







Lost in St. Anne Sault.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—News of a terrible affair at St. St. Alban comes to hand this morning. It seems that Mr. Pratt, a young man of 20, full of daring and courage and an expert swimmer, was residing at the village of St. Alban, situated on the St. Anne river, about 56 miles from Quebec. Here there are some terribly dangerous rapids, down which no human being has ever ventured. The water leaps and tumbles among the rocks, and no sane man would dream of making the descent except a friend of the young gentleman. Young Pratt thought differently, however, and yesterday offered \$20 to a boatman who would pilot him down the fearful leap. He wanted his brother to accompany him, but the latter refused and vainly endeavored to stop the foolhardy voyage. The old boatman was loath to go, but was urged on by the expectation of \$28. The pair started and all went well until they reached the first sault or leap, when the boat was seen to rise in the air, cant over, and toss the men several feet above the foaming water. They were never seen alive again, and, shortly afterwards, the boat, smashed and rendered useless, floated down the stream. Young Pratt leaves a widow and child to mourn his untimely fate. He was wealthy, and in a few weeks would have attained his 21st birthday and \$3,000 a year. The name of the boatman has not been learned.

From further particulars it appears that Albert Pratt, one of the victims, is a son of the late John Pratt, one of the largest stockholders in the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., and during his lifetime, its President. The boatman's name is J. Lafabvre, a native of the village.

A case in Point.

Down East they tell a story which fairly illustrates the present position of Canada. A depressed-looking man, carrying a large fensoreil over his shoulder, was asked why he burdened himself with such a load.

"Well," said he, "about two miles back I felt very tired, and picked up the biggest rail I could find, so as to rest myself."

"Rest yourself!" yelled the other. "How can you rest yourself that way?"

"Why," said the rail-bearer, "just think how darned light I'll feel when I throw it off!"

In the same way Canada picked up the N. P. to make the journey easier, and just think how light she'll feel when she throws it off.

Care of Milch Cows.

During the intense hot weather of summer, cows, unless in a very extra pasture, with plenty of shade and good water, fail very much in their productiveness. When once partially dried up, it is hard to bring them into a full flow of milk again during the season. The greatest care should be taken to give them plenty of some kind of nutritious soil feed, corn, oats, or whatever green feed a farmer may happen to have. Feed they must have or dry up—there is no such thing as milk and butter without food. If cows are obliged to work hard all day, in short pasture, during hot weather, to obtain barely enough to keep them alive, they will become too much heated and fatigued to keep up a full flow of milk, and whoever expects any profit from cows in hot weather must feed them enough, so that as the heat of the day advances they may retire to the shade, for comfort and repose. Excessive heat is more injurious to a milch cow than short feed. Cows require plenty to eat without great exercise to get it, and repose. It is more profitable to feed shorts, oil meal, or other grain, where pastures are short, than to suffer cows to dry up. Cows should be driven very slowly, particularly in hot weather, that they may not be overheated; and if yarded nights, should always have a full supply of clean water. Cows give more milk and do better when kept constantly in the pasture, unless they are fed in the yard or stables.

Burglar shot in a house.

Bill Bodifer, a notorious desperado of Indianapolis, was recently discovered under the bed of Dr. and Mrs. J.C. Walker, in that city. It appears that Mrs. Walker, about three o'clock a.m., noticed that the gas had been turned down during their sleep. She got up, and, looking under the bed, discovered a man's feet sticking out at its foot. For fear her husband, who was in bad health, should suffer in grappling with an armed burglar, she said nothing to him, but went off and called her two sons and the colored man. Whispering to them that there was a robber under her bed, she went quietly down

stairs and got a revolver, which she gave to her son John. Meanwhile Dr. Walker, while wondering at her prolonged absence, felt a stir under the bed, and looking over met the gaze of a man, whose head alone was raised over the bed-rail, watching him. "Of course," said Dr. Walker afterwards, "I imagined he was going to shoot me, and to prevent him I lunged at him with my right hand, striking him in the right eye, and knocking him back on the floor. As I struck, I threw myself upon him and bore him to the floor. The space where we fell was narrow and circumscribed, and although I had the fellow by the throat he succeeded in grasping my wrist with such a grip as to temporarily paralyze it. I never before felt, and did not think it possible to exert such a pressure. In our struggle he managed to get his arm from under his body, and with it he fired his revolver, the ball grazing my left side, and penetrating the ceiling. I thought a young cannon had gone off. The explosion somewhat startled me, and I let up on my grip, which enabled my antagonist to break away from me and rush into the hall. Just as he got outside the door, apparently, two shots followed and then all was still and dark. The shooting had extinguished the gas, and the agony of the moment was almost unbearable. It seemed to me, of course, that the two shots had killed the boys, for I did not know there was a revolver in the house, much less that Mrs. Walker had provided the boys with it. I ran out into the hall expecting to encounter the burglar, and found the door into Frank's room partly closed. I tried to open it, but could not, and then it occurred to me that by chance the boys might not be hurt, and I called out, 'Is that you, John?' and the answer was like the sweetest music to my ears, for I recognized his voice.

As soon as possible the gas was relighted, but no burglar could be seen, either in the hall or on the stairway. Organizing an investigating party we went down stairs. The fellow, after being shot through the heart, had run down stairs, through the dining-room and kitchen, and fell dead on the threshold of the porch. He had his revolver in one hand and a knife in the other, as he lay.

The kitchen door, where he fell, opened on a side porch, near the alley, where a step-ladder is usually kept. It was found that to reach the transom, which was easily opened, the burglar had to climb up the side of the house. He unbolted the door, and left it standing wide open, in order to give him a ready egress in case of necessity. He had obtained a plunder, but he had been at work. My pants, containing pocket book and watch, were lying on the floor, having been taken off the chair, but nothing was removed therefrom. While I was turning up the gas he managed to slip under the bed.

The doctor's son John, who did the shooting, adds that he was standing near the head of the stairs, waiting developments, and as the burglar rushed out of the room he fired twice, the first shot blowing out the gas. "The fellow was running very fast," said the young doctor, "and had his head bent over between his arms, which were outstretched in front of him, one containing a revolver, the other a knife. He doubtless expected to meet the household and have to fight his way through. I supposed the shot in the bed room had killed father, and I was determined to kill his murderer if I could. As I shot, the colored man came running out of his room at the end of the hall, so that I think we would have got him anyhow.

"Would you mind standing here till I go in and get a cigar?" he asked. "Of course not," she replied; "but don't you think, Henry, that smoking is offensive, and that it will be easier to practice economy after marriage if it is practised during courtship?" "By gum, you're right," he said:—"I shan't smoke any more, sweetie," and she looked unutterable love at him as they resumed their stroll. Just then they came to an ice cream saloon, and he said:—"There now, I want to treat you to ice cream, but as you say, it is best to practice economy during courtship. Tea cents for a cigar, thirty cents for two ice creams—forty cents saved in a single night. Let's go over to the fountain and take a drink of water." They went; but she was mad enough to bite her own head off.

NOTICE.

TAKE notice that I hereby forbid any person to give credit in my name without a written order, as I shall not consider myself responsible. PRYNE PHILLIPS. Bridgetown, July 24, 1880.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is readily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN 1880.

THE BEST! THE LARGEST! THE CHEAPEST IN NORTH AMERICA.

NEW PAGES—NEW TYPE—INCREASED SPEED IN PUBLICATION.

On the 2nd of January, 1880, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will take another of those upward strides in the march of improvement that have marked it for nearly forty years in its high position.

THE LEADING FAMILY NEWSPAPER

The increasing necessity for great volumes of reading matter month week's issue, so as to furnish the news from all sections of the Dominion and meet the varied tastes of its numerous readers, has rendered expedient the enlargement of THE WEEKLY GLOBE much beyond even its present large dimensions. Corresponding with the first week of the New Year, therefore, the form of the paper will be changed from that of an 80-column paper to that of a 16-column paper; and the length of each page will also be extended as to give, in all, an increase of reading matter in each week's sheet of nearly 25 columns beyond its present size.

This vast addition to the capacity of the paper will enable a bill of fare to be presented weekly probably more varied and interesting than ever before accomplished in any weekly journal. The literary matter will be much increased; more space will be devoted to historical and social allures; and the Agricultural Department will be rendered more efficient than ever before.

Notwithstanding the great enlargements and improvements to be made, the annual subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE will remain as heretofore, only.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, post paid free to all parts of Canada and the United States, payable invariably in advance. CLUB RATES FOR 1880 WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. For 4 Copies and up to 10... \$1.50 per copy. For 11... 1.25. For 12... 1.00. For 13... .75. For 14... .50. For 15... .25.

Any one is at liberty to get up a club on his own responsibility. Each club paper may be addressed separately, and may be for any Post Office.

Reliable parties getting up clubs will be supplied with specimen copies of the paper gratis, on application.

One Year's Clubs will be sent free of postage to any Post Office in Great Britain for 60 shillings sterling.

Remittances may be sent by P.O. money order, bank draft, registered letter, or by express at our risk.

Orders and remittances to be addressed to the GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, Toronto.

All subscribers sent in between this date and the 1st of January, 1880, will receive the publisher's review of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for 1880, and a complimentary copy of the new volume of the paper.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN USE.

The vocabulary of the ancient sages of Egypt was about 685 words. A well-educated person seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners employ a larger stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare produced all his plays with about 15,000. Milton's works are built up with 8,000, yet, with all these, there is not enough to accurately describe the superiority and general excellence of the world-renowned Carboline, which is an elegant dressing, removes dandruff, cleans the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out, restores the hair on bald heads, restores it to its original color, makes it grow rapidly, will not stain the skin, contains not a particle of lead, silver, sulphur, or other deleterious drugs. It is a natural product of the earth, containing the elements required by the hair to feed upon. A few applications will show its restorative qualities. Does not require months of continued use before you can perceive any result. It is cooling, cleanly, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon it. Sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines. Price One Dollar a bottle. We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.

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PLAINDEALER

FOR THE Balance of 1880 FOR 40 CENTS!!

THE Best Paper in the County, EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

MARKET REPORTS, AND ALL LOCAL EVENTS Carefully reported.

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IN ANY STYLE OR COLOR OR MANY COLORS

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SPECIAL ATTENTION To orders received by mail. CONSTABLE & SOMERVILLE



**Farm, Garden & Household.**

**Agriculture in the Eastern Townships.**

The most striking improvements have taken place in this division of our Province, since I saw it last. The whole style of farming seems to have undergone a transformation. Horses have taken the place of the loitering bullocks, and the rapidity of motion of the former has communicated itself to their drivers. And so with everything else; the use of improved implements, the amelioration of horned stock, the attempt, almost universal, to induce a regular course of cropping, are evident throughout. I was enchanted, though surprised, to find that there was only one opinion as to the usefulness of the Journal of Agriculture. Where I dreaded to meet with sneers I met with hearty commendations, and I am happy to say that I have been promised the assistance in the future of several of the most successful agriculturists of the Province.

On the 28th of June I visited the farm of Mr. J. Browning, Longueuil, and a very pleasant day I spent with the proprietor, whose hospitality I have every reason to remember. Mr. Browning holds firmly to the notion that no farmer can possibly be thoroughly successful unless he keeps a perfectly accurate account, not only of his receipts and expenditure, but also of the work done, the manure spent, and the produce yielded, on each field. This notion I found, by inspection, he carries completely out; and the same with the dairy, poultry, and other parts of his business; so that it is visible, at even a cursory glance, what pays, and what does not pay. The cows are made up of Ayrshires and Jerseys; a good lot for dairy purposes they looked, and are in splendid condition. I was particularly struck with a two year old heifer of Mr. Stephens' blood, St. Lambert. Very different indeed from what I recollect years ago was she; certainly one third larger and heavier, but with all the points of Colonel de Coqueur's old ranking favourite fully developed. To accommodate these a thoroughbred Short-horn bull is kept, and the cross, judging from what I saw of the young stock, is a very promising one. The bull at present in service is from Judge Dunkin, of Knowlton, whose herds are well known to all breeders in the province. He (the bull I mean) is a remarkably fine animal, with extraordinary loin, and a good rugged skin and hair, reminding me very much of the Dutchesses, and an almost unailing sign of a good constitution. He partakes of the Sweetmeat and Harrington blood, and is the best animal of the liver strain I ever saw.

There must of been something peculiar in the spring of 1879. The seeds of that year failed here, as well as on many of the best cultivated farms I visited. A serious business, indeed, for it throws the whole course into confusion. I believe the season was dry, and probably the seed shipped, and was cut off in its infancy by the drought. I think, as a rule, we sow our seeds a little too shallow; they, like our grain, would benefit by a slight additional covering by the chain-harrow, or some similar implement, before rolling.

The hay crop was heavy, approaching two tons to the acre in most parts; oats good, but this is emphatically a hay farm, and Mr. Browning has the good sense to see it, and treats it accordingly. Three acres of Lucerne were looking well, though hardly as clean as could be wished. The land appeared dampish, which would hinder the durability of the stand, but the hay was more than damp, and the dampness of the land may have been in my imagination, for the whole farm appears to be well drained.

The root crop, principally mangolds and sugar beets, was looking well, but the seed was too lavishly sown and the thinning out seemed to be rather an arduous task in consequence.

As may well be conceived, Mr. Browning keeps nothing for show, the whole conduct of the farm is practical to a degree. Every thing is in its place, no tools or implements lying about the barns, stables, &c., all handy and convenient; consequently, the labor bill does not run away with the profits of the land, but is kept within due bounds. Now the principal improvements are finished an ensiler and more profitable task lies before the owner; at all events, seeing that it is only three years since he brought the estate, no one can doubt that genuine, honest work, guided by a sound head, has been brought to bear upon the land to bring it into the state of cultivation in which I found it.

**Vermin.**

Look out for vermin in the nest boxes. About the worst is the service of the partitions. Lime-wash now at least once a month, put kerosene upon the perches in the morning, and keep the platforms under the perches covered with fresh earth renewed at least once a week. Lice are the bane of the poultry house. Fowls that have the run of farms and gardens will keep clean, by wallowing in the dry earth, but a greater part of the year those who live in cities and villages are obliged to keep their fowls in confinement and small runs, and unless carefully looked after, these pests will surely come. There is danger too, if the poultry house is attached to or near the stable; they will infest it, and cause trouble among the other animals. The American Agriculturist says the best remedy they have ever tried is crude petroleum, or if more convenient the common kerosene oil used for lamps. This is always at hand, and a few minutes labor with the oil can will route the enemy. We apply it directly to the perches, pouring it from the can. The hens get this oil upon their feet and legs, and it is rubbed all over their feathers. It is penetrating, and the odor seems to be exceedingly offensive to all insects. We can vouch for this as being true, having used it on our own premises with sure effect. S. J. A.

**A Poultry-Fattening Company.**

The following statements appeared some time ago in the Boston Cultivator.

It is probably well known that the process of fattening poultry for market is much better understood in France than in this country. A well fattened chicken or turkey, according to the fashion of our market, is a bird that shows plenty of yellow fat, under the skin, along the back and sides, while with chickens, to be salable, the skin and legs should have a bright yellow color. In France such poultry would be classed only as ordinary, and would be utterly rejected by the epicures who pay the highest prices for luxuries. The best poultry according to the French standard should show little fat under the skin and this should be of a whitish color.

The finest birds should be heavy in muscle, and tender, the skin white and delicate. These conditions are only attained by a system of forcing which has been developed through years of patient experiment in France and is now for the first time, successfully imitated in this country.

Many previous attempts at imitating the French system have proved failures, but the persevering character of several parties who have recently established an enterprise for fattening poultry after the French system at Medfield, Mass., gives promise of success. One of their number spent considerable time in France, working in establishments of this kind as a laborer in order to master every detail of the business. At present the Medfield concern is killing daily about eighty fowls, for the use of some of the best hotels in Boston.

The birds are purchased by agents in various parts of the State, and are placed temporarily in the "reception rooms" on arrival at the yards. These are simply well ventilated sheds of ordinary character, where the fowls are fed and allowed to sun at will, until they are wanted for forcing. They are then placed in the fattening house, a warm, well ventilated building, provided for the purpose. For ten days they are subjected to a system calculated to remove the yellow fat, and then for ten days subsequent are crammed with a porridge of milk and meal (barley and rice being largely used, with some corn), and at the end of twenty days are immediately killed, their room being daily replaced by freshly purchased birds.

The building has accommodations for 1700 birds; 84 are killed daily, and 94 more take their place from outside. The temperature of this building is kept at about 60° by steam pipes, the coops are so small only one bird can be kept in each. They are daily cleaned out, the bottom boards are washed and steamed to remove all taint. This attention to cleanliness, the labor of preparing food, and the dressing of fowls for market, gives constant employment for eight or ten men. Thirty cans of milk daily are required to mix the food. The milk is at present purchased of the neighboring farmers. The manure from this style of feeding is of a thick, pasty consistence, difficult to handle, but very rich, and highly esteemed by the farmers in the neighborhood, who willingly pay one dollar per barrel for it.

The poultry produced by this pro-

cess is already highly esteemed by those who have tasted it, and seems likely to come into greater favor as it is better known. It sells for about ten or fifteen cents per pound above the price of ordinary poultry, while it is claimed such poultry is worth this difference, since there is very little waste in the shape of the gross and indigestible yellow grease which encumbers the ordinary fat fowl.

The enterprising men who have undertaken this business are unwilling to lay open to the public all the details of their business, and with good reason, as the learning them has cost considerable time and money, also being of such a nature as to be unpatentable. They are however, confident that the improved methods will produce an article that will commend itself to the refined taste of a discriminating public, and that they will reap a sure reward for their enterprise. We wish them the success that their enterprise deserves.—Journal of Agriculture.

**Bad Bargains in Nursery Stock.**

BY PHILIP SNYDER.

Farmers and fruit-growers need a word of caution now and then with reference to seductive advertisements of new nursery stock. It is the special desire of some nurserymen to deal in new varieties, and the experienced are apt to suffer in purse and temper by supposing that in their hands these marvels in pomology or horticulture will do exactly as advertised—or half as well. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk in this way by those who could ill-afford to lose anything, and it may be worth while to point out to the readers of the Examiner and Chronicle where the danger lies in purchasing these new varieties.

New varieties of vegetables or fruits which really excel all existing varieties are difficult to produce, and hence when a man claims to have a superior sort the strongest kind of proof should be required respecting it. His own interested declaration is not sufficient. Besides, these new varieties are almost always pushed upon the market before they are sufficiently tested. A nurseryman of New Jersey or New-York may tell the truth about his budding's success on his own grounds for a year or two, but that does not prove that it will succeed in less careful hands, nor in the differing climates of Maine, South Carolina, Texas, Illinois, Oregon, or Canada. The Wilson Strawberry among small fruits, and the Norway Spruce among evergreens, do succeed in almost all soils and climates; but they are exceptional. The propagator who thinks he has something remarkable naturally desires to push its sale, and if people will take his word as to its merits and buy, he is not always particular to prove that it will succeed in other localities than his own. He wants to sell, also, before the stock gets into the hands of rivals.

There is another point to be remembered. It does not pay the ordinary purchaser to buy nursery stock at high prices, with a view to the propagation and sale of plants at high prices also, because before he can put them on the market the professional nurseryman, with his appliances of hot-houses, bottom heat, propagation from root and green cuttings, &c., can beat him ten to one in the competition. The purchaser at high prices will very soon hear of reduced prices, and that so very low as to discourage him. In the case of a new fruit, if really of superior quality early and prolific, a crop from it pushed into market a year or two in advance of local competition may be very important, and may really pay, but the risk is great—too great for any but amateurs, or those farming on capital accumulated in business. The man of small means should be patient and wait. If the new variety is really an acquisition, superior to most or all of the older sorts, the proof will rapidly accumulate, the price will go down rapidly as its propagation enlarges, and he can soon buy at living rates. The worth of a new berry, a new pear, or a new cereal, if really excellent all kindred varieties now grown, will soon win its way to fame and position.

The writer has been himself so often victimized, and has seen so many instances among his acquaintances, that a word in season to the uninitiated may be of great value to them. These impositions are among the most serious drawbacks in fruit as the damage incurred in testing over-puffed varieties is not measured by the first cost alone. It is chiefly felt in the loss of time, labor and fertilizers through the testing period, which often requires half a dozen years or more.—Examiner and Chronicle.

**LOCKE & BRADSHAW,**

Undertakers, Cabinet-makers, and General Furniture Dealers.  
DEALERS IN  
PICTURE FRAME MOLDING,  
PICTURE FRAMES,  
CHRONOS,  
ETC., ETC.

We keep the Largest and Best stock of Furniture ever shown in Ridgeway, and sell at PRICES AWAY DOWN BELOW THE LOWEST!  
Call and examine our Stock  
Ware rooms opposite the Post-office.  
Ridgeway, July 1st, 1880.

**1000 BUSHLS OF WHEAT WANTED!**

**STAR MILLS**

The highest cash price paid.

We have now the third run of stones, and customers can therefore grind quiet at any time, without delay.

**GEO. GUNDER**

Ridgeway July 24, 1879.

**CHANGE! CHANGE!**

I beg to announce that I have purchased the store of Mr. R. A. McConnell, and am prepared to supply all kinds of

**CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES: PROVISIONS, ETC.**

As low as any in the trade.

—A FINE STOCK OF—

**TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, AND GENERAL GROCERIES.**

ALL FRIENDS GIVE US A CALL.

**P. MICKLE & SON.**

**MARBLE WORKS!**

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**Foreign and Domestic Marble,**

Monuments, Headstone, Mantles, Table-Tops, &c. &c.  
**SCOTCH AND CANADIAN GRANITE.**

All kinds of Cut Stone Work for BUILDING PURPOSES, Such as Window and Door Sills, Caps, Facings, &c. &c.

All Orders promptly attended to. Give us a Call.

SHOP nearly opposite Town Hall, Main St., Ridgeway.  
Ridgeway, June 3, 1880.

**HARDWARE! HARDWARE!**

**Sign of the Anvil, Porter Blocks, Etc. &c.**

Just received a Large Stock, which I offer to the public at the very low prices.

CUTLERY, NAILS,  
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

—also—  
OUT-SAWS, AXES,  
SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS,  
BAR-IRON, STEEL, Etc., Etc.  
Carpenters' and Carriage-Builders' Requisites a Specialty.

**WALTER H. BOUGHNER,**  
RIDGWAY.



Rond Eau Harbor. ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES. Aug. 17.—The schr. V. M. Blake, of Cleveland, for wheat, Lenetre Station, for Bismett. Aug. 17.—The steam pleasure yacht Huntress, of Buffalo, to stay all night, from Lake Superior, bound for Buffalo. Aug. 18.—The steam pleasure yacht Cleveland, for Buffalo. Aug. 18.—The str. Stanley, of Port Stanley, to take an excursion from Buckhorn to Stanley. Aug. 19.—The Stanley Cleveland, for Buffalo. Aug. 21.—The scow Jennie Lime, of Detroit, for wheat, at Soper's. Aug. 21.—The tug Bob Anderson for wood. Aug. 21. Bob Anderson cleared to pick up a dismantled three and after vessel of the Rond Eau Harbor. Aug. 21.—The schr. V. M. Blake cleared for Cleveland. Aug. 22.—Wind south-west, fresh and warm.

Howard Council. Met at the Town Hall, Ridgetown, Aug 21, 1880. Minutes of former meeting read and adopted. Read a letter from Clerk of Harwich. On Motion of Mr. McDiarmid, By-law No. 8 of 1880, to make provision for the preservation of Public Morals in the Township of Howard, was read and finally passed. Moved by Mr. McDiarmid, seconded by Mr. Willson, that Mrs. Dinsdall, who is suffering from disease of the eye and upon the recommendation of Dr. Lake, who says she cannot be cured except with an experienced oculist, this Council shall Mrs. Dinsdall be sent to the eye and ear Dispensary at Toronto, as having no means of her own to bear the expense. That the Reeve procure a R. R. Ticket for Toronto, and that the Clerk forward to the President the said Dispensary a certificate for 6 weeks board for the same, \$3 per week.—Carried. Moved and seconded, that the following accounts be paid as follows: S. and E. F. Stephenson for printing, \$4; Richard Brown for attending on and digging grave for Robert Grant, \$6; Geo. Ginder for wood for Robert Grant 62 1/2 cents; Charles Grant for Registration of births, &c., \$11.20; Constable and Somerville \$12 for printing Auditors' Report; D. McFarlane for Indigent \$2; Howard Branch Agricultural Society \$10; S. Shaw for one sheep killed by dogs \$2 1/2. Moved by Mr. McDiarmid, Sec. by Mr. Spencer, that after hearing the statement of Wm. McKeenocher, Esq., respecting the balance against the McDowell claim, the Treasurer of this corporation be hereby authorized to cancel the same.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Willson, seconded by Mr. McDiarmid, that several applications of trustees for the amount they require be received, and the Clerk be instructed to place the amounts on the collectors roll for the year 1880.—Carried. Moved by Mr. McDiarmid, seconded by Mr. Gardner, that this Council pay to the Committee of the Ridgetown Church the sum of \$77.98, being one-half of cost of fence that adjoins said church lot and Town Hall lot, as according to statute, and to be paid on the 1st January, 1881.—Car. Moved by Mr. Willson, seconded by Mr. Gardner, that after hearing Mr. John Crawford relating to side road division 6 and 7 asking this Council to have the said side road put in its proper place, and that this Council appoint Mr. H. I. Spencer to examine and get the different owners of the land together, and advise to some arrangement.—Car. Moved by Mr. McDiarmid, seconded by Mr. Willson, that the Reeve Isaac Gardner and the mover be a committee to prepare or build a new bridge across the river on the lake shore opposite lot 5 on R. F. L. Esq. the old bridge being in a very dangerous state.—Car. Moved by Mr. Willson seconded by Mr. Gardner, that after reading the petition of J. G. Wood and others in regard to the closing of Kent street, that the Reeve be instructed to get a copy of the registered map of Kent street North across lot 92.—Car. Moved and seconded that this Council adjourn until the 25th of Sept. CHAS. GRANT, Clerk.

It is just lovely to sleep in the country these fine mornings, with a gobbler gobbling under your window, and a cat bellowing like a concert saloon baritone on one side of the house, while a cow-lis mother-lull-lowing mezzo soprano on the other, and roosters are crowing, and the milkmaid is playing tambourine with the bottom of her milk-pail, and drivers are going by whistling, and the parrot is yelling at the goat, that talks back, and a half dozen boys are throwing green apples on the roof to see them roll down, and the land-lord is swearing at his wife in the back kitchen because she has put too many market-hags for "them city boys."

# Every Lady

SHOULD SEE

## Hagaman & Jull's

STOCK OF

## NEW MILLINERY.

We hold as Fine a Stock as can be found west of London, and have a Milliner of taste and experience.

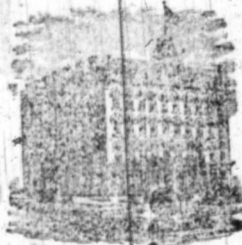
### HAGAMAN & JULL, RIDGETOWN.

#### Detroit Advertisements.

Season of 1880. Season of 1880.

#### STEAMER CITY OF DETROIT CLEVELAND & DETROIT LINE

Runs regularly between Detroit and Cleveland, leaving Detroit, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, every week, during the season, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Cleveland at 6 p. m., and leaving, return at 9 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Detroit at 6 a. m. Fare, \$3; round trip, \$5. Tickets good till used. Address, WILLIAM MCKAY, MASTER "City of Detroit," Detroit, Mich.



THE BRUNSWICK HOUSE. Street Cars leave Central Depot for the Hotel every six minutes. Strictly First-class in all appointments. Cor. State and Griswold Sts. Detroit. J. M. HANAFORD, Prop., Detroit, Mich.

RICE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Corner of Congress and Bates Sts. Detroit. First-class in all its appointments. Central and Convenient to Street Cars. Transient Patrons will find it a "Home," and every way attractive. One dollar a day. Largely patronized by Canadians. 2nd, 1880. June 1st.

E. H. SELLERS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. The Law of Real Estate and Conveyancing, a Specialty. Collections promptly attended to. Room, No. 2, Bank Block, Detroit, Mich.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Howard will meet on the 21st of AUGUST, for the dispatch of general business. CHAS. GRANT, Clerk.

#### THE MOLSONS BANK

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. (Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.) CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. RESERVE, \$100,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THOS. WORSWICK, M. P., President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Vice-Pres. F. W. S. MACPHERSON, Senator. R. W. SHERBROOK, President Ottawa River Navigation Company. SAMUEL H. EWING, MILES WILLIAMS, HENRY A. NELSON, M. P. P. F. WOLFFERTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Mgr. M. HEATON, Inspector.

Branches. Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Missford, Millbrook, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, St. Thomas, Toronto, Sorel &c.

A COMPLETE BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT RIDGETOWN BRANCH.

Remittances can be made to all points in Canada, United States and Great Britain. Spring drafts on Great Britain, and drafts on United States cashed. Bills received for collection on favorable terms.

Interest allowed on money deposited in Savings Department, payable on call, and at a higher rate, on money deposited, payable after notice. LOANS GRANTED to farmers at reasonable rates.

EVERY FACILITY AND CONVENIENCE in connection with the accounts of Dealers in Grain and Shippers of Flour; the connections of the Bank in Nova Scotia, and Lower Provinces generally, being especially convenient for the latter class. R. ROBERTSON, H. C. W. BANGSLEY, Agent, Accl.

#### Take Notice.

THAT the Accounts of G. W. Lezer have been placed in my hands for collection, and must be settled at once by either Cash or Note. All parties indebted will please call at B. F. Shipps' Meat Market. PETER PHILLIPS, Ridgetown, July 8th, 1880.

#### Rare Chance.

FOR SALE at a reasonable figure and on good terms. Several Excellent Lots on Main and Ebenezer Sts.,—the most convenient location in Ridgetown. A new and comfortable dwelling on one lot. Will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers. Apply at this office. Ridgetown, March 18th, 1880.

## VICTORIA

# CARRIAGE WORKS!

Main St., - - - Ridgetown.

I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS AND OTHERS to the fact I have removed my shop from the old stand, to the corner of

Main and Albert Streets, opposite Dr. Marr's Office

Having also enlarged my facilities, keeping the best of material and employ none but first-class workmen, my motto will be to build

Waggons, Buggies and Carriages

of the very latest and best styles, and to sell as cheap as any factory in the west.

The Wood, Paint and Turning Shops are under the management of MR. WM. HOAG, a practical workman of long experience in this branch, and the public will find every department fully looked after and up to the mark.

Having long experience in HORSE-SHOEING, all kinds of JOBBING and REPAIRING, I am prepared to make this a speciality, for which I have the most convenient shop in town.

All orders receive prompt attention and work warranted as represented.

Remember the place, Main St., nearly opposite the Town Hall.

WM. BAKE.

Ridgetown, July 1st, 1880.

### DO NOT READ THIS.

For everybody knows that the

## RIDGETOWN FURNITURE STORE!

IS THE BEST PLACE TO GET

—Good Furniture of all Kinds,—

Made by experienced workmen. I keep GOOD DRY LUMBER, and can

Warrant our work for Five Years.

If required. My business is to do good work, without boasting, and let my customers judge for themselves. All kinds of Furniture made to order on shortest notice, and in best style.

Ware-Rooms opposite the Montreal Telegraph Store.

D.C. McMARTIN

Ridgetown, March 11th, 1880.



ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and every affection of the

Throat, Lungs, and Chest,

including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES: "It does not dry up the cough, and leave the system behind, as is the case with most preparations, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

DO NOT BE DECEIVED by articles bearing a similar name. Be sure you get DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, with the signature of "I. BUFTS" on the wrapper. 50 Cents and \$1.00 a Bottle. Prepared by SERRA W. FOWLS & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.



A Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. When the blood does not contain the usual quantity of iron, the deficiency can be supplied by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It cures a "thousand ills" simply by TONING UP, INVIGORATING, and VITALIZING the system. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, teaching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bile, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints,

And all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility, or a low state of the system.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP." Sold by druggists generally. Pamphlets sent free to any address by SERRA W. FOWLS & SONS, Proprietors, 50 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.