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. J. A. Trollope Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 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.
ROSWORTH—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 6.20 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 42 p.m.; Express, 9.00 p.m.

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

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

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors 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 termpot years, invites the patronage of the public. The bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Excellent accommodation for guests. Special attention will be given to farmers' trade. Good stabling and driving sheds, and an attentive hostler can always be relied upon. Charges very moderate.
18 JAS. STEWART.

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

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

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSEE 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 Out., 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.

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.

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & KEMP,
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. R. T. KEMP.

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 28. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, JULY 21, 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:
13. AGENT.

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.
RECENT AGENCY.—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY,
9. Proprietors.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF
PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN.
—AT—
LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.
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 LOAN
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 66; 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 5th 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.
—o—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

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

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

THE BEST VALUE IN
STAPLE GROCERIES!
—AT—
JAS. ARMSTRONG'S
next to McDonald's Bank, Main St.
SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS
Large stock of
CROCKERY, CUTLERY & GLASSWARE
will be sold very cheap for one month.
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat four, &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 CARRIAGE, 8 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 employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material
In SEWED WORK 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.
REPARING Promptly attended to. Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

ANNIE LAURIE.

"Give us a song," the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Radan, with silent scoff,
Looked grim and threatening under,
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said
"We storm the fort to-morrow;
Sing while we may; another day
Will bring its weight of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Beneath the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame.
Forgot was British glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice took up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, full and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl! Her name he dared not speak;
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

And once again the fire of hell
Blazed on the Russian quarters,
With storm of shot and scream of shell,
And belowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For her singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who once sang "Annie Laurie."

Ah, soldiers to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing,
The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring!

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS AND ITS ORIGIN.

Early in the present year serious difficulties arose in Egypt between the Council of Tewfik Pasha, Ismail's son and successor, and the English and French Comptrollers of the Egyptian finances, by whom the government of the country had been substantially monopolized. At that time England and France joined in a note to the Khedive to the effect that they intended to maintain his authority as the only adequate guarantee of order in Egypt. This note exasperated Arabi Bey and the native leaders who were bent on securing a voice for the Egyptians in the financial administration of their own country, and the local excitement became intense when Cherif Pasha, speaking for the Khedive but really acting under French and English influence, called upon the Egyptian Assembly to surrender its right of action upon the budget. This the Assembly refused to do. On the 4th of February Cherif Pasha resigned and Arabi Bey was called into the Khedive's council as Minister of War. Then began that contest for supremacy in Egypt between the Egyptian Nationalists represented by Arabi Bey and the English and French Governments, which led in May to an earnest but ineffectual efforts made by the French Consul-General to induce Arabi Bey and his special supporters to leave Egypt.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE

of the existing state of anarchy and rebellion in the country was the refusal of the Khedive to ratify the sentence of a court-martial condemning some fifty officers of the army, most of whom were of Turkish or Circassian origin, to be degraded from their rank, shorn of their decorations, and sent into exile in the distant provinces of the Soudan. These officers had been charged with conspiring together to take the life of Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, and the court was composed of men all friendly to Arabi. Many have no doubt that the charge was in the main unfounded, though many officers as well as civilians had expressed themselves as opposed to Arabi and his creatures, and looked forward anxiously to the time when either Turkey or the Powers should interfere and put a stop to the farce. The court-martial, however, was a packed one, and irrespective of what evidence might be heard before it, was predetermined to get rid of, wholesale, the non-conforming spirits of the army. The Khedive, in the exercise of his sovereign prerogative was, with the knowledge of the facts before him, quite within the bounds of that prerogative when he refused to confirm the sentence of the court-martial, and he was strengthened in his determination by the knowledge that the Sultan approved his action, and by the assurances of the Consuls-General of England and France that their Governments would support him also.

BULLDOZING ROYALTY.

The attempt was then made to coerce the Khedive into withdrawing the decree modifying the sentence into one of simple exile. Dethronement was threatened, and the aid of England and France was invoked. Arabi, desirous of throwing dust in their eyes as to his Nationalist and Home Rule proclivities, decided to convoke the Chamber of Notables, and by their vote obtain the deposition of the Khedive. But these latter, owing to the pecuniary crisis, brought on by Arabi Bey, refused to assemble unless legally convoked by the Khedive, who alone had the right to do so. Being thus foiled and thwarted, in addition to the arrival of a few English and French ships of war, it was thought the Khedive was master of the situation. But his wily adversary took heart of grace from the fact that in the consequent negotiations only the French waited on the Khedive to deliver the instructions, which were really those of England also, to the effect that if Arabi and the army did not bow to the will of Europe a Turkish intervention would be the result. Arabi began to suspect that England and France were not in accord in the matter, and refused to resign. On this the English and French Consuls General at once presented a joint ultimatum to the effect that the Ministry should resign; that Arabi Pasha should leave the country; and that other officers named should retire to their native villages. Had England intervened alone to compel Arabi Bey and his special supporters to leave Egypt at that time, it is probable that she would have accomplished her purpose. But the councils of the British Government were perturbed by the assumed necessity of acting in concert with France. The Ministry, after considering the ultimatum for two days, resigned. Then began the trouble. The Khedive received a telegram from the Commandant at Alexandria to the effect that if Arabi were not reinstated as Minister of War within twelve hours he could not answer for the public safety of Alexandria. On the receipt of this telegram, the Khedive sent for the malcontent officers of the Cairo garrison, and informed them that he took the command of the army, ordering them to confine their troops to barracks and not to make any military dispositions without orders from him. The behaviour of the officers in the presence of the Khedive was most insolent, and one of them, Abdul-al-Pasha, turning to Ali Pasha Pehmi, while the Khedive was still speaking, said, "It is evident we can do nothing with this fellow," and turning their backs on His Highness left the audience chamber, without salaaming.

A JELLY-FISH POLICY.

How the Khedive knuckled down, and how he and Arabi kissed and "made friends," is now a matter of history. The massacre which ensued at Alexandria, when Europeans were murdered right and left, while the two fleets lay idle in the harbour, because the French Government hesitated to authorize its representatives to act, were all due to Arabi's influence and the powerlessness of the Khedive. Even now England, of the various Powers, is treading the wine press alone, France, as it is thought, under the pressure put upon her by Germany at Constantinople, having withdrawn from the joint demonstration. When the former Power has demolished Alexandria and overthrown Arabi Bey, it will be in order for Europe to decide what steps shall be taken to "maintain order in Egypt," and then will begin the real work of readjusting the relations of that country not only with the western Powers but with the Sublime Porte.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The work of M. de Lesseps, was begun in 1859, and opened to ships on November 17, 1869, in presence of the Empress Eugenie and the representatives of other sovereign Powers. The idea of the canal was not a new one. Sesostris, Pharaoh Necho, the Romans, and the Arabians always entertained it. Their plan, however, was simply to unite the Nile and the Red Sea, the Mediterranean route being unthought of. In 1799 the line across the Isthmus was surveyed by Napoleon I, but the engineer, La Pere, having reported a difference in level between the two seas, the project fell through, and was not revived till M. Ferdinand de Lesseps took it up, and undaunted by all adverse criticisms, obtained a permit from Said Pasha to begin operations. A company—La Compaigne Universelle—was formed in 1859 with a capital of £8,000,000—200,000,000 francs—ultimately increased to £18,000,000—450,000,000 francs. The Mediterranean debouchement was at Port Said, then a miserable Arab village, in lat. 31° 9m., 37s., built in a dreary, arid waste. The termination of the canal is at Suez, in the Red Sea, in lat. 29° 58m., 37s., twenty years ago, a most miserable place, but now a prosperous and populous seaport town, with more than 6,000 inhabitants. The length of the canal is 96 miles; its breadth at the top from about 200 to 325 feet, at the bottom 72 feet, and its depth 26 feet; the banks sloping upwards in the proportion of from 2 feet to 1 foot up to within 5 feet of the surface, and thence as 5 to 1, the latter slope allowing the waves of passing vessels as they are towed, or as they steam along at the rate of about six miles an hour, to break on the banks as smoothly as on a sea beach. The engineering difficulties encountered were not few. The excavations on the canal amounted to 100,000,000 cubic yards. These were chiefly made by the aid of steam dredges of peculiar construction, some of which were of 75 horse power, 110 feet in length, and cost £20,000 each. For the greater part of the distance the dredgings were through a treacherous, dry sandy plain; in some sections, as at El Guiser, about one-quarter of the distance eastward, the cuttings were over 80 feet through rock of a peculiarly hard texture. The solid embankments are from 5 feet to 60 in thickness. At Port Said have been constructed two enormous jetties, which extend 6,940 feet and 6,020 feet into the Mediterranean, and enclose a harbour of about 450 acres in area, with a depth in the ship channel of from 25 to 28 feet. In the construction of these jetties huge blocks of concrete were used, weighing 22 tons each. At the Suez end, docks on a proportionately large scale, sufficient to float frigates, have been built. About half way across the canal is a completely new town, Ismailia, at the head of Lake Timsah, on the other side of the bank being the Khedive's chalet. About 30 miles above Suez is the Bitter Lake, a sheet of water some twelve miles long from east to west, from whose western limit to Suez the canal runs between high and narrow banks. From Ismailia runs in a north westerly direction to the end of the old canal at Gassaleen the fresh water canal 30 miles long and 60 feet deep, which was necessary for supplying the workmen who built the ship canal. This was finished in 1861 at a cost of £28,000. From Ismailia to Suez, a distance of 50 miles, are pumped daily through iron pipes 55,000 cubic feet of water. The distance saved by the canal in the journey to India is nearly half that by the Cape of Good Hope. That is to say, while from the English Channel to Point de Galle in Ceylon by the latter route was 11,650 miles, by the Suez Canal it is 6,516, the only addition to the passenger fares being 8s. 4d. a head, and the same amount per ton for freight.

THE TRAFFIC

through the canal since the opening in 1869, on which occasion 130 vessels passed through free of toll, has vastly increased. In 1870 up to July 31, 602 ships had made use of it, of which only twelve were sailing vessels, and by the end of the first year 496 ships have traversed its course, with a gross tonnage of 486,000 tons. In 1879 the number of vessels was 1,477, with 3,236,000 tons; in 1880 the number was 2,026 vessels, and 4,344,000 tons; and in 1881 the number was 2,727 vessels, and 5,794,000 tons, 82 per cent. of which flew the British flag. The result was that the net profits amounted to about 14 or 15 per cent. The official report says that last year's figures showed an increase on those of 1880 of 34 per cent. in the number of vessels and the tonnage, and of 28¾ per cent. in the amount of the receipts. Seven new permanent services for the canal were inaugurated last year—the British India, the German, the Thames and Mersey, a French one to Mauritius and Reunion, a Dutch one to Java, an English one for the same destination, and a Chinese line, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. Besides this the permanent lines, such as the Peninsular and Oriental, have added 46 new steamers to those already existing. The vessels bound direct for Australia numbered 98, as against 51 in the year 1880. This steady increase has been maintained in spite of the fact that freights to India and the East have been so low as hardly to yield the barest profit to the shippers. The canal, in fact, tended to become the sole international highway between the East and the West as well as between Europe and Australasia.

ENGLAND'S STAKE

in the canal, besides its importance to her as a route to India and Australia, is no small one, when it is remembered that on November 25, 1875, Mr. Disraeli, on the part of the Government, acquired by purchase shares to the amount of £4,000,000. Now, though the dividend on the total receipts of £2,187,048 (after deducting working expenses, interest, redemptions of obligations, providing five per cent. on the statutory reserve, leaving a net profit of £987,121) is five per cent. per share, England receives nothing from the earnings up to 1894, but she receives from the Khedive five per cent. on the purchase money of her shares. She has nominated three competent men on the directorate, and has a thoroughly controlling interest. Of these members two watch all financial matters and attend the monthly meetings of the Board; the third is the resident director and a member of the managing committee. These gentlemen report constantly to Her Majesty's Government all matters affecting either the financial or the general interests of England. They have great weight upon the Board and are treated with uniform consideration by the other directors. They report that the traffic can and will easily be doubled, and towards bringing this about the Board request from the shareholders the necessary powers to enable them to realize at more frequent intervals successive issues of obligations to extend over a period of twenty-seven years. To show the importance which others attached to England's interest in the Canal may be quoted a despatch of M. Barthelemy de St. Hilaire, who said that England furnishes nearly all the custom, and that the Canal is the indispensable route which places her in communication with that incomparable colony of 250,000,000 subjects which she possesses in India.

THE RUINED CITY.

A Sketch of Alexandria—Its Ancient Renown and Modern Importance.

Alexander the Great sought to found a city after the destruction of Tyre, and in 332 B. C. selected the site of Alexandria because of its excellent position for trade. It is twelve miles west of the western Nile and between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Mareotis. The city grew rapidly, and soon became the great centre of Eastern commerce. The ptolemies succeeded Alexander, and under them the city contained 300,000 free inhabitants and as many slaves. It became the centre of learning, and schools of Grecian philosophy flourished there. Magnificent monuments were erected, among them the Pharos, the Museum, and the Temple of Serapis, and there were many gorgeous palaces and public buildings.

Julius Cæsar besieged and took the city in 48 B. C., and eighteen years later Augustus made it an imperial city. It now began a new season of prosperity, continuing till the establishment of the seat of empire at Constantinople. The catacombs, public baths and Pompey's pillar, with the Roman city wall, were erected during this period. In the year 215 the Roman Emperor Caracalla visited the city and ordered a general massacre, and under the rule of Gallienus a famine swept off half of the population. In 273 an insurrection resulted in the destruction of the great library of the museum. In 296 another revolt ended in a general slaughter, and in 365 an earthquake destroyed 50,000 persons. The Persians captured the city in 616, and yielded it to the Arabs in 641. It then contained 400 palaces, 400 theatres, 4,000 public baths and 12,000 gardens.

From this time on it rapidly decayed, and its population and trade diminished. Cairo took its place as the chief city of Egypt. It finally sank so low that in 1777 its population was only 6,000. Since then the city had been rebuilt and raised to importance again. It resembled an Italian city and had large streets, well paved, lighted with gas, and abounding with fine residences. The great promenade of the Mehemet Ali or Franks square, where the massacre of June 11 began, was the central point of the city. Railways connected the city with Cairo, 130 miles distant, and with the Suez Canal. The city was a great central station for passengers, as the steamers to and from India, the Mediterranean and the Levant, all stopped there. Among the prominent buildings were the palace of the Khedive at Ras-el-Tin, the large naval arsenal, and naval and military hospitals, the custom-house, tribunal of commerce, Italian college and the various schools. The Turkish quarter was irregular, but the European quarter had many good streets and fine buildings. The city has two harbours, one east and one west of Pharos. The former has a breakwater, mole, and quays. The city was supplied with water from the Nile, and was the seat of several large Government and other manufactories. The principal exports were corn, cotton, wool, gums, rice, dates, sugar, cotton seed, wheat, beans, senna and hides. The principal imports were woolen and silk goods, hardware, and machinery, with timber, coal, petroleum, drugs and other products. In 1872, the population was 212,034, of whom 47,319 were foreigners.

Working Up a Boom.

A New Yorker who had landed in a Nevada town last fall was at once beset by an individual who desired him to invest in a new city, just laid out, a few miles away.

"What population have you," was the cautious enquiry.

"We'll have five thousand inside of a month."

"Any factories built?"

"No, but manufacturers are coming in by the drove."

"Any stores."

"We'll have twenty-five inside of two weeks."

"Any banks."

"None yet, but three banks will be opened the first of next month."

"Then, as I understand the case," observed the New Yorker, "your city hasn't a single inhabitant yet. Am I correct?"

"Kerrect you are, stranger, give us a little time to work up the boom. Give half a day to name the streets, and we'll offer you four corner lots at $1,000 each. Better rake them in now at $600."

A New Catechism in Drayton.

Q.—What is rheumatism?

A.—Rheumatism is a humorous sensation that causes men to rub their joints with St. Jacobs Oil, play practical jokes, throw things around, wear crutches and stay indoors, swathed in red flannel.—*Drayton New Era.*

Q.—What is St. Jacobs Oil?

A.—A peculiar substance of a very penetrating nature, which causes rheumatism to leave the system astonishingly quick,—insuring evenness of temper thereby, and ability to do one's work satisfactorily. It banishes crutches, retires flannels, produces happiness, and brings us down to a serene old age without the martyrdom of pain.—*Exchange.*

A Sunday school teacher was exhibiting his specimen pupil to a company of visitors, and in the course of some questions propounded to elicit evidence of the child's precocity, asked: "Now, tell me, why does the Lord love your mother, Samuel?" "Cause she's a sinner." "Very good; and why does she come to church on Sunday?" "Cause she has a new bonnet almost every week."

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases are those incident to the Summer and fall, such as cholera morbus, bilious colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

It is old enough that a sheep when dead should turn into mutton, all but its head; for while we ask for a leg or a shoulder of mutton, we never ask for a mutton's head; but there is a fruit which changes its name still oftener; grapes are so called while fresh, raisins when dried and plums when in a pudding.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE BRITISH IN POSSESSION.

Scenes in the Bombarded City—Two Miles of Flames—The Khedive Safe—The Massacre of Christians—Terrible Destruction of Property.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14, 5 p. m.

The Khedive's arrival has caused lively satisfaction, for the way is now opened out of the deadlock which before prevailed. Hitherto we were merely in the position we had at first assumed, namely, that we were forced to destroy the forts as an act of self-preservation, but desired in no way to interfere with the city or the people in general. Now something like a regular Government can be established. The Khedive again assumes authority, and although that authority may be solely due to our protection this can be ignored, and he will issue his proclamation and orders as if by *proprio motu*. It is by his request that now our marines are on shore patrolling the streets and trying to stop the terrible chaos which has existed for three days. Streets upon streets have been burned. Many more Christians in hiding have escaped, and their stories are all of the same kind, murder and robbery.

THE CONFLAGRATION,

commenced by the troops, was carried out by the rabble. The accounts differ in no respect from each other. In consequence of the discovery by the boats which Lieutenant Forsyth took on shore that the town was evacuated, the Invincible, Monarch, and Penelope got up anchor, and steamed into the inner harbour. From the maintop we could see men and women moving in the streets, breaking open houses, and the admiral again determined to land a strong party to stop the destruction. One of the refugees, however, gave information that Arabi, with 9,000 troops, was just outside the town in readiness to fall upon any troops that might be landed. As the three ships in the harbour could only spare a contingent of 300 men, the admiral concluded that the task was too dangerous without a general landing, and therefore contented himself with firing two or three rounds of shrapnel in order to frighten the ruffians engaged in the plunder. Thirty Europeans soon afterward came down in a hatch to the shore, and were brought off. They were all armed, and had passed through the streets unmolested. They reported that the number of people about was very small, and that the city was virtually empty. Other parties were afterwards rescued. The women and children had been sent away by Arabi by trains in thousands, but all the able-bodied men had been ordered to join the army. At ten o'clock Lieut. Bradford with a party of bluejackets landed at Fort Gabara and burst nineteen guns, and the Monarch knocked another battery to pieces with her shell. Fresh fires continued to break out in the city throughout the day. Our first intimation that

THE KHEDIVE

was alive was given by three officers who came from Ramleh to ask that assistance be sent to the Khedive, whose palace was surrounded by Arab troops, who nominally came as his guards. The admiral promised to keep the street clear, and the officer said he would drive straight in if not hindered from leaving the palace by the troops. Early in the afternoon the Condor was sent to cruise close to Ramleh to overawe the troops surrounding the palace. At half-past three she signalled that a considerable movement was visible there. An hour later the Khedive, with Dervish Pasha, drove through town, and reached the Ras-el-Tin palace, where a strong body of marines was posted. In the evening proclamations in Arabic were issued in the name of the Khedive, ordering all soldiers to leave their regiments and go back to their native villages. It is certain that the number of desertions is already large. The Khedive was joined by most of the other members of the Ministry, these having remained in the town instead of retiring with Arabi, and with these the machinery of the Government will again be set in motion. Five hundred Egyptian troops came in with the Khedive.

A VISIT ON SHORE.

In the course of the day I accompanied a strong body of mariners and bluejackets who landed from the three ships in the harbour to destroy the guns of Forts Ras-el-Tin and Pharos. The forts were in a complete state of ruin. The effect of the explosion of the great shells must have been terrible; the strongest walls had crumbled, and it is a marvel how the Egyptians fought their guns so long. The Khedive's palace, lying behind the fort, is also badly knocked about; several rooms were destroyed; while fragments of shells were scattered broadcast in the courtyard. Near the entrance of the gate of the fort, whose magazine first exploded, we found a sentry lying dead. The first battery we entered contained two 10-inch rifled guns, one of which was dismounted by our fire. The ground was torn up, the walls shattered, and the whole place dismounted. The gun, which had been dismantled, had been tilted backward, and made a complete somersault, falling upon and crushing the gunners, who still lay beneath it. The gun bore Sir William Armstrong's name. Its shot had struck the Alexandra several times before it was silenced. Several dead gunners lay in the battery close behind. Several huge pits had been dug as graves, and into these most of the dead had been thrown as they fell. It is estimated that in these forts alone 400 of Arabi's troops have been killed. After this task was done the marines and blue jackets advanced into the town, feeling their way cautiously, and clearing the streets of marauders as they advanced. All sorts of reports were current as to

THE NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS KILLED.

From 200 to 2,000 were said to have been massacred, but there does not appear to be any reliable data. The fact that there is still a large portion of the city in flames prevents any investigation being made; but from what I hear the number killed will not

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

At the nominations in British Columbia for the House of Commons, two Conservatives, Mr. Homer in Westminster, and Mr. Reed in Cariboo, were unopposed. Sir John is therefore sure of two supporters at least from the Pacific Province. The probabilities are that the other four seats will also be filled by Conservatives.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent—not by any means the most reliable source from which to obtain information of any kind—says a rumor is current at the capital that Mr. Plumb will be called to the Senate. Whatever position that gentleman may be called upon to occupy in connection with the Government of the country, it will be filled with ability that would not discredit our foremost statesmen.

Mr. John Bright has resigned his seat in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in consequence of the bombardment of Alexandria. With a man whose doctrine is "peace at any price," it is not surprising that he should find his position as a Minister of the Imperial Government at the present juncture at variance with his principles. It is thought that this step will shortly be followed by Mr. Bright's retirement from active political life.

Speaking of the debating talent in the new House, a correspondent says: It is worthy of remark that while the Opposition have lost so many of their leading debaters, the Conservative party have gained largely in oratorical strength. Men like Mr. J. J. Curren, of Montreal, Mr. D. Macmaster, and Mr. J. J. Hawkins are acquisitions to any House, and three of the members from New Brunswick are very highly spoken of as powerful speakers. Mr. Foster is known as one of the most finished orators in Canada; Mr. Burns is distinguished for his debating ability, and Mr. Wood is a quiet, polished speaker, whose remarks will not require the touching up of the reporters. The only new man of any promise whom the Grits have succeeded in electing is Mr. L. H. Davids, of Charlottetown, and he is altogether unfamiliar with Dominion affairs.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Toronto Mail.

There are eight vacancies in the Ontario Legislature. It is obvious that Mr. Mowat cannot hold another session without filling them. It is possible that having eight elections to carry on, he may deem it politic to hold a general election. Our friends will therefore have to be prepared for either contingency. Already, we believe, conventions of the Grits have been called for the purpose of nominating candidates in the vacant ridings. It will be the duty of our friends to follow them sharply in this matter, so as not to be taken by surprise.

Whether Mr. Mowat dissolves, or merely holds the elections for the vacancies, the Liberal-Conservative party must hold itself in readiness. A little weariness of too much politics must not be allowed to operate to secure a victory again for a thoroughly corrupt, unscrupulous, and hypocritical faction such as that led by Mr. Mowat. The Liberal-Conservatives as a party never had a finer chance of putting an end to Mr. Mowat's reign. They never had a better opportunity of taking from him and his party that great mass of patronage and that large measure of power which he has used without scruple for partisan purposes and for the hindering of the success of the Dominion Government and the National Policy. It will be the fault of our friends if they allow Mr. Mowat to continue in power. All they have to do is to put forth the strength they actually possess, in order to be in power themselves.

The continuance of Mr. Mowat in power is a constant menace to Confederation. He has personally declared that sooner than part with power, sooner than have questions in dispute settled by legal means free from the control of his cabal, he would see the Confederation destroyed. All who are loyal to the Confederation must see the necessity of getting rid of Mr. Mowat and his Government.

The continuance of Mr. Mowat in power is a constant menace of the National Policy. He wantonly attempted to disparage the National Policy in the Governor's speech last session, and by encouraging Mr. Hay to begin a furious assault on it for the purpose of aiding Mr. Blake in the campaign that was then expected, and that has since closed so triumphantly for the cause of home industries. All who, from any cause, have felt bound, independently of party, to support the National Policy, must in honour and in interest feel equally bound to oppose Mr. Mowat at the coming elections, whether they be separate or general.

Mr. Mowat's continuance in power is a constant danger to Ontario.

(*a*) He and his friends have, in regard to the boundary, done their best to insult and threaten all the other provinces, and to give them every inducement to combine against Ontario.

(*b*) He and his friends in the first place deliberately neglected to provide for finality in the boundary negotiations.

(*c*) He and his friends deliberately entered on an arbitration which they knew to be illegal.

(*d*) He and his friends deliberately refused in 1871 the offer of Sir John Macdonald to have the boundary settled by the Privy Council of England.

(*e*) He and his friends deliberately encouraged a rebellious feeling among their followers in Ontario at the very time when he was engaged in negotiating for a fresh arbitration and asking for power to reopen it.

(*f*) He and his friends, after having suggested a fresh arbitration, dishonestly refused to agree to it in the Legislature; but when their official papers, which they refused to bring down, were published against their will, they were found to have been begging the Dominion Government for a new means of settlement, which now they refuse.

(*g*) He and his friends have all these years kept open the question in order to have it as a party cry at election times.

Nothing could be more dangerous to Ontario interests than to have the Ontario Government thus factiously hostile to provincial interests in order that they might at the same time be factiously hostile to the general Government of the Dominion. All who have any real regard for Ontario's interests will see the pressing necessity of getting rid of Mr. Mowat as fast as possible. The opportunity will soon arrive to effect this necessary end. We trust the obvious duty of all good citizens will not be neglected.

The ironclad Temeraire, which has been distinguishing itself in the bombardment of Alexandria, recalls to mind its namesake, the old "fighting Temeraire," which, was captured from the French at the Battle of the Nile, and did such good service on the British side at Trafalgar, where it broke the line of the combined hostile fleets. Turner's finest and most famous picture is that in which he depicts the gallant veteran which had taken part in the glories of two great nations, now feeble and decrepid, being towed to its last berth by a little insignificant-looking, but in its own way valiant, and certainly useful tug. The name is enough to inspire captain, officers and men, to deeds of patriotic daring, and we may be proud to see that there is no falling off of the ancient spirit.

THE CROPS OF ONTARIO.

Bureau of Industries Report for July.

The July Report of the Bureau of dustries gives a summary of the condition of grain, hay, and fruit crops in Ontario, together with statistics of acreage of grain crops and estimates of produce, and of the year's clip of fine and coarse wools.

The condition of the crops is compiled from the reports of five hundred correspondents, made on the 1st of July, and covering nearly every township in the Province. The statistics of acreage and of estimates of produce were collected with the assistance of Public and Separate School Teachers on the 31st of May, schedules having been distributed to farmers through the schools, and, when filled and tabulated, returned to the Bureau. It is not claimed that the figures are strictly accurate, but it is believed that if they err at all it is not on the side of excess. The estimates of produce are, of course, good only for the time at which they were made by farmers; they are too great or too small in the proportion that the crops have since been modified by conditions. It is intended to verify them when the threshing season begins.

It will be noticed in the summary of acreages given below that the area under fall wheat is nearly double the area under spring wheat. This is a great relative change since 1870, when the crops were of nearly equal area. In that year the total area under wheat was 1,365,872 acres, and the product 14,233,389 bushels. This year the total area is 683 bushels. The increase and the change have taken place chiefly in the West Midland, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron Counties.

The fall wheat is reported very good throughout the western half of the Province. It has recovered admirably from the effects of spring frosts, and if the weather continues favorable until the harvesting, the yield will be better than an average. In the eastern half the reports are less favourable. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties it will be not more than half a crop. It must be remarked, however, that eastward of York county a much greater area of spring wheat is grown than of fall wheat, and the condition of spring wheat is reported excellent. The indications are, indeed, that the estimated produce of the returns for wheat will be exceeded. But assuming that it is fairly realized, and that the crop is safely harvested, Ontario will have a surplus for outside markets of fully 20,000,000 bushels.

Oats promises to be an excellent crop in all sections of the Province, and barley and peas fairly good. The heavy rains of May and June, while favourable to the former grain, were somewhat injurious to the latter; but the warm days of the last two weeks of June caused all crops to thrive wonderfully. It is a season of slow maturity for cereals, and harvest time will be fully two weeks later than usual. Corn seems destined to be a failure; the temperature has been too low for it.

The clover crop will be short in consequence of the plant having been heaved by spring frosts. Timothy meadows had a late start as the result of a cold May, but they picked up finely throughout June, and the crop will not be far short of an average.

The fruit crop has suffered severely throughout the western counties, the cold weather and east winds which followed the blossoming season having blighted it. In the eastern counties the trees came later in to bloom, and apples especially promise to be a large crop. There will be a scarcity of peaches and plums, but small fruit is abundant.

The following table gives the returns of acreage and estimate of produce for the whole Province and for the County of Perth.

CEREALS.	THE PROVINCE. Estimated Acres in Produce.	THE PROVINCE. Estimated Crop Bush.	THE COUNTY. Acres in Produce	THE COUNTY. Estimated Crop. Bush
Fall wheat,	11,79 284	21,737,341	59,980	1,090,34
Spring Wheat,	591,562	9,046,343	10,149	155,151
Barley	835,166	29,141,502	24,811	690,163
Oats	1,425,948	61,650,761	46,555	7,508,472
Rye	182,968	2,649,750	149	1842
Peas	554,461	10,649,567	21,504	447,942
Corn	220,080	.....	812	.....

Wool.	Fleeces.	No. lbs.	Fleeces.	No. lbs.
Coarse Wool	996,133	4,740,617	35,959	189,269
Fine Wool	174,171	877,674	4,618	24,213

The August Report of the Bureau will give statistics of the live stock of the country.

FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of Ontario Orchardists at Trenton.

Trenton, July 13.—To-day witnessed the annual convention of Ontario orchardists, the place of meeting being the Town Hall, which was placed at the disposal of the members, of whom there were in attendance the following:—P. C. Dempsey, President, Albury; W. Saunders, vice president, London; D. W. Beadle, secretary, St. Catharines; A. McAllan, Goderich; B. Gott, Aurora; G. Leslie, Leslieville; Thomas Beal, Lindsay; H. Young, Trenton; John Croil, Aultsville; James H. Peck, Rossmore; John Graham, Wallbridge; A. A. Wright, Renfrew; J. Denton, London, and others.

RASPBERRY CULTIVATION.

The President opened the Convention in a felicitous address, expressing his gratification at the large attendance, and his hope that the discussion which would follow would be of profit to all interested in the cultivation of fruit. He then announced that the first question to come up for consideration would be:—

"Is the cultivation of the raspberry for the market profitable?"

In the talk upon this topic the belief was generally expressed that of the small fruits none could be more profitably handled than the raspberry, which was easy to grow and always commanded a good price. Views were interchanged as to the best method of cultivation, each member who spoke having some special motion or principle which governed him in the work, and all uniting in stating their satisfaction at the opportunity thus afforded of talking over the question and deriving valuable information thereon.

Under the head of "What varieties are most desirable for market, drying and domestic use?" the president was to have read a paper, but disappointed the association. There was nevertheless a lively and intelligent discussion of the matter, which could not have failed to benefit all those interested in this berry.

SUMMER APPLES.

The next question "Is it profitable to grow Summer varieties of apples for market?" was introduced by a paper from Mr. Elias Wolverton, of Grimsby, whose opinion was that to the farmer who has his fields of grain to harvest an early apple is unprofitable, because at that time of the year he cannot give it the attention necessary to market it successfully. To the fruit grower who is situated at an inconvenient distance from trains or market early apples are unprofitable, because the most successful way of shipping them is in small well-selected packages; but to the large grower, who is situated near a good market or to a convenient shipping station, summer apples are profitable, and of late growing in favor. The Red Astracan was regarded as the best of the summer varieties. A list of the prominent varieties of summer apples in the order of ripening was given as follows:—Early Harvest, Red Astracan, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Benoni, Early Joe, Early Strawberry, and Primate.

ORCHARD CULTURE.

On the question of orchard culture.

Mr. George Arnott said that in apple-growing the hardy varieties were the most profitable. The chief object of orchardists was, in his opinion, to plant varieties suitable for shipping. The demand for apples is getting larger year after year.

Mr. Francis Peck said he had trees which averaged a barrel selling for $1.50 His favorites were the Snow, Astracan, St. Lawrence, and Talman Sweets. He had good trees, and considered the Golden Russet the best winter apple. A new variety, a vigorous grower and a good keeper, was the Star.

Mr. W. R. Dempsey gave his recommendation in favor of the Calvert as a fall apple. Everything, he said, depended on the cultivation of the soil.

Mr. J. B. Williams placed the Golden Russet at the head of the list.

The President was of opinion that apples would grow on soil that nothing else would flourish on. The trouble was that people took either too light or too heavy soil.

Mr. Young said the first requisite was a naturally dry soil.

Mr. J. Graham had Golden Russets which throve in drifting sand, while Mr. A. B. Mallory's experience was that fruit trees flourished in low wet soil.

Mr. Burr said the orchard would pay just in proportion to the care bestowed on it.

STRAWBERRIES FOR MARKET.

"What variety of strawberries are most profitable for market?" was next considered.

The President said he planted the Wilson and the Cresent. The Bidwell was a variety that should be prized, but was rather soft for shipping. Arnold's Pride yielded well, but did not stand the winter.

Mr. Arnold spoke in favor of the new Downing.

The merits of the Col. Cheeney were also discussed, the opinion being that it was deficient in pollen and ought to be grown beside another variety.

FERTILIZERS FOR SMALL FRUIT.

The next question considered was:—'What are the most desirable and economical fertilizers for small fruit?'

Mr. P. E. Buckle, of Ottawa, read a paper on this subject. He said the strawberry was the only small fruit requiring special manure, and explained how plants are acted upon by artificial stimulants. Bone dust got into shape by the agency of steam, and then ground when dry, had the first rank. He spoke of the Japanese having perfected the science of husbandry, and pointed to the certainty and uniformity of their crops, and how they kept their land in a high state of cultivation without exhausting the soil. He did not specially recommend any manure; superphosphate, he thought, was no good. He said he had tried it but it was not a success. Another kind from Boston had been used by a neighbor, and was beneficial. The people, he fancied, are humbugged by patent manures, and should go to work and make their own phosphates.

The question was discussed at further length.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Col. McGill, of Oshawa, read a paper on grape culture. He found that a south eastern slope and good soil, deep, well pulverized, and enriched with rotted farm yard manure, were indispensable to success in grape growing. He recommended having the rows twelve feet apart and the vines the same distance apart in the rows. He pruned in the fall as soon as the foliage fell, trimmed to two leads, and laid the vines down just before the ground froze up, covering them with a little dirt, and leaving them covered until all danger of spring frost was past. He gave his vines clean cultivation as often as three times during the summer. His practice was to give the soil a good dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure, and also a dressing of ashes, lime, and salt, every other year. He did not trim in the summer, except nipping the tips of the branches that bear grapes, at two or three leaves from the last bunch of fruit, which causes new tendrils and leaves to grow, and is generally beneficial to the vine. His best bunches were got where the foliage was thickest. He had tried bagging, and thought well of it.

The various varieties were discussed, and different opinions expressed as to their qualities, the Delaware and some other varieties being considered as in the first rank.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The question of the profits attending the cultivation of gooseberries was next introduced. The chief variety grown was said to be the Downing, and the statements of growers was that it was a more profitable berry, the price realized sometimes being as high as $3.50 a bushel. Mr. Peck said his experience was that the gooseberry was always a one year crop, and that it well paid its cultivators. The English varieties being subject to mildew were a failure.

MASONIC.

Meeting of the Grand Council and Grand Chapter at London—Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The twelth annual Convocation of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters was held in the Asylum of Richard Cœur de Leon Preceptory, Masonic Temple Building, London, on the 13th inst., Most Illustrious Grand Master Burns, of Toronto, presiding. Twelve Councils were represented, and about thirty members were in attendance.

The Grand Council resolved in future to discard the Red Cross Degree.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Most Ill. Grand Master, J. Ross Robertson, Toronto. Right Ill. D. G. M., Gibson, Beamsville. R. Ill. P. C. W., A. W. Pettit of St. Thomas. R. Ill. G. Treas, D. McLellan, Hamilton. M. Ill. G. Scribe, D. Spry, Orillia. R. Ill. G. C of G., John Patton, Toronto. R. Ill. G. Lecturer, H. K. Maitland, Guelph. R. Ill. G. Chap., Rev. A. Anthony, Caledonia. Inspectors General.—London district, R. Ill. W. R. Browne. Hamilton District, R. Ill. John Inglis, Guelph. Toronto District, R. Ill. H. S. Broughton, Brantford. Ottawa District, R. Ill. John Moore, Ottawa. Manitoba District, R. Ill. Jas. O'Connor, Winnipeg.

Executive Council.—E. B. Butterworth, Ottawa; J. B. Nixon, Toronto; W. Hawthorne, London; H. A. Mackay, Hamilton.

The next session of the Grand Council will be held at Ottawa in July, 1883.

GRAND CHAPTER OF CANADA.

The twenty fifth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Canada was held in the Blue Lodge room of the Masonic Temple at eleven o'clock, 13th inst., the Picton presiding, and a large number of Grand Z., M. Ex. Comp. D. Ross, of representatives in attendance.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Grand H R E Comp. Henry McPherson, Owen Sound; Grand J. Thomas Sargant, Toronto; G P S, R B Hungerford, London; G S N, J G Hodgetts, Toronto; G S E, D McLellan, Hamilton; G Registrar, E. Mitchell, Hamilton; G. Janitor, John Sweetman, Ottawa. Executive Committee—R E Comps. Robertson, Collingwood; John McLaren, Orangeville; J B Nixon, Toronto; W Forbes, Grimsby, J J Mason, Hamilton; H Mackay, Hamilton; A G Symth, London; C Hendry, junior, Kingston; W K Maitland, Guelph; J McNabb, Chatham. Superintendents of Districts—London, R E Comp. R McMay, St. Thomas; Wilson, C H Slawson, Ingersoll; Huron, George J Waugh, Stratford; Toronto, C W Brown, Yorkville; Hamilton, W Gibson, Beamsville; Central, G M Wilkinson, Kingston; Niagara, C D S Black, Dunnville: Prince Edward, J Murney, Picton; New Brunswick, H Duffell, St. John; Manitoba, R E Comp. W G Scott, Winnipeg; Ontario, R E Comp Charles Doebler, Port Hope; Wellington, R E Comp. J. Lockey, Berlin.

The Grand Chapter meets at Ottawa on the second Friday of July, 1883.

The Irish crops have suffered severely from the recent bad weather, and unless there is a decided change for the better will be entirely ruined.

It is understood that the change in the British Ministry necessitated by Mr. Bright's resignation, will result in a pretty general reconstruction of the Cabinet.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

Alexandria, July 17.—Last night a strong band of Arabs entered Alexandria and killed a number of loyal Egyptian soldiers. An American sailor was cut down to-day by his officer, Lieut Graham, for bad behaviour. Refugees continue to be found, large numbers of dead were buried to-day.

A FALSE ALARM.

When the English were preparing to resist an attack last night all the nationalities refused to help except the Americans; the Russians, Greeks, and Germans went aboard their respective vessels; the Americans formed up with the English, and all went out. One hundred proceeded in one direction towards the supposed enemy, and saw the English in Fort Napoleon throwing up rockets as a signal to the fleet. It was said the Invincible was clearing for action. On going towards it it was found that the Arabs had fired at some sailors and a false alarm had occurred. No enemy was discoverable.

GETTING THE PLACE IN ORDER.

Admiral Seymour is laying a telegraph line all round the works. The English soldiers are digging a grave in the square for twelve ruffians to be shot presently. One of them after a little fight was captured and handed to the Americans, who gave him to the English. The English are gradually getting the place in order. There are many people in the town to-day, but the Arabs are still firing in some parts of the city. Sir Auckland Colvin has issued a proclamation to the Bedouins hoping to save Cairo. Arabi has issued a proclamation declaring that the Arabs must pay all taxes to him. All action taken is in the name of the Khedive, who only sanctioned the order for shooting and flogging incendiaries after considerable pressure.

The natives state that during the retreat of Arabi a shell burst in the midst of his soldiers killing two hundred.

Arabi Pasha's force is said to be increasing. The hesitation in attacking him at once is regarded as a fatal mistake by all the authorities here. Wounded natives have been paraded in Cario for the purpose of exciting animosity.

FEARS FOR CAIRO.

The Europeans continue alarmed at the uncertainity of the situation, fears of a native outbreak at Cairo are increasing. The active warlike preparations of the Egyptian soldiery have convinced the people of Cario that the city will be sacked and burned, and its foreign population massacred.

ARABI'S POSITION.

Arabi Pasha is still at Kafrdwar. His force consists of four regiments of infantry, 1,500 irregulars, and a regiment of cavalry, with 800 horses, 36 Krupp guns, and 12 mitrailleuses.

ARABI SUMMONED.

The Khedive has summoned Arabi Pasha to Alexandria, threatening to treat him as a rebel if he refuses to obey. The Alexandria grain market has been reopened for the supply of local consumption.

£25,000 STOLEN BY ARABI.

Arabi appropriated twenty-five thousand pounds from the Custom house before leaving.

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER.

London, July 18.—The *Morning Post*, commenting on the *Herald's* remarks on Uncle Sam's sixty marines at Alexandria, declares the behaviour of the American admiral and his men beyond all praise. 'When the European allies were getting out of range, the American admiral, with a cool glance at the threatening Egyptian cannon, calculated he would stay where he was, and if any of them fired at him he would fire back. When the bombardment was over an American ship alone sailed around each of our ships and gave them a lusty cheer. When Admiral Seymour asked for aid to protect life and property in Alexandria, sixty American marines landed promptly, in a way which quadrupled their value. Last and best of all, when there was a rumour of Arabi returning with 8,000 men, and the European marines hastened back to their men-of-war, and while French and Italians were sailing, in safety in the open sea, the Americans preferred to stick by the Englishmen and take their chances.' The *Post* ends as follows:—'There are times when jealousy and ill-feeling run high between us and bad words are bandied across the Atlantic, but thank Heaven there are also times of national grief and occasionally of great moment, when blood is found thicker than water, and Americans and Britishers will be found standing side by side. May it be so always.'

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

Arabi Pasha is still issuing orders and making appointments in the Khedive's name. Arabi's forces on the canal are estimated at 10,000, including the Bedouins who gave adhesion to Arabi four days ago. The wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo. The sight of the plunder which is being sold in the bazaars has stimulated the Cairenes to imitate the Alexandrians. An Englishman who arrived at Suez from Cairo describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the European portion of the city will be burned. The ulemas are preaching war for Arabi Pasha. The latter said when the first shot of the bombardment was fired that all the principal traitors to his cause must be put away: there were only about forty, and ten minutes would suffice. The loyal Ministers feel anxious. Arabi threatens to cut the Mahmoudieh canal, which supplies the town with water. He prevents provisions entering, and as a number of Europeans are returning, there is likely to be a famine. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to fire Cairo. An attempt to seize an Englishman's house has been frustrated by the loyal governor.

Alexandria, July 18.—The night was quiet. The lines are now very strongly guarded, the fires nearly all extinguished, and the police arrangements thoroughly effective. Your correspondent opened communication with the camp of Arabi, which his informant says consists of a little over 6,000 men, intensely discontented, surrounded by starving women and children. Recruits of the lowest class are still being enticed by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder. The force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all those returning to the city. Arabi and Toulba have utterly lost their prestige by gross cowardice during the bombardment. The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 11th inst. by infantry posted under cover.

MASSACRE AT KAFR-EL-DWAR.

The Khedive states that two hundred and five Europeans have been killed at Kafr-el-Dwar.

DEALING WITH PLUNDERERS.

Four new graves were dug yesterday in the square for the bodies of plunderers. Three of the graves are now filled. Arabs guilty of plunder and arson are brought in every few minutes. The utmost discretion is used in dealing with the accused.

THE PROPHET ADVANCING.

El Mehdi, the prophet, is supposed to be at least one thousand miles south of Alexandria, and rapidly advancing in accordance with his understanding with Arabi in the direction of Cairo. El Mehdi continues to swell his ranks by thousands. It is believed the whole population along his course northward will flock to his standard. It is thought Arabi's object is to delay operations till his ally arrives.

PREPARING FOR A STRUGGLE.

The people of Egypt appear to be preparing for a great war. All strong men are leaving their families, and the old men, children, and women are moving toward the borders. The Arabs are flocking to the ranks of the fighters, great numbers having joined Arabi's forces at Damietta. At Damietta the forces of Arabi seem to be well disciplined and provided for fighting, the troops are regularly marshalled, and may be seen drilling frequently. Strong earthworks are being erected, and great preparations being made for a military movement of some kind, It is believed the movement will be offensive. It is stated that a council of British officers decided that the situation was more serious than ever before.

MORE TROOPS LANDED.

Troops from the ship Tamar are disembarking, and will raise the total British fore ashore to 6,000. The war steamer Helicon intercepted two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered them to Alexandria.

SKETCH OF ARABI BEY.

Arabi Pasha, or Ourabi-Bey, as the Arabs call him, is the son of a prominent personage in the province of Charkirch, in Lower Egypt, and is about 45 years old. He received anexcellent education in a military school. He early imbibed progressive ideas, which he has never failed to propagate among his countrymen. After leaving the military school he entered the army and remained for some time in the ranks. Although Ismail Pasha patronized him he did not advance above the rank of major under that ruler. On three different occasions he endeavored to obtain the rank of bey or colonel, but Ismail replied to the person advocating his cause: "If I create him a colonel, he will create a revolt in the regiment under his command in less than six months." The truth of Ismail's words was soon made apparent to his son and successor, Tewfik, who shortly after his accession gazetted Arabi a colonel. Prior to the 2nd of February, 1881, the date of the military troubles, which have resulted in the present conflict, he commanded the Fourth regiment of the infantry of the guard. That Arabi is a man of great determination is evinced by what he has accomplished ever since the beginning of the year. Then he was considered to be the most important factor in Egypt, but not even his warmest partisans would have prophesied that in a few months he would venture to defy openly the whole of Europe and carry on his work of disorganization under the very guns of a hostile fleet, especially despatched for the purpose of overawing him. Not a little of his power is due to his oratorical ability. He is a scholar and is learned in the arts of war. He is loved by his soldiers as a bold and fearless leader and has the good will of the Moslem priesthood, with accounts for the Sultan's hesitancy to take active measures against him, even if he be inclined to do so.

THE WILLOUGHBY KISSING CASE.

Rev. N. R. Willoughby Acquitted by the Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Toronto Methodist Conference to adjudicate upon the charges preferred against the Rev. N. R. Willoughby, of Brampton, forwarded the decision of the Committee to Brampton. They are of unanimous opinion that the first charge in the indictment has not been sustained, and that consequently the second charge fell through. The rev. gentleman was formally charged with improper conduct towards a young lady (then Miss Georgie Graham, now the wife of the Rev. J. E. Star), "in that he did on sundry occasions kiss her five times against her will," and he was charged with falsehood, "in that he did deny the same when accused of the offence." As the second charge depended entirely on the first, both parties agreed that evidence should be offered on the first charge. The trial has been a tedious one, and the evidence voluminous and contradictory, but the finding of the committee is unanimous. A favorable judgment was anticipated and the result will doubtless cause little surprise.

EVANGENICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF CANADA.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada met for its 22nd Annual Convention at Berlin on June 21st and was in session until June 26th. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. R. von Pirch, the acting President. There were present 28 clerical and 21 lay-delegates, among the former Rev's. Wenzel and Fishburn, members of the Synod of Pittsburg. The President reported that during the year two of the members of Synod had obtained their honorable dismission, one going to Ohio, the other to Russia; three ministers had come to the Synod from the States, nine changes of past rates had taken place; two students applied for ordination. Corner stones for three new churches were laid and two churches built; one congregation separated from the Synod. The treasurer reported as follows: Contributions to the various benevolent aims of the Synod $1,411,13, expenses $1,369.92 debts $850.93. The President of Missions stated that he could not make report of any very grand results achieved, yet the missionary work of the Synod had not been in vain. Four districts were under his care during the year, two had been vacant and the remaining two were served by Rev. E. Genzmer. One of these districts is henceforth to be placed on the list of self-supporting pastorates: for the Ottawa district $250 were appropriated, the rest of the missionfield was left to the discretion of the Committee on Missions. The following officers were elected: Rev. Fr. Feit, President; Rev. R. von Pirch, Secretary; Rev. H. Kinnard, Assistant Secretary; Rev. C. Breezing, President of Missions; Mr. H. van der Smissen, Treasurer. Report of the Treasurer of the "Kirchenblatt": Receipts $764.94, expenses $719.81, cash on hand $45.13, losses $10.80. Rev. Ch. F. Spring was re-elected editor, Rev. J. Deguisne, Treasurer. Three students, Graepp, Maurer and Spring are being educated with a view to the holy ministry; reports respecting their deportment and progress were very satisfactory and the following appropriations were made for them: I. Graepp $100, A Spring $100, the matter of making an appropriation for Student Maurer was left to the discretion of the Committee on Education. With regard to the proposed College it was resolved to continue collections and labors in general, until such a time, when a sufficient amount of money should be on hand to warrant the Synod beginning the College. The following board of Directors were appointed: Rev's. Fr. Jelden, R. von Pirch, C. F. Spring and Messrs. J. P. Wagner and C. Stuebing. The next Synodical meeting will be held at Heidelburg, Ont., on the Wednesday before the fullmoon in June, 1883.—*Berlin News.*

A decision of much interest to persons who have been concerned in 'syndicate' booms in the North-West was given by the full Court of Queen's Bench at Winnipeg last week. The suit was instituted by D. L. McLaren, of Rapid City, against J. A. Halstead and Gordon & Scott, for the rescission of a contract by which McLaren joined a syndicate purchasing certain property in St. Boniface West, and the bill alleges that he was induced to join the syndicate by the false representation of the defendants that two other gentlemen of well-known business ability and judgment, in whose opinion McLaren had great confidence, had taken an interest in the syndicate on the same terms as those offered to himself. It was argued for the defendants, with great ingenuity and confidence, that this was a false statement which the defendants were at liberty to make, and that if the plaintiff was weak enough to be deceived by it he could not on that account ask to be relieved from his bargain. But the Chief Justice in an exhaustive and very able judgment decided otherwise, holding that such a misrepresentation was a gross fraud upon the plaintiff, and that it was not necessary for the plaintiff to show anything further to have the contract set aside. The demurrer was accordingly overruled with costs, Mr. Justice Miller concurring with the Chief Justice.

MILVERTON.

The return match between the 'Clippers' of Elma, and the 'Young Deceivers' of the village of Milverton, was played on the grounds of the former on the 8th inst., resulting in an easy victory for the Milverton club. The score was as follows:—

Clippers..... 1 0 0 1 0 3 3 3 5—16
Young Deceivers 3 2 0 1 1 3 3 3 8—24

DONEGAL.

Church Reopening.—The Methodist church at Donegal, on the Trowbridge Circuit, has, since Conference, been under repairs at a cost of about $400. It will be reopened on the 30th inst., when the services will be held as follows: The Rev. George Mitchell, M. A., of Harriston, will preach at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., and the Rev. Joseph Holmes, of Listowel, will preach at 2 p. m. To aid the trustees in meeting the expenses, a collection will be taken at each of these services.—Com.

PALMERSTON.

The crops are looking well and promise a good harvest.

Palmerston Horticultural Society will hold its fall exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26 and 27.

Mechanics' Institute.—A movement is taking place among some of the prominent citizens for the introduction of a Mechanics' Institute.

An excursion train for Kincardine will leave Palmerston at 7 a.m. on the 27th, returning from Kincardine at 5 p.m. Fare for the round trip $1, children 50c.

HOWICK.

The Howick Agricultural Society hold the next Exhibition in Fordwich.

The 12th.—The following lodges took part in the celebration of the Boyne anniversary in Gorrie: Orange Young Britons, Fordwich; Orange Hill L. O. L., No. 575; Fordwich L. O. L. No. 642. Gorrie L. O. L. No. 767; Newbridge L. O. L. No. 775; Belmore L. O. L. No. 852; Lakelet L. O. L. No. 1090; Zion L. O. L. No. 1219; Johnston L. O. L. No. 1250. Thos. Farrow, M. P., was one of the speakers.

NEWTON.

Three hundred tickets for Palmerston were sold at Millbank Station (Newton) on the Glorious Twelfth. The grateful remembrance of the immortal William is still alive in the hearts of our citizens.

Haying has commenced, and the hum of the mower is heard in the land.

One of the leading Grits of this locality was heard to remark the other day, that John A. tied the Grits, hands behind their backs and then drove them to the slaughter.

Another of the maidens of this place has, it is rumored, entered upon the sea of matrimony. It is not safe to give any names yet.—Com.

STRATEORD.

Friday, 4th August, has been proclaimed a civic holiday in Stratford.

The Hay Crop.—A splendid crop of hay is being safely gathered in this section—the best for several years past.

The Commercial Hotel.—Mr. T. Hagarty has decided to expend a large sum of money in enlarging and refitting his popular hostelry. The building will be repainted from cellar to garret, both inside and out, and the brick work will be colored and tuck-pointed. Inside, very entensive alterations are contemplated, all of which will tend to the comfort of the Commercial's guests.

Second Class Certificates.—The following are the names of those Normal School students who reside in this vicinity, and who passed successfully the June examination for professional second-class certificates at the Toronto and Ottawa Schools:—Charles Gordon Fraser, John Gibson Hackney, John Torrance, David J. Weismiller, Annie Maria Bax, Maggie P. Barbour, Jeanie Knox, Alfretta Marshall, John A. Curtis.

MORNINGTON.

Council.—The Council met according to adjournment at Buchanan's hall, on Monday, July 3rd; members all present. The minutes of last meeting were read and signed. The Clerk laid before the Council papers from the Provincial Board of Health—no action taken; also a petition from J. Turnbull and others, which was laid over from last meeting—no action taken, as the Council agreed to give no grants for graveling this year; also copy of motion from Maryborough Council in regard to grant on townline. Messrs. Freeborn and Johnston had taken steps to meet them with townline grant. The Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders: W. Houghton $11, Mornington's share for building culvert and repairing old one on Ellice townline, townline grant, A. Henderson $17.50, culvert on 5th con.; J. Gatschene, $24, repairing scrapers; C. Bear and G. Sutter $10, building culvert on 5th con.; T. Connelly $4, repairing scrapers; W. Glenn $21.50, approach to Harvey's bridge; A. McLeod, $16, culvert and 7th line opposite lot 10; S. Krapp, $10.75 building stone culvert on N. G. road; G. McLaughlin $2, offtake ditch on sideline 9 and 10, con. 14; J. McMenneman $22.30, work on Elma townline, townline grant; Jas. Dowd $7, repairing bridge on sideline 6 and 7, con. 9, and offtake ditch on con. 11, lot 7; H. Jack, $4.38, plank and repairing culvert on 7th line. Moved by Mr. Freeborn, seconded by Mr. Magwood, that the council adjourn to meet again on Monday the 7th day of August, to pass the financial By-law—carried. Trustees will please send in their requests for school money to the Clerk before that time.

John Watson, Clerk.

GREY.

Council.—Council met at Tuck's Hotel, Cranbrook, July 14th, pursuant to adjournment: members all present, except Mr. Milne. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Application of Joseph Becker to have ditch dug and box drain made on road in front of his blacksmith shop at Cranbrook, Mr. Becker agreeing to supply lumber and nails for said box drain—Mr. Hislop to attend to the matter. James Bowes applied to have ditch dug on road in front of lot 35, con. 2—Mr. Strachan to attend to it. Moved by Edward Bryans, seconded by Walter Oliver, that the Howick drain debenture be paid—carried. In the matter of M. S. B. Maginnis, application for damages by breaking his wagon axle when driving off the north end of Cranbrook bridge, referred to at a previous meeting of Council, was not entertained by the Council, the road being considered not bad. The following accounts were handed in and ordered to be paid: Adam Kressler, gravelling at Cranbrook, $5; Robert Scott, culvert sideroad 4, con. 14, $5; J. J. Lindsay, part payment of contract cutting hill lots 25 and 26, con. 3, $70; Andrew McInnis, gravel, $9.40; James McNair, gravelling at lot 20, con. 14, $26,28; Charles Rose, gravelling at lot 21, cons. 5 and 6, $5.40; Jas. Chapman, gravelling sideroad 4, con. 5, $17.55; Wm. Brown, shovelling gravel lot 31, con. 1, $6; John Cober, wooding road scraper, $2.25; Wm. Pollard, gravelling at lot 20, con. 5 and 6, $42; Wm. Pollard, gravel and gravelling side lots 20 and 21, cons. 2 and 3, $43,34; James Laird, road repairs sideroad lots 25 and 26, con. 8, $4; Robt. Barr, gravelling at lot 22, con. 10 and 11, $7; Thos. Pierce, plank for culvert lots 20 and 21, con. 10, 60cts.; R. Rose, cutting down crossway and removing stump, lots 20 and 21, cons. 5 and 6, $2.50; Samuel Holmes, culvert lot 32, con. 2, $3.50; George Clark, underdrain across con. 7, 1 lot 15, $2; Alex. Buchanan, 6 rods underdrain con. 18, $3; A. Cline, drain boundary Grey and McKillop $4.50; Robert Perrie, underdrain lot 10, con. 12, $2; Henry Burgess, gravel, $3.55; Jas. Mitchell, balance of payment inspecting bridge lots 5 and 6, con. 12, $5; Jos. Raynard, cutting hill on sideroad lots 20 and 21, con. 2, $13; Thos. Gateuby, 112 yards gravel, $560; George Clark, 225 yards gravel, $11,25. Council ad

NEW HYMNS !

A full supply of

HYMN BOOKS,

all styles and prices. New stock of

WAGONS,
CROQUET SETS,
PICNIC BASKETS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

BRISBIN'S BOOKSTORE,

WALLACE STREET, LISTOWEL.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

HAYING has commenced in this vicinity.

A FLOUR and feed store is being opened in Dr. Philp's block, Wallace street.

PINK EYE.—Professor Foster's Sure Cure and Preventative of Pink Eye in horses for Sale at Hacking's Drugstore.

THE German S. S. pic nic will be held to-morrow afternoon in McDowell's grove.

Steel pens may not be weighty, but weighty articles, reviews and judgments can be written with them. Esterbrook's are the standard.

MR. J. S. GEE's City Grocery will in future be readily distinguished by its brilliant red front.

THE C. M. Church Sabbath School picnic ed Friday afternoon in Twambly's grove on the Mitchell gravel road.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. Joseph Draper and Miss Draper left on Wednesday on a trip down the St. Lawrence.

FOR THE FRUIT SEASON.—A large stock of the different sizes in the Celebrated Gem and Darling Jars, to be sold at bottom prices.
J. S. GEE
Main Street, next to Dr. Michener's.

Strawberry-boxes are very much like Coney Island beer mugs—they are pretty thick, and the bottoms try to get as near the top as possible.—Puck.

MR. W. L. WELLS, who until recently carried on the store in Henfryn, is now engaged in the pottery business, having leased the Ethel potteries.

Biscuits, confectionery, fruit and canned goods sold very cheap at Huber's confectionery and oyster parlor—one door west of Bricker's.

THE children of the M. E. Church S. School drove out to Maine's Church, Wallace, on Monday afternoon, and pic-nicked with the young folks in that neighborhood.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—A meeting of the Listowel Conservative Association will be held in the Foresters hall, Livingstone's block, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Conservatives will please attend.

PURE LIME JUICE.—Direct from the West Indies. Sold at J. S. Gee's during the hot summer months. Lime juice is unsurpassed as a refreshing drink, and for the blood and stomach it has no equal. Every family should have it.
J. S. GEE.

AN ICE CREAM FESTIVAL will be given in the Primitive Methodist church on the evening of Friday, 28th inst. Refreshments served at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15 cts., children 5 cts. A cordial invitation extended to all.

FISHING PARTY.—Messrs. F. W. Gearing and Wm. Forbes left here on Tuesday for a fortnight's sport among the rocky streams of the Indian peninsula. Messrs. Canfield and Nelles, of Woodstock, accompany them.

PIC-NIC.—Knox Church Sabbath School held its annual pic-nic in Mr. Weis' grove, on the 6th con. Wallace, on Wednesday afternoon. The children and their friends to the number of about 200, were taken out to the pic-nicking grounds by the Great Western Ry., a couple of cars being attached to the regular express trains for their accommodation. They had a good time.

THE Firemen's festival in the skating rink on Friday evening last was well patronized by the citizens, and as the arrangements for entertaining were complete, no doubt all present enjoyed themselves well. In addition to the feast of berries and cream, etc., the programme included short addresses, readings and vocal music. The town band was present, and added to the enjoyment of the evening.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.—The proclamation appointing Thursday, 3rd August, a civic holiday for this town will be found in our advertising columns. The day will probably be observed in the usual manner, namely, by an excursion to some point on one of the lakes. A committee has been appointed by the Town Council to interview the railway representatives here in reference to rates. Whatever point may be decided upon will be made known in due time.

UNION GRIST MILLS.—Messrs. A. Moyer & Co. have recently introduced the "Hungarian process" of grinding in their mills, by which process the grinding is done by iron rollers instead of by stones. They have their mills again in running order, and are ready to attend to the wants of the farming community. We trust that the commendable enterprise which they have exhibited in introducing this latest method of grinding will be rewarded by a largely increased business. Their announcement will be found in another column.

'SUMMER SAUNTERINGS.'—Mr. C. N. Scott, of the Northern Pacific Railway, formerly Superintendent of the Port Dover and Lake Huron road, has our thanks for a copy of a very neat little volume whose title page bears the inscription, 'Summer Saunterings' over the lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad. A perusal of the volume, which is embellished with some handsome photographs, will acquaint the reader with the scenery, temperature, etc., of the American Northwest.

FIRE.—Shortly before 1o'clock on Tuesday morning citizens living in the East Ward were disturbed by the cry of fire. The cause of the alarm was the discovery that the interior of the residence of Mr. Stewart Watson, Inkerman street, was ablaze. The fire brigade was quickly on hand and ready for action. Their services however, were not required, as the fire had been got under control with buckets. An examination of the premises showed that the fire or fires had been burning simultaneously in three bedrooms in the upper flat, at such a distance from each other as to suggest the origin of the fire to be otherwise than accidental. In two of the bedrooms the beds were partially destroyed.

TOWN COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening, 17th inst. Present, the Reeve in the chair, and Councillors Binning, Heppler, Hay, Brooks, Scott, McMillan, Woods and Riggs. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Moved by R. Woods, seconded by Wm. McMillan, that the first Thursday in August be set apart as a Civic Holiday in this town, and the Reeve issue aproclamation to that effect; and that this Council go in a body to whatever point is decided upon.—Carried. Moved by J. W. Scott, seconded by J. Heppler, that a committee be appointed to confer with the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railway agents here as to rates to different points on our Civic Holiday, committee to consist of Messrs. Hacking, Woods, Hay, Binning and Brooks.—Carried. Moved by J. W. Scott, seconded by B. F. Brooks, that the chairman of the Board of Works be instructed to procure 20,000 feet of good sound pine plank, all to be 12 inches wide and either 12 or 16 feet long—Carried. Moved by Jno. Riggs, seconded by W. J. Hay, that the quoit club of the town be granted the free use of the old school grounds for the purpose of quoit playing—Carried. Council then adjourned.

THE "GRIP SACK" IS OUT.—We have received from the publishers a copy of this new Comic Annual, the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Canada. In typographical appearance it would do credit to any London or New York house, while in its literary and artistic contents it is decidedly superior to most of the humorous publications of the day. It is profusely illustrated in *Grip's* best vein, and contains two full-page pictures printed in colors. Amongst the many good things in the table of contents we may specify Mr. Bengough's burlesque narrative adventure, entitled "Baron Munchausen, Jr., in Manitoba," as particularly mirth-provoking. The *Grip-Sack* may be had at any bookstore for 25 cents.

THE Edinburgh Scotsman of a recent date says:—Mr. John Livingstone, of Listowel, Ontario, a brother of the African explorer, is at present staying with his sisters, the Misses Livingstone, at Ulva Cottage, Hamilton. He has been revisiting the scenes of his youth, Blantyre, including the house where he and brothers were born; the mills, so sadly changed from being the bee-hive of industry they once were; High Blantyre, etc.; and part of his programme is to see his brother's grave in Westminster Abbey. In Blantyre he found only two persons alive with whom he was acquainted in 1840, when he left the country. In appearance Mr. Livingstone strongly resembles his distinguished brother, and although 71 years of age, he is strong, and active, and full of interesting conversation. His family are all comfortably settled in Canada, and the States.

LIST OF ENTRANTS TO LISTOWEL HIGH SCHOOL.—The following candidates at the late Entrance examination succeeded in obtaining the necessary number of marks. The names are given in order of merit, with the number of marks out of a possible 560, and the school where the successful candidate was educated.

NAMES.	MAX. 560.	WHERE EDUCATED.
Catherine Merrick	431	S. S. No. 5 Mornington
James Snelling	381	Lebanon.
Clarence Long	378	Lebanon.
Adela Sherlock	378	Glenallan.
Emma McIlroy	375	S. S. No. 2 Wallace
Samuel Rodgers	334	Shipley.
George Ettenger	334	S. S. No. 2, Wallace
Emily Mathews	329	S. S. No. 1, Wallace
Almeron Husband	323	S. S. No. 19, Wallace
Charles Green	320	Listowel P. School
Lizzie Henderson	313	S. S. No. 2 Wallace and Elma
Aodie Landerkin	304	S. S. No. 1, Wallace and Elma
Laura Merrick	294	S. S. No. 1, Mornington
Robert Morris	292	Listowel
Lorenzo Calder	281	Norking
Mary Harvey	280	S. S. No. 5, Elma

ARCH'D B. MCCALLUM, M. A., Examiner.

CRICKET.—The first match played this season on the Listowel grounds took place on Monday, between the Listowel and Chesley clubs. The new crease laid out in the agricultural park was in excellent order, and the day was favourable for cricketing. As will be seen by the accompanying score, the Chesley team, which has the reputation of being particularly well skilled in handling the willow, succeeded in getting away with our boys rather badly. The home club has been but a short time organized, which may account in a measure for the present drubbing. With a little more practice the lost laurels may perhaps be redeemed. Following is the score:

LISTOWEL—1ST INNINGS.

W. J. Hay, b Rolston	18
J. A. Hacking, b Rolston	0
R. Ferguson, run out, b Salton	2
J. Mabee, b Rolston	1
R. Wright, c Moffat, b Salton	3
R. Hay, c Husband, b Salton	0
C. Hacking, b Rolston	1
A. McDonald, not out	10
G. Yeo, b Rolston	0
W. Bell, b Salton	5
A. Climie, b Salton	0
Extras	3
	43

2ND INNINGS.

R. Ferguson, b Salton	2
R. Wright, c Salton, b Moffat	0
W. J. Hay, run out	3
R. Hay, c Jenkins, b Rolston	5
J. A. Hacking, b Salton	4
Alex McDonald, c Rolston, b Salton	5
W. Bell, stumped, b Rolston	1
C. Hacking, c Rolston, b Salton	1
J. Mabee, b Rolston	1
A. F. Climie, b Salton	0
G. Yeo, not out	6
Extras	3
	28

CHESLEY—1ST INNINGS.

G. H. Golding, c R. Hay, b Ferguson	2
E. Jenkins, b Ferguson	1
C. Roache, b W. J. Hay	18
N. Husband, b W. J. Hay	1
J. F. Salton, run out	3
W. Reid, c J. A. Hacking, b Climie	21
H. Rolston, c Wright, b Climie	6
P. Moffatt, c Ferguson, b Climie	5
C. Simpson, run out	0
W. D. Golding, not out	1
J. VanNorman, c Mabee, b Climie	2
Extras	7
	73

2ND INNINGS.

W. Husband, not out	1
W. D. Golding, b W. J. Hay	0
C. Roache, not out	1
	2

Total, Listowel, 71; total Chesley, 75, with 9 wickets to spare.

In the contest for the Kolapore Challenge Club the Canadian team was defeated by the home team by 16 points only. They in turn have the satisfaction, however, of defeating the Jersey and Guernsey teams. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Canadian camp Wednesday, when her Royal Highness pinned the bage upon the breast of Lieut. Mitchel', of the 32nd Batt., the fortunate winner of the Prince of Wales' prize. Their Royal Highnesses were loudly cheered on leaving the camp.

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

The most wonderful curative remedies of the present day, are those that come from Germany, or at least originate there. The most recent preparation placed upon the market in this country, is the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, which has never been known to fail in curing a single case of impotency, spermatorrhœa, weakness and all deseases resulting from self-abuse, as nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system. For sale by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Address F. J. CHENEY. Sole agent for the United States. Send for circular. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

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.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—In Listowel, on the 16th inst., the wife of Geo. Adams of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEATTY—ROSS—At the Manse, Listowel, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Mr. Jas Beatty, of Elma, to Miss Betsey Ann Ross, of Mornington.

ROSE—BUCHAN—June 19, at 492 Church St., Toronto, by the Rev. C. Harris, William M. Rose, Brandon, Man., to Jane Griffith Buchan, second daughter of the late James Buchan, Braeside, Paris, Ont.

PENMAN—GORDON.—On the 29th ult., the Rev J. W. Penman, of the North and South Nissouri Presbyterian Church, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gordon, ex-Mayor of Aylmer East, P. Q.

O, RILEY—SMITH—In Elma, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. R. Renwick, Mr. John O'Riley, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Smith, both of the township of Elma.

DEATHS.

GUEST.—In St Marys, on the 6th inst., CLARA, daughter of Mr. T. B. Guest, aged 23 years.

FISCHER—On July 8, in Drayton, George Fischer, of apoplexy, aged 55 years.

HATTON—In Harriston, on July 17th, J. A. W. Hatton, Barrister, son of the late John Hatton, of Peterborough, aged 34 years and 18 days.

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.

Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of *four thousand* dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

In compliance with a resolution of the Council, I hereby Proclaim

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD,

A CIVIC HOLIDAY

in and for the

TOWN OF LISTOWEL.

Stores and places of business will be closed. Arrangements are being made with the

Railways for Excursions.

J. A. HACKING,
REEVE.

Listowel, July 18th, 1882.

UNION GRIST MILLS,

INKERMAN ST., LISTOWEL.

The proprietors of these mills have pleasure in intimating to the Farming community and to the public generally that they have just refitted their mill with the system of manufacturing flour

WITH ROLLERS,

Known as the celebrated

HUNGARIAN PROCESS,

and are therefore in a position to turn out brands of flour equal to the best appointed mills on the continent.

Thanking the public for past liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, confident that we can give much better satisfaction than heretofore.

GRISTING AND CHOPPING

will continue to receive our prompt attention.

A. MOYER & Co.

HURRAH FOR MANITOBA !

WM. WELCH

Takes pleasure in informing the public in general, and parties about leaving for the Northwest in particular, that he has just received his

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

comprising a large variety of Men's, Women's and Children's wear, of first-class quality, and which he will sell at astonishingly low figures for cash.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

—GIVEN TO—

ORDERED WORK.

The best material used, and none out experienced workmen employed. Good fit guaranteed or no sale. Repairing promptly attended to.

Trunks and Valises at Cost,

Splendid chance for parties going to Manitoba.

Sign of the White Boot, opposite Tatham's Hardware, Main Street.

WM. WELCH.

CATTLE STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, Lot 2, Con. 2, Maryborough, about the 28th June last, 5 yearlings—4 heifers and 1 steer; 3 red with white spots on forehead; one red and white; steer white except on shoulder and head. Anyone giving information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.
JAS. JONES.
Lebanon P. O., July 15, 1882. 2d.

D. D. CAMPBELL & A. F. McLAREN,

CONVEYANCERS, COMMISSIONERS IN B. R., &c.

Real Estate Agents. Farm and City property bought and sold. Lands valued by our special agent. Business from all parts of Ontario promptly attended to. Office, Rosser Avenue, east of Sixth Street, BRANDON, MAN. 21A

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A two story frame house, 18 x 26, good cellar and well in connection, also a piece of ground containing ½ of an acre; a young orchard commencing to bear; a good frame stable and driving house; school on adjoining lot; within ¼ of a mile of railway station. Also a one story frame house, 18 by 24, and lot containing ½ of an acre, adjoining previous lot. Will be sold together or separately. For further particulars apply to owner. W. COGHLIN.
15. Brittons Corners

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LISTOWEL BREWERY.

The partnership heretofore existing between Robert Roth and Joseph Roth, brewers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, who, thankful for the patronage which the firm have received in the past, solicits a continuance of the same.

The undersigned will settle all claims against the firm; and all parties indebted to the firm will please settle with the undersigned.
ROBERT ROTH.
Listowel, Mar. 28, 188. 12.

ATTENTION !

We have just completed the refitting of our store, and are now prepared to serve our patrons better than ever. Our stock consists of all goods which properly belong to the

WATCH

—AND—

JEWLERY TRADE,

and we can guarantee satisfaction from the fact that our whole time is devoted to this line and not divided into other branches. Thanking our friends for past favors, and requesting a continuance of the same, we remain. Yours truly,

BARKER & CO.
Watchmakers, &c.

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—280 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., 398 N. 6th st., St. Louis, Mo., 25 6th avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., 357 Washington st., Boston, Mass., 8 S. Queen st., Lancaster, Pa., Cor. 9th and Walnut, Camden N. J. 14.

HALL'S

CATARRH CURE

IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

CURES

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity—Chronic and Ulcerative; Catarrh of the Ear, Eye or Throat. It is taken INTERNALLY, and acts DIRECTLY upon the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the System. It is the best Blood Purifier in the WORLD, and is worth ALL that is charged for it, for THAT alone.

THE

ONLY INTERNAL CURE FOR CATARRH

IN THE MARKET.

$100 We offer $100 for any Case of Catarrh it will not Cure. $100

WELLAND, Ont., March 23, 1882.
My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefitted by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured. W. T. HOUSE.

WELLAND, Ont., March 20, 1882.
I hereby certify that I have used "Hall's Catarrh Cure," and from the result of one bottle which I took, believe it will cure the very worst case of Catarrh if its use be continued for a reasonable length of time.
W. H. HELLEMS.

WELLAND, Ont., March 20, 1882.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Gents—Have sold Hall's Catarrh Cure for the last year, and it gives entire satisfaction.
Yours truly,
H. W. HOBSON, Druggist.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

Is sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in the United States and Canada.

PRICE:

75 CENTS A BOTTLE. $8.00 A DOZEN.

The only genuine Hall's Catarrh Cure is manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Beware of Imitations.
Bottled for the Ontario trade by

H. W. HOBSON, Welland, Ont.

SOLD IN LISTOWEL BY J. A. HACKING

FARM FOR SALE.

The North-east 50 acres in the 7th con. of Wallace. The land is in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 8 acres, and fit for a reaper to run on it. A good frame barn 36x52, frame house 18x26, well finished; barn and house new; good well and pump at door, and a never failing spring creek on the place. Terms, $700 down; the balance can run for a term of years at 7 per cent. Also 60 acres will be rented along with the 50 for a term of ten years. The land is first-class; within 3 miles of the town of Palmerston. For particulars apply to the proprietor,
JAMES LITTLE,
Rothsay Ont.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as Marble Cutters in the Town of Listowel, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Mitchell & Kemp, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to them, by whom the same will be settled.
Dated at Listowel, 6th June, 1882.
Witness, WM. MITCHELL.
F. W. GEARING. ALBERT SMITH.

SEWING MACHINES.

A. MORROW

IS SELLING THE

Best Singer Sewing Machine

IN THE MARKET.

AND ALSO ANOTHER MACHINE THAT IS AHEAD OF ALL MACHINES.

He would advise the public to call and examine it, or see it work, before purchasing elsewhere.

T TEA E TEA A !

I am giving great bargains in Tea, Wholesale or Retail. A trial solicited.
A. MORROW,
26 Main Street West.

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.

TEAS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—:0:—

Just to hand, a large consignment of Teas. I am offering to dealers very reasonable

—:0:—

Everyone should see my big stock of Teas. Having purchased heavily, in order to [illegible] dealers, enables me to offer to the retail trade

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

Don't fail to call and give them a trial. All the different kinds on hand. A full and complete stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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

GLASGOW HOUSE.

—:0:—

WM. McMILLAN.

—:0:—

We invite attention to the following lines:

MILLINERY ! MILLINERY !

Our assortment will be found replete with all the leading novelties in

HATS, BONNETS,
LACES, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

—:0:—

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

A full range in Cotton and Lisle Thread, ranging from 8c. to $1.75.

—:0:—

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

GOOD ASSORTMENT, FROM 25c. TO $7.00.

—:0:—

STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR GOOD BUTTER AND EGGS.

QUEEN'S GROCERY.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF LISTOWEL AND THE SORROUNDING COUNTRY.

I would respectfully call your attention to my stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Read the following: I have over

$400 WORTH OF TEAS

to dispose of, from 20c. to 75c., and remember,

YOU GET A PRIZE

with every $ worth of tea you buy, and no blanks. I MEAN WHAT I SAY. I have just received

TWO TONS OF SUGARS,

for the preserving season, at prices to defy competition. Also just received

$300 WORTH OF CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

from the firm of W. J. Reid & Co., London. This establishment do all their own decorating, and if you break any part you can get them replaced without any trouble.
Don't forget to call and see my stock, and be convinced that I mean business, and

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

No trouble to show goods. The highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Dried Meat, and all kinds of farm Produce. Remember the Queen's Grocery,
NEXT DOOR TO TATHAM & CO'S., MAIN STREET.

W. J. STEWART.

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

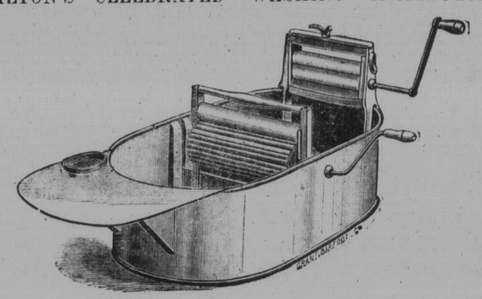
AN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GEO. DRAPER.

ONTARIO HOUSE.

Listowel, March 8, 1882.

WALTON'S CELEBRATED WASHING INSTITUTION.



Saves labor, saves time, saves your clothing, saves your soap, and therefore saves money and life. It will pay you better than a reaper or mower on a farm, to which scores will testify who have used them for years. Satisfaction guaranteed on a fair trial, or no sale. Send your orders, or for circular, to
B. WALTON, LISTOWEL.

GENTLEMEN.

—:0:—

We have just received a case of

ALL WOOL TWEEDS,

choice patterns, and having purchased them at exceedingly low figures, we are in a position to sell them at

PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

—:0:—

FINE ALL WOOL SUITS,

made to order, with first-class linings and trimmings, $14.00.

All Wool Suits, Scotch Patterns, $16.00.
Navy Blue Serge Suits, All Wool, $12 to $20.
Best Scotch Tweed Suits, $20 to $24.

We guarantee a fit every time.

A choice assortment of Worsted Coatings, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Broadcloths, Doeskins, and fine Pantings. We show the greatest variety of

GENTS' TIES AND SCARFS

OF ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,

all sizes, from 75c. to $2.50. Our 50c. shirt still takes the lead

FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

CELLULOID WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS,

which do not require washing or starch, but merely sponging with water.

—:0:—

We offer the balance of our stock of Fine Straw Hats at cost.

COME AND SEE US.

JOHN C. BURT.
Dominion House

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 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

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PITCHERY-DIDGERY.

The Turning of the Long, Long Lane.

BY MONSIEUR DEMOULIN.

The next day on attempting to go out, Philips told me that I was not to be permitted to leave the house. I considered it the result of John's threat, and yielded without a word.

After this I had to seek distraction from my thoughts within the house. Now there came over me a great longing for music. Once, when in the drawing room on that famous evening of the abortive fete, which was the only time I ever was there, I had noticed a magnificent grand piano of most costly workmanship. The thought of this came to my mind, and an unconquerable desire to try it arose. So I went down and began to play.

It was a little out of tune, but the tone was marvelously full and sweet. I threw myself with indescribable delight into the charm of the hour. All the old joy which music once used to bring came back. Imagination, stimulated by the swelling harmonies, transported me far away from this prison-house and its hateful associates to that happier time of youth when not a thought of sorrow came over me. I lost myself therein. Then that passed, that life vanished, and the sea voyage began. The thoughts of my mind and the emotions of my heart passed down to the quivering chords and trembled into life and sound.

I do not know how long I had been playing when suddenly I heard a sob behind me. I started and turned. It was Philips.

He was standing with tears in his eyes and a rapt expression on his emaciated face, his hands hanging listless, and his whole air that of one who had lost all senses save that of hearing. But as I turned and stopped, the spell that bound him was broken. He sighed and looked at me earnestly.

'Can you sing?'

'Would you like me to do so?'

'Yes,' he said, in a faint, imploring voice.

I began a low song—a strain associated with that same childhood of which I had just been thinking—a low, sad strain, sweet to my ears and to my soul; it spoke of peace and innocence, quiet home joys, and calm delight. My own mind brought before me the image of the house where I had lived, with the shadow of the great trees around, and gorgeous flowers everywhere, where the sultry air breathed soft, and beneath the hot noon all men sank to rest and slumber.

When I stopped I turned again. Philips had not changed his attitude. But as I turned he uttered an exclamation and tore out his watch.

'Oh, Heavens, two hours!' he exclaimed. 'He'll kill me for this.'

With these words he rushed out of the room.

I kept up my music for about ten days, when one day it was stopped forever. I was in the middle of a piece when I heard heavy footsteps behind me. I turned and saw my father. I rose and looked at him with an effort to be respectful. It was lost on him, however. He did not glance at me.

'I came up to say to you,' said he, after a little hesitation, 'that I can't stand this infernal squall and clatter any longer. So, in future you must shut up.'

He turned and left me. I closed the piano forever, and went to my room.

The year ended, and a new year began. January passed away. My melancholy began to effect my health. I scarcely ever slept at night, and to eat was difficult. I hoped that I was going to die. Alas! death will not come when one calls.

One day I was in my room lying on the couch when Mrs. Compton came. On entering she looked terrified about something. She spoke in a very agitated voice: 'They want you down stairs.'

'Who?'

'Mr. Potts and John.'

'Well,' said I, and I prepared to get ready. 'When do they want me?'

'Now,' said Mrs. Compton, who by this time was crying.

'Why are you so agitated?' I asked.

'I am afraid for you.'

'Why so? Can anything be worse?'

'Ah, my dearest! you don't know—you don't know.'

I said nothing more, but went down. On entering the room I saw my father and John seated at a table with brandy before them. A third man was there. He was a thick set man of about the same height as my father, but more muscular, with a strong, square jaw, thick neck, low brow, and stern face. My father did not show any actual ferocity in his face whatever he felt; but this man's face expressed relentless cruelty.

On entering the room I walked up a little distance and stood looking at them.

'There, Clark; what do you think of that?' said my father.

The name, Clark, at once made known to me who this man was—that old associate of my father—his assistant on board the Vishnu. Yet the name did not add one whit to the abhorrence which I felt, my father was worse even than he.

The man Clark looked at me scrutinizingly for some time.

'So that's the gal,' he said at last.

'That's the gal,' said my father.

Clark waved his hand to me. 'Turn round sideways,' said he.

I looked at him quietly without moving. He repeated the order, but I took no notice of it.

'D—n her,' said he. 'Is she deaf?'

'Not a bit of it,' said John; 'but she's plucky. She'd just as soon you'd kill her as not. There isn't any way of moving her.'

'Turn round!' cried my father angrily.

I turned as he said. 'You see,' said he, with a laugh, 'she's been piously brought up—she honors her father.'

At this Clark burst into a laugh.

Some conversation followed about me as I stood there. Clark then ordered me to turn round and face him. I took no notice; but on my father's ordering it, I obeyed as before. This appeared to amuse them all very greatly, just as the tricks of an intelligent poodle might have done. Clark gave me many commands on purpose to see my refusal, and have my father's order which followed obeyed.

'Well,' said he, at last, leaning back in his chair, 'she is a showy piece of furniture. Your idea isn't a bad one either.'

He rose from his chair and came toward me. I stood looking at him with a gaze so fixed and intense that it seemed as if all my being were centered in my eyes.

He came up and reached out to take hold of my arm. I stepped back. He looked up angrily. But, for some reason, the moment that he caught sight of my face, an expression of fear passed over his.

'Heavens!' he groaned; 'look at that face!'

I saw my father look at me. The same horror passed over his countenance. An awful thought came to me. As the men turned their faces away from me in fear I felt my strength going. I turned and rushed from the room. I do not remember anything more.

It was early in February when this occurred. Until the beginning of August I lay senseless. For the first four months I hovered faintly between life and death.

Why did they not let me die? Why did I not die? Alas! had I died I might now have been beyond this sorrow; I have waked to meet it all again.

Mrs. Compton says she found me on the floor of my own room, and that I was in a kind of stupor. I had no fever or delirium. A doctor came who said it was a congestion of the brain. Thoughts like mine might destroy the brain forever.

For a month I have been slowly recovering. I can now walk about the room. I know nothing of what is going on in the house, and wish to know nothing. Mrs. Compton is as devoted as ever.

I have got thus far, and will stop here. I have been several days writing this. I must stop till I am stronger.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BYZANTINE HYMNISTS.

More than a year had passed since that visit to Thornton Grange which has already been mentioned. Despard had not forgotten or neglected the melancholy case of the Brandon family. He had written in all directions, and had gone on frequent visits.

On his return from one of these he went to the Grange. Mrs. Thornton was sitting in the drawing room, looking pensively out of the window, when she saw his well-known figure advancing up the avenue. His face was sad, and pervaded by a melancholy expression, which was noticeable now as he walked along.

But when he came into the room that melancholy face suddenly lighted up with the most radiant joy. Mrs. Thornton advanced to meet him, and he took her hand in both of his.

'I ought to say, welcome back again,' said she, with forced liviness, 'but you may have been in Holby a week for all I know. When did you come back? Confess now that you have been secluding yourself in your study instead of paying your respects in the proper quarter.'

Despard smiled. 'I arrived home at eleven this morning. It is now three p. m. by my watch. Shall I say how impatiently I have waited till three o'clock should come?'

'Oh no! don't say anything of the sort. I can imagine all that you would say. But tell me where you have been on this last visit?'

'Wandering like an evil spirit seeking rest and finding none.'

'Have you been to London again?'

'Where have I not been.'

By this time they had seated themselves. 'My last journey,' said Despard, 'like my former ones, was, of course, about the Brandon affair. You know that I have had long conversations with Mr. Thornton about it, and he insists that nothing whatever can be done. But you know, also, that I could not sit down idly and calmly under this conviction. I have felt most keenly the presence of intolerable wrong. Every day I have felt as if I had shared in the infamy of those who neglected that dying man. That was the reason why I wrote to Australia to see if the Brandon who was drowned was really the one I supposed. I heard, you know, that he was the same man, and there is no doubt about that. Then you know, as I told you, that I went around among different lawyers to see if anything could be done. Nearly all asserted that no redress was possible. That is what Mr. Thornton said. There was one who said that if I were rich enough I might begin a prosecution, but as I am not rich that did me no good. That man would have been glad, no doubt, to have undertaken such a task.'

'What is there in law that so hardens the heart?' said Mrs. Thornton, after a pause. 'Why should it kill all sentiment, and destroy so utterly all the more spiritual qualities?'

'I don't think that the law does this necessarily. It depends after all on the man himself. If I were a lawyer, I should still love music above all things.'

'But did you ever know a lawyer who loved music?'

'I have not known enough of them to answer that. But in England music is not loved so devotedly as in other countries. Is it inconceivable that an Italian lawyer should love music?'

'I don't know. Law is abhorrent to me. It seems to me a profession that kills the finer sentiments.'

'Why so, more than medicine? The fact is, where ordinary men are concerned any scientific profession renders Art distasteful. At least this is so in England. After all, most depends on the man himself, and one who is born with a keen sensibility, to the charms of art will carry it through life, whatever his profession may be.'

'But suppose the man himself has neither taste, nor sensibility, nor any appreciation of the beautiful, nor any sympathy whatever with those who love such things, what then?'

Mrs. Thorton spoke earnestly as she asked this.

'Well,' said Despard, 'that question answers itself. As a man is born, so he is; and it nature denies him taste or sensibility it makes no difference what is his profession.'

Mrs. Thornton made no reply.

'My last journey,' said Despard, 'was about the Brandon case. I went to London first to see if something could not be done. I had been there before on the same errand, but without success. I was equally unsuccessful this time.

'I tried to find out about Potts, the man who had purchased the estate, but learned that it was necessary to go to the village of Brandon. I went there, and made inquiries. Without exception the people sympathized with the unfortunate family, and looked with detestation upon the man who had supplanted them.

'I heard that a young lady went there last year who was reputed to be his daughter. Every one said that she was extraordinarily beautiful, and looked like a lady. She stopped at the inn under the care of a gentleman who accompanied her, and went to the hall. She had never come out of it since.

'The landlord told me that the gentleman was a pale, sad-looking man, with dark hair and beard. He seemed very devoted to the young lady, and parted with her in melancholy silence. His account of this young lady moved me very strangely. He was not at all a sentimental man, but a burly John Bull, which made his story all the more touching. It is strange, I must say, that one like her should go into that place and never be seen again. I do not know what to think of it, nor did any of those whom I spoke to in the village.'

'Do you suppose that she really went there and never came back?'

'That is what they say.'

'Then they must believe that she is kept there.'

'Yes, so they do.'

'Why do they not take some steps in the matter?'

'What can they do? She is his daughter. Some of the villagers who have been to the hall at different times say that they heard her playing and singing.'

'That does not sound like imprisonment.'

'The caged bird sings.'

'Then you think she is a prisoner?'

'I think it odd that she has never come out, not even to go to church.'

'It is odd.'

'This man Potts excited sufficient interest in my mind to lead me to make many inquiries. I found, throughout the country, that everybody utterly despised him. They all thought that poor Ralph Brandon had been almost mad, and by his madness had ruined his family. Everybody believed that Potts had somehow deceived him, but no one could tell how. They could not bring any direct proof against him.

'But I found out in Brandon the sad particulars of the final fate of the poor wife and her unfortunate children. They had been sent away or assisted away by this Potts to America, and had all died either on the way out or shortly after they had arrived, according to the villagers. I did not tell them what I knew, but left them to believe what they choose. It seemed to me that they must have received this information from Potts himself, who alone in that poor community would have been able to trace the fortunes of the unhappy emigrants.'

There was a long silence.

'I have done all that I could,' said Despard, in a disconsolate tone, 'and I suppose nothing now remains to be done. When we hear again from Paolo there may be some new information upon which we can act.'

'And you can go back to your Byzantine poets.'

'Yes, if you will assist me.'

'You know I shall only be too happy.'

'And I shall be eternally grateful. You see, as I told you before, there is a field of labor here for the lover of music which is like a new world. I will give you the grandest musical compositions that you have ever seen. I will let you have the old hymns of the saints who lived when Constantinople was the only civilized spot in Europe, and the Christians there were hurling back the Mohammedans. You shall sing the noblest songs that you have ever seen?'

'How—in Greek? You must teach me the alphabet then.'

'No; I will translate them for you. The Greek hymns are all in rhythmical prose, the Te Deum and the Gloria. A literal translation can be sung as well as the originals. You will then enter into the mind and spirit of the ancient Eastern church before the days of the schism.

'Yes,' continued Despard, with an enthusiasm which he did not care to conceal, 'we will go together at this sweet task, and we will sing the Kath' hekasten emeran, which holds the same place in the Greek church that the Te Deum does in ours. We will chant together the Golden of Canons, the grandest song of 'Christ is risen' that mortal ever composed. Your heart and mine will beat together with one feeling at the sublime choral strain. We will sing the 'Hymn of Victory.' We will go together over the songs of St. Cosmas, St. Theophanes, and St. Theodore; St. Gregory, St. Anatobus and St. Andrew of Crete shall inspire us; and the thoughts that have kindled the hearts of martyrs at the stake shall exalt our souls to heaven. But I have more than this, I have some compositions of my own; poor ones indeed, yet an effort in the right way. They are a collection of those hymns of the primitive church which are contained in the New Testament. I have tried to set them to music. They are: 'Worthy is the Lamb,' 'Unto Him that loves us,' 'Great and marvelous are Thy works,' and the 'Trisagion.' Yes, we will go together at this lofty and heavenly work, and I shall be able to gain a new interpretation for your sympathy.'

Despard spoke with a vehement enthusiasm that kindled his eyes with unusual lustre and spread a glow over his pale face. He looked like some devotee under a sudden inspiration. Mrs. Thornton caught all his enthusiasm; her eyes brightened, and her face also flushed with excitement.

'Whenever you are ready to lead me into that new world of music,' said she, 'I am ready to follow.'

'Are you willing to begin next Monday?'

'Yes, all my time is my own.'

'Then I will come for you.'

'Then I will be waiting for you. By the way, are you engaged for to-night?'

'No, why?'

'There is going to be a fete champetre. It is a ridiculous thing for the Holby people to do; but I have to go to play the patroness, Mr. Thornton does not want to go. Would you sacrifice yourself to my necessities, and allow me your escort?'

'Would a thirsty man be willing to accept a cooling draught?' said Despard eagerly. 'You open heaven before me, and ask me if I will enter.'

His voice trembled and he paused.

'You never forget yourself,' said Mrs. Thornton, with slight agitation, looking away as she spoke.

'I will be back at any hour you say.'

'You will do no such thing. Since you are here you must remain and dine, and then go with me. Do you suppose I would trust you? Why, if I let you go you might keep me waiting a whole hour.'

'Well, if your will is not law to me what is? Speak, and your servant obeys. To stay will only add to my happiness.'

'Then let me make you happy by forcing you to stay.'

Despard's face showed his feelings, and to judge by its expression his language had not been extravagant.

The afternoon passed quietly. Dinner was served up. Thornton came in and greeted Despard with his usual abstraction, leaving his wife to do the agreeable. After dinner, as usual, he prepared for a nap, and Despard and Mrs. Thornton started for the fete.

It was to be at some gardens at the other end of Holby, along the shore. The townspeople had recently formed a park there, and this was one of the preliminaries to its formal inauguration. The trees were hung with innumerable lamps of varied colors. There were bands of music, and triumphal arches, and gay festoons, and wreaths of flowers, and everything that is usual at such a time.

On arriving, Despard assisted Mrs. Thornton from the carriage and offered his arm. She took it, but her hand rested so lightly on it that its touch was scarce perceptible. They walked around through the illuminated paths. Great crowds of people were there. All looked with respectful pleasure at Mrs. Thornton and the Rector.

'You ought to be glad that you have come,' said she. 'See how these poor people feel it! We are not persons of very great consequence, yet our presence is marked and enjoyed.'

'All places are alike to me,' answered Despard, 'when I am with you. Still, there are circumstances about this which will make it forever memorable to me.'

'Look at those lights,' exclaimed Mrs. Thornton, suddenly, 'what varied colors!'

'Let us walk into that grotto, said Despard, turning towards a cool, dark place which lay before them.

Here, at the end of the grotto, was a tree, at the foot of which was a seat. They sat down and staid for hours. In the distance the lights twinkled and music arose. They said little, but listened to the confused murmur which in the pauses of the music came up from afar.

Then they rose and walked back. Entering the principal path a great crowd streamed on which they had to face.

Despard sighed. 'You and I,' said he, stooping low and speaking in a sad voice, 'are compelled to go against the tide.'

'Shall we turn back and go with it?'

'We can not.'

'Do you wish to turn aside?'

'We cannot. We must walk against the tide, and against the rush of men. If we turn aside there is nothing but darkness.'

They walked on in silence till they reached the gate.

'The carriage has not come,' said Mrs. Thornton.

'Do you prefer riding?'

'No.'

'It is not far. Will you walk?'

'With pleasure.'

They walked on slowly. About half-way they met the carriage. Mrs. Thornton ordered it back, saying that she would walk the rest of the way.

They walked on slowly, saying so little that at last Mrs. Thornton began to speak about the music which they had proposed to undertake. Despard's enthusiasm seemed to have left him. His replies were vague and general. On reaching the gate he stood still for a moment under the trees and half turned towards her. 'You don't say anything about the music?' said she.

'That's because I am so stupid. I have lost my head. I am not capable of a single coherent idea.'

'You are thinking of something else all the time.'

'My brain is in a whirl. Yes, I am thinking of something else.'

'Of what?'

'I'm afraid to say.'

Mrs. Thornton was silent. They entered the gate and walked up the avenue, slowly and in silence. Despard made one or two efforts to stop, and then continued. At last they reached the door. The lights were streaming brightly from the window. Despard stood, silently.

'Will you not come in?'

'No, thank you,' said he dreamily. 'It is rather too late, and I must go. Good night.'

He held out his hand. She offered hers and he took it. He held it long, and, half stooped as though he wished to say something. She felt the throbbing in his hand as it clasped hers. She said nothing. Nor did Despard seem able to say anything. At last he let her hand go slowly and reluctantly.

'You will not forget the music?' said he.

'No.'

'Good night.'

He took her hand again in his. As the light shone through the windows she saw his face—a face full of longing beyond words and sadness unutterable.

He let go her hand, and turning away, was lost amidst the gloom. She waited till the sound of his footsteps had died away, and then went into the house.

On the following morning Despard was walking along when he met her suddenly at a corner of the street. He stopped with a radiant face, and shaking hands with her, for a moment was unable to speak.

'This was too much happiness,' he said at last. 'It is like a ray of light to a poor captive when you burst upon me so suddenly. Where are you going?'

'Oh, I'm only going to do a little shopping.'

'I'm sure I wish that I could accompany you to protect you.'

'Well, why not?'

'On the whole, I think that shopping is not my forte, and that my presence would not be essential.'

He turned, however, and walked with her some distance, as far as the farthest shop in the town. They talked gayly and pleasantly about the fete. 'You will not forget the music,' said he on parting. 'Will you come next Monday? If you don't I won't be responsible for the consequences.'

'Then you mean to say, sir, that you expect me to come alone?'

'I did not hope for anything else.'

'Why, of course, you must call for me. If you do not I won't go.'

Despard's eyes brightened.

'Oh, then, since you allow me so sweet a privilege, I will go and accompany you.

'If you fail me I will stay at home,' said she laughingly.

He did not fail her, but at the appointed time went up to the Grange. Some strangers were there, and Mrs. Thornton gave him a look of deep disappointment. The strangers were evidently going to spend the day, so Despard, after a short call, withdrew. Before he left Mrs. Thornton absented herself on some pretext for a few moments, and as he quitted the room she went to the door with him and gave him a note.

He walked straight home, holding the note in his hands till he reached his study; then he locked himself in, opened the note, and read as follows:

'DEAR MR. DESPARD, How does it happen that things turn out just as they ought not? I was so anxious to go with you to the church to-day about our music. I know my own powers; they are not contemptible; they are not uncultivated; they are simply and wholy, and irretrievably commonplace. That much I deem it my duty to inform you.

'These wretched people, who have spoiled a day's pleasure, dropped on me as suddenly as though they had come from the sky. They leave on Thursday morning. Come on Thursday afternoon. If you do not I will never forgive you. On that day give up your manuscripts and books for music and the organ, and allot some portion of your time to,

Yours, T. T."

On Thursday Despard called, and Mrs. Thornton was able to accompany him. The church was an old one, and had one of the best organs in Wales. Despard was to play and she to sing. He had his music ready, and the sheets were carefully and legibly written out from the precious old Greek sorces which he loved so dearly and prized so highly.

They began with the canon for Easter day St. of John Damascene, who according to Despard, was the best of Eastern hymnists. Mrs Thornton's voice was rich and still. As she came to the Resurrection Day it took up a toned basso, and their blended strains bore aloft the sublimest of utterances, Christ is risen!

Then followed a more mournful chant, full of sadness and profound melancholy, the Last Kiss, the hymn of the dead, by the same poet.

Then followed a sublimer strain, the hymn of St. Theodore on the Judgement, where all the horrors of the day of doom are set forth. The chant was commensurate with the dread splendors of the theme. The voices of the two singers blended in perfect concord. The sounds which were thus wrought out bore themselves through the vaulted aisles, returning again to their own ears, imparting to their own hearts something of the awe with which imagination has enshrouded the Day of days, and giving to their voices that sadened cadence which the sad spirit can convey to its material utterance.

Despard then produced some compositions of his own, made after the manner of the Eastern chants, which he insisted were the primitive songs of the early church. The words were those fragments of hymns which are imbedded in the text of the New Testament. He chose first the song of the angels, which was sung by a great voice out of heaven'—idou he skene tou Theou—Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men!

The chant was a marvellous one. It spoke of sorrow past, of grief stayed, of misery at an end forever, of tears dried, and a time when 'there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying.' There was a gentle murmur in the flow of that solemn, soothing strain, which was the sighing of the evening wind among the hoary forest trees; it soothed and comforted; it brought hope, and holy calm, and sweet peace.

As Despard rose from the organ Mrs. Thornton looked at him with moistened eyes.

'I do not know whether your song brings calm or unrest,' said she, sadly, 'but after singing it I would wish to die.'

'It is not the music, it is the words,' answered Despard, 'which bring before us a time when there shall be no sorrow or sighing.'

'May such a time ever be?' murmured she.

'That,' he replied, 'it is ours to aim after. There is such a world. In that world all wrongs will be righted, friends will be reunited, and those severed here through all this earthly life will be joined for evermore.'

Their eyes met. Their spirit lived and glowed in that gaze. It was sad beyond expression, but each one held commune with the others in a mute intercourse, more eloquent than words.

Despard's whole frame trembled. 'Will you sing the Ave Maria?' he asked, in a low, scarce audible voice. Her head dropped. She gave a convulsive sigh. He continued: We used to sing it in the old days, the sweet, never-forgotten days now past forever. We sang it here. We stood hand in hand.'

His voice faltered.

'Sing,' he said, after a time.

'I can not.'

Despard sighed. 'Perhaps it is better not; for I feel as though, if you were to sing it, my heart would break.'

'Do you believe that hearts can break?' she asked, but with indescribable pathos.

Despard looked at her mournfully, and said not a word.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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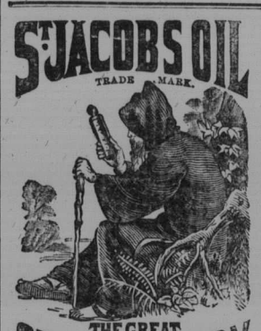

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IA MAN

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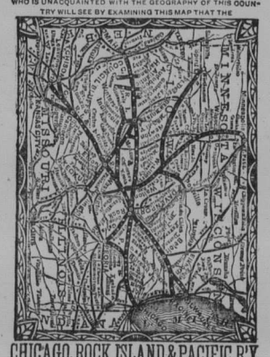

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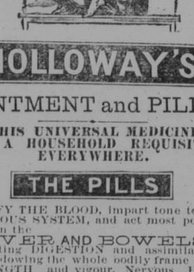

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