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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line.....8c.
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.
Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

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

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.
Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.
Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonpareil—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.
We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.
Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. R. L. Ockley, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)
Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:
For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p.m.; Express 8.13 p.m.
For Palmerston—Express at 6.29 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.
Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:
GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a. m.; Express, 1.05 p.m.; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.
GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m · Express, 9.00 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. WATKINS,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
DRAYTON, - - - ONT.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., &c., drawn a reasonable rates. **Money to Loan.**

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

LIVERY, HACK & BUS BUSINESS.
R. & W. WOODS,
having purchased the Livery and Hack business from Jas. Pelton, wish to inform the public that they are prepared to supply
Rigs of Every Kind on Shortest Notice, and at Reasonable Rates.
They will also run
A BUS AND HACK,
to and from all trains. Good rigs and gentle horses at all hours.
STABLES—Mill street, opposite Town Hall Listowel.

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 18. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, MAY 12, 1882. {A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF HAMILTON.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN STUART, ESQ., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. MCINNES, ESQ., E. GURNEY, ESQ., D. MOORE, ESQ., GEORGE ROACH, ESQ., JOHN PROCTOR, ESQ.
LISTOWEL AGENCY.
Interest allowed on deposit.
H. H. O'REILLY, AGENT.
13.

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

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

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

MONEY TO LEND.
FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, on Farm and Town property; also private funds at 6 per cent. The borrower can have privilege of paying off principal at any time. Conveyancing done, issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
ADAM HUNT, Commissioner.
Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

MONEY TO LOAM
AT 6½ PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn, 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con; with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x60 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—ON—
FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

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

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

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

10,000 ROLLS
WALL PAPER
RECEIVED AT
DR. MICHENER'S.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN
All the latest patterns in English and Canadian Wall Papers.
FROM 5C. UP.
also heavy stock of
WINDOW BLINDS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS,
WALKING STICKS
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS
in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART.
Having refitted and re-furnished my Photograph Gallery, and having secured a
First-Class Artist,
I am prepared to execute
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
in a style equal to the productions of the
BEST CITY GALLERIES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COPYING, ENLARGING, AND FRAMING PICTURES.
—CHARGES VERY MODERATE—
Gallery in rear of Montreal Telegraph Office. Main Street, Listowel.
29. S. M. SMITH.

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and, Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest, Give us a call
First door north of Royal hotel, Wallace St.
14 KARGES BROS.

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having leased Mr. Jas. Green's
BLACKSMITH SHOP
for a term of years, I am prepared to do all kinds of
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
as well as getting up
ALL KINDS OF NEW WORK.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention paid to
HORSESHOEING.
WAGON SHOP IN CONNECTION,
managed by Simon Squires.
PETER BENDER.
Listowel, April 4, 1882. 13.

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

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT.

Now the country legislator
Raketh out his little satchel
From the closet in his bedroom,
Rolleth up his extra dickey,
Extra collar, extra necktie,
Extra cuffs and extra stockings,
Packs them in his little satchel,
Hies him from the Ancient City.

When upon his native heather
In the country where he came from,
Where the brooks go rippling seaward,
Where the peach crop can't be trusted;
Where the squash and yellow pumpkin,
Cantaloupe and watermelon
Grow to sizes so enormous,
Find their way into the sanctums
Of the editors of papers,
And are duly noticed therein—
He is everything to all men.
Here the country legislator
Is at home among his fellows.
To the country store he hastens,
Sits him down upon a barrel
Where the clerk has hung his sign out,
"Cheap for cash" upon a pasteboard.

Gather round him then the voters
Of the town and of the country,
And he tells them all the story
Of the session that has ended.
Tells them of the great men gathered
In the House and in the Senate;
Tells them how he passed the dog law
For their country, and the sheep law
And the fence law, and the gate law,
Till they think him, too, a great man,
And make up their minds that they will
Send him back to the next session.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Canada has become more emphatically a dairy country than the United States. With a population of 5,000,000 they manufacture annually 60,000,000 pounds of cheese, equal to twelve pounds per capita, while we, with 50,000,000, make 300,000,000, or six pounds per capita. With a population not exceeding one-tenth of ours, their exports of butter are about one-half as great as ours.—*American Paper.*

Hints to Horsemen.

It seems, says the *Scientific American*, to be a characteristic failing for most coachmen to lay the lash on a horse that exhibits fear at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to animals, says in the organ of that society, what every reasoning being ought to know, and that is never to whip a horse for becoming frightened at any object on the roadside, for if he sees a stump, a log or a heap of tanbark in the road, and, while he is eying it carefully and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log or stump or tanbark that is hurting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time to smell all of these objects, and use the bridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to these objects of fear.

How to Grow the Cauliflower.

I have been successful in raisinfi cauliflower, and as there appears to be a want of success—so far as I am acquasnted—I will give you my method of cultivation. I sow my seed in the open asr the same time as I do my cabbage. I am not anxous to raise hot-bed plants, or even early plants, for I find they do not no as well in our long hot season as later ones. From the 20th to the 30th of May is long enough for our latitude (New York) and our dee, rich, sandy soil. On the 10th of June 1870, I spaded ep a bed of the Wilson strawberry; which had just yielded its last picking of fruit, burying the tops deep in the soil, and the same day set out the ground with cauliflower. They did well forming fine curd-like heads of fair size. Last season I set my plants on the 25th of May, and although the season was one of long and continuous drought, they did well, nearly all forming handsome heads, some of which were very large. Ane head cut short as it could be and closely trimmed weighed twenty-eight pounds. These plants were set between the rows of early potatoes. The potatoes were dug in June; then they had the ground all to themselves. I set the plants about four feet apart each way and about one foot below the grow the ground in rich soil, with a liberal supply of ashes mixed with it. Stir the ground often drawing the mellow soil around the plant. If the plants do well they will completely cover the ground In the heat of summer I mulch with green grass or weeds—never water, but sometimes flood them well with soapsups. In this way I generally got very fine heads.—Fruit Recorder.

The term "Thoroughbred" as Applied to Live Stock.

During the recent Agricultural Convention at Washington a very interesting discussion occurred as to the use of the word "thoroughbred" as applied to live stock. Following a paper by Gen. Jackson, of Tennesee, upon "The Blood Horse," Commissioner Loring took occasion to say that, in his opinion, the term thoroughbred, as applied to anything but the horse, was a misnomer. A certain breed of horses that traced their lineage back to the Arabian horse, and whose present degree of perfection had been acquired through years of careful and judicious breeding, had for ages been designated as "thoroughbreds, and so general had become this, as applied to this particular race, that the word had at last become the only name by which they were known on both sides of the Atlantic. It was conceded that an animal could be pure bred and not necessarily a thoroughbred, and Dr. Loring advised that the term be eliminated from all premium lists, and that an effort be made to give the American race horse the full benefit of the name to which he alone is entitled. To denominate a blooded cow as thoroughbred was not proper, and the premier lists of state, county and exclusively stock shows, should simply refer to all kinds of live stock as pure bred, leaving the term thoroughbred to the noble race of the horse, to which it legitimately belongs.

At first blush the force of the proposition does not seem to possess great merit, but second thought suggests the propriety of the claim. If there be any virtue in the name, certainly the race horses, which have for generations been known as thoroughbreds, should have all the honor and renown of the apellation. English writers very generally accord the title to none but the particular race horses to which, by common consent, it rightfully belongs, and the managers of American fairs should discontinue the use of the term, except as applied to the race whose pedigree shows the blood of the Arabian or Barb horses.

The proposition to reform the premium lists in this respect is quite generally approved, and except in localities where custom has become so deep seated as to supersede good sense, the change can be made.

AN OLD SAYING.—The saying, 'Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones' dates back to the union of England and Scotland, at which time London was inundated with Scotchmen. This did not please the Duke of Buckingham, who organised a movement against them, and formed parties, who went about nightly to break their windows. In retaliation a party of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the Duke's mansion, which stood in Martin's Fields, and had so many windows that it went by the name of the Glass House. The Duke applied to the king, who replied, 'Steenie, Steenie, those wha live in glass houses should be carefu' how they fling stanes.'

Care of Canaries.

Canaries are not so delicate as many suppose. I have one which is seven or eight years of age, and is very healthy. In addition to his seed and water, he has a piece of yeast bread every day, of which he is very fond, liking it equally as well when it is wet with water after it has become dry and hard, as he does when it is fresh. We also give him apple, orange, lettuce, celery tops, sweet potato and cracker. He never has hemp seed and rarely either sugar or cake, these being the things which are fatening and frequently producing apoplexy. When he has plenty of bread and something green he eats very little seed. He always dislikes to be let out of his cage, and when we force him out, as we are sometimes obliged to, in order to clean it, he comes back with the greatest delight. Scalding the cage is the best way to get rid of mites. One thing of which he is very fond, I forgot to mention, the seeds of green peppers. He will eat all the seeds off one core in a day. A little cayenne pepper in the water is good for the birds when they appear to be cold or when they have diarrhœa.

A friend of mine has a bird which lived to such an advanced age that he was unable to crack his seed, and he was fed on raw meat in addition to various other things.—*Mrs. E. J. F. in Household.*

The Woman who Borrows.

Just as sure as I go upstairs I am called down before I am ready to come, to get her a pint of flour, or a cup of lard, or an egg or two, or the tack hammer, or something else; then she will stand and chat for five or ten minutes, probably when I am in the greatest hurry, and after she finally goes I must climb the stairs again to finish the work I was doing when she came in. Often it has happened that a few days after she has taken all the eggs or lard I have that I want to use the article myself. She has not returned it, and has failed to supply herself, so I am again put to great inconvenience. She has nothing to cook fruit in during the canning season but her dishpan, and depends entirely on my porcelain kettle, and she has scorched it more than once. In fact I am tried sometimes almost beyond endurance. When Mrs. Nettleby and I chance to meet sometimes at church or sociables the richness of her dress often makes mine look quite shabby, and I've sometimes fancied that people treated her better than they did my humble self, solely, I knew, on account of her fine appearance. Then I'd remember her empty kitchen, and how my kettles had to help her out, and I'd get almost angry, but I have always tried to console myself with the thought that in the next world we will not be judged or valued by our fine clothes, and it don't matter much here. There Ellen, I feel ever so much better for having unburdened my mind, and if it should ever be your misfortune to live by a troublesome neighbour you will at least possess one thing, and that will be my heartfelt, sincere sympathy. Sometimes I wish I lived in the midst of a forest, where neighbours are unknown.

The Census of Great Britain.

On the night of April 4th the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including the islands, in British waters (the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands), together with the army and navy and merchant seaman abroad, was found to be 35,246,502, an increase of 4,147,236 as compared with the returns of the census of 1871. The percentage of population for England was 69·8; for Wales, 3·8; for Scotland, 10·6; for Ireland 14·6. The remainder, 1·2 ber cent. was distributed between the Isle of man (0·2), the Channel Islands (0·3), and the army, navy, and seaman abroad (0·7). The density of population in England and Wales is 440 to the square mile. The greatest density is in the mining and manufacturing counties. Lancashire has over 1,7000 to the square mile, and Middlesex (outside of London) 1,264. Six counties in England and one in Wales over 500 to the square mile. London has 486,289 houses and a population of 4,814,571, having increased over half a million in the past ten years. The density of population in London is now 32,326 to the square mile. Liverpool ranks next London in England, with a population over 55,000; Birmingham has over 400,000; Manchester and Leeds exceed 300,000; Sheffield and Bristol have over 200,000 inhabitants each. Curiously the population of Manchester has fallen off 10,000 since the census of 1871.

How the Term "Gerrymandering" Originated.

In the early part of this century the contest for the control of the state between the federalists and democrats of Massachusetts had been long and bitter. In 1811 the latter succeeded in electing their candidate (Elbridge Gerry) for Governor and a majority of both houses of the legislature. In order to secure the election of United States senators in the future, it was important to perpetuate this possession of power, and measures were taken to retain a democratic majority in the state senate in all fut ure years. The senatorial districts had been formed without any division of counties. This arrangement, for the purpose alluded to, was now disturbed. The legislature proceeded to arrange the senatorial districts of the state. They divided counties in opposition to the protests and strong constitutional arguments of the federalists; and those of Essex and Worcester were so divided as to form a democratic district in each of those federal counties, without any regard to convenience or propriety. The work was sanctioned, and became law by the signature of Governor Gerry.

In Essex county the arrangement of the district in its relation to the towns was singular and absurd. Russel the veteran editor of the Boston Sentinal, who had fought against the scheme valiantly took up a map of that county and designated by peculiarly coloring the towns thus selected, and hung it on the wall of his editorial room. One day Gilbert Stuart, the eminent painter, looked at the map and said the towns which Russel had thus distinguished resembled some monstrous animal. He took a pencil and with a few touches added what might represent a head, wings, claws and tail. "There," Stuart said, "that will do for a salmander." Russel, who was busy with his pen looked up at the hideous figure and exclaimed. "Salmander! call it Gerrymander!" The word was immediately adopted as a term of reproach to the democratic legislature.

The proper slope in writing is at an angle of fifty-two degrees, and the proper pen for the purpose is one of Esterbrook's. Samples free on application to the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John St., New York.

The project for the conversion of the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea will not be undertaken under the auspices, or with the assistance, of the French Government, which will confine itself to inviting private capitalists to subscribe the necessary funds.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Report as to the Efficacy of the National Policy.

The following is the vital part of the report of Dr. Orton's Agricultural Committee:—

It will be seen from the subjoined summary, carefully taken from the trade and navigation returns of the years 1876-7, 1877-8, 1879-80 and 1880-81, that a very large additional domestic market has been secured to the Canadian farmer as a result of the exclusion of American agricultural products from consumption in Canada; that the carrying trade of foreign agricultural products in transit to Europe has been increased very largely in 1880 and 1881, as compared with 1877 and 1878, and that though the consumption of United States farm products in Canada has decreased to the extent of over $12,000,000 worth, the revenues collected on imported farm products was for the years 1880 and 1881, $1,347,967, as against $514,674 collected in 1877 and 1878, an increase of $833,293. That Canadian prices for farm products compared as favorably upon the whole with prices in Chicago and New York under the present as under the customs tariff in vogue before 1879 is evident from the appended comparative tables. They also evince the fact that prices in Chicago are, as generally conceded, more frequently speculative than any other market in the world. The present high prices of grain in Chicago are doubtless partly due to the fact that freight rates are at present exceedingly low, the National line of steamers having actually given half a cent per bushel for the privilege of carrying wheat from New York to Liverpool instead of ballast. The keen competition between different lines of railway and water cnmmunication between Chicago and Montreal, has also created unusually cheap rates. In regard to the admission of Indian corn free of duty, which many cattle-feeders and breeders have strongly advocated, we may say that the evidence taken before your committee would show that a very large portion of Ontario is highly fitted for the cultivation of corn, and, further, that it is a most valuable rotation crop. The larger portion of the evidence favors the duty on American corn and coarse grains generally, and are of opinion that better prices are obtained in Canada in consequence of the duties now imposed, and the cultivation of coarse grains has been stimulated thereby. Finally, that it would be unjust to the large majority of Canadian farmers, who raise coarse grains for sale, to admit cheap Western corn free of duty. That relative value of farm produce has increased in 1880-81, as compared with Liverpool, may be seen by a comparison of market prices in Liverpool with the price lists of the corn exchange in Toronto and Montreal, as well as from the comparison of the freight rates by rail and water at different periods. This is especially the case with spring wheat. It may also be noted that prices seem to be ruled more by Liverpool during the four months of September, October, November and December, and that the prices which rule during the other eight months do not seem to be affected to a great extent by the Liverpool market. The home demand and prices obtained for meat stuffs, butter, poultry, and eggs, as well as fruit and vegetables, have been demonstrated by the evidence to be largely increased as a result of the tariff stimulating manufacturing industries and improving the th condition of the mechanic and labouring man, as well as by the exclusion of American competition in many of these articles. Fruit-growing has been especially benefited and stimulated by the operation of the tariff excluding foreign fruit, which competed with fruit Canadian grown. A wider area of land is yearly being devoted to fruit culture, and Canadian nurserymen find a much larger demand at profitable prices for fruit trees of every description, which they have in Canada. Indeed, from the rapidly increasing demand for fruit in Manitoba and the North-west, and from the fact that fruit trees do not thrive in that territory, it is evident that fruit growing will become a more and more important and remunerative branch of husbandry in the older provinces. The evidence before your Committee also shows that the interest on money frequently required to carry on farming operations is much lower since 1878 than perhaps was known formerly in Canada. That the burden of taxation upon the farmer is relieved under the tariff is evidenced by the amount of duties paid by the American people for the privilege of using our markets for farm produce, by the fact elicited by the evidence that the foreign manufacturer grants a greater discount to the Canadian importer, equal very frequently to the amount of the increased duties on the manufactured goods. The general prosperity among all other industrial classes, and more constant employment at higher wages given to artisans and laborers, tends to make these classes larger contributors to our revenue, and proportionately relieves the farming population. The greater bulk of the evidence taken shows that the price of manufactured goods in common use amongst farmers is increased to a barely noticeable extent, and that in many lines they are actually reduced in consequence of competition within the country, and of the improved facilities for manufacturing incident to the wider home market obtained in reference to the Manitoba market. It was apparent to your Committee, that previous to the present tariff coming into operation farm products of every description were largely imported from the United States, and immensely affected the farmers of that province as well as those of the older provinces; that farm implements, almost exclusively, and to a large extent other manufacturers and merchandise, were brought in from the American side; that in short the chief trade of that country was in the hands of the people of St. Paul's and other American towns. Immediately upon the present tariff taking effect, large quantities of farm implements and other United States merchandise was stopped at Emerson, the gateway of the North-west. Canadian manufacturers and wholesale houses in the old provinces began with vigor and enterprise to supply the increasing wants of that portion of our country, and to-day have possession of nearly the whole trade. The evidence further indicated that Ontario and the older provinces are destined to become the busy workshops for the millions who will find prosperous homes in the vast and fertile regions of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, affording and ever increasing market to the farmers of the older provinces at their own doors, saving thereby commissions, interest on money, and freight incident to dependence on outside and distant markets. The Ontario farmers, as a result mainly of the tariff, now supply the demand for horses in that portion of our country, and to some extent also cattle and sheep. In the winter season the almost total meat supply is obtained from Ontario, in the shape of beef, mutton, hams bacon, poultry, and also butter. Very largely in the summer cattle are driven in from the United States for slaughtering purposes, and pay the duty of 20 per cent. Large droves are also brought in to stock the ranches in the Canadian North-west free of duty, being for breeding purposes, chiefly cows and calves, which are improved by higher grades of stock from the older Provinces and Britain. Your Committee are of opinion that the summer demand for the better grades of meat can be profitably supplied by the outside farmer sending live fat cattle, sheep and lambs, the duty making up the difference of greater cost of freight.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A Late Catalogue of Murder and Outrage.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 21.

Two more murders are reported. A bailiff named Richard Roche, aged about sixty, in the employment of the Emergency Committee, was murdered on Monday night at Cloverfield, in county Limerick. Roche, who was in charge of a farm from which a tenant in the neighborhood had been evicted, went to Limerick in the morning. He returned in the evening, and on the way home from the station drank with some other bailiffs, and left under the influence of liquor. Next morning he was found lying dead against a wall about four hundred yards from the byroad to the house. The body presented a shocking spectacle. The head was all covered with blood and mud, the state of the man's face and his general appearance showing that he had a desperate struggle with his murderers. Two men are in custody.

A man named Fallely, in the employment of the Dublin Corporation, was found on Saturday in a dying condition at the foot of a staircase in Ormond Market. He was taken to Richmond Hospital, when life was found to be extinct. Examination showed that a large wound had been inflicted on the head, fracturing the skull.

A tramp, who gives his name as Horan, from Queen's County, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Henry Smythe, on the 2nd inst. After his arrest he admitted that he was in Barbavilla Wood at the very hour the murder was committed. He was remanded.

A determined attempt was made last week to shoot a publican named Thomas M'Gowan, at Keadue, county Roscommon. Two shots were fired into the house, and M'Gowan, who was sitting behind a desk, had a narrow escape, as one of the bullets penetrated five inches of wood, and lodged within half a foot of his head. A policeman and a man named Holland also narrowly escaped being shot. M'Gowan was recently boycotted, and his horse was shot about two months ago. A returned American named Devlin, and a tramp named Carty, have been arrested on suspicion.

A deliberate attempt on the life of an old man is reported from Bodykess, in Limerick, for no other reason than that he refused to leave the service of his employer, Colonel Gore, a Boycotted landlord. The lodge in which he lived was fired from without, the object being either to terrify or burn him to death. He was rescued when half dead from smoke and heat.

On Tuesday evening Sub-Constable Andrew Furney, of Derreenavoggy station, was fired at by one of a party of six men, three of whom had their faces blackened. The sub-constable, who carried a loaded revolver, returned the fire, and is said to have wounded some of his assailants. No arrests have been made.

It is stated that Sub-Inspector O'Gallaghan, of Drogheda, has discovered the clue to a plot to do him serious bodily injury. An offer of £100, it is alleged, was made to fire at him. A carpenter, it is rumored, has been arrested in connection with the affair.

A number of disguised men visited the house of a "rent warner" named Cullothy, at Carkerl near Castleisland, on Monday night, and deliberately shot him in the thigh with a revolver. He made a great resistance and knocked one of his assailants down, but was overpowered.

Last Sunday, as Miss Isabella Royse, of Bellineverick House, was driving, in company with her niece, to church at Adare, Limerick, three men, disguised, jumped from behind a wall. Two of them seized the reins, while the third, who was armed with a revolver, bade the driver get off the carriage. He did so, and immediately ran away. Miss Royse, seizing her umbrella, struck at the men holding the horse's head, calling them cowards to attack two defenceless ladies. The coachman, Cleary, was followed by a man with a revolver, who fired one shot at him. He then rejoined the other assailants, who informed Miss Royse and her niece that they had no intention of harming them. The men then ran away. It is thought that the party wished to terrify Cleary, who had been only a week in Miss Royse's service, her former driver having been recently discharged.

The residence of Major Studdart, J. P., situated near the town of Kilruch, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. The caretaker left the house in a safe condition at about nine o'clock, and shortly after ten flames were seen in one of the rooms. An alarm was immediately given the police, who arrived soon after with some officers and men of the 7th Regiment, who were quartered in the town; but they were unable to check the fire, which burned fiercely until past midnight.

The house of a woman named Johannah Kearney, near Waterford, was burned down on Sunday night; she persisted in working for a boycotted farmer.

On Sunday night seven heifers were hanged and their tails cut off on the farm of Thomas Lowe, at Curhowria, near Carrick-on-Shannon. He purchased the farm under the Bankruptcy Court in order to recover a sum due to him by the owner of the lands.

A Parliamentary report which has been issued shows that the number of agrarian outrages committed in Ireland which were reported to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary during March was 531. Of these, 2 were murders, 12 firing at the person, 7 aggravated assaults, 3 assaults on bailiffs and process-servers, 30 incendiary fires, 6 taking forcible possession, 8 killing and maiming cattle, 11 robbery of arms, 7 administering unlawful oaths, 319 threatening letters, 55 intimidation by other means, 10 attacking houses, 33 injury to property, 27 firing into dwellings, 1 obstructing railway trains. Of the total number of outrages 237 were committed in Munster, 124 in Leinster, 122 in Connaught, and 48 in Ulster.

A band assembled on Sunday night outside the residence of Mr. Jno. Dillon, M. P., one of the imprisoned suspects, for the purpose of playing national airs. They were attended by a disorderly

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882.

AT the North Huron Conservative Convention held at Wingham on Thursday of last week, Thos. Farrow, Esq., M. P., was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer for the party at the forthcoming election for the House of Commons. Mr. Farrow has represented North Huron for about twelve years, and his course has been such as to merit the confidence and support of his constituents. In him the riding has had a faithful representative, and we are sure that the choice of the convention will be heartily seconded by the electors.

NORTH PERTH CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The attention of the Conservatives of North Perth is directed to the notice which appears in another column calling a convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the respresentation of the Riding in the House of Commons. Although no official announcement has as yet been made to that effect, an early dissolution of Parliament is expected, when the people will be given an opportunity to pronounce upon the policy and actions of our country's rulers. Believing that the policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government is the right one, and the best interests of the country will be served by sustaining him, we feel that it is especially incumbent upon all members of the party of which he is the leader to bestir themselves and do whatsoever is within their power to secure the return of his Government. While there is little fear as to North Perth continuing to stand firmly in the maintenance of the cause of Conservatism; and while also it is not probable that there will be any difficulty in the way in the unanimous selection of a candidate to represent the Riding in the next Parliament, still the advantage of perfect organization should not be overlooked. The local associations throughout the Riding—now comprised of the townships of Elma, Mornington, Logan and Ellice, the towns of Stratford and Listowel, and the village of Milverton—should lose no time in getting into line, so as to be in readiness to do yeoman's service when election day arrives. One of the first duties devolving upon the local associations is to select the requisite number of delegates to attend the convention, and we trust that each municipality will send its full quota. The convention will be held on Friday the 26th inst., at Stratford, and the meetings for the appointment of delegates will be held simultaneously in each municipality in the Riding on Monday, 22nd, at one o'clock p. m.

SOUTH PERTH.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Conservative Delegates.

Mr. Guest Unanimously Chosen to Contest the Riding—Leading Men all Present.

On Monday evening the delegates from the various municipalities of the South Riding met in St. Marys to select a candidate to contest the riding against Mr. Trow. Fifty delegates besides the officers of the association were present, as were also a large number of influential men from all parts of the riding, making up the number to more than one hundred. Business was commenced in a most methodical manner. In the absence of the representatives from Hibbert and Usborne it was doubtful at first whether the selection of a candidate would be g me on with, but the unanimous sentiment of the meeting pas that the men of Hibbert would be with us only for the shortness of the notice which they had received, and that the Usborne men placed a little too much reliance in the correctness of last Saturday's Mail. The Mail gave the statement in regard to the re-distribution as it was first made by the Premier, without noticing the changes that were afterwards made in it. In consequence of this the Usborne delegates were under the impression that their township belonged to Centre Huron. The most encouraging assurances were brought from both townships however, and the work was accordingly commenced. The candidates nominated were Sharp, Guest, Monteith, Sanderson, Davis, Leversage, Johnson, Kidd and Dr. Harrison. Each of the aspirants made a short speech, in which with one consent they agreed to support the candidate chosen by the convention with all their might. All the names were then withdrawn except those of Messrs. Sharp, Guest and Leversage. After a few ballots it was decided beyond all cavil that T. B. Guest, Esq., was the strongest man, and his selection was made unanimous. Mr. Guest thanked the delegates for the honor they had conferred on him, and promised to lead them to victory. He thought that without taking a too sanguine view of the case there was a reasonable ground to feel confident that the party was strong enough to elect its man, and the unanimity of the meeting convinced him that he would not be leading a forlorn hope. The most hopeful and enthusiastic meeting ever held in South Perth then passed a resolution approving the course of the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in regard to the National Policy, the Pacific and the Redistribution of Parliamentary seats.—*Herald.*

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Ottawa, Mag 9.—The Order-in-Council passed yesterday divides the North-west Territory into four districts as follows:—Assiniboia, containing 95,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba; on the north by the ninth correction line of the Dominion lands system of surveys, near the 52nd parallel; on the west by a line dividing the 10th and 11th ranges of townships numbered from the fourth initial meridian of the Dominion lands system. Saskatchewan, containing 114,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by Assiniboia and Manitoba; on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River; on the north by the 18th correction line system of surveys, and on the western by a continuation northward of the boundary of Assiniboia. Alberta, about 100,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the Assiniboia and the Saskatchewan; on the west by British Columbia, and on the north by the 14th correction line, near the 55th parallel. Athabasca, containing about 122,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by Alberta; on the west by British Columbia; on the east by a line between the 10th and 11th range of townships already mentioned until it intersects Athabasca River; then by that river and Athabasca Lake and Slave Lake to the 32nd correction line, which forms the northern boundary of districts and is near the 6th parallel. Saskatchewan District includes nearly the whole main Saskatchewan and part of South Saskatchewan, and contains such well-known places as Battleford, Carleton, Prince Albert. The forks of Saskatchewan, where the Press Colonization Co. is located, is almost exactly in the centre of the district, and would afford a magnificent site for the capital of the district. Assiniboia includes the Qu'Apple, South Saskatchewan, and Souris Rivers, and contains Fort Pelly, Fort Ellis, Touchwood Hills, etc. Alberta includes the Battle, Bow and Belly River countries, and Athabasca taken in the celebrated Peace River district.

DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

Brutal Murder of Lord Cavendish, the New Irish Secretary.

UNDER-SECRETARY BURKE ALSO A VICTIM.

THE MURDERERS ESCAPE.

Universal Horror at the Dead.

DUBLIN, May 7.—The most horrible tragedy which has characterized an agitation in connection with which deeds of blood have unfortunately been numerous occurred here yesterday evening when Lord Frederick Cavendish, the recently appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Haviland Burke, Under Secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. The deed was all the more startling and unexpected on account of the enthusiastic reception extended to the Government's conciliation policy and the cordial welcome which greeted Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant, on his arrival yesterday morning. The day was one of general rejoicing. Business was largely suspended and the prominent buildings gayly decorated with flags. Immense crowds filled the streets through which the Lord Lieutenant was expected to pass. The temper of the people seemed to promise the most favourable results for the new departure. On every side were heard expressions of satisfaction with the change, and men who had hitherto been prominent opponents of the Government were loud in their congratulations on the altered aspect of affairs. When Earl Spencer, accompanied by Lord Frederick Cavendish, arrived by special train at Westland Grove they were met by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented a congratulatory address specially referring to the satisfactory change in the feelings of the people towards the Government consequent upon the new *regime*. Earl Spencer made an appropriate reply, and his demeanour was eminently calculated to make a favourable impression. He was loudly cheered by the crowd which thronged the streets, and at College Green, where a dense mass of people had assembled, the enthusiasm reached its clamix, and the people displayed every mark of heartfelt gratification. His progress along Dame-street to the Castle was characterized by similar demonstrations.

THE CEREMONY OF INSTALLATION

took place in the afternoon at the Castle in presence of a brilliant gathering. The auspicious inauguration of the new era was the theme of general comment and congratulation. A terrible revulsion of feeling, however, came with the announcement this evening of the assassination under circumstances of peculiar horror of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The news spread like wildfire through the city, and created everywhere the utmost consternation, horror and indignation. It was long before the details were generally known, and the most contradictory rumours obtained currency. It was stated on the streets that Earl Spencer had fallen a victim. The people flocked to the scene of the tragedy in Phœnix Park by thousands, but the police prevented all approach. The excitement, as may be supposed, was intense when the actual facts became known. It appears that after the installation ceremony Lord Frederick Cavendish and Earl Spencer remained at Dublin Castle engaged in the transaction of official business until six o'clock in the evening, when each drove to his respective residence to dinner. After dinner Lord Frederick Cavendish set out for a walk in the Phœnix Park. Here he was overtaken by Mr. Burke, who had just left the Castle and had taken a car at the Park gate. On recognizing Lord Frederick he alighted from the car, joined him in his walk, and dismissed the driver who returned to the city.

Shortly afterwards, the time being about ten minutes past seven o'clock, a car drove rapidly up, stopping close to the pedestrians, and four men alighted who wore slouched hats pulled down well over their foreheads. They rushed simultaneously upon Lord Frederick and Mr. Burke and

ATTACKED THEM WITH KNIVES

at close quarters. The Under-Secretary was apparently the principal object of their vengeance, but Lord Frederick coming to his rescue the assailants turned furiously upon him. The struggle was a very short one, as though both victims fought bravely for their lives they were entirely unarmed as well as outnumbered. Mr. Burke was stabbed several times near the region of the heart and his throat cut from ear to ear. Lord Cavendish was separated some distance from his companion in the melee and sustained a number of terrible wounds about the upper part of the body. The murderers having completed their bloody work, remounted their car and drove off rapidly, leaving the Park by the Chapelizod Gate. It is supposed that the whole affair was over in a minute. There were few people in the neighbourhood at the time, and as the tragedy occurred in the dusk of the evening it attracted no attention. The only witness so far secured who actually saw the murder is a boy named Jacob, who states that while birdnesting in the park he saw about 200 yards from where he was, and close to the road, a group of men apparently wrestling. As he thought they were roughs he paid no attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and four others jump on a car and drive off towards Chapelizod gate. He is unable to give any description by which the murderers can be identified.

THE BODIES LAY ON THE GROUND

as they were left by the assassins for some time before anyone was aware of the deed. They were first discovered by a young gentleman named Maguire and a friend who were bicycling through the Park. They had passed Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke a short time previous, when on their way along the main road, and on returning were horrified to find them lying prostrate upon the ground, each in a pool of blood. The Chief Secretary lay in the centre of the roadway, and Mr. Burke some twelve paces distant on the pathway. They at once proceeded to the Park gate, about half a mile distant, and informed the police, a strong detachment of whom immediately proceeded to the spot and conveyed the bodies to Madame Stephen's Hospital. They presented a ghastly and sickening appearance. Mr. Burke's wounds must have been almost instantly fatal. His clothing was completely saturated with blood from the hideous gash in his throat. His clothing and gloves had been badly torn and cut in the struggle. It is stated that life was not quite extinct when Lord Frederick was discovered, as a slight motion of the lips was noticed, as though he wished to speak, but no further sign of life was apparent, and when the medical men made an examination of the body he was quite dead. It was found that his left arm was broken in addition to being horribly cut, he having evidently attempted to ward off the stabs with it. He had received several wounds in the chest, in particular one deep stab through the right lung. In fact both bodies displayed several wounds, any one of which must have been fatal. The money, jewellery, and watches of the victims were found on their bodies untouched, showing plainly that plunder was not the motive of the crime.

SEARCHING FOR A CLUE.

The police at once set to work to discover if possible some clue to the murderers. Every spot in the neighborhood of the scene of the crime was searched in the hope that some trace had been left by which they could be identified, but in vain. It was thought advisable to detain the boy Jacob as well as the two young bicycle-riders who had notified the police. A strong cordon of police kept the crowd, which every minute increased in numbers, away from the vicinity. Every quarter of the city was scoured in the hope of securing the murderers. A guard of police was placed around the hospital, no one being allowed to enter, and a strong military guard was set at the Vice-Regal lodge.

THE FIRST WILD REPORT

of the murder stated that the victims had been shot, but the examination of the bodies disclosed no wounds of this nature, and it is almost certain that no shots were fired. When once the bodies were discovered the news spread very rapidly. Lord Spencer and the Vice-Regal party were just sitting down to dinner when the melancholy intelligence was conveyed to them. Some members of the household who were at the Gaiety Theatre were at once sent for, and their sudden departure shortly after the commencement of the performance created considerable surprise. When the cause was known the sensation of horror was so intense that the performance was cut short. At the hotels, clubs, and principal places of resort large throngs assembled eager to learn the particulars of the crime, and the feeling of people of all classes was that of strong indignation and horror. Telegrams were sent at once to all police stations in Ireland and Great Britain giving information of the crime in order to prevent the escape of the murderers. Lord Spencer is prostrated with grief and horror.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH.

Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish although comparatively a young man in years was an active Liberal, and for the son of an extensive landowning peer held fairly advanced views. He was the second son of the 7th Duke of Devonshire by lady Blanche, 4th daughter of the 6th Earl of Carlisle. He was born at Compton Place, Eastbourne, in 1836, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married in 1864, the Hon. Lucy Caroline, 2nd daughter of the 4th Baron Lytteltor. His life was largely an official one. He was private secretary to Lord Granville from 1859 till 1864, and held the same relation to Mr. Gladstone from July, 1872, to August, 1873, when he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and held the position till February, 1874, when the Government resigned. On the advent of the Liberals to power he was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in April, 1880. He sat for the north-west riding of Yorkshire since July, 1865, and was elected at the last general elections by 3,678 majority over the first Conservative candidate. In politics Dod describes him as "a Liberal, in favor of the "'total' abolition of church rates and complete religious liberty." His Lordship's career has been a distinguished one, and calculated to give him a vast amount or departmental knowledge and training. That he was selected for the position which so well known a statesman as Mr. Foster failed to successfully fill is an indictation of the high esteem in which he must have been held by his leader and colleagues. His Lordship owned no land of any extent in his own name, but the Devonshire family, as represented by the present Duke, are large landholders not only in England but in Ireland. The Duke of Devonshire holds 32,776 acres in the county of Cork, 3 acres in the county of Tipperary, and 27,540 acres in the county of Waterford, representing an aggregate rent roll of £31,698 per annum. His appointment to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland last week was not received with satisfaction either from friend or opponent, as it was regarded as an indication that the Whig influence in the present Imperial Cabinet was still supreme. On Saturday last, however, midst the customary ceremonies at Dublin he was sworn in.

MR. BURKE.

Mr. Burke, who succeeded Sir Thomas Lascom as Under-Secretary for Ireland some twenty years ago, was born on May 29, 1829, and was a son of the late William Burke, of Knocknagur, County Galway. He was heir presumptive to Sir John Lionel Burke, Bart. One of his brothers, the Rev. W. Burke, now heir-presumptive of the title, is a priest of the Roman Church. Another, Theobald Herbert, is a Major in the 18th Foot, and served with distinction in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. The family of Burke settled in Ireland under Strongbow, and formerly possessed princely estates in Mayo. Mr. Burke was Under-Secretary for Ireland during the *regime* of the Marquis of Hartington, eldest brother of the late Chief Secretary.

THE THEORIES OF THE MURDER

are numerous, but very conflicting. The report is current that during the day the police were watching a car driving through the city with the number painted out, and four suspicious looking men on it. Some of the detectives have a theory that the murderers came over from England, and that Lord Frederick was deliberately the object of their attack. Another theory is that Mr. Burke, who was the chief instigator of Mr. Forster's policy, and a very obnoxious party to the Nationalists, was the primary victim. All theories agreed that Lord Frederick lost his life in trying to defend Mr. Burke. It is remarked that Lord Frederick was very unwilling to come to Ireland with Earl Spencer. He wished to remain in London a few days longer, but was urged to come at once to Ireland, where a great mass of official work was awaiting him. Last night at eleven o'clock a long message to the deceased lord was received from a meeting of his constituents at Keighley, in Yorkshire, stating that they had passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him and the Government, and would return him in triumph over his Conservative opponent.

A REWARD OFFERED.

This morning the Lord-Lieutenant was in counsel with his remaining advisers in the viceregal lodge, which is in direct telegraphic communiaction with the Prime Minister's residence in London. A subscription list has been opened in the Mansion House to offer a reward for the apprehension of the assassins.

A LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly summoned meeting:—

"*To the people of Ireland:*

"On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck at our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed, and with those who determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that an assassination such as has startled us almost to abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep detestation of its atrocity or deep sympathy with those whose hearts must be seared by it as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the unhappy lot of Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in the country during the exciting struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly, unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

"CHARLES S. PARNELL,
"JOHN DILLON.
"M. DAVITT."

All the Irish members heard from concur in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given. Mr. Parnell has sent telegrams to the Mayors of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, suggesting that they immediately call a meeting of their respective corporations to denounce the crime.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

A meeting of Conservatives was held this afternoon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, and all the prominent members of the last Conservative Cabinet were present. Resolutions were passed expressing horror at the deed, sympathy with the Government, and the willingness of the Opposition to support the Government with their whole strength in coping with the murderous state of Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote doubted whether the Government would proclaim martial law, but if they did they might reckon on the support of the Conservatives.

THE FEELING OF PITY

for the relatives of the victims is very deep. All England and Scotland are profoundly moved. The Queen was the first to move by sending a telegram of condolence to Lady Frederick Cavendish and her family. In fact the united spmpathy of monarch and poeple has made as remarkable an impression as that evoked on the death of President Garfield. Whole columns of the morning papers are filled with the names of those who called to express sympathy with he relatives.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Mrs. Gladstone personally called on Lady Frederick this morning. She afterwards left for Chatsworth in order to be present when her husband's body is brought home. Mr. Gladstone was also among the callers on Lady Frederick for a short time. She is one of his eldest and dearest friends, as was her husband and her father. Both were much overcome during the touching interview. After she had left for Chatsworth a telegram from the Ladies' Land League was received at her residence, expressing the hope that she did not believe the Irish people had sunk so low as to murder one who had brought such a peace offering as this to Ireland.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville moved the adjournment. He delivered a eulogy on Lord Frederick Cavendish, who, he said, suffered a shocking death, but a glorious one, for he fell in the service of his country.

The Earl of Salisbury seconded the motion. He said he thought this was not an occasion for political observations; he had no doubt the course taken to-night would be only the prelude to stern and vigorous action.

Earl Cowper expressed his sense of the irreparable loss the country had sustained.

The Duke of Marlborough fully concurred in the sentiments expressed by Earl Cowper, and referred to the great services of Mr Burke.

Lord Carlingford spoke in a similar strain.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 8.—Every part of the House of Commons was crowded this afternoon. At 4.20 o'clock Mr. Gladstone arose, and, with great emotion and tremulous voice, moved the adjournment of the House. He said the blackness of the crime and the horror it excited throughout the entire kingdom was unparalleled. In the murder of Mr. Burke they had been robbed of one of the ablest, most upright, members of the Civil Service. But the hand of the assassin came nearer home, and one of the noblest of hearts ceased beating while full of hope and love for Ireland. "As far as the Government were concerned," said Mr. Gladstone, "all previous arrangements must be re-cast." He would on Thursday ask the House for leave to introduce a measure for the repression of crime in Ireland. He believed he would be assisted from all quarters of the House. On an early day he would introduce a measure dealing with the question of arrears of rents.

Sir Stafford Northcote seconded Mr. Gladstone's motion for adjournment. He promised that the Opposition would support the Government in measures for the repression of crime. He considered the occasion too sad for more than a passing tribute of respect to the deceased.

Mr Parnell expressed the detestation of all Irishmen for the crime. He believed it was committed to frustrate his cause. He did not deny that the Government might be compelled to take steps to restore order in Ireland. He was of opinion that the crime was the work of those to whom he had always been opposed.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Lowther eulogized Mr. Burke.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

THE ASSASSINS TRACED.

DUBLIN, May 9, 3 a.m.—Two men with a dray on Satuday evening, nearly came in contact with a red backed car, which was being driven furiously, and contained four men who can be identified. It is also reported on the best authority that a car containing four persons on Saturday night drove out of the Knockmaroon gate of Phœnix Park, in the direction of Lucan. The horse was covered with foam and dust. This corroborates the evidence at the inquest to-day. If the police can follow up this clue, there is some hope of capturing the murderers.

An American who visited the scene of the murder scrutinited the foot prints and distinctly recognized marks of the peculiar broad-toed boot commonly worn by Irish Americans.

THE FUNERAL.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Lord Cavendish's remains were conveyed on a gun carriage from the Viceregal Lodge to the wharf this evening, and placed on a steamer for transportation to England. Dragoons accompanied the remains, and all along the route the procession was received with evidences of sympathy by immense crowds. The whole Cabinet will be present at Lord Cavendish's funeral.

A REWARD

of £10,000 has been offered by Government for information as to the murderers, sufficient to lead to their conviction, the infomation to be afforded within three months. They also offer £1,000 for private information. They also promise a free pardon and the protection of the Crown in any part of the Queen's Dominions to any persons other than the principals who shall give the necessary information.

THE MYSTERIOUS CAR

on which the murderers rode, and which was supposed to have been seen shortly afterwards going at a furious pace westward, has been traced to Leixlip, about ten miles off to the north-west of Dublin. Here the supposed assassins alighted and had drinks all round. Their appearance was of men in a state of intense anxiety, and as soon as they had refreshed themselves they again drove furiously off. It has since been still further traced back to Inchicore, a little to the south-west of Dublin—a stopping place on the Great Southern and Western line, thence it was seen pursuing the same course towards Naas. There all traces are lost, and it is supposed that the men took the up train at Celbridge, getting back to Dublin at about 10 o'clock at night. Officers are dragging the river in the neighborhood of Chapelizod in the hope of coming on the assassins' weapons.

THE LATEST.

Several arrests have been made of parties suspected of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. They are not, however, considered important. Earl Spencer returns to Dublin, and the Under-Secretaryship has been filled by Mr. Blake, one of the special magistrates appointed by Mr. Forster. Mr. Otto Trevelyan has been appointed successor to Lord Cavendish.

The arrests thus far include Clooman, the supposed car driver, who was captured in Tuam, and the man Harris, *alias* price, taken at Tipperary. A young man has also been taken charge of by the police at Southport. He claims to have been offered one hundred pounds to take part in the murder, and says he is able to place his hand on the assassins. Little credence, however, is placed in his tale.

PERTH SPRING ASSIZES.

Mr Justice Burton addressed the grand jury, and spoke favorably of an act passed whereby parties to a suit might testify in their own behalf. Although it met with a good deal of opposition at the time, he was certain there were none who would like to go back to the old system; and now the Dominion Parliament had in connection an Act, which, if it became law, would permit criminals to testify in their own defence. He was of the opinion that although there might arise instances where hardened criminals would tell a plausible story, yet on the whole it would prove satisfactory. The Legislature had done away with the disabilities under which Agnostics labored, making provision for those who had no religious belief, in giving evidence in courts of law in civil actions. This, he thought, would only be doing justice to a number of our fellow citizens who had been debarred from this privilege in the past.

The first case called was Smith *vs* Kennedy, damages being laid at $500. Chas. Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith, of St. Marys, is addicted to the cup that inebriates, she having notice served upon all the liquor dealers forbidding them to give strong drink to her husband. Kennedy disregarded the notiae. Verdict for plaintiff and $20 damages. W. C. Moscrip for plaintiff; Mr. Idington, Q. C., and A. G. McMillan for defendant.

Edger *vs* Magee.—This was an action to recover amountof some promissory notes which had been running for a series of years and had been several times renewed. Judgment reserved. R. Smith, Q. C., for plaintiff; Mr. Magee (London) for defendant.

In their presentment the grand jury—G. Leversage, foreman—urged the propriety of bringing before the proper authorities the desirability of reducing the number of grand jurors to 13 for the purpose of lessening the expense of the administration of justice, and doing away with the inconvenience to the members of the jury at a busy season, without interfering with the ends of justice. The jail was found clean and in good order, and it was considered that every provision was made for the safety and welfare of the inmates.

Switzer *vs.* Hamilton Loan & Benevolent Society. The plaintiff bought a farm in Nissouri from the defendants, and the title as he alleged proving defective, he sued them for the value of the improvements he had made on the place. Judgment reserved, R. Smith, Q. C., for plamtiff; Mr. Crerar, Hamilton, for defendants.

Perjury.—The Queen *vs.* H. Rae—A true bill was found against Rae at a former assize, but the case was not then tried. The alleged perjury was in connection with a deed, Rae having, it was said sworn it was read in presence of certain parties who deny that it was so read. A verdict of not guilty was rendered. Warren Rock, Q. C., defended the accused.

The Queen *vs.* Caulfield, forgery, accused was acquitted. R. Smith, Q. C., for the defence.

NORTH-WEST NOTES.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.—Winnipeg, May 8.—The break in the line between St. Vincent and Emerson caused by the floods has now been repaired, and trains passed over it last night. The forwarding of passengers and freight has been resumed, and special arrangements made to clear off the accumulation of cars. Three hundred cars of freight have been taken into Winnipeg to-day, and two hundred and fifty will follow daily until the block is relieved.

THE FLOODS.—The river has risen three inches, but is again stationary. Louise Bridge has been ballasted, and is considered safe. A temporary track is laid between St. Vincent and Emerson. Sixty cars of freight have been brought through. The new fire engines will have precedence of all freight.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Seeding is well through with in the Portage district. Other districts report agricultural operations well advanced.

SUSPECTED FIREBUGS.—McArthy, the suspected firebug, was examined and remanded to-day. He is in the strongest portion of the Provincial Prison for fear of an attempt to lynch him. At one time to-day it was thought not improbable that the gaol might be visited by vigilants, but there is no apprehension now. I saw him in prison, but though he heard of his danger he was "devil-may-care" in swaggering into his cell. During the night there was one false alarm of fire. To-day a package of firewood saturated with kerosene, was found deposited against the Queen's Hotel.

MILVERTON.

The pupils of U. S. S. No. 1, Mornington and Elma, and the pupils of Milverton school played a friendly game of base ball on Saturday, the 6th inst., which resulted in a victory for the Milverton club.

An outbreak of smallpox is reported at Windsor, Ont. Seventeen persons are down with the disease.

The murdered Secretary, Lord Cavendish, has two relatives in Ottawa. The one is Lord Lorne, the other Lieut. Bagot, of the Vice-Regal staff.

THE *Canada Health Journal* is again to hand. This sanitary magazine contains much useful information in the direction of promoting health. It is edited by Dr. Edward Playter, Toronto, and is published monthly.

Two sons of Mr. William Harris, of Walpole, who lately went to Manitoda and took up land, met with a sad experience a few days ago. While shooting muskrats one of the brothers accidentally shot the other, killing him instantly.

Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, it would appear from a statement made by him, is of the impression that national interests will be benefitted by the carrying out of fusion. He indicates a peace policy so far as American roads are concerned.

On Friday last Robert McDowell was arrested by the Palmerston constable upon a charge of robbing a man named McDonald of that place the night previous. McDowell was taken to Palmerston for trial, land on Tuesday was committed by a bench of magistrates to Guelph gaol to stand his trial.

On the 13th of June the 28th Perth Battalion, the 28th Middlesex Battalion, the 29th Waterloo Battalion, the 30th Wellington Battalion, the 33rd Huron Battalion, the Wellington Provisional Brigade of Artillery, the Guelph and London Field Batteries, and Kingsville and St. Thomas troops of cavalry go into camp on Carling's Farm, London, for their annual training.

Mary Cathcart has been sentenced to imprisonement for life in Massachusetts for selling rum without a license. At least such will perhaps be her punishment unless the Legislature should pass a pending bill to release her. She was sent to jail for six months, and additionally condemned to pay the costs of prosecution. She had no money. The statute formerly provided that in such cases three months more of durance shauld satisfy the sentence, and then on the report by the Sheriff to a Justice, the prisoner should be discharged. But in a revision the latter provision was accidentally omitted. Hence there is no present authority for letting Mary out.

Fruits of Canada, Raspberry and Strawberry Jelly in 3 and 5 lb. pails, also by the lb. at J. S. Gee's.

THE Great Western Ry. special Manitoba trains leaving Listowel every Wednesday appear to be the most popular route, as everyone writes back to their friends,—"when you come, go by the Great Western, as it is quickest, best accommodation, no delays, &c."

One day last week a man named John Charlebois, accompanied by two of his children, attmpted to cross a lake in the Gatineau lumber district. The ice being in a bad condition Charlebois went through. The children, aged seven and eleven years, bravely came to his rescue, and made a desperate effort to save their father from a watery grave. Unfortunately, however, they were unsuccessful, and the ice giving way beneath them all three perished.

Hot tea and coffee lunches served at all hours at G. T. Huber's confectionery and oyster parlor—one door west of Bricker's

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

NOTICE.—Owing to the bad state of the roads and the dullness of business, I have postponed the drawing of prizes until the first day of June next, when those holding tickets will not loose their chance of drawing a prize. I would also say to those who wish to purchase tea of the best quality, come along and give us a trial—over $250 worth of tea sold the last month, giving entire satisfaction.

Buy your tea at the Queen's Grocery, and get a ticket—prizes sure to be given. As there are some individuals who through jealousy are capable of doing anything to injure other men in business, I would just say to those who hold tickets, that if the prizes are not distributed, you are invited to come along and get your money back. This is a sufficient guarantee that we don't mean to humbug the public.

W. J. STEWART,
The Queen's Grocery.

In gardens poisonous plants are declared by the Gardeners' Magazine to be few in number; and of no great value for decorative purposes. A very large proportion of the flowers that are in highest repute for beauty, such as the rose, dahlia, pelargonium, begonia, wallflower, stock, carnation, and primula, are altogether harmless, although for the most part of no value whatever as articles of food. But as there are so many decorative plants that will not injure, even if eaten, it is easy to exclude from the garden a certain few that are noxious, and that have sometimes been associated with sad fatalities. The rooting out of the blue aconite or monkshood, the root of which contains a virulent poison, and has yet been many times served on the table as horseradish, is therefore recommended.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Is at the head of the list for all purposes of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented cuccess, both internally and externally. It cures sore throat, burns, scalds, frost bites; relieves, and often cures asthma.

A Reliable Fact.

It is an established fact that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents.

What to Study,

Pope, the poetical philosopher said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of mans tudied. If the people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense remedy like Burdock Blood Bitters. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

Going to His Grave.

There he goes again direct to a saloon and pours down another heavy draught of strong drink, not so much because his appetite demands it, but for the artificial buoyancy it produces—the after-effects of which leave him more miserable than before; it is this dreadful practice that is daily sending thousands to their graves. A remedy for all this is found in the true friend of temperance—the best and purest of all medicines—Electric Bitters. Sold by J. H. Michener at 50 cents.

The Electric Light.

Superceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind, than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fashioned tallow dip. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula, and all foul humors and impurities of the blood.

Beware of Them.

A good article that has achieved success, and attained a worldwide reputation by its true merits and wonderful results, is always imitated. Such is the case with Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds. Already unprincipled parties are endeavoring to delude an unsuspecting public by offering imitations of this most fortunate discovery. Do not be deceived, but insist on having the true remedy, and no other. Trial bottles free at Michener's Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

Sure cure for a cough.

The most reliable remedy for a cough or cold, asthma, shortness of breath, sore throat, weak lungs and all bronchial troubles, is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25 cents.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies, if the directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which are suited to all ages and conditions, and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

Bocklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. The Save is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Michener

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family ready for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine—the great brain and nerve food, will restore lost nature to young, middle-aged and old. Life is too short to waste away. Read the advertisement in another column, and if you are afflicted make no delay in procuring the cheapest and best medicine ever sold. Sold in Listowel by J. A. Hacking.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—In Peel, on the 29th April, the wife of Mr. Matthew Wilson, of a daughter.

STRACHAN—At Millbank, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Samuel Strachan, of a daughter.

WADE—In Brussels, on the 30th April, the wife of E. E. Wade Esq., Barrister, of a son.

JOHNSTON—In Elma, on the 6th inst., the wife of Joseph Johnson of a son.

BINNING—In Listowel, on the 29th ult., the wife of William Binning of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MONTGOMERY—WARREL—On May 3rd, 1882, by the Rev. G. A. Mitchell, B. A., at the Methodist Parsonage, Harriston, Mr. Alex Montgomery, of Orange Hill, township of Howick, to Miss Joanna, daughter of Mr. Jas. Warrel, of the same place.

DEATHS.

WILSON—In Peel, on the 5th inst., Elizabeth Adeline, wife of Mr. Matthew Wilson, and eldest daughter of Mr. Aaron Kells, of Peel, aged 27 years.

SCHROEDER—At Stratford, on the 1st inst., Mr. Robert Schroeder, aged 45 years, 8 months and 22 days.

DAVIDSON—At the residence of his son-in-law Mr. Alex Stewart, Mornington, on the 25th ult., Mr. John Davidson, aged 70 years and 1 month.

HAGARTY—In Logan, on the 26th ult., the daughter of Mr. John Hagarty, 12th concession, aged about 3 years.

AUSTINE—In Logan, on the 23rd ult., Rickie, wife of Mr. Wm. Austine, aged 26 years and 6 months.

EATON.—In Howick, on Wednesday, May 3rd,

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW BLINDS.

EXPRESS WAGONS,

BABY CARRIAGES,

CROQUET SETS,

VALISES, BASKETS,

CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

Cheap for Cash or Produce,

—AT—

BRISBIN'S

I am selling the only English Wall Papers in Listowel.

BUTTER & EGGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

J. W. BRISBIN.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The heavy rain storm on Wednesday was much needed.

Choice canned apples, 3 lb. for 20c. at J. S. Gee's.

THE cattle fair on Friday last was a rather slim affair. The farmers were evidently busy with their seeding.

A PIC-NIC in connection with Christ Church Sunday school will likely be held in the church grounds on the afternoon of the Queen's Birthday.

Fresh Cranberries, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Maple Sugar and Syrup at J. S. Gee's.

THE annual Conference of the Canadian branch of the Primitive Methodist Church will be held this year in Barrie, commencing on the 26th inst.

OWING to illness of Rev. Mr. Bell, there was no service in Knox Church on Sunday evening last. In the morning the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Mr. Barker.

MR. J. C. BURT, whose announcement was sent in too late to appear this week, has opened out a select stock of parasols, veiling, men's straw hats, helmets, gents' furnishings, etc.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Lettuce, radishes and other early vegetables can be obtained at G. T. Huber's confectionery. Fresh supplies every day. Try them.

THE G. W. R. special Manitoba trains will commence running again on the 16th. The washouts by the late freshets have been overcome, and through connection is once more established with Winnipeg.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Taylor will give a special address to the Sunday School children on Sunday morning next. Next Thursday being Ascension Day, service will be held in Christ Church in the evening at 7.30.

THE 24TH.—We understand that the Listowel Driving Park Association have undertaken the arrangement of a programme of races and games to come off in the driving park on the Queen's Birthday. A considerable sum will be offered in prizes.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—As will be seen by official announcement in another column, the examination for entrance to the Listowel High School will be held in the school on the 29th and 30th of June next. The intermediate examination will be held on the week following. These examinations are somewhat earlier this year than formerly.

CANADIAN MONTHLY.—The May number of the *Canadian Monthly* contains among other good things papers on the Northmen in Canada; Longfellow; The Cure for Moral Insanity; Protection and Free Trade; Editor and Contributor; Illustrations of Canadian Life; Our English Cities; Darwin, his Life and Work; The Royal Society of Canada, etc.

TRUSTEE ELECTION.—The nomination of a trustee for the West Ward to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. E. B. Sutherland, will take place this morning at Morrow's hall, at 10 o'clock. As the term for which the election will be made will expire at the end of the year, it is not probable that very much interest will be taken in the selection of a person to fill the vacant office.

FINE SCHOOL GROUNDS.—The High School grounds have been very tastefully laid out and planted with ornamental trees. The grounds in the course of a few years will present a park-like appearance. The Public School grounds, through the careful attention of Mr. Male, the caretaker, are also much to be admired. The trees therein have already attained to considerable proportions, which with the shrubbery and flower beds make the grounds very attractive. The walks are being so arranged that the public can have access to them. This will no doubt be fully appreciated by our citizens.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—Rev. Mr. Cooper, M. E. Minister of this town, returned from Conference last week. His congregation are very much pleased that he will remain with them for another year. The following is a complete list of the stations of ministers for the Huron District: J. B. Aylesworth, Presiding Elder; Kincardine, F. M. Smith, one to be sent; Listowel, A. Cooper; Palmerston, William Ottawell; Mount Forest, E. N. Baker; Eramosa, J. F. Durkee; Wingham, F. E. McCallum; Teeswater, J. W. Sanderson; Brussels, T. C. Sanderson; Orangeville, J. Vickory, one to be sent; Meaford, R. Large, F. Ferguson; Thornbury, N. E. Scott; Shelburne, S. A. Dean; Glen Eden, D. Scarrow; Hanover, T. C. Bell; Invermay, R. Carson; Creemore, W. F. Ferrier; Dominion City, Manitoba, Thomas Taylor, C. W. Taylor; Honey Wood, T. Love; Garafraxa, I. H. Watts.

ELMA.

BLOWN OVER.—Mr. John Alexander's new barn was displaced some five or six feet by the wind storm on Wednesday night. It was but partially closed in, and consequently was at the "mercy of the elements."

SCHOOL REPORT.—The following are the pupils who took the highest standing in U. S. S. No. 1 Elma and Wallace, for the the month of April, three names being given in each class:—Fourth class, 1st Annie Birthman, 2nd Henry Landerkin, 3rd Eliza Gordon. Sr. third class, 1st Bella Henderson, 2nd Sarah Brown, 3rd Henry Follis. Jr. third class, 1st Annie Bartley, 2nd Edith Landerkin, 3rd Arthur Bryans.

GREY.

Fall wheat is not in a very good condition and unless warm showers come before long the return next harvest will not be very encouraging. Spring wheat has been doing well, however, and as it commands as good a price on the market as fall wheat, next fall will see a good deal of it marketed.

CREAMERY.—John Whitfield has his creamery about ready for operation and work will commence about the 15th inst. He has the promise of 200 cows and will thus be enabled to turn out about 200 lbs. of butter each day. An engine will be added next season if the creamery promises a success. Creameries in other places work to the entire satisfaction of the farming community.—*Post.*

GORRIE.

Mrs. W. H. Wiles has been absent at Luther village this week upon the sorrowful duty of attending the funeral of her brother, Dr. Gordon, of that place.

The Oddfellows of Gorrie celebrated their 63rd anniversary on Sunday last by attending divine service in the English Church in this village where Rev. Mr. O'Meara delivered an able and impressive discourse to a large congregation.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James McLaughlin which occurred at his residence on the 12th con. on Wednesday evening last, from pulmonary difficulties. Mr. McLaughlin was a brother of Mr. John McLaughlin, collector, and has lived in the township from his boyhood.—*Enterprise.*

WALLACE.

Mrs. Catharine Nuhn, wife of Mr. Conrad Nuhn, of the 4th concession, and sister of Mr. John G. Nickel, died on Friday last, after a short illness. The funeral took place on Sunday and was largely attended.

PALMERSTON.

The Palmerston Conservatives met on Monday evening last and organized. The following officers were appointed: President, Dr. Clarke; 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, M. Donnelly and R. L. Alexander; Treas. Thos. McDowel; Secretary, A. M. Clarke; Committee, Dr. Collinge, W. Thompson, A. Campbell, Dr. Standish, W. H. Finnemore, H. Hyndman, G. S. Davidson. A resolution was adopted endorsing the policy of the Government in all its various aspects, and approving of the Redistribution Bill, whereby the whole of the town is included in the North Riding of Wellington. A vote of thanks to the chairman, Dr. Clarke, brought the proceedings to a close.

Mr. McMullen, the Reform nominee for North Wellington, addressed a meeting here on Saturday evening. Between 50 and 60 persons were present.

TROWBRIDGE.

HYMENIAL.—Mrs. Chas. Cosens, of Gray, growing weary of his bachelor life, "has up, gone and done it." On Tuesday evening the 2nd inst., he led Miss Maggie Gray of Listowel, to the hymenial altar, where the Rev. G. B. Taylor tied the matrimonial knot, thereby making the happy couple one. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the residence of Mr. Fisher, merchant, Listowel, where a magnificent spread awaited their arrival. The usual loyal and congratulatory toasts were drunk and heartily responded to, after which the "light fantastic" was tripped till the small hours, when the party broke up, wishing that as Charlie and his better half journey through life the gray mist of misfortune with its lowering pall may never fold its dark mantle around them, and that their bark may be guided safely past those gray rocks whose dark and frowning peaks rise above the billowy surf on life's ocean.—COM.

MITCHELL.

The Reformers of South Perth will shortly meet in convention in the town Hall, Mitchell, to nominate a candidate for the Commons. The names of the gentlemen likely to be brought before the meeting are Mr. Trow, of Stratford, and Mr. Harding, of St. Marys.

The assessment for this year gives the following result:

Value of real property, $483,680; personal property, $170,000; income, $2,900; total, $503,580. Total population: under 5, 207; from 5 to 16, 626; from 16 to 21, 223; over 21, 921; total, 2,216. No. of dogs, 127; cattle, 221; sheep, 32; hogs, 106; horses, 151. The Canada Company own $31,690 of property, and other non-resident property is worth $13,780.

The sum of $250 was raised this year by the Methodist Church here for the cause of missions.

The Council has adopted a by-law to pull down all signs, verandahs and obstructions across the sidewalk.

While other places are adopting the early closing movement, the merchants here are endeavoring to keep open later if possible.

BRUSSELS.

Mr. J. D. Ronald shipped a fire engine to Winnipeg last week; not, however, before it had been seized by the municipal authorities for taxes.

Rev. Jeffrey Hill, of Seaforth, delivered a lecture, subject, "Mother Goose," in St. John's Church on Tuesday evening.

Reeve Rogers, Dr. W. J. R. Holmes, T. Kelly, J. Druve, T. Watson and J. Wynn comprised the Brussels delegation at the Conservative Convention held in Wingham on Thursday of last week.

F. Vanstone has finished sawing for this season, having cut about 600,000 feet lumber, pine and hardwood. The most of it will be shipped to London.

A constable is needed very badly in Brussels for one reason if for no other, that is, to arrest every boy smashing windows. This wanton destruction is being carried on to too great an extent, as a building cannot be left vacant for a few days without the windows being riddled with stones. We have the names of a few of the boys and will not withhold them if this miserable practice is continued.—*Post.*

BURNS.

Mr. M. H. Dowd, who has for the last few months been dealing in pianos, organs, etc., has removed to Palmerston, where he intends carrying on business in the same line. We wish Mr. Dowd success, and would recommend him to all parties who want anything in his line, an honest "up and up" gentleman to deal with.

Most of the readers of the STANDARD are undoubtedly aware of the fact that the country is infested with numerous gangs of oily-tongued swindlers, who are most thoroughly accomplished in the arts of lying and flattering, and it would probably be not uninteresting to many to see a copy of one of the many scandalous agreements formed with farmers and others. The following is a copy of one which has come under our notice:—

GALT, March 1st, 1882.

One year after date I promise to pay ..... or bearer, Thirty Dollars, when I sell by order Three Hundred and Twenty-five dollars worth of PATENT HAY FORKS, for value received, at 6 per cent. per annum, said Thirty Dollars when due to be payable at Galt, Ont. ..... Sole Agent for Co., in Galt.

But suppose we look at it this way—

GALT, March 1st, 1882.

One year after date I promise to pay ..... or bearer, Thirty Dollars, when I sell by order Three Hundred and Twenty-five dollars worth of PATENT HAY FORKS, for value received, at six per cent. per annum, said Thirty Dollars when due to be payable at Galt, Ont. ..... Sole Agent for Co., in Galt.

All that is needed is to cut this in two and you have a negotiable note for $325.

LISTOWEL HIGH SCHOOL.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The next examination for the admission of pupils will be held in the Listowel High School on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

29TH AND 30TH OF JUNE,

Commencing at the hour of nine in the morning of each day.

Candidates must notify A. B. McCallum, M. A., Head Master, not later than the 31st of May, of their intention to present themselves for examination. Forms of application may be obtained from the Head Master, to whom all parties are advised to write for further information.

A. B. McCALLUM,
Head Master.

Listowel, May 9th, 1882. 18c.

NORTH PERTH CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A CONVENTION of Delegates of the North Perth Liberal Conservative Association will be held at STRATFORD, on

FRIDAY, 26TH MAY, INST.,

at the hour of one o'clock, p.m.

for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the representation of the Riding in the House of Commons.

MEETINGS

will be held in each of the Municipalities within the Riding, on

Monday, 22nd May, at 1 o'clock, p.m.,

for the purpose of electing Delegates (six from each Municipality) to attend the Convention.

The President of each local Association, and the members of the Executive Committee in each Municipality, namely, Stratford, Ellice, Logan, Mornington, Elma, Listowel and Milverton, are requested to take immediate steps to have the meetings announced in their respective Municipalities; to appoint the place for holding the meeting, and to see that Delegates are appointed in accordance with the above.

GEORGE DRAPER, President.

A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

Listowel, May 9th, 1882. 18b

TOWNSHIP OF WALLACE.

COURT OF REVISION.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Wallace will be held at the

TOWN HALL, GOWANSTOWN,

(the building formerly used as a Methodist Church,) on

Saturday the 27th day of May, inst.,

at 10 o'clock, a.m.

All interested will please take notice. The Roll can be inspected at my office.

R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

Shipley, May 8th, 1882. 18b

TOWNSHIP OF MORNINGTON.

COURT OF REVISION.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Mornington will be held at

HENDERSON'S HALL,

On Monday the 5th day of June, 1882.

All appeals against the Assessment Roll must be in with the Clerk, in writing, on or before the 15th instant. The Assessment Roll can be seen at the Clerk's office, near Burns, from this date.

JOHN WATSON, Clerk.

Mornington, May 2nd, 1882. 13b

TOWNSHIP OF ELMA.

COURT OF REVISION.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Elma will be held at

WYNN'S HOTEL, NEWRY,

On Saturday the 27th day of May, inst.,

at 10 o'clock a.m.

All interested will please take notice. The Roll can be inspected at my office.

THOS. FULLARTON, Clerk.

Newry, May 2nd, 1882. 17b

TWO CASES

AMERICAN

WALNUT CLOCKS

OPENED THIS WEEK AT

BARKER & CO.'S.

Prices from $3.50 to $9.00.

Also a new stock of

Waltham Dust-Proof Cases.

Call and see them.

BARKER & CO.,

Watchmakers.

Listowel, May 10, 1882.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

WE WOULD respectfully call the attention of the farmers of this section of the country to our COMPLETE STOCK of

REAPERS —AND— MOWERS,

comprising the celebrated

"NEW BRANTFORD."

made by A. HARRIS, SON & Co., of Brantford, and

"Genuine Maxwell,"

made by D. MAXWELL, of Paris; also

SULKY RAKES,
COMBINED DRILLS,
TURNIP DRILLS,
SCUFFLERS, PLOWS,

which will be sold

At Prices which Defy Competition.

We would especially call your attention to our

Wilkinson Plows,

of all kinds and sizes—both steel and chilled boards—the best in Canada.

N.B.—Beware of unscrupulous agents, representing to farmers that implements have increased in price, WHICH IS NOT THE CASE.

Everything guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale. Call and examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere, and be satisfied.

Wareroom—two doors east of Commercial Hotel, Main Street, Listowel. 17c

A. S. DEAVITT. C. W. BARKER.

PILES OF

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP,

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

CALL AND SEE THEM

—AT THE—

THREE SEVENS.

ROY, McDONALD & CO'Y.

GEORGE LOVE,

PRACTICAL

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging done on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS RE-PAINTED.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates furnished for town and country work.

SHOP—Corner Wallace and Inkerman streets, Listowel. 15.

MUSIC & FURNITURE DEPOT.

STEWART PATERSON

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps in stock a full assortment of

FURNITURE,

which he will sell at lowest prices. Also

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DULCIMERS,
ACCORDEONS,
CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS,
VIOLIN STRINGS,
FITTINGS,
MUSIC, &C.

PICTURE FRAMING

a specialty. Large stock of mouldings kept in stock.

SHOW ROOM—Opposite the Osborne Hall, Main street. 15

Logs Wanted.

Logs of all kinds, for which the highest standard prices will be paid. Furniture given or custom sawing done in exchange.

HESS BROS,
Listowel Furniture Factory.

Listowel, Dec 23rd 1881.

MANITOBA

—AND THE—

NORTHWEST.

THE

GRAND TRUNK R'Y

will run a special passenger and freight train

EVERY THURSDAY

DURING MARCH AND APRIL

TO MANITOBA.

Passengers and freight carried through on same train. For further information as to rates, tickets, &c., apply to

C. HACKING,
Northern Passenger Agent
G. T. R., Listowel.

THE FAMOUS

EDISON

MUSICAL TELEPHONE.

You can Laugh, Talk, Sing and Play Tunes through it at a long distance. Children that can read figures can play tunes at once. The tone is equal to any Flute or Clarionet. No knowledge of music required to play it. To enable any one without the slightest knowledge of instrumental Music, to perform at once on the instrument, we have prepared a series of tunes embracing all the popular Airs, printed in simple figures on cards to suit the instrument, at a convenient distance form the mouth-piece, so that it can be easily read, and by means of which, any one, without the least musical knowledge can perform on this Instrument and play tunes at sight. Persons a little familiar with airs can play hundreds of tunes without any cards whatever. The Musical Telephone is more wonderful than the Speaking Telephone as it does all it will do besides instructing persons who do not understand notes to play tunes. "N. Y. SUN." The Musical Telephone is recognized as one of the most novel inventions of the age. "N. Y. HERALD." Price $2.50. Price by mail postage paid and registered $3.00. No instrument sent my mail without being registered. Send money by post-office order or registered letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Musical Telephone can only be purchased of the manufacturers. The EDISON MUSIC CO., 215 and 216 Walnut Street, Pa., or through their several branch houses throughout the United States.

IN ONE HOUR

YOU CAN PLAY THE

PIANO, ORGAN OR MELODEAN, WITH

EDISON'S

INSTANTANEOUS MUSIC.

To any child who can read numbers from 1 to 100 it is as plain as daylight. No teacher required. All the popular tunes. Millions of our pieces now in use. Never fails to give satisfaction and amusement. Complete instructions, with seven pieces of music sent by mail for ONE DOLLAR. Send stamp for catalogue of tunes. To those who live in the country away from teachers they are a never-failing source of comfort. Agents wanted.

For $1.00 we will mail you "EDISON'S REVIEW" for one year and seven pieces of Edison's Instantaneous Music with instructions, or for $3.00 we will send you "EDISON'S REVIEW" for one year and one of Edison's Musical Telephones, registered by mail. When ordering please mention the paper you saw this advertisement in.

EDISON MUSIC CO.,
215 & 217 WALMUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES—289 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., 398 N. 6th st., St. Louis, Mo., 256 6th avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., 357 Washington st., Boston, Mass., 88 Queen st., Lancaster, Pa., Cor. 9th and Walnut, Camden, N. J. 14.

CASH FOR WOOL!

The Comet is coming, rushing along at a high rate of speed, making direct for the

LISTOWEL WOOLEN MILLS.

FARMERS, get your Wool in before the catastrophe happens.

I would also take this opportunity to inform the public that I have an

UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE

AT LOW PRICES. Here is a sample:

200 pieces Full Cloth, at 50c. per yard.
300 pieces fine and coarse Tweeds—cheap.
250 pieces Flannels, Shirting and Dress Goods.
200 pairs Bed and Horse Blankets.

Also a large stock of

GENTLEMEN'S PLAIDS, KNITTED GOODS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, DUCK, WINCEYS,
WHITE COTTONS, and all varieties of STOCKING YARN.

The above will be offered at great bargains, either for cash or in exchange for Wool.

CUSTOM WORK.

Roll Carding, Spinning, Fulling and Manufacturing done, as in former years, to the best of our ability, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Thanking all my old customers for their past favors, and hoping they will continue their patronage, I respectfully solicit the favors of many new ones, whose business shall also receive my best attention.

☞ Lard and Olive Oils only used on Custom Wool. TERMS CASH.

B. F. BROOK.

Listowel, 1882. 17

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

NEW DRESS GOODS.
NEW PRINTS. NEW TWEEDS.
NEW DRESS GINGHAMS.
NEW SHIRTINGS.

Superior Makes of Factory and White Cottons.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

White Linen Tablings.
All-wool Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Black and Colored Silks.
Buntings, Lustres, &c.

IN READY-MADE CLOTHING

OUR STOCK IS FIRST-CLASS.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is made a specialty. SUITS MADE TO ORDER in the Latest Styles and on shortest notice.

In Small and Fancy Wares

My stock was never so complete. In Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, my stock cannot be excelled, while

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES

maintain their usual reputation for quality and cheapness.

JOHN RIGGS.

Main Street, Listowel.

THE GREAT BOOM

BUT NOT MANITOBA THIS TIME.

We direct the attention of the people of Listowel and surrounding country to the following SOLID FACTS FROM THE NEW GROCERY.

TEAS — J. S. GEE is showing a fine range of Teas In all the different kinds, In all the different qualities, At astonishing low prices.

SUGARS — J. S. GEE is showing a full range of Sugars, In Porto Ricos, Scotch refined in yellow and bright, Extra bright, Granulated, Panis Lumps and Powdered, And selling at prices that can't be undersold.

SPICES — J. S. GEE is showing a complete stock of all kinds of Spices, whole and ground, Essences, &c., in all the best qualities.

FRUITS — J. S. GEE'S stock of Fruits, full assortment of Canned Goods, Confectionery, Provisions, &c., Is now complete.

A large stock of Crockery, China and Glassware will arrive in a few days.

Please give me a call and inspect my stock, which you will find very complete and well assorted, and my prices as reasonable as any in the trade. Highest price in cash or trade for Butter and Eggs.

J. S. GEE.

One door east of Roy, McDonald & Co's., Main St.

GLASGOW HOUSE.

OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—WILL BE FOUND—

Full and Complete in every Department.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We beg to thank our Lady friends for their appreciation of our endeavors to place before them the

NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT LOWEST PRICES; and notwithstanding we have sold out entirely of some lines, we will keep our stock fully assorted during the season by frequent REPEAT ORDERS.

CHOICE TWEEDS.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
ORDERED CLOTHING.

LARGE STOCK! FIRST-CLASS GOODS! LOW PRICES!

WM. McMILLAN.

Main Street, Listowel.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANS offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale on certain conditions as to cultivation, at

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at Six per cent.

A REBATE OF $1.25 PER ACRE

allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

to the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be

RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM

on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Immigration and Land Companies.

For copy of the Land Regulations and other particulars, apply of the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned,

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
SECRETARY.

Montreal, 1882. 13d.

GOODS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

—AT THE—

QUEEN'S GROCERY, LISTOWEL.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY:

ONE CENTRE TABLE,	-	VALUE --	$7 00.
ONE ROCKING CHAIR,	-	VALUE -	4 50.
ONE WASH STAND,	-	VALUE -	4 00.
ONE PAIR OILOGRAPHS,	-	VALUE -	4 00.
ONE CRUET,	-	VALUE -	3 00.
ONE LAMP,	-	VALUE -	3 00.

Don't be deceived. It is no humbug. It is a reality. There will be 500 tickets issued, and every purchaser of Tea to the value of One Dollar will receive a ticket. Remember

YOU GET THE VALUE OF YOUR MONEY IN TEA.

You get the ticket for nothing, and you have a chance of drawing one of the above prizes. Remember also the Tea will be sold at the regular price. Everything will be fair. The prizes will be distributed by disinterested parties. No one will know who will get a prize until the tickets are drawn.

PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1882.

Come along and get your Teas at the Queen's Grocery, and get a prize.

I would also remind the citizens of Listowel and the farmers of the surrounding country that I keep a full stock of goods usually kept in a first-class grocery.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CROCKERY IN TOWN AND SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES.

☞ TEAS AND SUGARS A SPECIALTY. ☜

Bring along your Butter, Eggs, and Dried Meat, etc., for which the highest price will be paid. A quantity of fine Trout and Herring on hand at lowest prices.

REMEMBER—THE QUEEN'S GROCERY, MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL.

W. J. STEWART.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Again we are able to show you the finest selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

of any house in town. Judging from our trade this and previous months, that our customers appreciate our goods and low prices.

COLORED AND FANCY DRESS GOODS

is one of our leading articles, and will be found very chaste in designs and colors.

BLACK CASHMERES.

Our own importations, and our brand on every piece; we guarantee you colors and quality, and can save you about ten cents on every yard.

MISSES' VEILING, that is so fashionable, we have a full supply in Black and Colored. TRIMMINGS, with Buttons to match every conceivable shade and make of dress goods. Patterns and Colorings in prints are much prettier this season than they have been for years. Every person remarking that our 10 cent print is equal to any print in town at 12½c.

ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY PIECES TO SELECT FROM.

Beautiful Robe and Regatta Prints cheap. French Cambrics, fine finish, equal to any Irish Linen. Something new in Turkish Cretonns, soft make and fast colors.

We have just opened another case, viz.: Sixty pieces of those famous Linens at 12½ cents. Call and secure a web.

OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

is well filled with new and pretty things, a look through will convince you that prices are right and selections large.

2,500 YARDS OF BLACK SILKS, SATIN DE LYONS, SATINS, WATERED SILKS, BROCADED SILK AND SATIN.

Five times the range we have had any previous season, and commencing at 50 cts. per yard up to $4.00. A look through will convince you that this is a fact.

50 cents a yard for some beautiful colored Silks, call and secure a dress before they are all sold. Seventeen shades in colored Silks for $1.15, worth $1 25.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS AND CAPS,

The newest things in town are shown by us.

CALL AND SEE OUR TEN CENT PRINT WINDOW,

Every person remarking what beautiful goods and how cheap.

☞ Butter and Eggs will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price.

JOHN C. BURT,
Dominion House.

1882--NEW SPRING GOODS-1882

I beg to inform the inhabitants of town and country that I am daily receiving consignments of

SPRING GOODS

in all departments, which I have bought to advantage and will give my customers the benefit of

AN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GEO. DRAPER.
ONTARIO HOUSE.

Listowel, March 8, 1882.

NEW ARRIVALS!

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,
TWEEDS, COTTONS, PRINTS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS, &C.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

will always be found very complete.

TEAS AND COFFEES

at rock-bottom prices since the tariff has been taken off.

CROCKERY AND GASSWARE

HEAVY STOCKS AND LOWEST FIGURES. FLOUR, OATMMAL, CORNMEAL, &C SALT AND SHINGLES ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The largest stock in town, and the choicest brands. All kinds of produce taken. Goods delivered to any part of the town.

GEO. ZILLIAX.

Wallace Street, Listowel.

1882--STOVES & TINWARE--1882

JOHN SUTHERLAND

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he is in a better position than ever to supply them with

COOKING, HALL & PARLOR STOVES,

TINWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

LAMP GOODS, COAL OIL, ETC.,

having a much larger stock than heretofore, and having bought at prices which enable him to sell at very lowest figures. Remember the stand.

ONE DOOR WEST OF TATHAM & CO'S HARDWARE STORE.

FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed.

And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face,
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied; and this is Fate.

PITCHERY-BIDGERY.

The Turning of the Long, Long Lane.

BY MONSIEUR DEMOULIN.

CHAPTER XIV.

TWO LETTERS.

Despard did not go back to the Grange for some days. About a week had passed since the scenes narrated in the preceding chapter, when one morning, having finished his breakfast, he went to his library and sat down at the table to write. A litter of papers lay all around. The walls were covered with shelves, filled with books. The table was piled high with ponderous tomes. Manuscripts were strewn around, and books were scattered on the floor. Yet, amidst all this disorder, some order was apparent, for many of these books lay open in certain places, and others were arranged so as to be within reach.

Several sheets of paper, covered with writing, lay before him, headed, The Byzantine Poets. The books were all in Greek. It was the library of a hard working student.

Very different was the Despard of the library from the Despard who had visited the Grange. A stern and thoughtful expression was read in his face, and his eyes had an abstraction which would have done credit to Mr. Thornton himself.

Taking his seat at the table, he remained for a while leaning his head on his hand in deep thought. Then he took up his pen and drew a piece of paper before him to try it. He began to draw upon it the same figure which he had marked with his cane on Mrs. Thornton's carpet. He traced this figure over and over, until at last the whole sheet was covered.

Suddenly he flung down the pen, and, taking up the paper leaned back in his chair with a melancholy face. "What a poor weak thing I am!" he muttered at last, and let the paper fall on the floor. He leaned his head on his hand, then resumed his pen and began to make some idle marks. At length he began to draw.

Under the fine and delicate strokes of his pen, which were neat and exquisite as the most subtle touches of an engraving, a picture gradually rose to view. The place was Holby beach. In the distance was the light house; and on one side a promontory, which protected the harbor. Upon the shore, looking out toward the sea, was a beautiful girl, of about sixteen years of age, whose features, as they grew beneath his tender touches, were those of Mrs. Thornton. Then beside her there gradually rose another figure, a youth about eighteen, with smooth face and clustering locks, who looked exactly what the Rev. Courtenay Despard might have been some seven or eight years before. His left arm was around her waist, her arm was thrown up around his shoulder, and his right hand held hers. Her head leaned against him, and both of them, with a subdued expression of perfect happiness, tinged with a certain pensive sadness, were looking out upon the setting sun.

As soon as he finished he looked at the sketch, and then, with a sudden impulse, tore it into a thousand small fragments. He drew the written manuscript before him with a long and deep drawn sigh, and began writing with great rapidity upon the subject of the Byzantine Poets. He had just written the following words:

"The Anacreontic hymns of John Damascenus formed a marked contrast to—" when the sentence was interrupted by a knock at the door. "Come in!" It was the servant with the letters from the post office. Despard put down the pen gravely, and the man laid two letters on the table. He waited till the servant had departed, then seizing one of them, a small one, addressed in a lady's hand, he pressed it vehemently to his lips and tore it open.

It read as follows:

"DEAR MR. DESPARD,—I suppose I may never expect to see you again. Yet I must see you, for yesterday I received a very long letter from Paolo of so singular a character that you will have to explain it to me. I shall expect you this afternoon, and till then, I remain,

"Yours sincerely,
"TERESA THORNTON.

"THORNTON GRANGE, Friday."

Despard read this letter a score of times, and placed it reverently in an inner drawer of his desk. He then opened the other and read as follows:

"HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Jan'y 12, 1847.

"MY DEAR COURTENAY,—I was very glad to hear of your appointment as rector of Holby, your old home, and hope that by this time you are fully established in the old Rectory, where you spent so many years. I was there often enough in poor old Carson's days to know that it was a fine old place.

"You will see by this time that I am in Halifax, Nova Scotia. My regiment was ordered off here last November, and I am just beginning to feel settled. It is not so cold here as in Quebec. There is capital moose hunting up the country. I don't admire my accommodations much; but it is not a bad little town, considering all things. The people are pleasant, and there is some stir and gayety occasionally.

"Not long before leaving Quebec, who do you think turned up? No less a person than Paolo Langhetti, who in the course of his wanderings came out here. He had known some extraordinary adventures on his voyage out; and these are the immediate cause of this letter.

"He took passage early in June last in the ship Tecumseh, from Liverpool for Quebec. It was an immigrant ship, and crammed with passengers. You have heard all about the horrors of that middle passage, which occurred last year, when those infernal Liverpool merchants, for the sake of putting a few additional pounds in their pockets, sent so many thousands to destruction.

"The Tecumseh was one of these. It was crammed with immigrants. You know Langhetti's extraordinary pluck, and his queer way of devoting himself for others. Well, what did he do but this; as soon as the ship-fever broke out he left the cabin and took up his abode in the steerage with the emigrants. He is very quiet about this, and merely says that he helped to nurse the sick. I know what that means.

"The mortality was terrific. Of all the ships that came to Quebec on that fatal summer the Tecumseh showed the largest record of deaths. On reaching the quarantine station Langhetti at once insisted on continuing his attendance on the sick. Hands were scarce, and his offer was eagerly accepted. He staid down there ever so long till the worst of the sickness was over.

"Among the passengers on the Tecumseh were three who belonged to the superior class. Their names were Brandon. He took a deep interest in them. They suffered very much from sickness both during the voyage and at quarantine. The name at once attracted him, being one well known both to him and to us. At last they all died, or were supposed to have died, at the quarantine station. Langhetti, however, found that one of them was only in a "trance state," and his efforts for resuscitation were successful. This one was a young girl of not more than sixteen years of age. After her restoration he left the quarantine, bringing her with him, and came up to the city. Here he lived for a month or so, until at last he heard of me and came to see me.

"Of course I was delighted to see him, for I always thought him the noblest fellow that ever breathed, though most undoubtedly cranky if not crazy. I told him we were going to Halifax, and as he had no settled plan I made him come here with me.

"The girl remained for a long time in a state of mental torpor, as though her brain had been affected by disease, but the journey here had a beneficial effect on her, and during her stay she has steadily improved. About a week ago Langhetti ventured to ask her about herself.

"What will you say when I tell you that she is the daughter of poor Ralph Brandon, of Brandon Hall, your father's friend, whose wretched fate has made us all so miserable. You know nothing of this, of course; but where was Thornton? Why did not he do something to prevent this horror, this unutterable calamity? Great God! what suffering there is in this world!

"Now, Courtenay, I am coming to the point. This poor Edith Brandon, half-dead from grief, has been able to tell us that she has a relative living. Her elder brother Louis went to Australia many years ago. A few weeks before her father's death he wrote to his son telling him everything, and imploring him to come home. She thinks that her brother must be in England by this time.

"I want you to hunt up Louis Brandon. Spare no trouble. In the name of God, and by the memory of your father, whose most intimate friend was this poor old Brandon. I entreat you to search after Louis Brandon till you find him, and let him know the fate of his friends. I think if she could see him the joy of meeting one relative would restore her to health.

"My boy, I know I have said enough. Your own heart will impel you to do all that can be done for the sake of this poor young girl. You can find out the best ways of learning information. You had better go up at once to London and make arrangements for finding Brandon. Write me soon and let me know.

"Your affectionate uncle,
"HENRY DESPARD."

Despard read this letter over and over. Then he put it in his pocket, and walked up and down in deep thought. Then he took out Mrs. Thornton's note and studied it for a long time. So the hours passed away, until at length two o'clock came and he set out for Thornton Grange.

On entering the drawing room, Mrs. Thornton was there.

"So you have come at last, said she, as they shook hands.

"As if I would not come ten times a day if I could," was the answer in an impetuous voice.

"Still there is no reason why you should persistently avoid the Grange."

"What would you say if I followed my own impulse and came here every day."

"I would say good morning sir. Still, now that you are here, you must stay."

"I will stay, whether I must or not."

"Have you recovered from the effect of my prayer book?"

"No, nor ever will I. You brought the same one last Sunday."

"That was in order to weaken the effect. Familiarity breeds contempt, you know."

"Then all I can say is, that contempt has very extraordinary manifestations. Among other strange things, it makes me cover my paper with the pattern when I ought to be writing on the Mosaic Economy."

"Cosmogony, you mean."

"Well, then, Cosmogony."

"Cosmogony is such a delicate word! It has been the hope of my life to be able to introduce it in a conversation. There is only one other word that compares with it."

"What is it?"

"I am afraid to pronounce it."

"Try, at any rate."

"Idiosyncrasy," said Mrs. Thornton. "For five or six years I have been on the look out for an opportunity to use that word, and thus far I have been unsuccessful. I fear that if the opportunity did occur I would call it idiocrasy. In fact, I know I would."

"And what would be the difference? Your motive would be right, and it is to motives that we must look, not acts."

After some further badinage, Mrs. Thornton drew a letter from her pocket.

"Here," said she, gravely, is Paolo's letter. Read it, and tell me what you think of it."

Despard took the letter and began to read, while Mrs. Thornton, sitting opposite him, watched his face.

The letter was in Italian, and was accompanied by a large and closely-written manuscript of many pages.

"HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, January 2.

"MY SWEET LITTLE SISTER,—I send you my diary, as I promised you, my Teresella, and you will see all my adventures. Take care of yourself, be happy, and let us hope that we may see one another soon. I am well, through the mercy of God, and hope to continue so. There is no such thing as music in this place, but I have found an organ where I can play. My Cremona is uninjured, though it has passed through hard times—it sends a note of love to my Teresina. Remember your Paolo to the just and upright Thornton, whom you love. May God bless my little sister's husband, and fill his heart with love for the sweetest of children!

"Read this manuscript carefully, Teresuola mia dolcissima, and pray for the souls of those unhappy ones who perished by the pestilence."

CHAPTER XV.

JOURNAL OF PAOLO LANGHETTI.

Liverpool, June 2, 1846.—I promised you, my Teresina, to keep a diary of all my wanderings, and now I begin, not knowing whether it will be worth reading or not, but knowing this: that my Corellina will read it all with equal interest, whether it be trival or important.

I have taken passage in the ship Tecumseh from Liverpool to Quebec. I have embarked in her for no better reason than this, that she is the first that will sail and I am impatient. The first New York ship does not leave for a fortnight. A fortnight in Liverpool! Horror!

I have been on board to secure my room I am told that there is a large number of emigrants. It is a pity, but it can not be helped. All ships have emigrants now. Ireland is being evacuated. There will soon be no peasants to till the soil. What enormous misery must be in that wretched county! Is Italy worse? Yes far worse; for Italy has a past to contrast with the present, whereas Ireland has no past.

At sea, June 4.—We are many miles out in the Irish channel. There are six hundred emigrants on board—men, women, and children. I am told that most of these are from Ireland, unhappy Ireland! some are from England, and are going to seek their fortune in America. As I look on them I think, My God! what misery there is in this world! And yet what can I do to alleviate it? I am helpless. Let the world suffer. All will be right hereafter.

June 10.—Six hundred passengers! They are all crowded together in a manner that is frightful to me. Comfort is out of question: the poor wretches only try to escape suffering. During storms they are shut in; there is little ventilation; and the horror that reigns in the hold will not let me either eat or sleep. I have remonstrated with the captain, but without effect. He told me that he could do nothing. The owners of the ship put them on board, and he was employed to take them to the proper destination. My God! what will become of them?

June 15.—There have been a few days of fine weather. The wretched emigrants have all been on deck. Among them I noticed three who, from their appearance, belonged to a different class. There was a lady with a young man and a young girl, who were evidently her children. The lady has once been beautiful, and still bears the traces of that beauty, though her face indicates the extreme of sadness. The son is a man of magnificent appearance, though as yet not full grown. The daughter is more lovely than any being whom I have ever seen. She is different from my Bicetta. Bice is Grecian, with a face like that of a marble statue, and a soul of purely classic mould. Bice is serene. She reminds me of Artemis. Bice is an artist to her inmost heart. Bice I love as I love you, my Teresina, and I never expect to meet one who can so interpret my ideas with so divine a voice. But this girl is more spiritual. Bice is classic, this one is medieval. Bice is a goddess, this one a saint. Bice is Artemis or one of the Muses; this one is Holy Agnes or Saint Cecilia. There is in that sweet and holy face the same depth of devotion which our painters pourtray on the face of the Madonna. This little family group stand amidst all the other passengers, separated by the wide gulf of superior rank, for they are manifestly from among the upper classes, but still more so by the solemn isolation of grief. It is touching to see the love of the mother for her children, and the love of the children for their mother. How can I satisfy the longings which I feel to express to them my sympathy?

June 21.—I have at length gained my desire. I have become acquainted with that little group. I went up to them this morning in obedience to a resistless impulse, and with the most tender sympathy that I could express; and, with many apologies, offered the young man a bottle of wine for his mother. He took it gratefully and frankly. He met me half way in my advances. The poor lady looked at me with speechless gratitude, as though kindness and sympathy were unknown to her. "God will reward you, sir," she said, in a tremulous voice, "for your sympathy with the miserable."

"Dear madame," said I, "I wish no other reward than the consciousness that I may have alleviated your distress."

My heart bled for these poor creatures. Cast down from a life which must have once been one of luxury, they were now in the foulest of places, the hold of an emigrant ship. I went back to the captain to see if I could do something in their behalf. I wished to give up my room to them. He said I could do so if I wished, but that there was no room left in the cabin. Had there been I would have hired one and insisted on their going there.

I went to see the lady, and made this proposal as delicately as I could. There were two berths in my room. I urged her and her daughter to take them. At first they both refused most positively, with tears of gratitude. But I would not be so put off. To the mother I pourtrayed the situation of her daughter in that den of horror; to the daughter I pointed out the condition of the mother; to the son I showed the position of his mother and sister, and thus I worked upon the holiest feelings of their hearts. For myself I assured them that I could get a place among the sailors in the forecastle, and that I preferred doing so. By such means as these I moved them to consent. They did so with an expression of thankfulness that brought tears to my eyes.

"Dear madame," said I, "you will break my heart if you talk so. Take the room and say nothing. I have been a wanderer for years, and can live anywhere."

It was not till then that I found out their names. I told them mine. They looked at one another in astonishment. "Langhetti?" said the mother.

"Yes."

"Did you ever live in Holby?"

"Yes. My father was organist in Trinity Church, and I and my sister lived there some years. She lives there still."

"My God!" was her ejaculation.

"Why?" I asked, with eager curiosity. "What do you know about Holby, and about Langhetti?"

She looked at me with solemn earnestness. "I," said she, "am the wife, and these are the children, of one who was your father's friend. He who was my husband, and the father of these children, was Ralph Brandon, of Brandon Hall."

I stood for a moment stupefied. Then I bursted into tears. Then I embraced them all, and said I know not what of pity and sympathy and affection. My God! to think of such a fate as this awaiting the family of Ralph Brandon. Did you know this, oh, Teresina? If so, why did you keep it secret? But no, you could not have known it. If you had, this would not have happened.

They took my room in the cabin—the dear ones—Mrs. Brandon and the sweet Edith. The son Frank and I stay together among the emigrants. Here I am now, and I write this as the sun is setting low, and the uproar of all these hundreds is sounding in my ears.

June 30.—There is a panic in the ship. The dread pestilence known as ship fever has appeared. This disease is the terror of emigrant ships. Surely there was never any vessel so well adapted to be the prey of the pestilence as this of ours! I have lived for ten days among the steerage passengers, and have witnessed their misery. Is God just? Can he look down unmoved upon scenes like these? Now that the disease has come, where will it stop?

July 3.—The disease is spreading. Fifteen are prostrate. Three have died.

July 10.—Thirty-four deaths have occurred, and fifty are sick. I am assisting to nurse them.

July 15.—Thirty-four deaths since my last. One hundred and thirty are sick. I will labor here if I have to die for it.

July 18.—If this is my last entry let this diary be sent to Mrs. Thornton, care of William Thornton, Holby, Pembroke, England—(the above entry was written in English, the remainder was all in Italian, as before). More than two hundred are sick. Frank Brandon is down. I am afraid to let his mother know it. I am working night and day. In three days there have been forty-seven deaths. The crew are demoralized and panic-stricken.

July 23.—Shall I survive these horrors? More than fifty new deaths have occurred. The disease has spread among the sailors. Two are dead, and seven are sick. Horror prevails. Frank Brandon is recovering slowly. Mrs. Brandon does not know that he has been sick. We sent word that we are afraid to come for fear of communicating the disease to her and to Edith.

July 27.—More than half of the sailors are sick. Eleven dead. Sixty-seven passengers dead since last report. Frank Brandon almost well, and helping me in my work.

July 30.—Nearly all the sailors more or less sick—five new deaths among them. ship almost unmanageable. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Talk of putting into some port. Seventy passengers dead.

August 2.—Worse yet. Disease has spread into the cabin. Three cabin passengers dead. God have mercy upon poor Mrs. Brandon and sweet Edith. All the steerage passengers, with a few exceptions, prostrate. Frank Brandon is weak but helps me. I work night and day. The ship is like a floating pest house. Forty new deaths since last report.

August 7.—Drifting along, I know not how, up the St. Lawrence. The weather calm, and two or three sailors able to manage the ship. Captain and mate both dead. Ten cabin passengers dead. Three more sailors dead. Only thirty-two steerage passengers dead since last report, but nearly all are sick. Hardly any one to attend to them.

August 10.—Mrs. Brandon and Edith both sick. Frank prostrate again. God in heaven have mercy!

August 15.—Mrs. Brandon and Edith very low. Frank better.

August 16.—Quarantine Station, Gosse Island. I feel the fever in my veins. If I die, farewell, sweetest sister.

December 28, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—More than four months have elapsed since my last entry, and during the interval marvelous things have occurred. These I will now try to recall as I best can.

My last entry was made on the day of the arrival of the Tecumseh at the Quarantine Station, Gosse Island, Quebec. We were delayed there for two days. Every thing was in confusion. A large number of ships had arrived, and all were filled with sick. The authorities were taken by surprise; and as no arrangements had ever been made for such a state of things the suffering was extreme. The arrival of the Tecumseh with her frightful record of deaths, and with several hundred sick still on board, completed the confusion. At last the passengers were removed somehow, I know not how or when, for I myself on the evening of our arrival was struck down by the fever. I suppose that Frank Brandon may have nursed me at first; but of that I am not sure. There was fearful disorder. There were few nurses and fewer doctors; and as fast as the sick died they were hurried hastily into shallow graves in the sand. I was sick for two or three weeks, and knew nothing of what was going on. The first thing that I saw on coming to my senses was Edith Brandon.

She was fearfully changed. Unutterable grief dwelt upon her sweet young face, which also was pale and wan from the sickness through which she had passed. An awful feeling shot through me. My first question was, "Is your mother on shore?"

She looked at me for a moment in solemn silence, and, slowly raised her hand, pointed upward.

"Your brother?" I gasped.

She turned her head away. I was silent. They were dead, then. O God! and this child—what had she not been suffering? My mind at once, in its agony of sympathy with her, burst through the clouds which sickness had thrown around it. "Poor child!" I said. "And why are you here?"

"Where else can I go?" she answered, mournfully.

"At least, you should not wear yourself out by my bedside."

"You are the only one left whom I know. I owe you far more than the small attendance which I have given you."

"But will you not take some rest?"

"Hush! Wait till you are stronger. You are too weak now to think of these things."

She laid her thin hand on my forehead gently. I turned my head away, and burst into a flood of tears. Why was it that this child was called upon to endure such agony? Why, in the midst of that agony, did she come to me to save my life?

TO BE CONTINUED.

What to Study.

Pope, the poetical philosopher said, "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of mans tudied. If the people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense remedy like Burdock Blood Bitters. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

Going to His Grave.

There he goes again direct to a saloon, and pours down another heavy draught of strong drink, not so much because his appetite demands it, but for the artificial buoyancy it produces—the after effects of which leave him more miserable than before; it is this dreadful practice that is daily sending thousands to their graves. A remedy for all this is found in the true friend of temperance—the best and purest of all medicines—Electric Bitters. Sold by J. H. Michener at 50 cents.

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Superceding as it does all other modes of illumination, and rivalled only by the glorious sunshine, will not be hailed with greater joy by mankind, than is Burdock Blood Bitters, which is as far superior to all other blood purifiers and tonics as the electric light is superior to the old fashioned tallow dip. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula, and all foul humors and impurities of the blood.

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A good article that has achieved success, and attained a worldwide reputation by its true merits and wonderful results, is always imitated. Such is the case with Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds. Already unprincipled parties are endeavoring to delude an unsuspecting public by offering imitations of this most fortunate discovery. Do not be deceived, but insist on having the true remedy, and no other. Trial bottles free at Michener's Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

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Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

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The most reliable remedy for a cough or cold, asthma, shortness of breath, sore throat, weak lungs and all bronchial troubles, is Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25 cents.

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"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted." as it really is the best remedy in the world for c amps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

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I also desire to inform farmers and others that in consideration of a small fee I am prepared to purchase implements &c., from any maker they may desire at wholesale rates.
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