lifting of the pen and perfectly legible.

Cigars only $1.50 per box, wholesale, at Barnes'.

New styles in Hats, just opened, at Bean & Gee's.

Oranges 25 cts. per dozen and lemons only 20 cts., at Barnes' Fruit Store.

TO DRIVERS.—As a number of my customers have neglected to call and settle their accounts, they will accept this second notice to do so as final. Accounts must be squared by the 1st of April.

6 WALTER MCMILLAN, Grocer, &c.

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

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

At Climie, Hay & Co., you will find their stock of gents' furnishings complete.

A full line of Skates, at rock bottom prices, at S. Bricker & Co's new hardware.

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

COAL OIL.—Go to S. Bricker & Co's for your coal oil, 20 cents per gallon.

The Enterprise Sad Irons, patented by Mrs. Potts, are the best, cheapest, most perfect and practicable ever invented. They have a cold detachable handle made of polished walnut, which does not burn the hand. For sale at S. Bricker & Co. hardware.—46.

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

First-class chopping axes, only 75cts, at S. Bricker & Co's new hardware.

Coal oil, 20 cts.; 5 gallons 90 cts.; medium sized crimp top chimnies, 5 cents; good burners, 10 cts., at Hacking's drug store.

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

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

		March 20, 1879.
Wheat, fall, per bush	$0 90	to 0 96
Spring Wheat, "	0 75	0 88
Barley, "	0 48	0 50
Peas, "	0 55	0 65
Oats, "	0 36	0 38
Flour, per cwt.	0 00	2 50
Oatmeal, "	2 25	3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 25
Butter, per lb.	0 17	0 18
Eggs, per dozen	0 09	0 12½
Pork, per cwt.	4 50	5 00
Beef, per cwt.	4 00	5 00
Geese	0 25	0 35
Ducks, per pair	0 35	0 40
Chickens, per pair	0 20	0 30
Turkeys, each	0 40	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 75	0 90
Apples, per bag	0 70	0 80
Hay, per ton	7 00	8 00
Wood, per cord, long	1 50	1 75
Wood, " short	0 75	1 00
Hides, per cwt.	5 50	0 00
Sheepskins, each	0 40	0 80
Wool, per lb	0 00	0 00

TORONTO MARKETS.
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

		March 20, 1879.
Wheat, fall, per bush	$0 90	to 1 00
Wheat, spring, "	0 85	0 96
Barley, "	0 45	0 60