LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

GEO. TOWNER AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.—*Sir:* Will you allow me to notice briefly Mr. Towner's meddlesome effusions on the above subject published in your paper of last week? In declining to engage the late Inspector, and employing Mr. Clapp, the Board acted with a full sense of their responsibility; and as they, and not Mr. Towner, are accountable to the people, they will, I fancy, notwithstanding his semi-official and misleading protest, take their own way. In other words, Mr. Towner, who but recently was condemned for his part of our school administration, and for resisting the reasonable desires of the public, neither runs the school nor the Inspectorship, and I think by this time he ought to know it. In a memorandum to the Minister of Education, the Bo rd propose stating their reasons for not employing the late Inspector, to which he or any of his friends, if they feel so inclined, may put in a plea of not guilty—in which case, should an investigation be asked for, the Board will be ready with their proofs. In the same memorandum will be found set forth the grounds on which Mr. Clapp was employed; and the Board have every reason to expect, when the facts are laid before the Minister of Education, that Mr. Clapp will be allowed to complete the term of his engagement. Meanwhile it will doubtless be of public interest for the ratepayers to know—though disappointing to Mr. Towner—that despite his (Towner's) heavy "boom" as chairman for 1879, Mr. Clapp is really our Inspector, and has done his work well—that his position and services so far have been recognized by the Department, and that when the Board and that gentleman part, if part they must, the late Inspector will not be successor. In this connection, it might be proper to ask why Mr. Towner writes in a semi-official capacity? and why his letters are put so as to leave an impression on outside readers that he is still a trustee? The Minister of Education regarded him as such, and so wrote to a gentleman in town. Perhaps Mr. Towner, when he again appears in print, will give his reason for his deceptive course, and will also, when he next addresses the Minister of Education do so in his proper capacity. It would perhaps be suggesting too much to suggest that he might also say he was rejected by the people in 1880 for refusing to make changes which the Board are applying themselves to carry out. Now that the Inspector has been here inspecting our school, despite Mr. Towner's officious and stupid effort to prevent it, he is greatly exercised as to what the Minister of Education is going to do about it. Our irate townsman ought at once to tender his advice to the head of the Department, after, for obvious reasons, corresponding in his past official capacity, modesty need scarcely prevent him doing this, and such a letter would only be a fitting sequel to what has gone before. By all means let this be done, and given to the public. Mr. Towner's professed zeal in matters educational need deceive and does deceive nobody. If his motives are good, let him aid the Board in carrying out the wishes of the people, instead of "showing his teeth," as he now does. Mr. Towner, we fear, neither forgets nor forgives the electors for his rejection in January last, and his present spiteful though harmless effort to injure the cause of education looks more like the effect of sour temper than honest zeal in the public interests. There is one thing, however, perfectly clear; Mr. Towner is an ardent partisan of a partisan Inspector. Until now, we have never heard that the late Inspector was especially efficient as an Inspector of our schools. We have reason to know, to the detriment of our educational interests, (what Mr. Towner now admits) that he had been useful as an active partisan, and if his appointment were to depend upon the popular will he would be even more signally beaten than Mr. Towner himself has been. Will our eager and unforgiving townsman take a friend's advice, and keep cool? The Trustees know their obligations and duty to the public and to the head of the Department, and propose to the best of their judgment discharging it in respect to both; and when left at home for failing to comply with the reasonable desires of the electors they will neither protest nor kick because they cannot have their own way.

I am, yours truly,
W. G. HAY,
Trustee P.S., Listowel.

[Mr. Hay's letter being studiously personal, though the question at issue is one of public moment, and his letter open to public criticism from the "official capacity" in which it is written—said "official capacity" being, as will be readily inferred, that of Supreme Dictator to the Listowel Public School Board—we refrain from expressing our opinion of its merits at present, leaving the matter in the hands of Mr. Towner, who is quite able, as anyone who has perused that gentleman's comprehensive correspondence with the Minister of Education will be convinced, to justify and sustain the honorable course which he has taken in the interest of justice and of education in this town.—ED.

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES, 1880-81.

The following tavern and shop licenses have been granted by the License Commissioners for North Perth for the ensuing license year. Listowel has been granted seven tavern licenses, which will be one hotel less, and one shop more than last year. Wallace, Mornington and some of the other townships will also have a less number of licensed hostelries this year than last. Seven shop and twenty tavern licenses have been granted for the town of Stratford—surely an all-sufficient number to satisfy the thirsty denizens of the "hub."

Stratford—Shop Licenses—Jas. Corcoran, M. C. Casey & Co., J. R. Hoffman, A. J. Beatty & Co., Stock & O'Flaherty, Taylor & Barnesdale, Jno. Codd. Tavern Licenses—James Proctor, Queens Arms; Hodgins & McIntosh, Albion Hotel; Jas. Kennedy, Terrapin; Wm. Porteous, Avon hotel; Wm. Roffey, Wilson house; Jno. Kastner, Stratford hotel; Patrick McCaffrey, Rose hotel; Thos. Holliday, Commercial Exchange; M. Purcell, Cabinet hotel; Wm. Worth, Worth's hotel; Jos. Fitzhenry, City hotel; Jno. Merner, Mansion house; Robert Schroeder, Ontario house; Timothy Haggarty, Commercial hotel; Jno. Dignan, Victoria hotel; Morris Ruin, Crown hotel; J. E. Shipman, Shipman house; Wm. Pethrick, Dominion hotel; Jno. Stewart, Grand Trunk Refreshment rooms; D. Matthews, Matthews' hotel.

Mornington—Taverns—Jno. Russell, Balmoral house, Millbank; Chris. Armstrong, Commercial hotel, Millbank; Jas. Hawthorne, Mill street hotel, Millbank; Jas. Hood, Milverton house; Henry M. Shierholtz, Commercial hotel, Milverton; Jno. Henry, Topping hotel; Jno. Engel, Poole hotel; Mrs. Henderson, Henderson's Inn; Adam Koebel, Millbank station; Jno. Mawhinney, Burns hotel; Thos. Urkhart, Commercial hotel, Carthage; Jno. Ceiling, Tyrone hotel. Shop—E. T. Rutherford, Millbank.

North Easthope—Taverns—Chas. Lemmon, Shakespeare; Jno. Becker, Amulree house; John Mohr, Gad's Hill; John Killer, Gad's Hill.

Ellice—Taverns—Michael Kastner, Exchange hotel; Henry Miller, Farmer's hotel; Michael Raymann, Wardburg hotel; August Wicke, Mourer's hotel; Wm. Orns, Brunner station.

Logan—Henry Victor, Bornholm; John Longway, Farmer's inn.

Elma—Alfred Huggins, Monckton house; C. W. Burns, Commercial hotel, Monckton; A. H. Wynn, Newry hotel; Michael Corrie, Commercial hotel, Newry Station; Richard Graham, Elma Centre; John Hasket, British hotel, Trowbridge.

Wallace—Caroline Seebach, Dominion hotel, Gowanstown; Wm. Lang, Union hotel; Henry Markle, Wallaceville.

Listowel—Taverns—W. C. Smith, Albion hotel; George Zilliax, Royal hotel; F. W. Meckes, American hotel; W. J. Blatchford, Grand Central hotel; S. McLean, Victoria hotel; Wm. Gibson, jr., Commercial hotel; Pierson Collison, Collison house. Shops—J. C. McLagan, D. W. Palmer and George Draper.

MINNESOTA vs. MANITOBA.

To "RUSTICUS."—SIR,—We are three brothers, unmarried, residing in the Province of Quebec, who intend emigrating. Our idea was to settle in Minnesota, but having followed up your correspondence in the WITNESS, on Manitoba and the North-West, we now think of going to the latter country. In that paper of 17th March, instant, you mention the experience of a clerk from Montreal now residing at Oak River. If such a person can get on as he has, we think men from our part of the Province need not fear. We understand farm work in all its branches, can make our own carts, harness, sleighs, and build our own dwellings; in fact can do nearly everything required on a farm. Now, as you have had so much experience of the North-West, just say what part of it would you advise us to settle in, so as to give us good land near a running stream of good water and to be partly wooded. Having done so, state how far from a grist mill and railway, if plenty of wood for fencing and firewood; state cost of a yoke of oxen, plow, wagon and harrow; state your opinion as to best time to go there.

THREE INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

It is for want of better information that so many Canadians are settling in Minnesota, as much the larger portion of the land in that State is of poor or indifferent quality. Where the land is good on the Red River Valley, it is almost a dead level and difficult to drain, being also subject to fevers. I know that some Canadians have done very well by taking up land on the banks of the streams where there is more or less timber, but all that kind of land has already been taken up in the States of Minnesota and Dakota, and the new comers must content themselves with open prairie land where there is not a knoll or a bush to break the monotonous surroundings, and where the well water is nearly all bad tasted, if not injurious to the health. In most of these level prairie lands in Minnesota and Dakota, the soil is rather shallow, and will not stand long continued croppings as in the more fertile lands further north in Manitoba. The most desirable place for such men as want an abundant supply of good wood and water, with rich soil and a healthy climate near a railway, is at Bird Tail Creek, but they will need to hurry up or the best land in that locality will be taken up. There is some very choice, well watered, wooded, and beautifully located land near Pelican Lake, but it will probably be some time before there is any railway near that place. The land near the Turtle Mounts is also well supplied with wood and water, but it is not so fertile as the other places, but out a few miles from the Turtle Mounts, on the open prairie, there is plenty of very fertile land. There will be a grist mill built at Bird Tail Creek the present season, and probablyone at the Turtle Mounts within a year. Oxen are very dear in Manitoba, but they can be got cheaply in the lumber districts of Minnesota, and the Canadian Government now permits such oxen to be taken into the North West by immigrants without paying any duty. If several settlers would club together and buy a carload of these oxen, they would not cost more than from $110 to $130 the yoke, delivered in Manitoba. A wagon costs $80 to $90, a plough $20. The most pleasant and cheapest time for travelling is in August, but perhaps it would be better for you to start at once, and if the roads are bad you might send all your luggage up to Fort Ellice by the boats on the Assiniboine and drive the empty wagons by the land route.—*Rusticus, in Montreal Witness.*

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Its Constitutionality Confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Ottawa, April 13.—Judgement was given on the Canada Temperance Act in the Supreme Court to-day. The attendance was large, the Princess and suite, a number of members of Parliament and prominent temperance advocates being present.

Chief Justice Ritchie held that the B. N. A. Act gave the Dominion Government power to enact laws tending to the peace, order and good government of the country, and legislation cannot be *ultra vires* where the Act aimed at the regulation of trade and commerce. He held that the Federal Government had the power of prohibitory legislation, for, to his mind a power to regulate was a power to prohibit. He therefore thought the appeal should be allowed by confirming the constitutionality of the Act.

Justice Fournier concurred in this and Justice Henry dissented. He submitted that the Act was *ultra vires* and not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. It was quite evident from the preamble that Parliament did not in end the Act as a regulation of trade and commerce, but aimed at the suppression of the liquor traffic, a question which is within the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures. Were the Act declared constitutional, consequences might arise for it would then be within the province of the Federal authorities to assume the licensing power now exercised by the Local Legislatures.

Justice Gwyn held that the whole question arose out of a misconception of the B. N. A. Act. It was only necessary if the Act enumerated any subject assigned to the Provincial Legislature. If it did not all matters whether enumerated or otherwise are within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. The Act was constitutional and the appeal should be allowed.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

The main provisions of Mr. Wallace's Bill to provide for the equitable distribution of the estates of defaulting debtors may be summarized as follows: 1. A writ of execution for $100 or upwards shall hold all the property, real and personal, of the party against whom issued, and shall constitute him an insolvent. 2. The property so seized shall be held for the benefit of all creditors. 3. Creditors to decide how the estate is to be disposed of, but no sale to take place unless authorised by creditors representing two thirds of the entire claims against the estate. 4. Sale to discharge liabilities in full. 5. No estate equal or greater than the debts thereof to be sold until the creditors give bonds to pay all over 75 per cent. of the amount realized to the owner. 6. Creditors having given bonds to have the right to sell the estate privately with the assent of the owner, or at public auction without such assent. 7. Debtors after service of writ, to be guilty of a misdemeanor if they make payment of any kind on account of any debt. 8. No mortgage given for a debt contracted more than five days before the giving of such mortgage, and while other debts contracted prior to the giving of the mortgage are unpaid, shall be valid against the claims of other creditors of the party by whom the mortgage is given. 8. Debtors obtaining an extension, or paying any creditor in a different ratio than others, to be guilty of a misdemeanor. 9. No creditor to take part in the proceedings of creditors until he has made oath to his claim. There are other provisions in great numbers referring to the details of winding up an estate, and the offences which would constitute a misdemeanor, but these above given fairly outline the Bill. Fees are provided for as follows: Estates over $1,000, $10; under $1,000, $5; first notices 50 c., and subsequent notices 10c. each.

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 ARTHABASKA TRAGEDY.

Lachance Confesses to Killing the Girl—His Motives for the Crime—A Life the Cost of Refusing a Kiss—Most Cold-Blooded Murder.

Montreal, April 10.—High Constable Bissonette, of this city, who has been investigating the murder of the young woman at Ballstrade, near Arthabaska, has returned home, with a confession of the crime by Cleophas Lachance in his possession, of which the following is a copy: "On the 29th March, I left my father's house and took the road leading to the unoccupied house of one Babina for the purpose of meeting Adile Deselet, whom I had seen from the shed, when she was about five acres from her house; I met the victim opposite the well where the murder was committed; I asked her to give me a kiss; she refused, and pushed me away, from the force of which I fell to the ground; I then got up, and, being vexed, threw myself on her, struck her with my fist and threw her on the ground, holding her by the neck; I then drew my knife—the same one Mr. Bissonette has shown me—and as she observed my movements, she pulled it out of my hands, while I held her on the ground with my hands and legs; she cried "my God he is pulling out his knife!" She said this before taking the knife out of my hands; I succeeded in again getting possession of the knife, but not before I had cut my hands; I then stabbed her in the neck with the large blade, and it is the wound then inflicted that appeared at the examination before the coroner and magistrate; when she had received the wound she tried to get up, but I pushed her back on the ground and went for a piece of board—produced in Court—to which a hinge was attached; when I stabbed her, she was about the centre of the road; I dragged her close to the well in order that she might not escape from me; it was then that I split the wood and returned to the spot where the girl was lying, near the well; this piece of wood was the cover of the well, and I broke it with my hands; when I returned to the girl with the piece of wood she was lying on the ground on her right side, her head being near the well and her feet pointing to the road; I then struck her with the piece of wood on the left temple, upon which she moaned so heavily that she might have been heard at Babina's house if anybody had occupied it; I again struck her with the wood on the left side of the head holding the weapon in both hands; she put her left hand on her head where I had struck her and her hand remained in her hair; she did not make any movement and I took her to the well into which I threw her head foremost; I pushed her legs down in order to hide them from sight; she then made a motion and I raised her legs a distance above the top of the well, when I pushed her down again; her hat and shawl were in the road and I put them into the well, spreading the shawl over her and placing the hat to one side; I then got pieces of boards which I placed over her in the well, and I next took three cedar posts which I placed standing up in the well over the body; I left the body in the well and started to go in the direction of my father's house; I had got but half an acre when I ran back twice to see if the body had moved, and seeing that there was no stir I went to the barn, about eight acres from the road, where I washed my hands; after the murder at the well I observed that my hands were cut; on my coat there was some blood; part of the blood was from the body of the deceased and part from the wounds on my hands; when I observed that my hands were bleeding I put them in my pants pocket; when I had washed my hands I went out on the highway and proceeded to the barn of my brother, Joseph Lachance, in order to calm my nerves; it was there that I saw the Rev. Cure Lessard, just as I was leaving the barn; I am satisfied that I have made this declaration of everything connected with the case as I have been anxious to make this confession for several days, but could not bring myself to do it; I am satisfied I have confessed this crime in order to remove any suspicion against innocent people; in making this declaration I have taken a load off my conscience, and the statement is made of my own free will and without threats or promises, but at my own request to Mr. Bissonette.

(Signed) "CLEOPHAS LACHANCE."

The prisoner is said by some to be slightly demented. He told the high constable that he was happy, as he had given a true version of the affair. The mother of both of the actors in the tragedy are ill; in fact, it is thought the prisoner's mother can hardly survive so great a shock as her nervous system received. The self confessed murderer is now in close custody in the jail at Arthabaska, where he will be tried at the criminal term.

A MANITOBA TRAIN WRECKED.

Mr. J. H. Gould, of Stratford, Killed, and his Nephew Injured.

St Paul, Minn., April 12.—A Canadian emigrant train bound for Winnipeg, near West Union, on the St. Paul & Winnipeg R. R., was wrecked by a broken wheel. Several cars were demolished killing a man named Gould and seriously injuring his nephew. Eleven cars of stock and emigrants effects and seven passenger coaches were in the train. A large number of cattle were killed. Gould and his nephew were in a car with their stock.

The victim of the sad and fatal accident recorded in the above dispatch was Mr. J. H. Gould, formerly Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Perth. The Stratford *Herald* publishes the following particulars: Among the party who left here last week per G. T. R. for Manitoba and the North-west was Mr. John Hancock Gould, well and favorably known throughout this part of the country, but more especially in Blanshard and St. Marys, where he had resided for many years, before removing to Stratford, to take the position of Inspector of Weights and Measures. Mr. Gould had purchased some land in the Northwest, and was going thither, accompanied by two children and a nephew, to lay the foundation of a home, before bringing out the rest of the family. He took with him three horses, and sufficient implements and other property to make a good car load. It appears that when near Sauk Centre, Minn. on Sunday last on the St. Paul and Winnipeg Railway, a wheel of this car broke, wrecking the train, and causing a general smash up. Mr. Gould and his nephew were in the ill-fated car at the time, caring for the stock. Mr. Gould was instantly killed, and, we believe, horribly mutilated. His nephew was also injured, but we believe not so severely as to prevent him from returning home within a few days. The three horses were also killed, and the car load of stock utterly destroyed. The only loss sustained by the rest of the party was by the killing of stock. Mr. John Crerar, who was one of the number, telegraphed the sad news to Stratford, and it was received here with profound sorrow, and the deepest sympathy for Mrs Gould and her family. Mr. Gould was a man of unusual ability and force of character, and much respected by all who knew him, and there is a universal regret felt for him.

JUSTLY PUNISHED.

A Cowardly Wife-beater Horse-whipped by Determined Women.

Allansburg, Ont., April 13.—Our unusually quiet village was thoroughly aroused last evening by about a dozen women turning out to horse-whip a man named Smith, who has been in the habit of abusing and beating his wife, who is partially insane. The women waited to see if her relations or the law would punish him for his brutal treatment to his wife before they took this unusual way of giving him what he fully deserved. His cries brought Mr. James Upper, hotel-keeper, who pleaded for them to desist, as they had punished him quite enough, Smith promising never to do so any more.

THE DONNELLY MURDERS.

Judge Wilson Decides Against a Change of Venue—The Trial Indefinitely Postponed.

London, April 13.—Judge Wilson delivered judgment on Crown Counsel Irving's application for change of venue in the Donnelly murder trials at 1:30 to-day. His Lordship reviewed the affidavits, arguments and authorities at length, and decided against the application. A new jury will be empanelled.

The application for a change of venue having been refused has caused considerable comment, and is a matter of congratulation to the prisoners and their friends, as well as to the citizens, who will reap advantage from the attendance of a crowd at the trial which will likely take place here. A number of rumours are afloat that another application for a change of venue will take place, but it is generally thought that arrangements will be made to have the trial here sometime in May. The prisoners strenuously object to be kept in the bug-ridden gaol until the Fall Assizes, and the effort of their counsel to have the trial hurried on will, doubtless, be partly caused by a fear lest more evidence against the prisoners leak out. In the meantime the public opinion is almost unanimous that the Crown, so far, has a weak case, and if more evidence is not forthcoming all the prisoners will be released.

Among the documents yesterday submitted in Court by the prisoners counsel in the murder cases was the Parish Priest's book containing the declaration, together with the names of the Vigilance committee, numbering 100 persons. Mr. MacMahon this morning gave Col. McBeth, Clerk of the Court, positive instructions not to allow anyone to copy the declaration.

A BURMESE BURNT OFFERING.

700 Human Beings Sacrificed.

London, April 10.—A Thyetmyo correspondent telegraphs that the public mind is very unsettled. Mandalay astrologers maintain that in order to remove the evil influences a great propitiatory sacrifice is requisite. The victims are to be taken from all ranks to the number of four hundred. The priests are to contribute one hundred, and the remainder will consist of women and children. Numerous arrests have been made to secure a sufficient number from which to select the intended victims. The priests, who hitherto enjoyed immunity from sacrifice, are quitting Mandalay in great numbers. The Roman Catholic convent was recently entered to procure victims from among the girls there, but the attempt was frustrated. The internal condition of the country is most unsatisfactory. The people while seeing the folly of the King of Thyetmyo, are helpless to effect a change.

THE HORROR OF HORRORS.

Rangoon, April 11.—Seven hundred men, women, boys, girls, priests and foreigners have been burned alive under the towers of the city walls as a sacrifice for the restoration of the King's health. The panic in Mandalay is frightful. Hundreds of people are leaving the city. The King's illness is said to be a leprosy.

BURIED ALIVE.

London, April 12.—The seven hundred persons sacrificed at Mandalay for the restoration of the King's health were buried alive, not burned as previously stated, under the towers of the city walls.

Rangoon, April 12.—The following is an explanation of the massacres at Mandalay. When a city is built in Burmah human sacrifices are offered. The new monarch usually has a new capitol. The evil spirits are irritated, that there has been no change in the capitol and the virtue of the old sacrifices being gone to appease them the astrologers declared it necessary to offer up 700 lives. The sacrifices were made by the order of King Theebaw.

THE KING DEAD.

A private cable dispatch received at Liverpool states that the King of Burmah is dead. No further details are given of the horrible scenes which preceded his death. The despatch states, however, that the death of the King, who was almost universally feared and hated, has had a tranquilizing effect upon the people. The question of a successor to the throne may be attended with some difficulty, but no cause for anxiety is thought to exist as to the future tranquility of the kingdom.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is announced that Hon. Geo. Brown has had a relapse, and that his condition is at present critical.

The Moorefield Spring Show of horses, bulls, grain, seeds, &c., will be held in the village of Moorefield, on the 22nd inst.

It is terrible—this exodus from Ontario. We have it from undoubted authority that even the trees are on the point of leaving.

The first Spring Show of Horses and Bulls under the auspices of the Palmerston Horticultural Society will be held on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Huron farmers are going to use a great quantity of salt this spring as a fertilizer. The Grangers have purchased several tons at the Seaforth Salt Works.

The assessor of Mitchell has completed his duties. The present population is 2,390, and a total assessment of $5,197.25—a small reduction on last year. There are 67 hogs, 42 sheep, 106 dogs, 224 cattle and 155 horses.

A portion of the clergy oppose the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Probably on the ground that a man who marries twice, and is afflicted with but one mother-in-law, has more happiness than man should have here below.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—On Monday morning, shortly before eight o'clock. Jas. Connors, a laborer, aged 72 years, while crossing the railway bridge on the London branch at St. Marys, on account of a slight covering of snow, slipped and fell a distance of 84 feet into the water. His body was recovered shortly afterwards, life being extinct. He leaves a wife and family.

THE "TIMES" ON BEACONSFIELD.—The *Times* says the Queen is expected to arrive in England by the end of this week, and we may therefore expect that a few days will see the formal close of the Beaconsfield Administration. At Beaconsfield's age it is probable that his active career is over, and that he will not again wield power. His career has been an eminent one, and by the great majority of his countrymen he will not fail to be regarded with the respect due one of the most distinguished of statesmen. The article concludes: "If Gladstone remains outside the Ministry it will be impossible to constitute it on a thoroughly stable basis.

Hamilton Spectator: The advance of 10 per cent in the wages of moulders, which all the employers in this city have agreed to, is a pleasant symptom of the change in the times. This advance, we believe, places the wages in this line up to the highest point which they ever reached even in the most prosperous days of the past. It is quite evident that something is working out an improvement. What workman or employer was thinking of either giving or demanding an increase of wages before the present tariff was passed? We congratulate the men on the advance, and the employers on the state of trade which enables them to give it.

The functions of Sir A. T. Galt, as Canadian High Commissioner, are defined in the Bill submitted by Sir John A. Macdonald as follows:—It shall be the duty of the High Commissioner, 1st. To act as representative and resident agent of the Dominion in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity to execute such duties as may from time to time be conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor-in-Council; 2nd. To take the charge, supervision, and control of the Immigration offices and agencies, in the United Kingdom under the minister of Agriculture; 3rd. To carry out such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Governor-in-Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of the Dominion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

A MAN'S HEAD SAWN OFF.—Kingston, April 10.—Friday a terrible accident occurred at the saw-mill of Playfair Bros., near Parnham, whereby John Lee, of Parnham, was completely decapitated and one of his arms cut off. Lee, who was foreman of the mill, was engaged in fixing the guides of one of the circular-saws, and by some means he fell against it. Being running at full speed his neck, on touching the saw, was gradually drawn along, and before the saw could be stopped the poor fellow's head was sawn off. It fell to one side of the bench. Besides his head one of his arms was cut off from the shoulder.

WELLESLEY.

SPRING FAIR.—The spring entire horse and cattle and seed show, and a cattle fair in connection, was held at Wellesley village on the 8th inst., and was a great success. From 1,000 to 1,200 people attended, and about fifty head of cattle changed hands. About fifteen horses were also bought. There were prizes given to entire horses as follows:—J. Pringle, Ayr, 1st prize for heavy draught; R. Armstrong, 2nd; Israel Eby, Tavistock 1st prize for agricultural; J. Gressman 2nd; Atkinson Harris, Cressbill, first prize for carriage; F Berdux, of Wellesley, 2nd.

WOOLWICH.

SPRING SHOW.—The annual spring show, under the auspices of the Woolwich Agricultural Society, was held in the village of Elmira on Tuesday, April 6th. Although the roads were in a very bad state there was a large turnout of people, and a good show of Stallions, Bulls and Seed grain. Particularly noticable amongst the horses was the noble imported Percheron horse, "Grey-Hawk." This animal appears to be a great favorite with the farmers. As usual we notice the names of two of our Maryboro' men appearing in the prize list. W. R. Elliott was awarded first honors on his famous yearling shorthorn bull, "Senator," and Reuben Armstrong carried off five first prizes and one second on different varieties of seed grain.—COM.

DORKING.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An examination of the pupils of Union School Section No. 20, Maryborough and Mornington, was held on Friday, April 2nd. Although the roads were exceedingly muddy there was a large attendance of pupils. The Trustees were all present, and a number of other visitors. The pupils received a severe examination on the various subjects which they have been studying, and the manner in which they answered the many questions put to them gives very satisfactory evidence that the work the teacher, Miss Isabella Sang, is doing is no sham, but real, practical and thorough. At the close of the proceedings the Trustees and visitors expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the working of the school. The best of order prevailed. SPECTATOR.

MILLBANK.

OBITUARY.—A cloud of sorrow was cast over this community on Friday of last week by the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. Samuel George Rutherford, a former esteemed resident and successful practitioner of this place. Though not entirely unlooked for the unwelcome tidings, shot like a dart from death's quiver, made many a deep wound in the breasts of the relatives and friends of the departed. The Dr. was a graduate of Trinity Medical School, and though comparatively young in the profession had, by skill and perseverance, attained an enviable reputation as a medical adviser. He had only recently removed from Newry to Camlachie where a lucrative practice awaited him and every prospect seemed bright; but disease seizing on an over worked constitution, a fortnight later terminated in death. By his kind, affable and generous disposition he made fast friends wherever he went, as was amply testified by a very large concourse of people from different sections who followed his remains, on Wednesday, from the station to their last resting place. The bereaved widow and family have the deepest sympathy of the community in their irreparable loss.

GREY.

SPRING SHOW.—The spring show in connection with the Grey Branch Agricultural Society, was held in Brussels on Wednesday, 7th inst., and was one of the most successful yet held by the Society. The attendance of spectators was good, and seventeen horses and bulls were in the ring. The improvement in the quality of the bulls was the prominent feature of the show. The following is the prize list: Horses—Imported draught—1st "Champlain," Medwen & Horton, McKillop; 2nd "Oxford Tom," Duke Brown, Grey. Canadian draught—1st "Honest Sandie," McPherson & McTavish, Bluevale; 2nd "Dainty Davie," Robert McMichael, Hullett. General purpose—1st "Lord Adam," Robert Adams, Winthrop; 2nd "Young Ring," George Gross; "Scotland's Glory," Michael Shinn, Grey. Road and carriage—1st "Royal George," Donald McLean, Wawanosh; 2nd "Young Leopard," Hugh McAllister, Grey; 3rd "Mistake," A. J. Conover, Bloomfield; "Rosecetter," H. Leavens, Grey; 2nd "Wild Huntsman," Wm. Morrison, Belgrave. Bulls—Durham over 2 years—1st "Morning Star," Robert Brown, Grey; 2nd "Acton Prince," David Knight, Morris. Durham under 2 years—1st "Lord Lorne," Thos. McLauchlin, Grey; 2nd "King Christmas," John Hislop, Grey; 3rd "Whitby Chief," David Milne, Ethel. Ayrshires under 2 years—1st "Royal Indian," E. C. K. Davies.

THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

To Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, the press and the public are indebted for most of the statistics of American Newspapers. When this firm commenced business in 1865, there was not accessible to the public, anything which approximated a complete Newspaper List. It was the custom of the advertising agencies to keep their's secret, believing that they thereby made it necessary for advertisers to consult them. In 1869, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., issued the first American Newspaper Directory. In the preface of that work occurred this paragraph:

"We have always believed, and labored in the belief, that, as Advertising Agents, it was and should be in our power to be of material service to both advertiser and publisher, and we know no better way to convince them of the value of our services than by issuing such books, thus enabling them to communicate without our aid; this we do in the belief that we shall thereby the sooner remove them of the utility of employing and encouraging our Agency."

The result showed the position to be well taken. Within twelve months it became was in receipt of revenue larger than had ever before been accorded to an Advertising Agency.

It is a fact, frequently commented upon, that there is no other business interest of the country, the statistics of which are so thoroughly set forth and made public, as that of making Newspapers; and for this the American Newspaper Directory has the entire credit.

In 1876, at the World's Fair at Philadelphia, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. erected a building in which were received, filed and exhibited, late copies of every American periodical publication: numbering at that time eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine. Of this enterprise, the *London Times* correspondent, in the opening paragraph of his letter of July 10th of that year, writes as follows:

"I have frequently had occasion to notice the big way in which the Americans do things, and I do not know that it would be easy to find an apter illustration of it than that furnished by the Newspaper Building in the Exhibition grounds."

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. point with satisfaction to the two years in which they incurred the greatest expense for extending to the public broad sources of information concerning the business in which they are engaged (1869, 1870), as the two in which, notwithstanding the extraordinary outlay, did actually produce for them a net income in excess of any other years of their business career.

One of the strongest holds which this Advertising Bureau has upon the newspapers, is obtained by their system of making prompt payments for work done. Newspaper men who have commended this feature, when visiting the office in New York, have been invited to the cashier's desk and shown a conspicuous printed notice posted there, which reads:

"ALL BILLS RECEIVED BEFORE 12 O'CLOCK MUST BE EXAMINED AND PAID TO-DAY."

The Advertising Agent avers to his patron, the advertiser, that he will procure for him *the lowest possible rates.* His profit comes from a commission from the publisher. To take the advertisement at a reduction from usual rates, and pay the agent for securing it, is not always pleasant for the newspaper men, but the reflection "we shall surely get the money the day we send the bill," has often decided him to accept an offer far below the price he ought to have received. From those newspapers which have one price for everybody, and require everybody to pay that price, it is unnecessary to say that Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. obtain no advantages beyond the established commission, nor do they desire any. What they want, and must have for their patrons, is the lowest price, and when they have that they are satisfied. They are quite well aware that the best papers are, as a general rule, the cheapest.

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

Coal oil, 20 cts.; 5 gallons 75 cts.; medium size crimp top chimnies, 5 cents; good burners, 10 cents; at Hacking's drug store.

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

No Man on Earth can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, win a law suit for his client, or write a good article, for a paper when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerve, and none should make the attempt in such a condition. What that man wants is renovating—so to speak—National Pills will do it. Try a box; price 25 cents.

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.

Some People Doubt the genuineness of a *Testimonial*, but a moment's thought, or a line to the address of the person who gives it, (with a postal card for reply) will convince any one:—

GENTS:—I have much pleasure in recommending Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. I had it in my store for 3 years and was never asked for it. My wife tried a bottle for a bad Cold, which completely cured her before it was all used. After this occurred I had confidence to recommend it to my customers. I am completely sold out and will be obliged if you will send me 3 dozen bottles at once.

Yours, J. KENNEDY.

Dixie, Feb. 17th, 1880.

At the Wellington Assizes there are seven criminal and eight civil cases on the list. In the latter there is an action against the Grand Trunk for $10,000 damages, brought against the company by Wansborough, of Hillsburg, who had his leg broken off by being run over by a train at Georgetown. Following is the criminal calendar; Samuel Gray, Maryboro, arison; D. C. Kilpatrick, Drayton, forgery, four indictments; Edward McCarthy, Fergus, obtaining a note under false pretences; Wm. Powley, perjury; George Douglas, Harriston, embezzlement, two indictments; Wm. Cassidy, embezzlement, two indictments.

Worms are the Bane of a Child's Existence, and the prolific source of the numerous diseases which imperil the lives of children. Their presence in the intestinal canal is the source of great irritation, which, operating on the delicate nervous organization of the child, so keenly alive to every morbid impression, gives rise at times to the most violent disturbances of the nervous system, such as fits, convulsions, epilepsy, and St. Vitus' dance. Mothers should have resource at once, in such cases, to Freeman's Worm Powders. For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

Hagyard's Cattle Spice is put up in pound packages, and is just the medicine wanted at any season of the year for horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. It cleanses the blood, tones up the system, and opens out the water passages, giving relish for food, rapidly improving the condition of the animal fed with it. A purely vegetable preparation: 25 cents a package. Sold by all Druggists and dealers.

Wiarton is likely to secure the patent barrel manufactory, now located at Harriston. A grant of six acres of land and tax exemption for five years are the terms asked. The company engage to employ fifty hands.

"No! You Must not."

Perhaps the strongest anomaly in human nature is to see little children crying for medicine. But so it is when they have partaken of **Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil.** These gentlemen by their pharmaceutical skill have made this hitherto noxious drug a positive delight, and one that is a pleasure, not a nauseating effort, to partake. All adult the beneficial effects of Castor oil, but are restrained from taking it by the revolting taste. This, thanks to science, has been overcome. Price 25 cents.

At the County Court in Walkerton last week, an action was brought by George Vogt, a tavern-keeper in Neustadt, against John Bryle, a sub-contractor on the Stratford & Lake Huron Railway, for board, lodging and liquor supplied to plaintiff for defendant and his men. Defendant resisted payment of liquor drank by his men in the tavern, on the ground that no action could be brought for same, and also that the writ was not brought in the proper court. The court held that a tavern keeper could recover in the County Court for liquor supplied by him to his guests.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much money on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and more nourishing, get more real substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack remedies and instead, try 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.

A Word with Practical People.

The climate of some parts of the south seems to peculiarly foster three special scourges of the general health; these are yellow fever, periodically; malarial fever and consumption or premature decline always. The result of all of them, when not rapidly fatal, is complete prostration of the whole system, and in most cases, utter inability to derive restoration from nourishment. Food ordinary for the healthy Doctors all say, the only thing the stomach and pancreas, and liver, can accept and turn into vitalizing blood and solid fibre is Cod Liver Oil, or rather **Scott's Emulsion of the Oil** with the **Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.** This is a finer nutrient than the Oil alone, and is besides a splendid tonic, and then it has not the least disagreeable taste or odor, and is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

Ladies Black and Colored Kids at 50c. per pair at Bean & Gee's.

Thorley's food increases the flow of milk in cows