

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882.

NORTH PERTH CONVENTION.

GEORGE HESS, ESQ., THE NOMINEE.

On Friday last, despite the adverse elements, one of the best attended and most influential political conventions held in North Perth, was held in the Osborne Hall in this town, by the Conservative Association of the Riding. The object of the meeting, which was to choose a standard bearer to contest the Riding at the approaching election for the Ontario Legislature, was of sufficient importance to determine local Conservatives from every municipality in the Riding to surround such a formidable obstacle as a snow blockade in order to be present. True, it was nearly six o'clock in the evening before the delegates from the southern part of the Riding arrived, however, when the roll was called, no less than 120 delegates and delegates answered to their names, each municipality being represented, and most of them by the full quota of delegates. The following gentlemen composed the delegates from each municipality:

STRATFORD—S. S. Fuller, Dr. Hanavan, Dr. Scrimgeour, T. Hagarty, H. T. Butler, North Perth—D. Carroll, Wm. Steele, Jas. Doherty, Edward Jones, George Wetlaufer.

ELLEN—F. Ruston, C. Lippert, Chas. Ellison, Henry Vogt, F. Setwert, Wm. Baughman.

LOAN—H. Victor, John Wilson, William Thompson.

MONROE—John McKeo, John Watson, James Torrance, S. Ferguson, Moses Lang, Thos. Magwood.

MILVERTON—H. M. Schiergott, M. Ford, J. J. Pearson, James Hancock, Richard Graham, Henry Haenpflug.

ELMA—Andrew Thompson, William Fenwick, J. G. Alexander.

LONDON—Dr. Michener, John Campbell, John Binning, R. Martin, A. S. Dewitt, R. Woods.

WALLACE—Thos. Greer, Alex. Kennedy, Henry Coghlan, Edw. Alexander, William Wilson, John Willoughby.

Besides the delegates, many leading Conservatives of this town and the surrounding townships were present, the hall being well filled. Mr. S. H. Hesson, member for the Commons, accompanied the delegates from Stratford. The Convention was called to order by the President, Geo. Draper, Esq., and after preliminaries had been arranged, the following gentlemen were nominated, namely: Messrs. George Hess, T. Fenwick, John Willoughby and Geo. Draper. Mr. Hess, who had expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it, was the first vote taken. The first vote taken was almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Hess. His nomination was thereupon made unanimous. Mr. Hess then came forward and addressed the convention, thanking the delegates for the high honor which they had conferred upon him, and expressing his lowly sense of the honor which they had conferred upon him. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

Mr. Hess, in his speech, expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it. He then expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention and to support it.

time of the season. Prior to 1878 we worked 10 hours per day, and since 1879 our full staff of mechanics frequently worked 12 hours, and some even as long as 14 and 15, in order to keep up with the demand. Instead of sending out travelers to push the sale of furniture, as was done in 1878, parties from all parts of the Dominion visit us daily and purchase goods from us.

"In 1878, at the end of the deficit Government, there were as many as five of our customers declared themselves insolvent within one week, and during the last three years not one has assigned.

"In 1878 our farmers were paid 60 cents a standard for their grain logs, and they were nearly as high as every other kind of logs in proportion.

"The cry made by the Reform party all through the country is that we are not doing as well as we should now that in 1878. These are statements without foundation. You can furnish a house with about 50 less cost and receive superior goods.

"We hereby certify that the above statements are facts, and we, as a firm, believe that the Government is doing us wrong, and that manufacturers, as well as to farmers and mechanics.

"We remain, Yours respectfully, "Hess Bros.

"Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers, "Listowel, June 8."

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

"The fact of Mr. Hess' services in the cause of the National Policy is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs. It is not less today, and in provincial politics, than it was in June in Dominion affairs.

no doubt tended to bring about this result. He congratulated the position of the Government on their change of front in reference to the National Policy. Year after year the N. P. had been brought before the House, but never passed, and it is a pity that it should be let alone, a policy which needed commendation. He was glad to find that the Bureau of Statistics, which had been supported by both parties, had proved so successful, and had convinced hon. members opposite that Ontario was in a prosperous condition. He was glad to find that the reports on commerce and manufactures were produced they would bear no more political inside or outside of the House, and that in every country, such as Kansas, Texas, and Dakota, at the expense of Canada. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that when these reports were produced, they would not eliminate any part referring to Hamilton or Toronto manufactures. He was glad to notice that the lumber trade was in a prosperous condition, and that the interests of the lumbermen should be as far as possible promoted, the interests of settlers in the new districts should not be overlooked. A sum of five millions had been announced, but that sum included what was the capital of the country, the proceeds of salt and other minerals, which was gratifying to find that the Government intended to consolidate the Municipal Acts and the jury laws, which was a step in the right direction. He expressed a paragraph expressing the satisfaction of the Government that the people are determined to have a free traffic. That clause might very well have been omitted, because there was no desire on the part of the Government to restrict the traffic. He had honorably filled a number of important township offices, including that of Reeve, and he was glad to see that the interests of the people of Wallace with him on his departure for his new home.

W. R. Tiffin Esq., of Palmerston, has sold his farm of 100 acres, in the township of Wallace, to W. G. A. J. C. Hay of Listowel for \$1,300.

Surveys.—The congregation of St. Peter's Church, who decorated their church very tastefully for Christmas. The Christmas Service will be held at 3 p.m.

DONEGAL. A Merry X-mas to all.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. Buchanan is recovering from his recent illness. He was under the treatment of Dr. J. H. Hesson, who has a reputation in this locality for the skill with which he treats the ailments to which the human race is liable.

A large sleigh party had a beautiful outing over out went the occupants first-class style, and judging from the attempts of the sleigh to get out of the water, it is evident that they were thrown for water. Results—a good deal of noise, and a lot of water, but no harm done, especially the driver, who seemed to know a good deal about how the thing happened.

Santa Claus has been making large hauls of good things from Mr. Morison, and storing them in secret places, for X-mas Eve, and now the small boy is hunting up one of his packages. He has, by the way, in order to have it filled.

Mr. A. Farrell has sold his farm of 50 acres, to Mr. Jas. White of Woodville, for \$1,200. The farm is situated in the township of Wallace, and is bounded by the township of Wallace, and is bounded by the township of Wallace.

Mr. O'Connor followed, confining himself mainly to a denial of the charge that the Government had centralized power. He said that the Government had appointed by Judges were often good men, but that they could not be removed. Now appointments were made by the people, and they could be removed. He opposed the proposed consolidation of Municipalities, and said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

ELMA. Mr. S. Rothwell has purchased from the estate of J. Rothwell, M. D., of Placerville, Idaho, the north halves of lots 27 and 28, con. 3, Elma, for the sum of \$2,700.

MILVERTON. The other day Mr. Martin Taylor, who has carried the mails from Poole to Milverton for years, was presented with a purse of \$60, and an address by the citizens of Milverton and vicinity in recognition of his faithful services.

PALMERSTON. Mr. Enoch Williams, lately returned from Winnipeg, has purchased a team of horses from Mr. Ross, of Tavistock, for the sum of three hundred dollars. The horse is being shipped to the Northwest for his own use. He intends to follow them with a car load of stock in March, and will offer for sale a number of dwellings, which are in good repair, and drawing a neat rent. For further particulars apply to John Williams, Palmerston.

WALLACE. Mr. Marion has sold his farm to Con. George, for \$3,000. Mr. Edward Williams sold his farm to William Hill, at a good price.

Louise Stanser has sold out his hotel business at Treastle to George Barber. He will deal out the "cracker" to the public.

Mr. Joseph Craig has removed his family to Palmerston, and is preparing to go to the Northwest. He has honorably filled a number of important township offices, including that of Reeve, and he was glad to see that the interests of the people of Wallace with him on his departure for his new home.

W. R. Tiffin Esq., of Palmerston, has sold his farm of 100 acres, in the township of Wallace, to W. G. A. J. C. Hay of Listowel for \$1,300.

Surveys.—The congregation of St. Peter's Church, who decorated their church very tastefully for Christmas. The Christmas Service will be held at 3 p.m.

DONEGAL. A Merry X-mas to all.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. Buchanan is recovering from his recent illness. He was under the treatment of Dr. J. H. Hesson, who has a reputation in this locality for the skill with which he treats the ailments to which the human race is liable.

A large sleigh party had a beautiful outing over out went the occupants first-class style, and judging from the attempts of the sleigh to get out of the water, it is evident that they were thrown for water. Results—a good deal of noise, and a lot of water, but no harm done, especially the driver, who seemed to know a good deal about how the thing happened.

Santa Claus has been making large hauls of good things from Mr. Morison, and storing them in secret places, for X-mas Eve, and now the small boy is hunting up one of his packages. He has, by the way, in order to have it filled.

Mr. A. Farrell has sold his farm of 50 acres, to Mr. Jas. White of Woodville, for \$1,200. The farm is situated in the township of Wallace, and is bounded by the township of Wallace, and is bounded by the township of Wallace.

Mr. O'Connor followed, confining himself mainly to a denial of the charge that the Government had centralized power. He said that the Government had appointed by Judges were often good men, but that they could not be removed. Now appointments were made by the people, and they could be removed. He opposed the proposed consolidation of Municipalities, and said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. BASKERVILLE expressed the belief that Mr. Morison would be a convert to the N.P., and he would be the view of the Government. He said that the Government was not to be trusted. He said that the Government was not to be trusted.

with 22 Dec 1882

"AND YE SHALL HALLOW THE FIFTIETH YEAR, AND PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF; IT SHALL BE A JUBILEE UNTO YOU."

THE JUBILEE.

Loud he sang the Psalm of David!
He, a negro, and enslaved,
Sang of Israel's victory,
Sang of Zion, bright and free.

1871.

1882-3.

And the voice of his devotion
Filled my soul with strange emotion
For its tones by turns were glad,
Sweetly solemn, wildly sad.
H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The Jubilee Singers from Fisk University.

Songs from the Sunny South land,
Songs from over the sea,
Songs from the house of bondage,
Songs of the glad and free,
They sang those children of sorrow,
Those children of dusky hue,
Strange and wild were their accents,
But their hearts were warm and true.

Aloud they sang in triumph,
They sang of the Jubilee,
When broken is every fetter
And the sons of men go free,
In the age of peace so sudden
That the prophets have seen so plain,
When men shall be friends and brothers,
And Christ himself shall reign.

O Africa, land of shadow,
O Africa, land of song,
Land of long night's oppression,
Land of sorrow and wrong,
Thy echoes return unto thee,
Hearing on golden wing
The tidings of earth's salvation,
The song that the angels sing.

O Songsters of liquid sweetness,
Songsters of beautiful lay,
Sing on of the glad hereafter,
Sing of the blessed to-day;
Sing to the listening nations
The song so new and old,
Till the echoes are caught by the angels
In the city whose streets are gold.
PROF. A. K. SPENCE, of Fisk University.

Original Company of Jubilee Singers FROM FISK UNIVERSITY. TWELFTH SEASON.

The Company as re-organized is substantially as heretofore, but materially strengthened, and **CONSISTS OF TWELVE PERSONS,** among whom are the old favorite voices:

MISS JENNIE JACKSON, Soprano, has been with the company from the time of its organization in 1871, and is too widely and favorably known to need comment.

MISS MATTIE L. LAWRENCE, Soprano, commences her third season. She was formerly a very successful teacher in Washington D. C. Her health requiring a change and being possessed of an extraordinary voice, she joined the company in 1879, and soon won a place among the most favored of the organization.

MISS GEORGIA M. GORDON, Soprano, is one of the original members, and was with the company from the first year of its organization until its return from its second European Campaign in 1878. She returns this year much improved in voice from the rest then necessary.

MISS PATTI MALONE, Soprano, left Fisk University to join the Singers in Germany, and with the exception of a few months has been with them since that time.

MISS MARY E. COX, has a clear, high Soprano voice; she comes to the company from Oberlin, Ohio, where for several years she has been a student in the Conservatory of Music, and gives promise of being a material addition to the company.

MISS MINNIE W. TATE, Contralto, will be remembered favorably by the friends and patronage of the company during the first years of its organization. She remained a member until the return of the singers from their first European Campaign, when she resumed her studies at Fisk University. Her many friends will doubtless be glad to learn of her return to her old place in the company.

MISS MAGGIE E. WILSON, of Washington D. C., has a deep, rich Contralto voice, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition.

MR. F. J. LOUDIN, Basso. 8th season.

MR. B. W. THOMAS, Basso, was with the company during their second European Campaign, and the last two seasons in the United States and Canada.

MR. GEORGE E. BARRETT has a clear Tenor voice and will be remembered as a member of the company during the past three years.

MR. C. W. PAYNE possesses a rich, high Baritone voice, and has been with the organization since 1879.

MISS WILLEY A. BENCHLEY, Pianist. The management take pleasure in presenting her name to the public. She was for several years a student in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and has recently been engaged in teaching among her people in Houston, Texas. In addition to her ability as a pianist, she possesses a Soprano voice of rare quality.

The company, as at present reorganized, will be able to fulfill the expectations of their friends and patrons, and to maintain the reputation already won by them through eleven successful concert seasons in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, as also to meet the wants of the Christian public for a highly moral entertainment.

They established Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., during the first eight years of their organization at a cost of more than \$150,000.

As a result of their concert work during the past two years, Churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, Library, Temperance, Missionary and other organizations have realized over \$30,000.

Their programmes will contain many of the old plantation melodies, whose pathetic strains in the language of Dr. Cuyler "have opened the fountain of tears." Among them will be found "Steal Away to Jesus," "I've Been Redeemed," "Bright Sparkles in the Church Yard," "Go Down Moses," "I'm Rolling through an Unfriendly World," "Turn back Pharaoh's Army," "Gospel Train," etc., etc., together with many new ones recently gathered up in the South.

Perhaps no more difficult task has attended the labors of the Fisk Jubilee Singers than that of enabling the public to distinguish between them and the numerous companies who have been tempted by their success to take their name. In some instances going so far as to use their individual photographs and names. We appeal to our friends throughout the country to assist us in maintaining our identity.

During the past two years, owing to the illness of Mr. Geo. L. White, the company has been under the almost exclusive care of Mr. F. J. Loudin.

Mr. Henry Cushing has been during the past three years Business Agent for the company. He will continue as Business Manager in advance and will be pleased to call in person on all responsible parties who desire to contract for the services of the company.

Address all communications to
MESSRS. LOUDIN & CUSHING,
Managers Fisk Jubilee Singers, Ravenna, Ohio.

PATRONS OF THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

During the past eleven years it has been the high privilege of the company to appear and sing before the following distinguished persons:

- His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the U. S.
- His Excellency, President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- His Excellency, President James A. Garfield.
- His Excellency, C. A. Arthur, President of the U. S.
- Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.
- The Imperial Medals, the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia,
The Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden,
The Grand Duke and Duchess (Princess Alice of England) of Hesse,
Their Graces, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll,
His Excellency, [the Marquis of Lorne] the Governor-General of Canada.

General Garfield, President Elect and the Jubilee Singers.

AT CHAUTAUGUA.

Great cheering followed as the General now made his way to the boat, followed by the throng. He was met at the boat by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Tennessee, who surrounded him and sang, "March On, and You Shall Gain the Victory, You Shall Win the Day." The melodious voices of the Singers on the lake shore, and the stillness of the great multitude, made a very impressive scene, and as General Garfield stood with uncovered head listening to the songs of the Freedmen whom he had done so much to liberate, he was visibly affected. When the singing closed, General Garfield said in a tremulous voice, "The old prophet said, 'Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God.' I believe God is stretching out his hands to the children of Ethiopia. I thank you."—*New York Tribune, August 8, 1880.*

AT MENTOR.

When they were about to go they turned toward Gen. Garfield and sang an impressive benediction, with these words:

"The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."—NUM VI: 24, 25, 26.

There was silence for a time as the music died away. Then Gen. Garfield, who had stood by the mantel with bowed head, spoke to the band of singers very earnestly and solemnly, saying:

"My friends, for my family and myself I thank you for this visit and the songs you have sung. While I have listened a thought has come to me which may encourage you.

A voice has gone forth before every great good that was ever achieved in this world. A voice in the wilderness was the herald of our Saviour. In the war for the Union the thunder of our guns on a thousand battle fields was the voice that prepared the way for liberty that came to your race.

Now, friends, the earthly saviour of your people must be universal education; and I believe that your voices are preparing for the coming of that blessing. You have sung a great University into being. You have sung before kings and princes. You have sung to the meek and lowly. You have sung to the hearts of your people, and I hope and believe your voices will herald the great liberation education will bring to your lately enslaved brethren; you are fighting for light and for the freedom it brings; and in that contest I would rather be with you and defeated than against you and victorious. In the language of the song you have just sung I say to you, "March on and you shall win the victory—you shall gain the day."—*E. V. Smalley in the N. Y. Tribune.*

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

There are experiences in jubilee life which stand out in bold relief, between which the contrast is so vivid and marked that an observer would be led to think that they belong to different ages of the world, and are the experiences of people of widely different grades of society. To-day the guests of Gladstone, John Bright, Baron Von Bunsen, Whittier, Longfellow and ex-President Hayes; to-morrow refused admission to hotels or boarding houses because they are black. Those who read the newspapers are familiar with the story of their experiences at the National Capital, less than a year ago. They went from the room where Garfield received his fatal wound, at midnight into the streets. There they wandered until by diligent search, which extended over more than eight hours, before some public place could be found willing to shelter the dark-skinned American citizens from the night air, cold and chill, and receive in return the price demanded.

How unlike facts these statements seem in our boasted free Republic. Still stranger do they appear, when placed beside the experience of two days later. Experience, which the proudest Caucasian artist might well envy.

The Rev. Dr. Rankin, who had assisted in the search for shelter, was present when the Singers called to pay their respects to President Arthur. In a sermon on "Melody in the Heart," preached on the following Sabbath, the Jubilee Singers being present, he thus describes the scene: "Seldom have I been so moved," said President Arthur, as yesterday the Jubilees sang in his presence, 'Steal Away to Jesus' and 'The Lord's Prayer.' What moved him! What made that great-hearted man, who heard them for the first time, and who, when he accepted their proposal to sing in his presence, as they had sung in presence of his late three predecessors, little knew that the depths of his spiritual nature were to be so searched, what made this son of a Christian minister tremble about the mouth, then dash away the tears with his fingers, and then finally take out his handkerchief and cover his eyes? 'Seldom have I been so moved!' 'Oh! was the reply of the gentleman to whom he turned with this remark: "One reason why the people so much honor you, is because such things move you!"

The trouble with us much of the melody made on earth is this: It is not melody in the heart. It does not spring from melody made in the heart to the Lord. It is lip melody. It is made to reach the ear of man, and not the ear of God. These singers have their Christian altar, where they daily read the Word of God and unite in prayer. These singers depend upon the Spirit of God to help them in sacred song. They may wander homeless in the streets of the Capital of their native land. They may not have a place where to lay their heads. They may be ostracised by the tyranny of that white valor, which has fought so many battles of freedom—for the Anglo-Saxon! by the tyranny of that type of so-called Christianity that finds the image of God in the outward tint and not in the inward nature; but, at that Christian altar of daily prayer, they learn again to say, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors!" and when they remember they are redeemed, they are again ready to make melody in the heart unto the Lord.

It is the province of these Jubilee Singers to go everywhere preaching the Gospel, in these Christian melodies, which God's Spirit taught their race in the days of bondage. If sometimes they meet with inhospitable treatment, it may only remind them that the old spirit which made slavery with all its abominations possible, is not yet dead in the heart of man; it may attune their hearts to sweeter melodies to the Lord, who inspires them. The instrument whose strings are tightened seems to complain. But it is only for a moment. Thus only can it be fitted for the melodies that are lodged within it. These singers know the blessedness of which the Master spoke, when He said, "Blessed are you when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely,

for my name's sake." And it is this knowledge which isolates them to God, and to God's work, in the office of sacred song. They will sing the more sweetly for having waited those hours of weariness and homelessness last Wednesday night, in the presence where President Garfield's first drops of life-blood were shed; ay, for coming out under the midnight sky, not knowing where they should lay their heads. There must be this spiritual attuning to the melody of Christ's suffering love, or else we all fall away from the pitch. There is no pure gold which does not come from the fire of sorrow. And only those which come up out of great tribulation, are the shining ones of God. Go forth again, dear brethren and sisters in the Lord! And may His banner over you be love; and may you always make melody in your hearts to the Lord!

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

THE HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AND THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The following is an extract from a letter printed in the *Republican Democrat*, written by one of the Singers after visiting Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the late Southern Confederacy, in his parlor in the National Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

We have had many rare and strange experiences, have sung before many of the most renowned people of the present age, from the Emperor upon his throne, to the more than two thousand paupers assembled in the drill halls of Edinburgh and Glasgow, to receive their Sunday morning breakfast at the hands of the Christian philanthropists.

But nothing gave us greater surprise than to receive an invitation from the venerable statesman of the South, and once exponent of the doctrine that the "Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," to come to his parlor and sing for him. We accepted the invitation. Upon entering the room, the thin, pale, emaciated form of this re-constructed Southern Statesman, seated in a perambulator, met our view. A smile lit up his countenance as he extended his thin, trembling hand and bade us welcome as each was introduced to him. There were present perhaps a half dozen ladies and gentlemen from different Southern States. After a few moments spent in pleasant conversation in which Mr. Stephens expressed his interests in the work of education in which we had been so long engaged, and said he had watched the growth of Fisk University with great satisfaction, we grouped ourselves in front of him and began to sing.

The first piece was the old favorite, "Steal Away to Jesus," followed by the Lord's Prayer, to which so many hundreds of thousands have listened. He appeared to drink it in with a keen relish and bowed his head reverently as we chanted the Lord's Prayer. Then we sang "Go Down Moses, Away down in Egypt land; Tell old Paoarah to let my People go."

Quant and peculiar as is this song, still it is fraught with deep meaning, and we were led to wonder what his thoughts were as he listened to it. A number of other pieces were sung and his eyes were dimmed with tears, while two of the Southern ladies wept profusely. At intervals Mr. Stephens would turn to his friends with remarks, such as: "Isn't it wonderful," "Did you ever hear anything like it," "I never did."

At the conclusion he said that he forebore to say all he felt, that he was quite familiar with our work and regarded it as the most wonderful of the present age. Then said he, "I shall remember this visit with a great deal of pleasure. I have always been a firm believer in popular education; even before emancipation I advocated it for your race to a certain degree, and I still believe in it as essential to the elevation of not only your race, but of all races. I wish you great success; even greater than that you have had."

Thus ended our visit with Georgia's great Senator, which for many reasons was one of the most impressive experiences of our many years' labor. In the album of one of the Singers he wrote the following: "During my enjoyment and high appreciation of an entertainment given me with a few

friends in my parlor to-day by the Jubilee Singers, I was profoundly impressed with the sentiment of Pope, one of England's best and most philanthropic poets, which has been a motto with me from early youth to advanced age, and is set forth in these lines—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise—
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

PEN-POINT GEMS.

They carried Chautauqua by storm.—*Chicago Advance*.

There is no chance for adverse criticism on their singing.—*Boston Sunday Herald*.

Pathos, intensity and beauty marked all the singing of the band.—*Daily Review, England*.

Their style of singing reaches the very hearts of their listeners.—*Lincoln Daily News, England*.

They excel in truthness of intonation, exactness of blending and expressive rendering.—*Saginaw Courier, Mich.*

It is very doubtful if there will ever come anybody to take their place when they are gone.—*Evening Express, East Saginaw, Mich.*

The beautiful blending of the voices, the fervor of expression and the power they exercised over the audience was marvelous.—*North Herd's Journal, England*.

The praise of the troupe has been sung in advance of them, but after having once heard them, it is conceded that they have no superiors.—*Columbia Herald, Pa.*

It is no wonder the troupe is popular wherever it goes; it can send forth more real soul stirring music than any other company that has ever visited Chester.—*Chester Daily Times, Pa.*

The quaint "spirituals" with which many people are now so familiar, were given with all the fervor and earnestness which have so often charmed audiences.—*Greenock Telegraph, Scotland*.

Last night's concert was another success—the large audience appeared as if they never could hear enough of the strange, weird melodies of these extraordinary singers.—*Montreal Herald*.

The only thing to be deplored is that the two hours slipped away so quickly, keeping in view the fact that we may never have another opportunity of enjoying such a musical treat.—*Peterhead Sentinel*.

But one opinion was expressed last night concerning the Fisk Jubilee Singers and that was that they were vastly superior to all "Jubilee Singers" (2) who have appeared in this city.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, Pa.*

Never in the musical history of this city has an audience gone home so universally pleased with the entire programme as that which left the Fisk University Jubilee Concert last night.—*East Saginaw Morning Herald, Mich.*

We hope the Jubilee Singers will keep on singing. A University built out of such harmonies must certainly go on without discord and forever be a blessing to the emancipated race.—*Irish Boston Evening Journal, Maine*.

Their audiences need not go with the sense of doing them a favor on account of the mistfortunes of their race; they give the public full return in an entertainment at once, unique, fresh and exhilarating.—*Chicago Daily Times*.

The spirituality, the pathos, the subtle plaintiveness of the fresh pure voices of these singers, invest the commonest words with a beauty and poetry which cannot be understood until one hears the songs.—*Graubham Journal, England*.

Central Music Hall was filled with one of the most enthusiastic audiences that ever assembled there; its applause was constant, and if it could have had its own way it would have kept the singers singing all night. The quaint, fervid melodies so utterly unlike any other music they sing with a gusto and feeling, white singers can never rival.—*Chicago Daily Tribune*.

AT THE HOME OF WHITTIER.

In November, 1879, the Jubilee Singers gave a concert in Amesbury, the home of the Quaker Poet. The following extract is from a letter of F. J. Loudin, Esq., describing a visit to Mr. Whittier, written for a Kavenna, Ohio, paper:

Being about to depart, we sang a slave song, among the sweetest.

"Singing low, sweet chariot,
Coming for to carry me home,"

and ending with the benediction.
"The Lord bless thee and keep thee,
The Lord make his face shine upon thee,
And be gracious unto thee.
The Lord lift up his countenance
Upon thee, and give thee peace. Amen."

As Mr. Whittier listened to this he stood with bowed head, the tears rolling down his cheeks. It was with great difficulty that we could sing so deeply were we touched by the experience of this hour now closing. I shall never forget the expression upon that illumined face at that parting moment. He stepped forward and shook hands, but so deep were his feelings that he did not speak until he came to the two last. I was the last to shake hands with him, and he said, "Good bye; God bless you all!" I left my album, in which he promised to write. I called the next morning just as he was finishing, and spent about a half hour with him. He showed me an old key to a slave-pen in Richmond, which had been sent him by some General, at which time, said he, "I promised it should never be used for that purpose again." I found that Mr. Whittier had written the following in my album:

Voice of a people suffering long,
The pathos of their mournful song,
The sorrow of their night of wrong!

Their cry like that which Israel gave,
A prayer for one to guide and save,
Like Moses by the Red Sea's wave.

The blast that started camp and town,
And shook the walls of slavery down—
The spectral march of old John Brown

Voice of a ransomed race! Sing on,
Till Freedom's every right is won!
And slavery's every wrong undone!

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, MASS., 11 BOW, 7-1879.
We look upon this as the most memorable and pleasant experience we have ever had in America. (Signed.) F. J. LOUDIN.

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE ON "MUSIC."

BY MR. COLON BROWN, OF ANDERSONIAN UNIVERSITY OF MUSIC, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"As to the manner of their singing it must be heard before it can be realized. Like the Swedish melodies of Jenny Lind, it gives a new musical idea. It has been well remarked that in some respects it disarms criticism, in others it may be truly said that it almost defies it. It was beautifully described by a simple Highland girl—"I filled my whole heart." Such singing (in which the artistic is lost in the natural) can only be the result of careful training.

The richness and purity of tone, both in melody and harmony, the contrast of light and shade, the varieties of gentleness and grandeur of expression, and the realistic refinement of the piano, as contrasted with the power of the forte, fill us with delight, and at the same time make us feel how strange it is that these unpretending singers should come over here to teach us what is the true refinement of music, and make us feel its moral and religious power."

REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S OPINION OF THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with music to be able to find fault with the songs I have heard this afternoon and what is more, I hope I never shall be; but I am sufficiently acquainted with music to be able to say, that I never so enjoyed music in the way of performance.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The following letter appeared in the *Ithaca (N. Y.) Daily Journal*:

MADAME—I can most cordially recommend the Fisk Jubilee Singers. I heard them in Montreal in December, where they sang repeatedly to overflowing and most enthusiastic houses. Again I heard them in Boston with no less interest, where they sang to most flattering audiences. In February they sang six evenings in Syracuse and there were those who heard them with increasing delight on every occasion. Having heard them five times this season, and thinking that the last was the very best, I am sure that I shall not err in advising you to secure them. They will give you such delightful harmony and melody in their song, born of sorrow and hope, as you will not forget. They recall the days now happily passed and give us experiences that another generation cannot know or understand. You may arouse all expectation—they will meet it. Mr. Loudin's bass voice is very fine. All are superior in their way. I like them best in their genuine plantation songs. You are at liberty to use my name or letter, as you please.

Very respectfully, A. F. BEARD,
Pastor 1st Cong. Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

YORKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 20, 1881.

HENRY CUSHING, ESQ.,

My Dear Sir—Since you called on me sweet memories come to me of the last visit of the Jubilee Singers to Toronto. If I could, and were to describe my enjoyment at those concerts, many would smile at my efficiency. Whether I was in the body I could not tell. Waves of wondrous music rolled over me, stirring the deepest depth of my soul; then flowed the softest, sweetest celestial music, as if issuing from Paradise, transporting me to a state of exquisite happiness.

I know of nothing that will so enoble, and purify, and unfold such glories of the concert of the Jubilee Singers, to the Christian.

If such music, on this sublunary sphere be so sweet—"What must it be yonder?"

Is this egotism? I am truly grateful I never uttered an unkindly word, or did an unkindly act to the colored man.

My pleasure was so meagerly expressed to you yesterday that I felt I would like to send this note.

Truly your friend, GEO. SCOTT.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

WRITTEN BY REV. DR. W. H. H. ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Last July the Jubilee Singers gave a series of twenty concerts for the benefit of the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill.

The following extract is from a letter of Dr. W. H. H. Adams, President of the University, in the *Bloomington Daily Pantagraph*, July 20, 1880:

"The Fisk University Jubilee Singers closed their engagement with the Wesleyan University on Saturday night last, and on Monday left for the East.

It has been our pleasure to listen to them several times, and it has been a rare treat. They furnish an entertainment that must interest all thoughtful persons. Persons of the highest musical taste will find a culture of voice and musical art of a very high order to engage their thought, and persons without this taste will find a moral expression and a musical elocution that amounts to real eloquence—add to all this the fact that this Company of Singers have always been in the service of moral ideas and intellectual culture—and that it is to them a sacred calling and life work—and it gives them a place occupied by no other company.

They are a company of scrupulous conscientious men and women. * * * * *

Well, they are gone. Their concerts have won them many friends, and have won too, many friends to the Wesleyan.

(Signed.) W. H. H. ADAMS.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT.

The following letter was written by Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, under date of Sept. 7th, 1882.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the original Fisk Jubilee Troupe of Singers. They are beyond all praise. For artistic finish, for native simplicity, for that peculiar magnetic power which wins and charms, and holds, for spiritual earnestness that tells in the expression of the face as well as in the tones of the voice, this company has no equal. They have spent two seasons at Chautauqua, and I want them again for 1883.

J. H. VINCENT, New Haven, Conn.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS IN THE "OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE."

From the Boston Sunday Herald, Feb. 1, 1880.

* * * * * On Thursday were assembled on the platform of the OLD SOUTH CHURCH, Old Ball, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Fisk Jubilee Singers, a remarkable combination of talent, all of whom brought the very best fruits of their genius.

* * * * * This music was perfect, as well as that furnished by the Fisk Jubilee Singers. How wonderful power and pathos in rendering their songs has been acknowledged all over Europe as well as here.) who sang some of their best selections, including Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Gospel Train," and "I've been Redeemed," as they only can sing them.

Ralph Waldo Emerson read his "Concord Hymn," Oliver Wendell Holmes his "Dorothy" (with portrait illustration.) * * * Seldom, if ever, has so fine an audience been seen in the "Old South."

"BEFORE QUEEN VICTORIA."

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were among the friends who gave the Jubilee Singers an early and hearty welcome to Great Britain. It was while engaged on an evening at Argyll Lodge as their guests, that the singers had the honor of appearing before the Queen. At the Duke's request they sang for her, first, "Steal Away to Jesus," then "Moses." Her Majesty listened with manifest pleasure, and as they withdrew, communicated through the Duke, her thanks for the gratification they had given her. There was no stage parade nor theatrical pomp in the scene; but the spectacle of Britain's Queen coming from her palace to listen to the songs which these humble students learned in their slave cabins, and that not merely for her own entertainment, but to encourage them in their efforts to lift up their fellow-freed people, was worthy a place in history.

Louisville Daily Commercial: "It seems like a dream to realize that these humble people by their efforts have done so much toward the education and enlightenment of their race; and there is all the essence of a farce in the attempt to disparage their claims upon an enlightened people, either as cultivated musicians or as intelligent citizens." * * * * * "Their melodies are wonderful, the harmonies perfect. It is a field occupied by no other class of musicians."

The entertainment given by them is elevating and inspiring.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Journal*.

Not a seat was vacant in Queen's Hall last night when the Fisk University Jubilee Singers gave their first concert, and no more satisfied and delighted an audience has the hall ever contained. For true melody and real expression their singing cannot be equalled.—*Daily Gazette, Montreal*.

Having delighted all England and Scotland, it then submitted itself to the severest test of Germany—and captivated a public whose judgment on song is final. Not often will the reader of recent history happen upon a stranger story than this one of these musical slaves.—*Chicago Alliance*.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Although we are not directly engaged in singing for Fisk University, still that institution which we have built out of song is as dear to us as when we were laboring for its establishment, and we take great pleasure in commending its interests to the charitable and Christian people throughout the land. The following extract from a letter which appeared in the *Congregationalist* some time since by the Rev. Temple Cutler, of Chattanooga, Tenn., will serve to give our friends some idea of the grand, noble work Fisk University is accomplishing:

* * * * *
The social life at Fisk is particularly striking. If one goes there with his nose turned up at the idea of associating with black people, he will be surprised to find himself in the midst of as fine a company of gentlemen and ladies as he ever looked upon. He will see none of that boorishness, which I am sorry to say, one sometimes finds in schools where children from cultivated society congregate. Knowing, as I do, so well, the homes out of which these students came I was amazed at the refinement I discovered there. A race that can so speedily accommodate themselves to the custom of polite life, has in it the elements of higher things. A few weeks under the home influence of the college management changes these rude boys and girls to gentlemen and ladies.

The intellectual tone of the school is high. I will only say that the recitations and examinations exhibit as high a tone of scholarship as you will find anywhere of the same grade. Most of the speeches were original and showed a good degree of natural oratory and were a demonstration to my mind of the possibility that in the future the nation will find some of its most eloquent orators and statesmen among its people.

The last and most important note I made of my visit to Fisk relates the religious influence of the institution. Out of 246 students (the number is much greater now than when this article was written) there are not more than a dozen who are not Christians. * * * * *

The few who are not Christians have drawn around them such a chord of tenderness that they cannot long resist the influence. The first morning that I was there the whole school was moved, as a family would be moved when one member of it is brought to know the Lord. One of the young men during the night had yielded his stubborn will and was resting in Jesus. * * * * *

It seems so different from the influence of any college that I ever visited, and so admirably fitted to mould the character of the workers that are to go out into the broad field to sow and reap, that I cannot but think that the Congregational Churches have adopted the wisest method of solving the question of races in this land. We are working as yet among the hills on the mountain side, but soon the nation will see the whole current of social, intellectual and moral life changed among this people. It may seem to some that this is a rose-colored view of the work, but it is not more highly colored than the truth will warrant. * * * * *

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We are sure there are not many choirs in Germany that could sing our own beautiful popular melodies with the same perfection as these negroes sing theirs.—*Maynoce Paper*.

It was a true blending of voices, pleasing and well trained, but singularly subdued and veiled. They excel in truthness of intonation, exactness of blending and expressive rendering—all these were produced in the most masterly manner.—*The National Zeitung of Berlin, Germany*.

The singing was excellent, and the manner in which the whole entertainment was conducted, in no respect disappointed the high expectations excited by the reputation of the troupe, which has become, it may be truly said, world wide.—*Chester Evening News, Pa.*

There is a marvelous melody in the music of these people. The voices all show careful cultivation. They sing with a fervor, dramatic expression and real emotion that reaches at once the inmost sympathies of their auditors.—*LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER*.

Every musician felt then that the performances of these singers was the result of high artistic talent, finely trained taste and extraordinary diligence. Such a pianissimo, such a crescendo and decrescendo, as those at the close of "Steal Away," might raise envy in the soul of any choir-master.—*Berliner Musik-Zeitung*.

There is a weird charm in their plantation songs that is irresistible and so enjoyable that many of those who were present last evening will attend again to-night.—*Evening Press, Bay City, Mich.*

Their balance of the four parts is as perfect as any ever heard. The unanimity of the accent and movement is nearly perfect. The use of shading is as smooth, even and tasteful as can be wished—while the spirit unctious with which the quaint groove tones are uttered, amounts nearly to inspiration.—*Ohio Commercial*.

It is their power of rendering those quaint and sometimes deeply touching "spirituals" that gives to the Jubilee Singers that interest and enthusiasm with which they can more than delight their audiences, and which never seems to decline. There is a freshness about their singing too, and a natural preciseness of execution which seldom fails to impart delight to all who listen to them.—*Daily Free Press, Aberdeen, Scotland*.

These Jubilee Singers have beautiful and well-trained voices, of pure and healthy timber, most admirably true in intonation, and all but free from the bad habits that we have to reprove so constantly in European singers. The very first piece, "Steal Away to Jesus," surprised us in these respects, and we have to confess that Berlin could not easily muster eight singers capable of such pure chords. The negroes excel in their pianos and pianissimos. The bass, Loudin, has a voice of great compass, commanding two octaves; the sonorous strength of the deep notes, the wonderfully subtle, delicate and accurate falsetto of the high ones, the good intonation, the sure and decided rendering, are all truly excellent; the whole evening was, in many respects, extremely enjoyable and stimulating, and we wish that the people of Germany everywhere may be slow that notice upon these black brethren which they so richly deserve.—*Königliche privilegierte Zeitung, Berlin*.

The execution of the various melodies was perfect. The music is of a kind that fascinates without one very well understanding wherein the spell consists. But apart from the execution, it possesses a weirdness and is suggestive of emotions and fancies that make it quite unique from what we are accustomed to at concerts.—*Pershire Advertiser, England*.

The Jubilee Singers before H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught: The Jubilee Singers gave the second of their concluding concerts last night in the large hall of the Exhibition Palace, which, as on previous occasions, was crowded. Their quaint and absorbing interest which they invariably arouse, and ever characterized by the same enchanting harmony and accomplished vocalism.

The weird plaintive character of their songs forcibly reminds us of Edgar Allen Poe's strange compositions, and their novelty coupled with sweet harmonious voices, seemed to fill every heart with sympathetic gladness.—*The Coleraine Constitution*.

Both space and ability fail us in attempting any re-description of the songs as the singers render them. The oftener we hear them, the more we feel it impossible to give a written account of them. They must be heard to be understood.—*The Christian, Dublin*.

"The treat was a rare one. Although much has been spoken and written about this band of colored vocalists, no precise idea can be formed of the character of their music and the sweet harmony of their voices without attending one of their concerts. * * * All lovers of genuine native harmony and inspiring vocal music should spend an evening with the Jubilee Singers."—*Observer, Utica, N. Y.*

The Fisk Jubilee Singers appeared Thursday evening before a large and appreciative audience. To try to give an idea of their singing would be useless. More pretentious singers might easily learn somewhat from these ~~above~~ singers of the South. The chorus singing was simply beautiful, while the solo singing was if anything better in many respects than on their last visit.—*Toronto Truth*.

Last night's concert was another success, the large audience appearing as if they never could hear enough of the strange weird melodies of these extraordinary singers. Madame Gerster, the celebrated cantatrice, was present, and by invitation occupied Sir Hugh Allan's box. The effect produced on her was novel. She had never heard any nearer approach to jubilee singing than the male choruses in her native home, Hungary. No more attentive or pleased listener was in Queen's Hall last night than Madame Gerster.—*Montreal Herald*.

Under such circumstances, and in view of the wonderful reputation which they have everywhere achieved, it is not very strange that the Jubilee Singers should have been greeted last evening in Music Hall with a crowded audience such as is not often in it. The performance was unique in style and interesting throughout. Not for an instant did the interest of the audience fail. Altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.—*Daily Chronicle, Quebec*.

General Darling and the Young Men's Christian Association have good reasons for feeling proud of their success with the Fisk University Jubilee Singers. The City Opera House was filled with an audience which included many of the best people of Utica. The singing was full of melody, harmony, sweetness and correct, genuine enjoyment. Mr. Loudin, basso, and Misses Jackson and Lawrence carried off the honors, but all did remarkably well. We hope that this troupe will come again.—*Morning Herald, Utica, N. Y.*

President Garfield on the "color line," in Springfield Hotels: General Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was in conference with the President and Secretary of the Interior to-day in reference to Indian matters. President Garfield who had read a dispatch published to-day to the effect that the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., because of their color, had been refused accommodations by every hotel in Springfield, Ill., expressed great indignation. He asked General Fisk to telegraph to them and say that when they come to Washington, if the hotels are closed against them, they will find the White House ready to receive them with a hearty welcome.—*Asso. Press Dispatch—Washington*.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH, LISTOWEL,
TUESDAY EVE, JANUARY 2ND, 1883.
Tickets, 50 Cents, for sale at Brisbin's Book Store.

BRISBIN'S
stock of
CHRISTMAS GOODS
is the largest, CHEAPEST and BEST assortment
ever shown in Listowel. An immense
variety of
OYSTERS, FANCY GOODS,
GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GAMES, ALIENS, GAMES,
BOOKS, &c., &c.
PAINTS, TOILET SETS,
CHRISTMAS CARDS,
DEERS, WORK BOOKS, &c.
Special value in
WALTHAM WATCHES,
CLOCKS & JEWELLERY.
KNIVES, FORKS & SPOONS,
CANNERS, SIFTS, RAISINS AND FIGS.
Reduced prices to schools and churches.
J. W. BRISBIN,
Wallace Street,
Listowel.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Canned goods for the holidays at
Huber's—48.

Notations for Public School Trustees
on Wednesday next.
Christmas candles in great variety and
cheap, at Hagaman Bros., Main street.

Nuts, oranges, grapes—special for the
Christmas trade—at Huber's.

Mr. Stansfield wishes his numerous
readers a Merry Christmas.

Mr. D. D. Campbell has returned home
from the Northwest. He was accom-
panied by Mr. John L. Kieck, of Brussels.

15 carat fine gold necklaces—just
coming for Christmas presents—at John
Gable's jewelry store, Wallace street.

Christmas confectionery—Huber's is
the place to get it choice and cheap—48.

A big discount to Christmas trees, tea
meetings, soirees and socials, getting
their supplies at Hagaman Bros.—48.

You can rely on getting the freshest
meats, cakes and other good things—48.

Mr. G. G. Fowles, formerly a student
at the Listowel High School, has been ap-
pointed teacher of Sec. 16, Grey and
Howick.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The children of the
German Lutheran Sabbath School will
have a Christmas tree entertainment in
the town hall on Christmas evening.

50 lbs. of mixed candies just received
for the holiday trade, which will be sold
cheaper than the cheapest. Call early
at Huber's bakery and confectionery.

New Year calling cards for the gen-
tlemen, and "at home" cards for the ladies—
a fine assortment at the STANDARD
office.

LOVE FOUND.—A large lot of govern-
ment-made, the owner may have the same
by calling at this office and identifying
the same.

Toys for the million, holiday books and
a great variety of other holiday goods at
John Gable's watch, jewelry, and
stationery store, Wallace street—48.

Christmas cards—A wonderful array of
them—beautiful designs, and the best
ever—at Dr. Michener's Book and Drug store.

All kinds of pastry, cakes and biscuits
at Huber's bakery and confectionery.
Special reduction on Christmas trees,
meats, soirees and balls—48.

SKATES. Ho L. S. Bricker & Co. have
purchased an unprecedentedly large stock
of skates of the best make—comprised
of "Acme" and "Barry" brands, and
are selling them at lowest figures—48.

REV. MR. BROWN, of Mt. Forest, chair-
man of the district, conducted the ser-
vices in the C. M. Church on Sunday
last.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—A much larger stock than
ever before offered—at Dr. Michener's Book &
Drug store.

S. S. CONVENTION.—The county of
Perth Sabbath School Convention will
be held in the Canada Methodist Church,
Listowel, on the 30th and 31st January.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The annual Christ-
mas tree entertainment for Knox church
Sabbath School takes place in the church
this evening. A good time is in store for
the little folks.

A number of the store and shop fronts
in town have been decorated with ever-
greens. Others intend to do the decor-
ating to-day so that by tomorrow morn-
ing the places of business in town will
present a holiday appearance.

Go to S. G. G. G. Grocery for your
X-mas goods, (Grand display) of choice
Fancy goods.

WREN'S UNCLE TOM'S CABIN troupe
played "The Two Orphan Girls" on Wed-
nesday night, before a fair house on Wel-
nesday night. The troupe gave a second
performance on the following evening.

NEW YEAR CARDS.—We have received
an assortment of the latest designs in
New Year's cards, with which the atten-
tion of gentlemen intending to make New
Year's calls is invited. We have also a
stock of New Year's "at home" cards for
the ladies.

JERILEE SINGERS.—As the entertain-
ment given by the Fisk Jubilee Singers
at Paris recently drew people from all
around away, being unable to gain ad-
mission. The troupe appear in Listowel
on the 2nd January.

MASONIC.—At the annual meeting of
Bernard Lodge No. 223, A. F. & M. S.,
the following officers were appointed for
the ensuing year: W. M., T. G. Fen-
nell; S. W., A. M. Morrow; J. W., G.
Hacking; Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Bell;
Sec., W. J. Ferguson; Treas., S. M. Smith.

Dr. Michener has an immense variety of
Nuts and Cakes, and other specialties
for the Holiday trade—very cheap.

NOMINATIONS.—The municipal nomi-
nations take place to-day. The nomi-
nations for Mayor, Reeve and Deputy
Reeve will be made at the town hall be-
tween the hours of 10 and 11 a. m.,
and for Councillors, in the respective
wards, between 12 noon and 1 p. m.

HOLIDAY FARES.—The G. T. R. holiday
announcement has been issued. Return
tickets will be issued between any points
that line a fare and a third, good
from Friday, 22nd, till Tuesday, 26th
Dec., inclusive, also from Friday the 29th
Dec., till Tuesday, 2nd January, inclu-
sive.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Select your holiday
presents from my choice stock of ladies'
and gents' fine gold watches, gold chains
and gold rings—the best value in the
market, and the most suitable goods for
Christmas presents—48.

JOHN GABLE, Wallace street.
The Masonic Convention will
take place on Thursday night next, 25th
inst., and promises to be quite as bril-
liant as any of the preceding annual
Masonic assemblies. About 500 invita-
tions have been issued. The music will
be under the leadership of Prof. Holland,
now of Toronto. Mr. G. T. Huber has
undertaken to provide the supper.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations
have been in progress this week in the
town schools, previous to closing for the
Christmas holidays. The Entrance ex-
amination to the Listowel High School
was held on Wednesday and Thursday,
under the superintendence of Mr. Mc-
Callum, head master. The result will
be made known in due time.

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

STORE PURCHASED.—Mr. John Suther-
land, store and tin dealer, has purchased
from Messrs. A. & A. Stewart, of
Morefield, the store on Main street
lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Adam and
occupied by Mr. W. J. Stewart. The
premises are now occupied by Mr. Suther-
land, who now occupies a few doors
further west for the present.

Last week saw the fall of the snow
drifts, which for several days had
about stopped railway and all other
means of travel, and caused general dis-
arrangement of the mails. Considerable
difficulty is experienced travelling
over the country roads, through the great
amount of snow. However, there are in-
dications of a thaw which would serve the
double purpose of reducing the quantity
of snow and filling the wells and springs
with water, which is very much needed.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the
Canada Methodist Sunday School will
be held on Sunday and Monday next,
24th and 25th inst. Special services
will be held morning and evening on
Sunday. The evening service will be
at 7 o'clock. Mr. McCallum will preach the
anniversary sermon. The anniversary
meeting will take place on Christmas
evening. The choir will be taken
at 7 o'clock, by W. M. Bruce Esq., Super-
intendent of the school. Admission 15
cents. The church is being decorated
for the occasion.

POSTAL MATTERS.—For the convenience
of correspondence by post cards with-
in the Dominion, a double post card
has been prepared and is now ready for
general use. It will be the original
sender of this form of card the means
of sending with his communication a
blank prepaid post card to be used in re-
ply. Each of the two cards will bear
one cent postage stamp impressed
thereon in preparation. The ordinary
post card regulations will apply to
these reply cards, both when originally
posted, and with respect to the reply
half when re-posted. The reply double
post cards will be issued at two cents
each, and are to be sold to the public at
that rate by postmasters and stamp ven-
dors. Canada reply post cards, to be
used in correspondence with the United
States, will also be supplied at an
early date, and when post cards of this
description originating in the United
Kingdom, and bearing the impressed
postage, will be received on both sides,
they have been received here by mail, the
reply half may be re-posted in Canada
return to an address in the United King-
dom, as a prepaid post card, and may be
forwarded to destination without requir-
ing the addition of any Canada postage
stamp or other postage preparation in
Canada.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tues-
day evening the pupils of the Listowel
High School held a closing entertain-
ment at the residence of Mr. McCallum,
with the attendance present of the parents
and friends of the school, which must have
been encouraging to both the teachers
and pupils, as it indicated that the pub-
lic take an interest in the school and in
the progress of the pupils. George
Draper, Esq., chairman of the H. S.
Board, occupied the chair. The entertain-
ment consisted of vocal and instru-
mental music, dialogues and recitations
by the pupils, and a lecture on "St. Walter
Scott and his writings," by Mr. McCallum,
the head master. We have not space to
particularize the performance of the
pupils. They acquitted themselves in a
highly creditable manner, and the
instrumental selections being well re-
ceived, as were also the recitations and
dialogues. In fact the pupils evinced
a well developed and literary
culture, and succeeded in entertaining
the audience very agreeably and at the
same time very intelligently. The lec-
ture given by Mr. McCallum was one
worthy of so fruitful a subject. Mr. Mc-
Callum gave a brief history of the life of
Sir Walter Scott, alluding to the diffi-
culties which this master-spirit en-
countered before attaining eminence for
which his genius had destined him. The
gifted author, both prose and poet, was
well alluded to and commented upon
with a versatility which only a close
student of the "Scottish bard" could
command. The question of the morality
of the "Marmion" was treated with a
masterly style by Mr. McCallum, who
recited the incidents which formed the
basis of "Marmion," the poem the moral
of which some of Scott's translators
have called in question. Mr. McCallum
vigorously maintained that "Marmion"
was not immoral, on the contrary, it
was a masterpiece of Scott's writings,
and at a high standard of morality, the evil
disposed characters in his works invariably
being meted out their just deserts,
given by Mr. McCallum was one
worthy of so fruitful a subject. The lec-
ture was vigorous throughout, and was
as worthy an effort, both for the choice
language used and the selection of the
language, as it has been the privilege of
the citizens of Listowel to listen to for
some time. The entertainment was altogether
a decided success, and a credit to our
chief educational institution.

FORESTERS' SERMON.—On Sunday last
Court Royal Oak, Canadian Order of
Foresters, marched to Christ Church in
a body, to hear the anniversary sermon
preached by Rev. Mr. Taylor, incumbent.
The Court was well represented,
and the sermon being present. The order
and gentlemanly appearance of the
members of the Court was deserving of
the remark that such a body of men
would be a credit to any secret society.
Rev. Mr. Taylor preached an able and
interesting discourse from the text
"No man liveth unto himself," in the
course of which he referred in compli-
mentary terms to the objects of Forestry,
chief of which are making provision
for sickness and death, the inoculation
of sound morality and the beautiful de-
velopment of social intercourse.
Allusion was made to the growth of
Forestry in this town, Court Royal Oak,
which has been its existence for four
years, having eighty-eight members in
good standing. The Rev. gentleman
closed his very able discourse by read-
ing from the beautiful ritual of the
Order the passage setting forth to the
newly-initiated member the obligations
of a Forester, and which cannot fail to
impress one with deep respect for
the noble brotherhood whose motto is
"Liberty, Benevolence and Concord."

TOWN COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting
of the Town Council was held on Monday
evening, 18th inst. Present: the Reeve
in the chair, and Councillors Scott,
Deavitt, Woods, Riggs, Hay, Heppler,
Brook, Binning, Minutes of previous
meeting were read and confirmed.
Several accounts were read and referred
to Finance Committee. The Finance
Committee reported recommending pay-
ment of the following accounts: T. Perry,

painting sign for bridge, \$3; C. Hacking
& Co., stationery, \$12.25; Dairyman's
Association, \$1.50; St. Geo. Hawking's
printing and advertising, \$9.25; Austin
& Bell, repairing engine, \$9.80; Mr.
Burrows, nursing infant, \$10; Mundell
& Co., night clock, \$3.70; Edwards Bros.,
lumber, \$15; Wm. Dixon, commission on
cemetery lots, \$5.55; Ferguson & Elliott,
printing, \$13.27; J. D. Donald, engine,
grate, \$6; Wm. Clinch, night watch
boxes, \$9; J. A. Hacking, coal oil, etc.,
\$5.32; J. E. Terhune, advice, \$2; R.
Bogies, wood, \$4.25; Thos. Young, re-
pairing house reel, \$15; G. J. Living-
stone, graveling, \$25. Committee also
recommended granting order to Treas-
urer Fire Brigade for \$300, being amount
of annual grant; also order to Treasurer
Elms & Wallace Agr Society, \$100. On
motion the report was adopted. Mr.
Deavitt enquired if the Chairman of the
Board of Works had prepared a state-
ment of the expenditure on street im-
provements during the past year. He
thought that a statement of what had
been done, and the amount expended
on such improvements, should be furnish-
ed for the information of the Council and
the ratepayers. Mr. Woods thought that
it was nothing more than to let the rate-
payer to know where their money had
been built and where their money had
been spent. A statement of the street
improvements had been furnished the
Council last year. Mr. Heppler, Chair-
man, said that he had not prepared a
statement. He could make a verbal re-
port of the sidewalks built and other im-
provements, but had not kept an account
of the expenditure. Mr. W. G. Hay,
delegate to Toronto on railway business,
made a verbal report. Moved by J. Riggs,
seconded by W. G. Hay, that the Clerk
communicate with the railway officials,
requesting that a watchman be placed
on the railway crossing on Main street—
carried. Mr. McMillan entered and took
his seat at the Council board. The Finance
Committee brought in a supplementary
report, recommending payment of the
following additional accounts: A.
Davidson, supplies to indent, \$6.65; P.
Bender, blacksmith bill, \$10.90; St.
Geo. Hawking, printing, \$6; J. Binning,
Geo. Hawking, printing, \$6; W. G. Hay,
expenses to Toronto, \$8.25; W. G. Hay,
toning and ivory, \$10; L. Bolton,
quarters' salary, \$25. Report adopted.
A communication was read from the
Town Treasurer, respecting error in as-
sessment of Robert O'Brien, referred to
Finance Committee. Moved by J. W.
Scott, seconded by Mr. McMillan, that
the Clerk and Treasurer be each paid
the sum of \$25 extra for their ser-
vices as Clerk and Treasurer for the present
year, their salaries in our opinion being
quite too small for the responsibility
and services rendered. Mr. Scott said
that he considered the salaries paid to
the Clerk and Treasurer too low. He
believed in remunerating officers in ac-
cordance with the value of the services
rendered. He considered that the Clerk
and Treasurer were very efficient officers,
and were deserving of this supplementary
addition to their salaries. He thought
that an examination of a statement of the
salaries paid in other towns in the Pro-
vince, would show that they were invari-
ably higher than in Listowel. Mr. Scott
said he liked to see the liberal spirit
shown by Mr. Scott at the end of the
year. It looked as if Mr. Scott wished to
make the Clerk and Treasurer a third
of his box of \$25. If Mr. Scott would
include in his motion the Town constable,
the night watchman and the caretaker of
the cemetery, he might not get the motion
carried. Mr. Scott would exhibit
his liberal spirit were these gentlemen
in his own employ. If they were not
satisfied with their salaries, why not
they complain before this. He thought
it was not fair to bring up such a motion
at the present time, and if Mr. Scott had
been running for office last year, he
would not have been introduced. Mr.
Hay thought that the assessor should be
included in the motion. He didn't think it
right to make fish of one and flesh of the
other. The motion was lost on the following
division: Yeas—Scott and McMillan;
Nays—Deavitt, Woods, Riggs, Hay, Hepp-
ler and Binning. Moved by J. W.
Scott, seconded by A. S. Deavitt, that
members be advertised for for one hundred
cents of good building stone, in five cent
lots or upwards—carried. On motion,
Council adjourned till first Friday in
January.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of a
number of ratepayers, I have consented to
allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
East Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. MICHENER.
Listowel, Dec. 19th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am again offering myself as
a candidate for the office of Councillor for the
East Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
Yours truly,
A. McDONALD.
Listowel, Dec. 14, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Your vote and influence is respectfully sol-
icited for
A. F. LUSTIG,
Candidate for the representation of the East
Ward in the Listowel Town Council for 1883.
Listowel, Nov. 30, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of
a number of ratepayers, I have consented
to allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
East Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. WETZEL.
Listowel, Dec. 15th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
CENTRE WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of a
number of ratepayers, I have consented to
allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
Centre Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. MILLAN.
Listowel, Dec. 15th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
CENTRE WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
DAVID ROY.
Listowel, Dec. 11, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
CENTRE WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
PETER CAMPBELL.
Listowel, Dec. 11, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of
a number of ratepayers, I have consented
to allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
West Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of
a number of ratepayers, I have consented
to allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
West Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of a
number of ratepayers, I have consented to
allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
East Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. MICHENER.
Listowel, Dec. 19th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am again offering myself as
a candidate for the office of Councillor for the
East Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
Yours truly,
A. McDONALD.
Listowel, Dec. 14, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Your vote and influence is respectfully sol-
icited for
A. F. LUSTIG,
Candidate for the representation of the East
Ward in the Listowel Town Council for 1883.
Listowel, Nov. 30, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
EAST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of
a number of ratepayers, I have consented
to allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
East Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. WETZEL.
Listowel, Dec. 15th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
CENTRE WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of a
number of ratepayers, I have consented to
allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
Centre Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. MILLAN.
Listowel, Dec. 15th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
CENTRE WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
DAVID ROY.
Listowel, Dec. 11, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
CENTRE WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
PETER CAMPBELL.
Listowel, Dec. 11, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—In response to the request of
a number of ratepayers, I have consented
to allow myself to be placed in nomination as
candidate for the office of Councillor for the
West Ward, for the year 1883. Should I be
elected I will endeavor to further the in-
terests of the Ward and of the Town, to the
best of my ability.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1883, and trust by your votes that you will
place me in that position as your representa-
tive. As I do not intend to make any per-
sonal canvass, you will please give me an
invitation to each and all of you to give me
your votes.
Yours truly,
J. O. BINNING.
Listowel, Dec. 14th, 1882.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
WEST WARD.**
Gentlemen,—I am offering myself as
a candidate for your Ward as Councillor for
1

