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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line.....8c.
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

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

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonparell—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 45. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)
Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:
For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 8.10 a.m.; Express 12.37 p. m.; Express 8.38 p.m.
For Palmerston—Express at 6.50 a. m.; Express 1.33 p.m.; Mixed, 10.00 p.m

GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.
Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:
GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a.m.; Express, 2.30 p.m.; Mixed, 3.35 p. m.
GOING NORTH
Mixed, 9.30 a.m.; Express, 11.30 p.m. Express, 7.30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE manager of the St. Catharines Nurseries wants a few more active, pushing men, with or without experience, to act as Salesmen, and to work on salary with their expenses paid. To live men who are not afraid of work exclusive territory is given, and to good canvassers outfits free, and will hire them by the year. All applications must be accompanied by four reliable testimonials from reputable business men. Men who are fond of liquor need not apply. Address
E. W. MONTGOMERY, D. W. BEADLE,
Gen. Manager, Proprietor,
26 St. Catharines, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANADA.

BY ALEXANDER MCLACHLAN

They may talk of the land of the mountain and heather,
The land of the virtuous, the brave and the free;
They may tell us on earth there is not such another,
But, Canada, thou art far dearer to me.

The banks of the Rhine are historic in story—
The Danube once sheltered the eagles of Rome,
The Thames and the Seine are a national glory,
But across the St. Lawrence a slave cannot come.

I love thy dark forests and deep rolling rivers;
The moss covered ground where the red man doth roam;
Thy touch the poor captive from bondage delivers,
He treads thy free soil and he calls thee his home.

When the poor stricken slave, driven mad by oppression,
Attempts from his Southern bondage to flee,
Thy fair fertile fields are to him a possession,
His shackles fall off, and he says, "I am free!"

The cliffs of old England are grander and bolder
And the proud Atlantic foams wild on her shore,
Her towers and her castles are sterner, and older,
But Albion hears not Niagara's roar.

And France may have fields that are richer and fairer,
And Italy's valleys are classical ground,
But where are the wilds that to nature are nearer,
In majesty grander, in depth more profound.

O, Canada, give me thy lakes and thy woodland,
Let me live where the cataract hurls and foams
By the banks of some stream where I gambol'd in childhood,
No homes are more dearer than Canadian homes.

But history warns us with useful instruction,
To mark where dissension and ruin begin;
For of all those proud empires now swept to destruction,
The deadliest blow always came from within.

Then may not mismanagement may thy resources,
Nor internal misgovernment pervert thy laws,
And all the true happiness freedom enforces
Will be the effect, aye, if right be the cause.

THE DISALLOWANCE QUESTION.

An Agitation Injurious to Manitoba--The Violation of the Syndicate Contract Suicidal to the Province.

From the Winnipeg Sun.

"I regard it," said Dominion Land Commissioner Walsh to a *Sun* reporter, "as one of the most gigantic mistakes that could be made—quite outside of the effect it may have upon the Government, Local or Dominion—for the men who create and control public opinion in this province to foment a feeling over this disallowance question that could by any possibility be construed into an intention to resist the lawful authority of the Government, or even of extreme dissatisfaction. Nothing will so retard the development of the province. There are thousands of the very best class of immigrants waiting to come here from the Old World, in the belief that here there is not only plenty but peace, and that this is the best country they can come to. But if the agents of American railway and land corporations can induce these intending immigrants to believe that there is a bitter antagonism between the people now here and the Federal Government in reference to the railway policy of the country, they may, and no doubt will, induce large numbers of these valuable immigrants to go to the Western States instead of coming here. I see it reported that one of the Dominion members for Manitoba has openly declared for annexation. Of course, that is an impossibility. This country will

NEVER BE ANNEXED

to the United States. But these speeches will be circulated broadcast all over Europe, and intending immigrants will not need much persuasion to see that if any of our men temporarily occupying leading positions go in for annexation, it would be better for them to settle in the States with all its alleged advantages than to come here with all our alleged disadvantages. Leaving patriotism out of the question, I cannot understand men with large pecuniary interests at stake, and whose success depends upon the peaceful and rapid settlement of this country, lending themselves to an agitation which can only have for its result the checking of the marvellous development of the country, both in population and wealth, and the turning aside of the current of immigration which has been directed towards this highly favoured part of the Dominion. There is no country where wealth has been so rapidly accumulated as here, but it only requires an agitation such as that now threatened to put an effectual extinguisher upon this state of things."

WHAT ALDERMAN MONKMAN SAYS ABOUT IT.

"I think," said Alderman Monkman, "that the recent disallowance of our Manitoba Railway Acts is in the best interest not alone to Winnipeg but of the whole Province. The C. P. R. rates of freight and passenger traffic are reasonable, being almost as low as in the eastern provinces. They are providing railway accommodation for the North-West at a speed unsurpassed in any country at any time, although having many obstacles to contend with. Every citizen of this province and country encouraged the Government in transferring the building of the line to a private company, and were clamorous to have such a bargain made. The policy of both the Reform and Conservative Administration in the Dominion Parliament was to secure the building of a national line, and to divert our freight and passenger traffic from American into Canadian channels. And

THIS POLICY SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

So long as the spirit of the C. P. R. contract is maintained and upheld in its integrity by the Dominion Parliament, that Parliament will see that only fair rates are charged by the company; but just as soon as competition is allowed, the contract will be broken, and the C. P. R. will charge what rates they please, because it is foolish to talk about the benefit of competing rates in the face of the pooling arrangements we know of being made between railway companies. Observe the rates charged by the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, M., and M. railways. They are competing lines. Take away Government control of rates, as we would do by allowing other railways to come in, and the whole North-West will be at the mercy of the railway companies. Both the Government and the C. P. R. have kept faith with Winnipeg, and have done much to build it up, and I think it would be sheer ingratitude and

A SUICIDAL POLICY

on our part to favour non-disallowance of these charters. If the province will set to work and build local railways to out leading cities and towns they will be building up, improving, and rendering more wealthy and influential our province and country than by allowing our trade to be carried away into American territory at intervals of every fifteen or twenty miles along our borders. This would not alone draw away our trade, but would also weaken and paralyze our efforts to build up large and important towns. The trouble with our young North-Westerners is that we have got along too well. We have got purse proud, and are disposed to string the hands that have lifted us up. I believe that the only way we can hope to build up and sustain a true and permanent national life is by upholding, maintaining, and controlling a national railway line running through the centre of our territory—in building local lines on either side connecting with it—centring our local trade in the heart of our country, and providing a line for our necessary exports and imports at fair rates. No opposition has been shown by the Dominion Government to the Hudson Bay railway, to the building of which, I think, we should devote our early attention."

Preservation of Flowers.

Within the last few years a great deal of attention has been paid to the preservation of natural flowers as a branch of industry. In Germany, notably in the little town of Erfurt, hundreds of girls are engaged in the business, and the flower market in Paris is largely supplied by them, the bouquets and other floral decorations being so thoroughly preserved that they are sent from one country to another without sustaining the slightest injury. The process employed by those who make a business of it can be readily followed by the many who would take it up as an occupation for leisure hours. A German authority supplies the most minute directions for the work, and we lay before our readers the process as recommended by him, by means of which the most fragile flowers may be preserved and appear as natural as when freshly gathered. A quantity of fine sand must be procured (any gardner will supply it), and it will require thorough cleansing, in order to clear from it all soluble particles. This is readily accomplished by pouring water over it until, as it runs off, it is perfectly clear from floating particles. This satisfactorily done, it must be dried, either by subjection to heat from the fire, or by being left in the sun, after which it can be thoroughly sifted, by means of a sieve, until all the larger grains and any dust which may have escaped the cleansing process are eliminated. "When these directions have been carefully followed, the sand will be almost as pure as that known as "silver sand." It must now be kept in a dry place, and when the flowers to be preserved have been selected, enough of it should be placed in a box to support the stems when they are placed upright in it. The flowers chosen should be in a full state or development, and not too moist with dew or rain. If they are, they must be dried, by placing two or three at a time in a glass with just sufficient water for the ends to stand in; they will then dry and yet suck up enough moisture to keep them from fading; but the delay necessary for this is almost as objectionable as the chance for their being too moist; it is better generally to place them, directly they are gathered, in the sand. Each flower must stand up in the sand by itself, and, when all are in place, the delicate part of the operation commences. The box has to be filled up above the level of the flowers with sand, that they may be completely imbedded in it. This is done by sprinkling the sand through a tube, sieve, or funnel, in such a way that every leaf and petal rests upon sand before any one of them is covered by it. This is necessarily a slow process, but it repays the trouble involved. The box must then be covered and carefully carried, without any shaking, to a place which is warm but not moist, the object being to allow the sand, which is porous, to absorb all the moisture from the flower. If the heat to which it is subjected is too great, the choice colours of the blossoms will fade, while, if not great enough, the moisture will not be absorbed with sufficient speed, and the flower will decay; 100° Fahr. is about the right temperature. When the flowers, are thoroughly dry, which will be in about three days, the sand must be allowed to run out of the box by piercing the paper at the bottom; and, as it runs out, the lid must be lifted, and each flower, as it appears above the sand, taken up carefully by the stem and shaken very gently, to free it from the few remaining grains of sand which will be found clinging to it. The action of drying renders the flowers very brittle, and only the greatest care will prevent their breaking; but, as exposure to the air imparts fresh moisture to them, they will be less fragile after a day or two. A first attempt at thus preserving flowers will probably not be entirely satisfactory; one or two only out of a number will be found perfect; but experience will soon teach which flowers are most readily preserved, and will lead to generally successful results."—*Home Occupations, by Janet E. Ruutz-Rees (Appletons' Home Books).*

A Faithful Comrade.

Two or three years ago a handsome church that was being built in one of the smaller Belgian towns was fast approaching completion. One thing, however, was still lacking—the gilded cock that was to crown the summit of the tower. But owing to some mistake the scaffolding was found not to have been carried high enough to enable the workmen to fix this weathercock. At this juncture two of the men came forward and offered to get over this difficulty by one of them standing on the broad shoulders of his companion. Brave fellows they must both have been to undertake such a terrible office, but their strong faith in God and in each other nerved them to the work. The broad-shouldered man planted his feet firmly on the last narrow plank raised high in the air, and grasping a projecting pole to steady himself, he bent forward whilst his slighter-built comrade sprang lightly upon his shoulders; and this done, handed him the colossal cock, the brazier full of molten lead, and the necessary tools. Meanwhile a large crowd had gathered in the market-place below, and had flocked to every window whence they could catch a glimpse of the proceeding. Lost in amazement at the bravery of the two men; they gazed in silent, breathless suspense, inwardly praying that the good Lord would protect His servants who had put their trust in Him.

The operation of fixing and soldering the weathercock only occupied a few minutes, but each minute seemed to be long hours to the anxious spectators. At last the dangerous job was completed, and with a sigh of relief the assembled multitude breathed freely once more, and exclaimed aloud, "Thank God!"

Impatient to congratulate their brave fellow-citizens, the people wondered why the broad-shouldered man tarried so long on his lofty perch, and why, when he at last began to descend, his usually elastic step was slow and tottering. Fearing something was amiss, they hastened to the foot of the scaffolding, just in time to see him sink powerless to the ground. The sad cause of his weakness was soon apparent, for his shoulders, arms, and breast were found to be covered with burns. Little had the gazing crowd guessed of the awful agony that noble soul had endured; for all the time he had been supporting his companion on his shoulders, the latter in his eagerness over his work had unwittingly allowed the molten lead to drop down continually upon him. Yet he stood all the while as steadfast and immovable as a rock, never betraying the torture he was in by the slightest outward sign, or even allowing a groan to escape his lips, remembering that the life of his comrade had been confided to his charge, and knowing well that the least movement on his part would have hurled his friend down to instant death. The wounded hero was conveyed to the hospital, where, after a long period of severe suffering, he at length recovered. The tale of the martyr-like fortitude displayed by this workman on behalf of his fellow soon spread, not only over the whole of Belgium, but was carried beyond its borders, and from far and near tributes of admiration were showered upon the man who had so nobly placed his own life in jeopardy for the sake of his friend.—*British Workman.*

Berlin Barbers.

We are indebted to our solemn and highly respectable contemporary, the *Tagblatt*, of Berlin, for a report of a meeting of the barbers of that dusty capital, at which the following resolutions were adopted, after a lengthy and animated discussion.

The first shows that the spirit of innovation has penetrated even into Prince Bismarck's own capital, for it was solemnly and unanimously determined that from that day forth the more or less painful operation of shaving should always be commenced with the left instead of the right cheek. The reasons for this somewhat startling innovation are not reported, but they were evidently of a most convincing character. We shall be glad to hear that but few accidents have followed from the sudden adoption of this somewhat rash resolve.

The long disputed point as to whether the brush or the hand should be used in the important preliminary operation, of lathering remains still a vexed question and is left, as before, to the discretion, or taste, or fancy of the individual shaver.

But the next, and by far the most important resolution submitted to the Congress, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, not only so, but it was also resolved that no one should be allowed to remain a member of the Association who continued to resort to the degrading and offensive practice of holding a customer by the nose! Such a practite may have been all very well in olden times when the dignity of manhood was unheard of, but in these days of citizenship and equality, such an insulting procedure must be at once and forever abolished.

To the next and final resolution we regret we cannot give the same cordial approval as to the rest, but it was decided by a large majority of the shavers present that the conversation with the victims during the pocess of the operation should not be allowed to wander into remarks as to the state of the weather or similar exciting topic, but should be strictly confined to business, meaning, of course, the customary recommendation of "our own hair-wash," or hair restorer, or hair-dye, as the case may seem to require.

The grave, and earnest, and solemn character of our Teutonic friends has seldom been more forcibly, or more amusingly shown than in the proceedings of the Barber's Congress at Berlin. —*Punch.*

A Few Familiar Quotations.

Music hath charms to sooth a savage breast.—Congreve's Mourning Bride.

Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.—Ibid.

She walks the water like a thing of life. —Byron's Corsair.

How happy could I be with either, were tother dear charmer away.—The Beggar's Opera.

Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.—Burns.

Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.—Burns' Tam O'Shanter.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.—Byron's Don Juan.

Between two worlds life hovers like a star upon the horizon's verge.—Ibid.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.—Campbell's Pleasure of Hope.

Like angel's visits, few and far between. —Ibid.

His back to the field and his face to the foe.—Campbell.

Procrastination is the thief of time.—Young's Night Thoughts.

A gilded halo hovering round decay.—Byron's Giaour.

They also serve who only stand and wait.—Milton.

The stern joy which warriors feel in foemen worthy of their steel.—Scott's Lady of the Lake.

His pity gave ere charity began—Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

Even his failings leaned to virtue's side.—Ibid.

To party gave up what was meant for mankind.—Goldsmith's Retaliation.

To point a moral or adorn a tale.—Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.

A little bench of needless bishops here, and there a chancellor in embroy. —Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

Made a sunshine in a shady place.—Spencer's Faerie Queen.

Airy tongues that syllable men's names. —Milton's Mask of Comus.

As idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean.—Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.—Sterne's Sentimental Journey.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—Keat's Endymion.

A flower of meekness on a stem of grace.—Montgomery's World Before the Flood.

'Tis not in mortals to command success; we'll do more, deserve it.—Addison's Cato.

Like Dead Sea fruit that tempts the eye but turns to ashes on the lips—Moore's Lalla Rooch.

Coming events cast their shadows before.—Campbell.

All went merry as a marriage bell.—Byron's Childe Harold.

Where youth and pleasure meet to chase the glowing hours with flying feet. —Ibid.

EXTENSIVE CHEESE SHIPMENTS.—During last week, from Saturday to Saturday, there were shipped from the Ingersoll station fifteen car-loads of cheese, and the amount going and to go forward this week will foot up nearly double that amount. Our London contemporaries report occasionally seven teams passing down our street laden with cheese, and shipments of a few hundred boxes. Such items are only a paltry modicum of the movements of cheese from this point. We have frequently seen lines of teams nearly the full extent of Thames street on their way to our station. Fifteen carloads means 5,250 boxes, or 130 wagon-loads, and we have on more than one occasion lately seen that quantity shipped from here in one day.—*Ingersoll Tribune.*

"He bowled a maiden over," said Mrs. Ramsbotham's nephew, describing a cricket match. "Poor thing! I hope she wasn't much hurt," exclaimed his aunt.—*Punch.*

The Prince of Wales' Scotch Home.

The announcement that in future the Prince of Wales, when in Scotland, will not reside at Abergeldie Castle will surprise no one who has any knowledge of that rickety stronghold. Abergeldie contains a multitude of very small, badly arranged and ill-ventilated apartments, and from the point of view of convenience, it would be none the worse for being "turned inside out." During his future visits to the North the Prince will stay at Birkhall, his own shooting box, near Ballater. Abergeldie is the property of her Majesty, who merely lends it to the Prince. Birkhall is finely situated, and commands magnificent views over the Lower Deeside Valley. It is a well-built and substantial house of a very plain style of architecture, and was erected not long before 1715 by one of the numerous branches of the Gordons. The Birkhall estate, which, like the house, is the property of the Prince of Wales, extends to 6,810 acres. It stands on the county valuation roll as being of the value of £750 per annum—£250 for the house, shooting, etc., and £500 as rent paid by the tenants. During the last three years his Royal Highness has spent over £20,000 in the improvement of the farms upon the estate and in the erection of the buildings. On one farm alone the expenditure has amounted to £4,000, exclusive of the tenant's outlaw. Most of the farm leases have been renewed during the last two or three years, and it is said the conditions named in the leases were such as to be eminently satisfactory to the tenants. The result is that the Prince is very popular on Deeside, and the news that he intends to spend some time every autumn Birkhall has been received with pleasure by his tenants.

My own pet Bram.

THE MOST REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF NERVE ON RECORD.

The people in a little town in Warwick County have been hanging right over the brink of a fragrant church scandal, but are not aware of the fact, nor will they be until this copy of the *Argus* reaches its readers over there. Just before the close of the service last Sunday, a good brother walked forward to the pulpit, handed the minister an announcement, as he thought, and asked him to read it to the congregation before he dismissed them. Just before time was called on the Doxology the minister says:

"Brother Bramley has handed in the following note," and in a clear voice he read the note, which ran as follows:

MY OWN PET BRAM.—Are you never coming to see me again? I am dying to see my darling once more and gaze into his beloved eyes. The old mammy that calls herself your wife will never find it out. How can you endure her? Come, darling, to one who truly loves you. Your own and only MARY.

The good brother had handed in the wrong announcement. At the close of the reading the minister looked horror-stricken. The congregation stared at Bramley with cold hard stares, and his wife rose in her seat and glanced at him like a tigress. He was equal to the occasion however, and rising calmly, and with a look of perfect resignation on his face he said:

"Brothers and Sisters,—It may appear strange to you that I should ask our beloved pastor to read such a terrible thing as that from the pulpit, but the best way to fight the devil is to fight him boldly face to face. The writer of that note is unknown to me, but is evidently some depraved child of sin who is endeavouring to besmirch my Christian reputation. I shall use every endeavour to ferret out the writer and if discovered will fearlessly proclaim her name, and hold her up to the contempt of all good Christian people."

He sat down amid a murmur of approbation and sympathy, and his wife wanted to hug him right before the congregation. That evening he told the writer of the note what had occurred, and remarked that it was the closest call he ever had in his life.—*Evansville Argus.*

A Miserable "Sport."

It is not generally known that pigeon-shooting is due to Spain, and that for more than two centuries this miserable slaughter of tame birds has been in vogue in that benighted country. Pigeon-shooting is not a sport, for, as the word is understood, sport means something where endurance is called into play. The birds in a great many matches are subjected to a great deal of cruelty. It is a well known fact that pigeons are doctored on certain occasions to meet the requirements of the so-called sportsmen. To make a bird turn to the right the left eye is put out, or to cause an unsteady flight half the tail feathers or portions of of the pinions are plucked. The greatest rascalities take place in pigeon matches, which the knowing ones take advantage of. In England some years ago ladies were sometimes present at pigeon matches, but of late public opinion has been so strong that they have been shamed out of witnessing such cruelties. Rat catching as an amusement is coarse and degrading enough, but if a comparison be possible between it and pigeon-shooting the first is by far the nobler sport, for though the man sets on the dog to catch the vermin, in pigeon-shooting it is the man and not the dog that undertakes the business. A bill to put a stop to pigeon-shooting in Great Britain is to be presented to Parliament by Mr. Anderson, and consists of two provisions. In the Cruelty to Animals Prevention act, Mr. Anderson wishes that the word animal should "mean and include any vertebrate animals, whether of domestic or wild nature, kept in confinement or captivity," and that in the definition of cruelty, "the shooting of birds liberated from any trap or other contrivance or from the hand" should be included. When the skill of the marksman with his hammerless gun can be conclusively shown by the shattering of glass balls or clay pigeons, why should people who assume to understand the decencies of life wish to inflict death and torture on poor birds? Can there be any pleasure in going to a coop full of pigeons and cutting the throats of the birds? Such a nasty business is delegated to the poultry man, who is paid for his trouble.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp
DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.