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, $1 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.—Elma St., Rev. Dr. Fowler, Pastor. Services at 10 30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30.

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

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

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

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p. m.; Express 8.14 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.29 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a m.; Express, 1.05 p m ; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m · Express, 9.00 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 19. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, MAY 19, 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.
REFERENCE—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY,
9. Proprietors.

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

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

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

For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn, 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.

100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x80 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

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

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

IN NEW PREMISES!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Seasor
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
Listowel, 1881 WM. McKEEVER. 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. 8.

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

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

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we 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. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

Hints for Farm and Garden Work in May.

MANGELS.—These roots are the best of all roots for cattle, sheep or pigs. They are healthy and nutritious, and with good management a very large yield can be produced. Every farmer who has cows or sheep should grow some, if only one acre or even less, for they may be produced for three cents a bushel, and are very cheap at that.

HORSES.—While at hard work horses require more than usual care. The feeding should be liberal and the grooming thoroughly done. A good currying and brushing and rubbing down after a hard day's work relieves the muscles and rests the animal greatly, gives him a relish and appetite for his food and makes him sleep comfortable, more especially if a good, dry, soft bed is provided.

Meadows and Pastures which have suffered from the past dry season may be renovated by harrowing the bare spots and sowing seed upon them. A light coat of fine manure, or a dressing of wood ashes or plaster, or of superphosphate of lime would help the seed to take and restore the grass. Poor meadows are far better improved in this way and more quickly than by ploughing up and reseeding them.

SHEEP.—Ewes having young lambs, but not having the best of pasture, should be helped out with a pint or so of bran; the lambs will get the benefit as well as the ewes. This is especially needful for sheep and lambs that are intended for sale. Docking of lambs and castration of the ram lambs should be done while the lambs are quite young; they suffer less from it and run less risk of danger.

PIGS.—Store pigs should now have a run at large in some wood lot or waste field, where they can root as they please and gain health and strength for the fall feeding. Young pigs are much safer from the common diseases incident to them when at large than when shut up in pens. But some regular food should be given to them or they will not grow; the exercise alone makes more food necessary.

COWS.—Pasture is very late and grass will be sure to be deficient. Some provision should be made to meet this by planting some fodder crop for feed as soon as the short late grass is eaten off. Oats and peas will be the best for early use, coming in in July, and after that early Canadian corn planted as soon as possible will be the next. An acre of each of these for 10 cows will carry them over the poor grass and give the pasture a rest and time to recover for the fall.

POTATOES.—Many farmers think that seed potatoes are actually seed. But this is not the truth. Potatoes are swollen stems of the plant, and the eyes are buds, the same in every way as buds upon grape vines or trees. When we make a cutting of a vine and plant it, we do precisely the same as when we make a cutting of a potato and plant that, so that there is no difference in the value of large or small potatoes for planting, so long as the small ones are ripe.

POTATO BEETLES—There are many statements going about to the effect that limedust from the roads, wood ashes, and other similar substances will drive away the potato beetles. These are all mistakes. Nothing but Paris green or some other strong poison will kill them, and they cannot be driven away. Every one who grows potatoes should make it a business to kill every beetle that he can, as soon as he can and as quick as he can, and that will greatly help to exterminate these pests.

How Potatoes Have Damaged Ireland.

Sorry was the day for Ireland when potatoes were introduced. Its cultivation brought the first downward step to that once well cultivated land, which exported wheat and was full of the richness of the land. The potatoes made Ireland lazy, influenced the brain progress of its common people by making the latter excitable and unstable from the want of solid nourishment, and lowered the whole status of the nation. It is a wonder that people fed for one century on potatoes could still show so much hardiness, so much purpose, so much firmness; if the means taken to show these qualities are not always well chosen, that is again the fault of potato feeding. People who live on potatoes may grow fat on them, may be able to maintain themselves on them, but can never be endowed with that stability of living which is the first quality to keep up a national position.

Neglected Fruits.

An exceange calls attention to the fact that there are two old fashioned fruits which are shamefully neglected in these days—the red cherry and the red currant. When grown to perfection both of these are as handsome as pictures and as luscious and healthy as they are handsome. The cherry pie which our mothers made was the very ideal of excellence between crusts, and the sauces which they produced from a cherry basis were enough to tempt the appetite of the daintiest epicures. Nor was there anything which a well ordered stomach welcomed more heartily, direct from the tree, than a large, perfect and thoroughly ripe cherry. And when it came to the currant bushes! As soon as grown, before they had begun to ripen, they made excellent sauce and pies, and from that time on until they came to perfect maturity, and were fit to be converted into the finest jellies that were found among the housewife's winter supplies they were always ready to contribute a tempting dish to the table. But the fly came to sting fruit and the worm to gnaw foliage. The cherry trees were broken down, or went to decay, and the old rows of currant bushes disappeared. Then came the seductive tree agent with his books stuffed with pictures of cherries big as pumpkins and of non-destructive currant bushes, and sickly plants, representing these improved varieties, took the place of the old standards, that had proved their excellence by years of acceptable service. In a word between flies and worms and the tree agents, the old-fashioned currant bushes and cherry trees have in too many cases gone to the wall or under the wall, and are seen no more. It would be good policy to call them back. There is no cherry that can be grown with as little trouble as the old-style red one that is any better; and certainly there is not and need not be anything in the shape of currants which are an improvement upon those that grew about the garden and upon the bankings fifty years ago.

WORMS IN FLOWER POTS.—One pound of unslaked lime to six gallons of water, one-half of the water poured over the lime hot, the rest added when cold, after draining off the clear lime water. I find phosphorus paste, such as is prepared and used as a vermin exterminator, the quickest, easiest, and neatest. Mix it with the soil. Mhre than one application is sometimes necessary, but it is effectual.

Are you a martyr to headache? Suffer no longer. A remedy is found in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses the system, allays nervous irritation and restores health and vigor. Sample bottle 10 cents.

Why the Prairie is Treeless.

Mr. L. F. Ward gives in The Kansas City Review some reasons why the Western plains are destitute of forests. Where the annual rainfall exceeds twenty-four inches the absence of forests is undoubtedly due to the repeated burnings which take place on the prairies from human agency. Where the annual rainfall is below twenty, or perhaps twenty-four inches, there can be no growth of forests, and this is the true cause of the absence of trees on the great plains. But this does not prevent the existence in arid regions of certain specialized types of arborescent vegetation. The sage brush that covers the dreary wastes of the Rocky Mountain region, the Laramie plains, the Bitter Creek valley, and such vast areas of the West, while botanical writers characterize it as little more than an over grown weed, is to all intents and purposes a tree, and often attains a great age. The region it occupies is even more arid than the great plains, yet no fires occur and no forests grow. In the nearly rainless areas of Arizona, Southern Utah and New Mexico, and stretching eastward into Texas, there are a number of arborescent forms, the creosote bush (Larrea Mexicana), the mesquit (Prosopis Juliflora) various acacias and mimosas, and one yucca (Y. brevifolia), together with the tree cactus (Cereus giganteus). These grow sattered great distances from each other and rarely form thickets or groves. Why no such characteristic species are found occupying the great plains is not known, and it is probably a mere accident that none happen to exist, adopted both to their temperatures and their arid condition. Did any such exist, there seems no reason why they might not thrive as well as the sage brush furthur west or the mesquit of the South.

Mr. Beecher's Farming as Described by Mark Twain.

Mark Twain has written of Mr. Beecher's farm on the Hudson river as follows: Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on scientific principles. He never puts in a plant or a crop without consulting his book. He ploughs and reaps and digs and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete the farm will be a profitable investment. But book farming has draw backs. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late, and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the best wheat crops in the country, but the unfavorable difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs. However, he considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for $1.50, and feeds him $40 worth of corn and sells him for about $9. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but makes $7.50, on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn. And, any way it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of the different sort of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his farsightedness warned him that there was going to be a scarcity of watermelons, and therefore he put in a crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crops goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and come up the meanest carrots—though I never heard him express it just in that way. When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that was just the reason so many farmers failed; they scattered their inforces too much. Concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs all together and put them all under one experienced old hen. That hen roosted over that contract night and day for eleven weeks, under the personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but he could not 'phase' those eggs. Why? Because they were those infamous porcelain things which are used by ingenious and fraudulent farmers as 'nest eggs.' But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted $1,500 worth, but never one of them sprouted. He has never been able to understand to this day what was the matter with those apples.

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier on him if he worked it on shares with some one, but he cannot find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense and not many that are able. Still persistence in any case is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultutal difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is fast rising from influence to poverty.

What a Newspaper Does for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it.

The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the country who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and dead-heading, to puff and defend more people without any fee or hope of reward than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gew gaw, yet everybody avails himself of the editor's pen and the printer's ink. How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of "the lever that moves the world?" In short what branch of industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of appetite and dissipation are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting-room of the newspaper is the jewing, cheapening trade of orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

TELEGRAPHIC SCIENCE.

Invention of a New Transmitter and Receiver.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 30.—A special despatch from Canton, O., says Mr. S. Essick has invented and patented an instrument which bids fair to revolutionize telegraphy. The primary invention is an automatic telegraphic transmitter, which in its appearance and operation resembles the modern type-writer. The Morse transmitter now in general use requires one impulse of the finger and hand on the single key of the instrument for each dot, and 82 impulses are required for the representation of the 26 letters of the alphabet. The new transmitter requires, like the type-writer, but one impulse for each letter of the alphabet. The message may be "taken" by sound or paper when transmitted by the new instrument, although the operator can send so fast that the ear cannot discriminate between the sounds, and taking by sound is impossible because of the rapidity of the succession of the alphabetic sound. To remedy this, or rather profit by this speed in transmission, a "receiver" has been invented and patented by the same gentleman, which takes the message at the destination, and writes it out in type-writer style. The inventions have been tested on the wires of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and it is expected that one wire fitted with the new transmitter and receiver will do the work of three with the instruments in present use, while the liability of error in transmission is very materially lessened. With the instruments now in use, telegraphy will be much less difficult to learn than now, as any person who can operate a type-writer can telegraph.

THE CROPS OF PERTH.

Bureau of Industries Report.

The following we find in the agricultural returns of the Bureau of Agriculture, just published, in regard to the crops of this county:

The condition of fall wheat, of which a large acreage was sown, is not more than average, and the indications are far less than a fall crop. Want of snow during the winter has had an injurious effect, but the chief damage has been done by spring frosts, which, particularly of late, have been very prevalent. On light soils and well drained clay the crops present a finer and more healthy appearance than on mucky or undrained land. Early sown grain gives much better promise than that sown late. No worms or insects have yet made their appearance. Perhaps five per cent. of the entire acreage will be ploughed up, chiefly where land is insufficiently drained, or the grain has been sown too late.

A very limited area of rye is grown. It is good on dry land.

The condition of the clover crop is decidedly bad. Except on high and dry lands, it has suffered extensively from heaving by spring and winter frosts. A large area will be ploughed up.

Live stock of all kinds are in first-class condition, having stood the winter well. All classes are free from diseases except horses, among whom "pink eye" has prevailed to a limited extent, as well as a disorder causing paralysis on the hind quarter. Ewes have been unusually prolific.

There was no lack of fodder during the winter, and hay is now selling in some localities for $10 per ton.

Ploughing began about the 1st of April, and seeding about the 15th. Fair progress has been made with both at date of the returns.

Night frosts and northerly winds have retarded vegetation. Fruit trees have been very little injured, and the prospects for blossom are good.

There is enough wheat in farmers' hands for consumption, but no surplus. Considerable quantities of hay have been pressed and shipped, and the reserve of oats is moderately large.

Not many fat cattle are left, and those remaining are mostly held for May delivery. There is a fair supply of store cattle.

GENERAL REMARKS: "Prospects are good. "Bees in general have wintered well." "The agricultural interests of this township (Elma) are in a prosperous condition." "Farmers, realizing high prices for everything." "Farmers are turning their attention chiefly to live stock.

PROGRESSIVE CANADA.

Letter of a Canadian in the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A Canadian writes to the *Herald* in regard to an article in that paper on "Progressive Canada," published May 2nd. He takes exception to the *Herald's* article, saying:—"As to the appointment and qualifications of Senators, you are not misinformed, but when you state that the sentiment in favour of its (the Senate's) modification has been steadily gaining strength, you have been misled. The Radical or Grit party in Canada are in a hopeless minority, both in the country and in the present Parliament, which, however, is not in its last days. But no Canadian, excepting the fanatical Grit, believes otherwise than that the policy of the present Government will be fully endorsed at the polls. The agitation for the abolition of the Senate emanated from the brain of Mr. Gordon Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, whose predecessor and brother, the late Hon. George Brown, some time Prime Minister of old Canada—for forty-eight hours, I believe—was just as strongly opposed to the alteration of the present constitution as the present editor now is in his advocacy of the abolition of that body. The Toronto *Globe* is the leading Grit organ of the country, and whatever is written in its columns is swallowed without a grimace and accepted as gospel by the small fry journalists of the radical press, the ambitious Grit farmers, who love to call themselves "Reformers," and petty politicians of that ilk in the villages and counties of Ontario, the only province of the Dominion that they, as a party, have any political weight in worth speaking of. Among the cultured class and the really liberal minded portion of Canadians, the appellation "Grit" is synonymous with hypocrite politicaly speaking of course, and has consequently become regarded as a term of reproach, and as such is always used contemptuously by Conservatives, particularly so by those whose opinions are of an ultra nature. The constitution of the Dominion of Canada, as you are doubtless aware, rests on the Imperial Act which effected the union of the provinces, known as the British North America Act, and it is a question, though self-government in local affairs has been conceded, whether the Imperial Parliament would sanction, for Imperial reasons which are obvious, a further step towards democracy. Furthermore it is very unlikely that the Senate itself, which has everything to say in the matter, would sign its own death warrant. Your closing remark about the governmental evolution through which Canada is now passing, is simply all moonshine. Four-fifths of the Canadians are satisfied with the present condition of things, and are in no mood for tinkering at a constitution which is as nearly as possible adapted to the well-being of all classes of the community. What is actually desired by the mass is the development of the North-West and its vast resources, and the majority regard the present men in power, who have attained so much in this direction with every confidence. It can safely be predicted that the country will endorse Sir John Macdonald's policy at the coming elections, and notwithstanding the hysterical state the Grit press have worked themselves into on the eve of the contest, Sir John Macdonald will hold the reins of power as long as his health will permit."

FROM LISTOWEL TO WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, April 27.

Editor STANDARD.—We left Listowel, as you are aware, on Wednesday, 19th April, en route to the "promised land." We arrived in Sarnia at six p. m., and in an hour or so were in the land of the free. After the customs officers had taken a squint into our baggage, we left at 9 o'clock for Chicago, where we arrived next morning at eight. Our train not leaving till eleven, we took advantage of our spare time, and strolled around to see the lions of the city. By the time we had finished our ramble, we came to the conclusion that they—the lions—were not "stuffed with straw." There is too much enterprise about the Chicago folks to allow of such a fraud. Leaving this rushing, bustling city behind us at eleven, and after a run of about five hours, we came to Moline, where the U. S. Government Arsenal is situated on an island in the Mississippi river. They have been eighteen years at work on these buildings, and I am told that it will take ten more to finish them. They employ upwards of 1,200 hands at present, in the manufacture of guns, cannon, etc. After we had partaken of refreshments here, we started again, and although the road was very rough, we made the best of it, whirling away the time, as best we could until one after the other we turned in and went to sleep. Next morning we found ourselves at a small place called Wascca, composed chiefly of lager beer saloons, where we had the misfortune to have to lay over for six hours, owing to an accident about eight miles up the line. About noon we were on the move again; the road was very rough all the way to Minneapolis, where we arrived at five o'clock Friday evening. Here we met Mr. Bolton, Mr. Herman, and Mr. E. Herman, who had been detained since Thursday evening, owing to the washouts on the road north. It is here where the celebrated Pittsburg A flouring mills are situated, which are said to be the second largest in the world. These mills have a capacity of over 40,000 bushels of wheat per day, and are furnished with power from the famous falls of St. Anthony, which not only furnish power for these mills alone, but for about twenty other flouring mills, not taking into consideration the saw-mills, which are very numerous. We did not get away from this busy, but very muddy city, till Monday evening, at nine o'clock. We felt sure that we were going right through to Winnipeg this time, without any more stoppages; but no; when we got as far as Hallock, a small place south of St. Vincent, we were detained for over seven hours. About noon we left this place, and, in a few hours we reached St. Vincent Things looked pretty dreary here. The track was five feet under water, and we had to be transported by the steamer *Selkirk* to Emereon, sailing over what is considered the finest farms in Manitoba. Emerson had its share of the flood also, the southern part of the town being pretty banly flooded. The country from Emerson to Winnipeg is very marshy, and was badly flooded with water. We arrived at Winnipeg at half-past eight o'clock Wednesday night, all feeling completely tired out, and glad that our journey was at an end for a time. The first thing that took our attention in Winnipeg was the mud. Our boots were nearly drawn off coming down from the station. The present population of the city is about 16,000. The boom in real estate has subsided considerably, but there are any number of sales going on. The amount of building is something to be wondered at. In every part of the city buildings are being rushed up as quickly as possible. All the material, such as lumber, lath, shingles, brick, etc., has to be brought from the south. Some of it, and indeed the most, comes from Minneapolis; so that it is no small item to build here. Brick is $45 per thousand; but it will come down to about $20 as soon as they commence to manufacture it here. Low grades of lumber cost $30 per thousand, and $80 for the best. Carpenters get from $2 to $3 per day; plasterers from $3 to $4; bricklayers about the same; laborers from $2 to $2.50. Rents are very high. A house that could be got for eight dollars in Listowel, could not be got for less than forty dollars here. Quite a number of mechanics are keeping bachelor's hall, which costs about $3 per week. Good board can not be got for less than a dollar per day. Meat has risen to such an extent as to be beyond reach of poor people, being from 30c. to 40c. per lb. Potatoes are $2 per bushel; Butter 30c. per lb.; Wood $10 to $12 per cord. Building material is very scarce, and will be so until the water goes down; and according to the present look-out, it will be some time before it will do so. The Assiniboine river is rising very fast, and if there is no change for the better, things threaten to become serious. There is no connection by rail between here and Brandon, the track being under water, so you may have some idea of the crowded state of the city. People have been here for a week unable to get away. The steamers running on the Assiniboine are crowded with passengers and freight. The Old Fort Garry is being torn down, at least the best part of it. They are turning some of the sheds into hotels. The post where poor Scott was shot has been taken up. It is to be regretted that such old landmarks, and especially a place like Fort Garry, with which every one who has read anything of Canadian history is well acquainted, should be torn down just for the sake of making money out of it. Some very fine buildings will be erected in the city this summer, among which will be the Pacific hotel, which is to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000, and the station, which bids fair to eclipse the Union in Toronto, besides any number of business blocks and private dwellings. On Friday afternoon we put up our camp near the Fort, and find things very comfortable. We have lots of room and take things in the free and easy style. All the party have had good health so far, with the exception of a few headaches, etc., and all are blessed with fearful appetites. There are quite a number of Listowel people in the city. Mr. F. E. Gibbs is in the real estate business, and Mr. E. B. Sutherland is hard at work, and has quite a number of contracts on hand. As I write, the Red river is still rising, and the lower part of the city along the river is badly flooded, and the Louise bridge is said to be in danger.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

NORTH PERTH.

We would again remind the officers of the local Conservative Associations in the Riding of the meetings to be held in their respective municipalities on Monday next, at the hour of one o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention at Stratford on the 26th. We trust that steps are being taken to have as large meetings as possible. As it may not be fully understood, we might repeat that each municipality is expected to send six delegates, one from each polling division, where there are six divisions in the municipality, and in no case more than two delegates from any one division.

PROROGATION.

On Wednesday afternoon Parliament was formally prorogued. The session has been an unusually prolonged one. Many measures of importance to the country have been legislated upon. Those of chief import will be found briefly referred to in the Speech from the Throne, which is subjoined. The session just closed, as intimated by the Premier in his closing remarks, will be the last of the present Parliament, an early dissolution being resolved upon. In appealing to the people, Sir John Macdonald's Government do so with the knowledge of having rescued the Dominion from the "slough of despond" into which it was fast sinking under the Mackenzie-Cartwright *regime*, and placed it on the highroad to prosperity. By its judicious management of the finances, annual deficits of several millions have been changed into surpluses of many millions. By its fiscal policy a new era has been inaugurated in the history of Canadian industries. By its railway policy the great Northwest is being rapidly developed. It is with a record such as no previous Administration possessed that an appeal is now made to the people, and when the people shall have an opportunity of pronouncing their verdict at the polls—whether on the 20th of June, or sooner, or later—the Government which has wrought the country's prosperity will have have little cause to fear what that verdict shall be.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the earnestness and assiduity which you have shown in the performance of your Parliamentary duties, and I am glad to believe that on returning to your homes you will find the country everywhere enjoying a large measure of prosperity.

The Civil Service Act will, I trust, be productive of the best results. It will improve the organization and add to the usefulness of that service already so efficient.

The measures relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders; to the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies and trading corporations, and for amending the criminal law, are all of an important nature.

The appropriation in aid of railway enterprise will tend greatly to open up vast tracts of fertile country hitherto almost inaccessible to the settler.

The annual grant for the encouragement of sea fishermen will be of great value to that important branch of the national industries.

The removal of the duties on tea and coffee will lessen the cost of those important articles of food to the people, and the repeal of the stamp tax on bills of exchange and promissory notes will be appreciated by the commercial community as a relief from an irksome burden, while the transmission of newspapers and periodicals free from postage will be accepted as a boon by the whole country.

Our manufacturers, already in a prosperous condition, will be further aided by the abolition of the duties on metals and other raw materials used in their several productions.

It is satisfactory to know that the buoyant state of the revenue will permit these reductions, amounting to about a million and a quarter of dollars, to be made without inconvenience.

During the recess, my Ministers will continue their efforts to secure favorable commercial relations with France and Spain. In these endeavors the High Commissioner will receive the same hearty support from Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial diplomacy as has already been given to him. Such support must greatly strengthen Canada in any negotiations entered into for the improvement of her trade with foreign countries. It has been the more readily accorded that Her Majesty's Government rely on no preference being given by Canada against the trade or products of the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted, which will be expended with all due attention to economy.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured, if not destroyed, by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted by you in 1879. In order, therefore, to give the people, without further delay, an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day.

Mail: Nothing is more common than the assertion that manufactures which cannot live under a protection of 17½ per cent. do not deserve further encouragement. Those who make this statement do not understand, or wilfully ignore, the fact that during the whole of the 17½ per cent. period the American slaughterers were offering 12½ to 20 per cent. discount to Canadian buyers for the express purpose of keeping the Canadian market open to American goods and killing out our industries. Consequently there was hardly any protection at all, not to speak of 17½ per cent. And even the 25 and 35 per cent. of to-day would still be reduced by slaughterers' discounts if it were not for Mr. Bowell's determination to maintain the "fair market value" for Customs purposes, thus killing the effect of the slaughterer's discounts.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., has been nominated for the House of Commons by the Conservatives of Montreal Centre, Mr. M. P. Ryan, the sitting member for that constituency, having expressed his intention of withdrawing from political life. Mr. Gault, M. P. for Montreal West, also declines to run again for parliamentary honours, and the choice of his successor lies between Col. A. A. Stevenson and Mr. Henry Bulmer.

DOMINION FINANCES.

Montreal Gazette.

Sir Richard Cartwright did not do a prudent thing when by his amendment on Saturday last he invited a contrast of the financial administration of the present Government with that of their predecessors. If there is any part of their general policy to which the Conservative Ministry can point with justifiable pride and vindicate with satisfaction to every fair-minded man, it is the management of the finances, and we can only account for the challenge of the Opposition on this question by the old adage that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Before examining in some detail the record of expenditure under the present and the late Ministries, it is necessary to point out the fallacy of the method of comparison which the Liberals seek to apply. Sir Richard Cartwright in his amendment recited that the expenditure in 1877-8 had been $23,500,000; that in 1880-1 it reached $25,500,000, that the estimates for 1882-3 anticipated an expenditure of $28,000,000, and upon this bold presentation of the figures, he founded a charge of extravagance against the present Government. This manner of comparison is utterly misleading. Take for instance the case of an individual, who in one year spends $100,000 in the erecting of dwelling houses, stores, etc., and $10,000 for the expenses of his household, and in the next invests only $50,000 in buildings, while he increases his household expenditure to $20,000. Will anyone pretend to say that the total outlay of $110,000 in the first, is more extravagant than the expenditure of $70,000 in the second year? Yet, that is exactly the position of the expenditures under the present and the late Government. Take another illustration. The United States Government expends annually say $250,000,000, and that of Canada $28,000,000; is it therefore to be inferred that the former is most recklessly extravagant and guilty of squandering wantonly the public money? Assurredly not, because the American Government has a larger population, more extended branches of public service, greater responsibilities and larger revenues to collect than the Dominion Government, and above all has augmented receipts in proportion to its increased outlays. These apt illustrations will show at once how unreliable is any mere comparison of total expenditures; and will serve also to prove that a fair and just contrast between the financial administration of the present and the late Governments can only be instituted after the expenditures upon public works, and the expenditures arising out of the enlarged responsibilities, the augmented revenues, and unavoidable necessities, have been deducted. In instituting this comparison we do not propose to deal at length with the financial record from year to year of the late Liberal Government. That party has admitted, by fixing the responsibility upon the Conservative Ministry of the expenditure for 1872-4, that the outgoing Administration is responsible for the expenditure of the year for which they introduced the estimates, and we therefore institute the comparison from the following total outlay in the last year of Liberal rule, the last year in which we have the official figures of expenditure under the Conservative Government, and the total estimates for the next fiscal year:—

1878-9	1880-1	1882-3
$24,455,381	$25,502,554	$27,909,485

The detailed statement of the increase in the annual expenditure thus made is exhibited in the following table:—

	1878-9	1880-1	1882-3
Interest on debt	$7,194,734	$7,594,144	$9,147,280
Sinking fund	1,037,219	1,250,751	
Census		127,033	
Militia	777,698	667,000	750,500
Immigration	112,221	250,812	491,107
Public Works	1,013,503	1,158,765	1,126,925
Indian grants	489,327	865,097	909,308
Mounted Police	341,823	289,845	433,000
Charges on Revenue—			
Post Offices	1,781,423	1,876,657	2,018,900
Public Works	2,689,959	2,763,995	2,728,705
Total	$15,535,029	$16,793,748	$19,524,725

Analysing the last fiscal year for which we have the final figures, and contrasting it with the expenditure in the last year, for which the Liberals are responsible, we find that of the increase $1,047,173, in the total outlay, $612,922, or more than one-half, has risen out of the interest upon the public debt and the sinking fund, a charge for which the Conservative Government is in no way responsible, and one which they could not by any means avoid. Then $127,033 has been charged in 1881 on account of the census in accordance with the requirements of the Confederation Act: $315,770 has arisen out of the necessity to make good the deficiency in the supply of food obtained by the Indians of the Northwest, and these three items, not one of which comes under the head of controllable expenditure, make up the whole sum of the increase in the expenditure in 1880-1, as compared with 1878-9. Carrying on the contrast to the next fiscal year, we are willing to take the actual expenditure last year was half a million dollars less than the estimate, and the anticipated outlay almost invariably exceeds the final expenditure. The increase in 1882-3 over the expenditure of 1878-9 is placed at $3,544,104, and it is made up chiefly from the following items:

Intrest on debt and sinking fund	$ 915,327
Immigration	188,883
Public Works	1,412,332
Indian grants	419,981
Mounted Police	88,177
Collection of Revenue.	
Post Office	234,477
Public Works	47,726
Total	$3,006,903

There is not one item in that increase to which exception can be taken. The largest of them is that on account of public works, and it represents the ability of the Government, in consequence of the increase in the revenues and the accumulation of a larger surplus, to proceed with the construction and improvement of public works long since called for, but deferred through the depletion of the exchequer under Liberal rule. This expenditure is akin to the case we instanced of the outlay of a private individual upon dwelling houses, stores, etc., while he economized his ordinary living expenses. The increase in the expenditure on account of the Post Office and Public Works, for the collection of revenue, does not imply any additional charge upon the country, in as much as it is more then off set by the enlarged receipts from these sources. Thus only three or four years ago the Intercolonial railway imposed a charge of $760,000 per annum upon the Government, through the deficiency in the expenditure as compared with the revenue, whereas now, although the growth of traffic and the acquirements of the Riviere du Loup branch, have necessitated an augmented outlay, the revenue has so rapidly grown as to exceed the expenditure and contribute a surplus to the Treasury. So with the Post Office.

The growth of population and extension of territory have compelled the establishment of postal facilities in previously remote and uninhabited parts of the country, and thereby enlarged the cost of this branch of the service, but on the other hand the revenue has kept pace with the outlay and so freed freed the public of any increased charge on this account. The increase in Indian grants, as already explained, is due to the failure of the food supply of the Indians of the Northwest, and no one has ventured to object to the outlay on that score, or to challenge the wisdom of the policy of the Government in this respect. It will thus be readily observed that with the exception of $500,000, the whole of the increase of $3,500,000 in the public expenditure has arisen from causes either over which the Government has no control, or which are easily justified upon the ground of self, which means public interest.

But a still better and more easily comprehended test has been supplied by the Finance Minister: that of the relative burden of taxation under the present and the late Administrations. In 1874-8 the expense of Government was $4.48 per head of the population; in 1881 it was only $4.65 per head, and in 1883, assuming that every dollar asked for will be required, the expenditure will not exceed $4.98 per head of the population, or a gross increment of $430,000, and that in spite of the greatly increased expenditure upon public works, the Indians of the Northwest, the enlarged territory and increased population. The present Government has exercised a close economy in its financial administration; it has considerably reduced the controllable expenditure, taking a fair basis of comparison between the conditions under which the different Administrations assumed office, and in no aspect does it appear to better advantage than in the contrast of expenditure with that of its predecessors.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

BY A. FREELANCE, TORONTO.

From the Canadian Monthly for May.

The way to judge of a question is by seeing the whole of the question, not by concluding from your examination of the part. A fiscal system in the State may be likened to the works of a clock composed of a number of wheels acting and reacting upon one another, the absence of any one rendering the system impossible; so that it is only by examining the function of each wheel in relation to the whole that you are enabled to judge of its value, or of its usefulness at all. So, too, I take it, that the reader is unable to judge of the merits of a whole case by reading only the part, and without knowing the relation of that part to the whole.

I propose in this paper to examine, in the light of some facts at hand and of my own reason, the question of Free Trade and Protection, both in theory and in practice. It may be thought that there is little new to be said upon a subject that is the topic for a thousand newspapers 'every day in the year, Sundays excepted;' but if there is nothing 'new' to be said, there is something new to be done; for I can put the whole subject together rather than present to my readers only a limb or rib of the same—this method, I adjudge, being as much superior to the fragmentary mode as the presentation of a landscape painting in its entirety would be to the serving up of the same picture in twenty little separate frames, putting a rock within one, a tree within another, and a 'solitary sandpiper' in a third. But, with the daily press, the *disjecta membra* method is demanded by space and time, even if it were not the inclination of the party journalist to give only such features of the subject as, detached and alone, look repugnant, but which viewed in relation to the whole might be the 'magic rounding off' in the system.

I propose briefly to examine the question of Protection and Free Trade, as the wrong and right sides of the trade question, as a whole, according to my humble understanding of the same. In doing this I am conscious that much more depends upon the way an examination is made than upon the examination itself; for we may bring the thought of the philosopher and the keen accuracy of the microscope, yet, setting out in error, mistaking a gradation in descent for the origin of the subject, our most elaborate and exact researches can but tend to the multiplication of error. In examining whether the protection of native industry by the Government of the State is desirable, it is necessary to trace society back, as an explorer traces a river up, to its source, to ascertain the starting point; for, having gained that position, all the springs hidden in the complexities of civilization in its descent become clear; while, having once discovered these, we are on open ground, and can see with accuracy the effect of the application of any theory to the development of trade and industry. This position is no less the commanding point of observation than the all-important summit of the destiny of events. This idea makes itself plain to my mind in this way: On the conical mountain top there rests a stone, which on being set in motion once, rolls down the mountain side to the base. Its destiny, whether it shall go to the east or to the west, depends upon the direction in which you move it in the beginning.

Let us suppose a republic situate on one portion of a great continent, and the dependency of a kingdom, lying along its frontier, separated only by a political line on another portion. The republic is in the full strength of its manhood, and has made vast strides in the arts and manufactures. Millions of dollars have been invested in the manufacture of wool and cotton, and boots and shoes, and agricultural implements, and iron and wooden wares. But in the other territory this state of progress has not been attained. The population is sparse, while the territory is rich in all the natural objects required for the highest ends of civilization. The soil is fertile, is visited by kindly rains in proper season, and produces not alone in great abundance, but in wide variety. It has vast domains of forest, unlimited stores of economic minerals, and abundance of coal, while mighty rivers of unconceived power wind through it. But the people are little better than in a pastoral state. They have settled upon the territory, some with goodly sums of money. There are yet no towns or cities, only here and there a village, the rest living apart from each other, each one a distance equal to the extent of his farm from his neighbor. The inhabitants raise grain of every kind, garden produce, etc.; cut timber and saw it into boards, raise cattle and sheep, and oxen and horses, and of all these, more than they need for their own use. The surplus they sell to the manufacturers of the republic, who come to their doors with farming implements, cottons, woollens, and all the domestic wares, selling them in exchange for the surplus products of the farm. Thus the process goes on, and as population increases over the new territory, so does the market for the republicans' manufactures also increase. But here and there in this new territory is a farmer who has some capital, in money, which he does not need in his agricultural pursuits. He has become thoughtful from seeing the republican manufacturer selling his wares from year to year at his own and his neighbors' doors, and he says to himself, 'I have $20,000 to spare; why should I not manufacture the ploughs and the harrows, and the reapers these stranger people sell at our doors? There is plenty of iron to be got in our own unworked mines, and plenty of wood in our forests; why should I not smelt the iron and prepare the wood, making those implements our farmers need? But having supplied these things how would I fare? I might send two or three agents among our farmers, but from across the line there are that many hundred agents. Would the farmer then purchase my articles, because home-made, in preference to the foreign? No; I think it would be the other way. But there is a greater obstacle than this. I put a capital of $20,000 into this manufactory. I must compete with a long established manufacturer, who has a capital of half a million dollars. In a contest he brings against me a power nearly thirty times greater than mine. With my $20,000 capital I shall require a marginal profit of ten per cent.; he doing thirty times as much business, can make more by a profit of eight per cent., by reason of 'the better division of labour in his larger establishment. He can undersell me by two per cent. Therefore I will not enter the contest; I will go on with my farming, and let my money lie out at interest.' What is true of this farmer capitalist is true of scores of others, who, for similar reasons, will not establish cotton or woolen mills or wooden-ware factories. Under such a state of affairs the development of the higher and more important manufactures is a plant of slow growth.

'But,' some one says, 'the conclusion from your argument is that without protection by the State, development of native manufacture is impossible. Yet manufactures have grown up in unprotected States, and flourished in them too.' Granted, but what I here endeavor to show is, how protection could aid manufacture, and develop the nation's wealth, and how Free Trade, under the given conditions, can, and does seriously, check and injure these. Cities, towns, and villages are no less the natural product of increased population than a certain class of manufactures are the outcome of the clustering together of the people. The process of town-growth is very simple. Here and there a blacksmith will come and put up a smithy, and the farmers coming there from round about, it occurs to some enterprising person that it would be a good place to build a store. This is the nucleus of a village. For the one store is no sooner built than the second is in contemplation. Then the salesmen must have houses, and so must the carpenters who build the stores and the houses; and so the accumulation takes place till there is a full-flown village, with a post-office, and gradually a little town. But beyond being, in a manufacturing sense, an unimportant town, under the conditions I have pointed out, it rarely can become. There always will be, must be, in the centre of fertile farming districts, supplying points where the farmer can buy the necessities of life; but there will not always be in those towns, there rarely will be, the manufactories—except to a limited extent, and these the least important—from which the merchant can obtain the articles for his warerooms. In other words, such a city is only an intermediate station between the farmer and the foreign manufacturer, where the country's wealth of raw material passes through only, but does not remain. The meat and the hides, and the fleeces of wool—the beeves and the horses, the surplus corn and grains of every kind, the deals and the boards, all pass through on their way to the foreign market, where they are needed for the maintenance and the occupation of the foreign labourer. It is true there are a few exceptions to this rule, these being formed generally under certain geographical conditions, such for example as at points to which freights from the foreign market are high, and routes difficult and tedious. Under such circumstanes the moderate capitalist is encouraged to invest in manufacture. But clearly the capitalist must be *protected*, it not statutably, then geographically or otherwise.

But it may be objected—Then since the inadequacy of capital is the original cause of this state of affairs, the cure must be, not in protection by the State, but by adequacy of capital, by putting home dollar against foreign dollar. One dollar is as powerful as another, and there should be no State interference.' Let us examine this proposition by supposing that in a town in the foreign State—say Hartford—there is a woolen manufactory, with a capital of a million of dollars. In Hamilton, in the young State, there is another like manufactory, with an equal capital. This is 'home dollar for foreign dollar,' but it is not equality nevertheless: for the Connecticut manufacturer will spread a swarm of his drummers through Canada—the Free Trade State—while the Hamilton manufacturer finds his travellers confronted by a tariff wall on the American frontier.

I have shown what takes place in a country rich in all the natural objects needed to civilization's demand, where such a State lies adjacent, or convenient, to a foreign State, the latter in its manhood and having its native industry protected by the Government, the former in its early youth, and not having protection to its home industries. I have shown that in the trade contest between the two the struggle is as that between the boy of ten and the man of thirty.

Having seen the causes for the failure of manufacture in natural objects, we are in a better position to talk about the remedy. Had the State said to the farmer with $20,000, 'This country of ours is rich in natural materials; we have all the economic minerals, wood, coal, and unexampled water-power; we have a practically unlimited area of fertile land, and our climate is most favourable to our needs; we have all we want of our own, as good as that which our neighbors beyond the boundary have. But most of our wealth lies untouched, while that which we develop we send out of the country, for that which we might have from our midst. The Government shall, therefore, aid you to establish your iron works, and it shall aid your neighbors to establish their woolen and cotton, and other works; and, by this means we shall keep at home such of our population as, not caring for farming pursuits, and who cannot find skilled labor here, go to manufacturing cities abroad to seek it. We shall compel all foreign manufactures coming into this country to pass through our custom houses and pay there a tax, which added to the price of their goods, will enable you to compete with them. The adoption of such means as these will set capital and energy of our own, smelting our own ores, weaving our own wool, and fashioning out of our own forests such articles as we need for our own domestic uses.' This would have effected the cure.

But those who grant all this will cry out, 'Yes—you have developed home manufacture, but you have developed taxation as well. You have shut the cheaper foreign article out, and you compel us to buy the dearer, because made at home. It matters not to us whose goods we buy, so long as the article suits us. The quality being equal we want the cheaper, let it be made in China or by our next-door neighbor. We think this tax wrong; let us hear you justify it.'

Now, in answering this question—a question involving the entire charge made by Free Traders against Protectionists—I must be permitted to state that the end sought by the policy of Protection is not the enrichment of the capitalist with the $20,000, or the woolen or the wooden manufacturer, but the establishment of manufactories, the manufacturers themselves being the only means to that end; for the establishment of manufactories includes the development of the country's natural resources. The national benefits of the development of native natural objects are plain, and they are many. The mines, hitherto of no more use than the mountain rocks, at once become valuable to their owners and to the community; while the money used in the manufacture of deals and boards, minerals, wool, hides, &c.; all of which are hitherto exported for manufacture, will be kept in the country, instead of being sent abroad. Let me make this plain by example. A. lives in Canada, and he is an extensive dealer in carriages, farm waggons, horse rakes, ploughs, mowing machines, harvesters, &c. Before the era of State Ptotection he bought all these things from American manufacturers paying to the latter each year half a million dollars. When Protection became law Canadian manufacturers began to make these articles. A, therefore, each year, under Protection, paid that half a million dollars to B, who is a Canadian manufacturer. Canada, by that one transaction, is half a million better off in the year under Protection—that is, the sum named has given employment for the year to over a thousand Canadians, instead of to a like number of Americans under Free Trade. But still we hear the question, 'What has that to do with my tax?—with my being compelled to buy a Canadian article in preference to a foreign? Justify the tax.' I have stated that the enrichment of manufacturers is not the end sought, neither is taxation, but home manufacture. Now, then, since home manufacture is the end sought, it is the state of affairs under the accomplishment of that end we should examine. Trees do not bear blossoms and fruit on the same day; we ought, therefore, to dismiss time—the time between the blossom and the fruit, the time between the adoption of an impost tax and the development of manufacture—, and what we deem the hardships of that time, from the question. I need not stop here to argue the matter of 'questionable means to an end be it never so good,' for I judge that those who would suffer permanent malady rather than submit to a temporary physic are not many, nor, indeed, very wise. I shall, therefore, glance ahead to a period when Protection shall have been employed a sufficient time to encourage capital into all the branches of manufacturing possible or needful in the young and protected State. I say at this period the cry of discontent against taxation will have been generally stilled. The person who asked me to 'justify this tax' will have found events pleading, 'trumpet-tongued,' in full justification. There will be little left of the complained-of tax, except upon the Statute books.

But the incredulous one asks, 'How has this come to pass? We have either to import certain articles or to buy them of the home manufacturer. But the latter will sell as nearly up to the foreign price plus the duty, as he dares.' This is the point I deny. Where monopoly does not exist, trade always goes on regulating itself, till, settling upon a correct basis, it accords to every commodity its proper standard value. Nothing is more impossible under Protection than monopoly, for the protection of the State is afforded to the capital, and the form of the enterprise rather than to the individual. Let me illustrate by example: 'A establishes a sugar refinery as soon as the protective tariff has been proclaimed. He makes money "hand over fist," in the current slang, by selling his sugar only a "shade" lower than the imported article. B has half a million dollars to invest, and he says: 'A is amassing a fortune by making sugar, yet he is not able to supply all the market; so I shall also establish a sugar refinery.' Then if these two continue in their good luck, a third capitalist starts a refinery. Thus a wholesome competition is established; Greek has met Greek; one cuts into the other and down comes 'monopoly' and sugar to its absolute standard value. Then the sugar made at home is sold as cheap as the sugar made and sold abroad, and for this reason none of the foreign article is imported, and tax exists only upon paper; while the country is enriched to the extent of the value of the refining companies' property, and thousands of workmen who otherwise would have been obliged to go abroad for a livelihood, obtain it at home. What is true of sugar manufacture is true of cotton, woolen, iron, wood and the hundred contingent manufactures.

But still some one is found to say, 'This is all well upon paper; but will not one set of manufacturers adopt a tariff of rates, and not sell their articles below that?' Will Thomas Jones, I answer, keep half a million dollars' worth of goods upon his shelves that he cannot sell at a profit of forty per cent. owing to his rivals having been longer in the trade and better known among cotton buyers than himself; will he, I ask, refuse to sell these goods at twenty-five per cent. profit, which would be fifteen per cent. lower than his rival's, or for the sake of 'good faith' to a ring treaty will he prefer to let the auctioneer sell them for what they will bring? Why it is only a few weeks ago since two newspapers in Toronto adopted a common tariff of prices. Every day since, the one has been cutting into the other and violating the compact made.

[The balance of this paper is held over until next week.]

IRELAND'S "PLAGUE SPOT."

THE REPRESSION BILL.

London May 11.—In the House of Commons, Harcourt introduced the Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland. He characterized the prevalence of crime there as a national disgrace, and said the time has arrived for the entire House to unite in repressing it. The case we deplore today is not a solitary one. Crime is a plague spot on Ireland, and I believe the Irish people desire its removal. It springs from secret societies, and must be extirpated. The main spring of crime is the expectation of impunity which is only too well founded. The Government has, therefore, concluded that it is necessary in places where ordinary law is not observed, that special tribunals, consisting of three judges, be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to try cases without a jury. The judgment of the court must be unanimous. Appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, the judgment of the latter to be given by a majority of the judges. The Supreme Court may diminish, but cannot increase the severity of sentence. The Bill gives power to search for secret apparatus of murder, such as arms, threatening letters, etc.; power to enter houses day or night under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant; power to arrest persons prowling about at night unable to give an account of themselves, who will be dealt with summarily; power to arrest strangers, as crimes are generally committed by foreign emissaries, the hospitality of England not being for such persons as the agents of O'Donovan Rossa, and power to remove foreigners considered dangerous to the peace. The Government, therefore, intend to revive the Alien Act; secret societies will be dealt with summarily, and membership thereof will constitute an offence under act. Cases of aggravated assault will be treated in a summary manner. Power is given to repress intimidation and unlawful meetings, the latter to be dealt with summarily. Newspapers containing seditious, inflammatory matter will be suppressed and the proprietors required to enter into recognizances not to repeat the offence. Justice can compel the attendance of witnesses intending to abscond. The Lord Lieutenant can appoint additional police where necessary, at the cost of the districts concerned. Compensation for murder and outrage will be required of the districts where they occur. Outrages will be dealt with summarily by courts consisting of two stipendiary magistrates. Harcourt announced that the Government intended to reserve for consideration any further alteration in the jury system. He admitted that this Bill was extraordinary, but declared it was necessary to meet extraordinary circumstances. The operation of the Bill will be limited to three years. The Government would do all in their power to prevent innocent persons suffering from its action. He added, "This measure will shortly be followed by one dealing with arrears of rent."

Northcote said the Opposition desired to give the Government all the assistance in their power, but held them responsible for the way they discharge their duty.

Forster said force was no remedy, but it was often necessary and never more necessary than now.

John Bright said the Bill was not aimed at political opponents, but against crime. If he were an Irishman he should rather welcome a measure enabling people to pursue their daily duties in confidence that protection be afforded by law.

Parnell said he wished to join in the expression as to the temperate spirit shown by England in the past few days, but that spirit was not displayed in the proposed Bill, which he regarded as the most stringent ever proposed, and which would result in a hundredfold greater failure than what has gone before.

Dillon characterized Forster's speech as bloodthirsty, but withdrew the words on the Speaker's demand. He fiercely denounced the Bill. He (Dillon) said the assassination on Saturday was the first that tested Ireland. He warned the Government that it might be renewed. No man could effectually denounce crime in Ireland until he was able to go among the people and say, justice has been done Ireland. The present Bill would bring disaster and destroy all faith in ultimate justice. To carry out the present policy would be merely to play into the hands of assastins. The only way to deal with Ireland was to accept the aid of himself and friends. As the Government refused they could only stand aside and watch the result of the conflict between the two nations—one, England with repression, the other, Ireland with retaliation.

EFFECT OF THE COERCION BILL.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The new Coercion Bill has alienated the sympathy of the people. There is no longer that readiness to give assistance and information to the authorities in the search for the assassins manifested at first.

THE ASSASSINS' CAR FOUND.

DUBLIN, May 15.—The police have discovered that the car in which the murderers escaped was hired by a stranger from a stable in the southern part of the city, and returned about 8 o'clock on the evening of the murder. They hope to trace the driver. The assassins dispersed when the car returned to the stable, on the night of the murder. The police suspects who the driver is, and have him under surveillance. He may be arrested but the detectives have no chance of bringing home his guilt unless an informer comes forward. Persons who witnessed the assassins flight have been shown the car, horse, and suspected driver, but there evidence as to his identity is conflicting and unsatisfactory.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

OTTAWA, May 12—The Opposition to-day pursued their usual obstructive course in regard to

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

They were nicely caught in their own trap, however. Yesterday in the sessional notes it was stated Sir John Macdonald proposed to transfer Port Elgin to the west riding of Bruce, and the Opposition would not accept it. To-day Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved an amendment that Port Elgin be transfered to the west riding of Bruce, the very thing they had refused yesterday. The hope seemed to have found lodgment in their minds that Sir John Macdonald would vote against his own proposal, and in view of this possibility, "Hope elevated, joy brightened, the crests" of the Opposition. On the vote being taken, up rose with equal alacrity Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Blake to the speaker's left, up rose, as if with oiled joints, Messrs. Guthrie and Mills, and all the occupants of the Grit corner. What was their surprise, when on the clerk turning to the right to call out the names of those who might vote yea to Mr. Paterson's amendment, the first man to rise should be Sir John Macdonald, followed by the other Ministers. The laugh went through the chamber. The Premier had resolved to vote for the compromise he had the day before offered. With that spirit of fair play that distinguishes him, he refused to take any advantage of his opponents. What they wanted they could have if it was possible, notwithstanding the cavalier treatment to which he had been exposed by his captious opponents. He refused to take a mean advantage, and they got their own way. They showed their colours. It was not that they cared for municipal boundaries, nor for symmetry of form nor for any other of the things they have been contending for. They deliberately proposed to attach to West Bruce the village of Port Elgin, utterly regardless of the fact that Saugeen, belonging to another riding, lay between the rest of West Bruce and Port Elgin.

CALCULATING THE CHANCES.

Close calculators here who know Ontario well assert that the Opposition will be relatively weaker in the next Parliament than they are now. There is no sympathy expressed by even the most moderate Conservatives, who say that, however desirable it may be to have a good Opposition, it is much more desirable at the present juncture, that the tariff question should be definitely, overwhelmingly, and finally settled by the people at the polls. These men point to the fact that the continued opposition of the Grits to the tariff, as seen in the numerous amendments they have moved during the present session, is productive of injury to the country by preventing capital applying itself to the development of the manufacturing interests of Canada.—*Mail.*

GREY

The Court of Revision for this township will be held at Robertson's hotel, Ethel, on Friday, May 26th, for the purpose of hearing appeals against the assessment.

MILLBANK.

Mr. E. F. Rutherford has gone to the Northwest, where he will engage in the lumber business.

A few days previous to the departure of Rev. Mr. Caswell and family for Paris, the parsonage was visited by a surprise party, and he was presented with an address and a purse. A strong attachment evidently existed between the people of Grace Church and their former pastor.

ELMA.

The Conservative Association will meet on Monday next at 1 p. m., to elect delegates to attend the Convention at Stratford. Let there be a full attendance.

We have been requested to correct a misstatement which appeared in the Banner in reference to the importation of a quantity of Black Side oats from Scotland by Mr. John Gray, of the Friendly Home farm. The item states that "they were detained for five weeks at the custom house," and of course a fling is taken at the N. P. In place of being detained *five weeks*, they were detained but *five days*, so our informant states. And thus another grievance attributed to the N. P. is disposed of.

HARRISTON.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a most shocking and fatal accident befell one of our respected residents, William Cummings. Mr. Cummings has for the past year been engaged as foreman of the lifting gang on the G. T. R., and on Monday, when working in the neighborhood of Allanford, had occasion to go up the line for some purpose, where he appears to have taken a fit, being subject to such attacks, and dropped upon a rail. A ballasting train came backing up shortly afterward, and before Mr. Cummings was noticed had ran the entire length of the train over his body, mangling it in a most shocking manner. The sad news was at once telegraphed his wife and friends in this place. Mr. W. Rose, foreman on the T. G. & B. R., brother-in-law of deceased, at once went up, and brought the remains home by special train on Tuesday evening. The sad and sudden calamity has cast a gloom over the entire town. He leaves a wife to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband.—*Tribune.*

MARYBOROUGH.

What might have caused a serious mishap, had it occurred a few minutes earlier or a few hours later, took place at the Maryboro Cheese Faetory on the 6th inst. Work was being pushed more rapidly than the state of the weather warranted as sufficient time was not given for the drying of the mortar in the stone work, before a large gang of carpenters were put to work to finish that part of the construction and the consequent strain upon the mason work coupled with a sandy foundation caused a portion of the wall to fall about 9 o'clock Saturday forenoon. One man was engaged digging a hole alongside of the wall, and he received a few injuries from falling stones and timber over head, but he escaped comparatively unhurt. Two others had just got down from a scaffold to the floor and thus saved themselves, being thrown down a distance of eighteen feet among the debris. There were about twelve men working at the building at the time. No blame can be attached to the masons for the falling of the wall as they had told the parties that the wall was too green to stand working upon.

DONEGAL.

The pupils of Donegal School play a friendly game of base-ball with the pupils of U. S. S. No. 1 Elma and Mornington, on Saturday 27th inst.

Mr. W. Mason has secured the contract of erecting a new bridge over the Maitland on the 10th con. A new bridge at this point will be quite an improvement, as the present structure spanning the noble Maitland is rather a shaky concern.

The young men of the 12th con. have re-organized the "Clipper" base-ball club, and a friendly match will be played between the members on the 24th inst. The day's sport will be drawn to a close by a supper and dance, in which the members of the club and their friends will participate.

The Rev. Mr. Graham, of Trinity Church, is rapidly winning the good opinion of all who have the pleasure of listening to the excellent discourses which he delivers to the congregation of the above church. Mr. Graham is a very scholarly gentleman, of pleasing address, and his parishioners are beginning to think the 'world and all' of him.—COM.

STRATFORD.

One of the attractions of the 24th in Stratford will be the Oddfellows' Concert, for which some first-class talent is engaged.

Mr. C. J. Macgregor, M. A., Head Master Stratford High School, is a candidate for the office of School Inspector for South Perth.

Mr. H. Bruce Gordon and Mr. Chas. J. Mickie, two respected townsmen, left on Saturday for the North-West, where they expect to overtake the "boom" and grow rich.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On yesterday (Tuesday) morning, James, son of Mr. Jos. Fitzhenry, aged 28 years, was found dead in his bed, at his father's residence, Hibernia street. Deceased had been ailing lately, but his illness was not such as to cause the family any serious alarm. He ate his supper and retired to bed as usual, on Monday evening. His death was caused by bursting a blood vessel.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. R. Hesson, the popular member for North Perth in the Dominion Parliament, returned from Ottawa on Saturday. Notwithstanding his arduous duties at the Capital, and the columns of dirt thrown at him by the Grit press, he is still in good health and spirits.—Mr. Trow has also returned to the bosom of his family. He complains that he will have to increase his rate of interest, in order to recoup himself for the loss of South Perth.—*Times.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

There is a favorable report regarding the peach crop at Grimsby.

The principal portion of the village of Danville, P.Q., was destroyed by fire Monday morning.

Hanlan and Wallace Ross will row at Winnipeg, July 3rd, for the championship of the world.

A monster Conservative picnic will be held on the Montreal exhibition grounds on the 10th of June.

No new cases of smallpox are reported at Windsor, and the physicians opine that the disease is dying out.

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

During four days over three thousand immigrants arrived at the immigration department at South Quebec. The entire number intend to remain in Canada.

The Londoners who lost relatives and friends on the Victoria last 24th of May are arranging to decorate their graves in the different cemeteries with flowers on the approaching anniversary.

The American Consul at Prescott recommends to the United States Government an import duty of one cent per dozen on eggs and $1 per ton on straw and hay, together with duties on fence posts, rail road ties, etc.

The Stratford *Times* says that Mr. T. B. Guest is meeting with encouraging promises of support in South Perth, and there is every prospect he will give Mr. Trow as sound a beating as he did on a former occasion.

The new Conservative paper to be started in Winnipeg will be under the management of Mr. George R. Kingsmith, who is an experienced journalist. Mr. Kingsmill has for many months past been the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, and it can safely be prophesied that the new enterprise will be a success.

SHOCKING DEATH.—An accident occurred on Monday by which a small boy named Geo. McClure, twelve years of age, met with a shocking death during the temporary absence of the engineer of Hoey & Bell's factory, Lucknow. The boy went into the engine room and by some means his clothes became caught on the main shaft. His arm was torn out at the shoulder and both legs broken off by striking on the floor. Death was instantaneous.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been p

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW BLINDS.

EXPRESS WAGONS,

BABY CARRIAGES,

CROQUET SETS,
VALISES, BASKETS,
CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Cheap for Cash or Produce,

—AT—

BRISBIN'S

I am selling the only English Wall Papers in Listowel.

BUTTER & EGGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

J. W. BRISBIN.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE employees of Hess Bros. furniture manufactory have organized a base-ball club.

MR. DUNLOP was in town last week delivering parts 7 and 8 of "Picturesque Canada."

CIRCUS.—The Great Eastern Circus will likely visit Listowel in the course of its peregrinatiods through the province.

THE railways will issue return tickets to all stations at single fare on the 24th, and at a fare and a third to include the 25th.

MR. J. S. DRAPER, son of George Draper, Esq., passed his second year examination in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto very successfully.

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, SR., leaves on on Monday next on a visit to the old land. Mr. Jas. Hutton, of Mornington, will accompany him. We wish them a safe and pleasant journey.

DISSOLVED.—Drs. Dillabough & Dingman have dissolved partenership. Dr. Dingman will continue to practice here. Dr. Dillabough, we understand, has not as yet decided upon a location.

ADJOURNED.—Owing to the absence from town of Mr. B. B. Sarvis, theleader of the Listowel Choral Society, the Society has adjourned until that gentleman's return, which will probably be in about two months.

MR. JOHN MCDONALD, formerly a resident of this town, has returned, and intends farming on a small scale, having purchased the property of Mr. Jacob Loree on the south side of the town,containing eight acres.

PIC-NIC.—The little folks of Christ Church Sunday School will pic-nic on the green surrounding the Church on the afternoon of the 24th. Should the weather-prove unfavorable, the entertainment will take place in the Church.

TEAS! TEAS!—The cheapest stock of Teas ever offered to the public just to hand at J. S. Gee's. Teas ranging in the following prices: 21c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75cts. per lb., in Green,Japan,Japan dust and Black. Every one should see these Teas. Having bought very heavy, I am prepared to sell very close.
J. S. GEE.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—Brantford intends celebrating its fifth anniversary as a city on the 31st inst. with a firemen's tournament. The fire brigades and brass bands of Western Ontario are invited to be present. The fare from Listowel and return will be $1.50.

A RESIDENT ABROAD.—The Brandon *Sun* has the following: "The firm of R. H. Myers & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Messrs. A. F. McLaren of the old firm and Col. D. D. Campbell have formed a new alliance for the transaction of estate business. Whom the world knows and no one dislikes needs no commendation."

TRUSTEE ELECTION.—The vacancy in the representation of the West Ward on the Public School Board has been filled by the election by acclamation of Mr. A. Little, G. W. R. station agent. No better choice could have been made. Mr. Little has served several years on the Board, and makes an excellent trustee.

THE 24TH.—The celebration of Her Majesty's birthday in Listowel will consist of the usual order of such celebrations. In the morning a base-ball match will be played in the agricultural park, and in the afternoon races and games will take place in the driving park under the auspices of the Driving Park Association. The town band will he present.

THE next G. W. R. Special Train to Manitoba will leave on Tuesday the 23rd May, for Winnipeg and Brandon. Extra accommodation will be provided for families who have been detained here on account of the floods. An experienced officer of the Company will accompany passengers through to destination. THIS SPECIAL WILL GO BY ALL-RAIL VIA CHICAGO. For information and tickets apply to J. Livingstone, Jr., Town Agt.

FROM LAKE TO LAKE.—The work of ballasting the section of the Erie & Georgian Bay Railway north of Chesley is being pushed forward rapidly. It is expected that the road will be open to Wiarton within four or five weeks. It is the intention of the company to inaugurate the opening with a fitting celebration. Excursion trains will be run from lake to lake.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Listowel Conservative Association will be held on Monday next, at one o'clock,p. m.,to elect delegates to attend the Convention at Stratford on the 26th inst. The meeting will be held in the hall over Livingstone's drug store. We trust that there will be a good representation of members.

CORNER STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new German Lutheran Church in this town will take place on Monday,29th inst. Several ministers from a distance are expected to be present. The congregation will meet in the town hall at 2 p. m., and proceed to the site of the new church. The ceremony will be followed by addresses from the clergymen and others present.

THE ninth annual meeting of the London Conference will be held in the Methodist church, Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June. The Stationing Committee will meet in the school-room of the same church on Tuesday June 1st. The public services will be held on Sundays, June the 4th and 11th. The anniversary meetings will commence on Tuesday, June 6th,and a reception of candidates for the Ministry will be held June 6th.

A CRICKET club has recently been organized at Brandon, with T. M. Daly jr., as president, and Col. D. D. Campbell as 1st vice-president. We also notice that at a recent meeting held in Brandon to organize a town band, the chair was occupied by Mr. Winter, while Col. D. D. Campbell acted as secretary. Which leads us to enquire if Brandon has been gerrymandered into Perth. At all events that wonderfully go-ahead town includes among its leading citizens not a few of this county's former inhabitants.

RECREATIVE SPORTS.—A meeting of the young men of the town was held in the town hall on Monday evening to consider the advisability of organizing a club —cricket, base-ball, or lacrosse—for furnishing recreative amusement during the summer evenings. After the merits of the different games had been pretty fully discussed, a majority of the meeting declared in favor of base-ball. A club was accordingly started, with a good membership. The boys meet for practice in the agricultural park. The "ball has been set rolling" with considerable enthusiasm,and no doubt Listowel will soon have a "crack" club.

MR. R. CHRISTIE, who recently sold his fine farm in Elma with the intention of settling with his son in the far west, has returned. He has come to the conclusion that Canada is preferable to the States, and intends remaining here. In this conclusion he has the sympathy of his "better half," as it would take a pretty large bounty to induce Mrs. Christie to leave the land over which the Union Jack waves. Mr. C. is going into bee-keeping.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.—The first Manitoba special on the G. W. R. since the suspension of traffic by the floods in the Northwest left here on Tuesday morning. Quite a number took passage at this station and at Newry. The following are the names of those who left by the special, also of those who went by regular G. W. R. trains the week previous: Miss Jennie Wilson, Mr. H. Moore and family, Jno. Lanber, R. J. Dowd and family, Peter Mitchell, Hugh Cunningham, W. Freeborn, Jas. Burrows, H. Burrows, Miss Collins, Miss Bell, Robt. Bell, Wm. Bennett, Mrs. S. McLean and family, Thos. Bunce, Mrs. Bunce, Mrs. Joseph Bunce, Miss Bunce, Samuel Moore, and others. The freight belonging to above passengers, consisting of five cars, left the Thursday previous. The next G. W. R. Manitoba special will leave on Tuesday, 23rd inst.

STRATFORD *Herald*: In consequence of the appointment of an Inspector for all the Roman Catholic Separate Schools the duty of County Inspectors in this particular has ceased. This will affect two schools in the county of Perth, one in the Gore of Downie and the other in Ellice. The Separate Schools in towns are not under the supervision of the County Inspectors. It is quite possible that the Inspector of Separate Schools may succeed in getting more Separate Schools formed in this county, in which case the number of Public Schools would be so reduced, that one Inspector would be sufficient for the whole county. At present the number of Public Schools is only slightly in excess of the 120, which the law allows to be placed under the supervision of one man. Of course there are four towns in Perth, three of which have the right to place their schools under the County Inspectors, and that would place the number far above 120. All these matters will no doubt be fully considered at the June session of the County Council.

"ONPLEASANTNESS."—Mr. Stewart, sewing machine agent, if reports be correct, has been treating his better half anything but kindly lately. For some time past the latter's health has been poorly, and this fact does not appear to have awakened any sympathy in the heart of her stern load, for notwithstanding her enfeebled condition it is said that Stewart treated her so illy that she was obliged to send for her brother, who was in Chicago, to come and nurse her. As her brother's presence did not improve the temper of her husband, she resolved to leave him, and on Tuesday, while Stewart was absent, she and her brother took their departure. Upon returning and finding them gone, Stewart procured a warrant for their arrest, but we believe was unsuccessful in his attempt to overtake them. As the affair became known, a strong feeling was created against the brutal husband. Wednesday evening a number a young fellows collected in front of Stewart's residence, and expressed their indignation by burning him in effigy. That he escaped tar and feathers is something for which he may be thankful. We understand that he took the hint, and has "got up and got" out of town.

FALSE ARREST.—Mr. Wm. Beattie, a young man who is well known and highly respected in this vicinity, had a rather unpleasant experience recently. Mr. Beattie has been engaged, up to about a fortnight ago, in purchasing railroad ties in this neighborhood. Having suspended operations in that line, he left here with the intention of seeking employment on the Canada Southern Ry.,And accordingly went to the headquarters of that road at St. Thomas. Imagine his surprise when shortly after reaching there he was taken into custody and lodged in the St. Thomas gaol on suspicion of being the party who had committed a burglarly a night or two previous at Aylmer. It appears that the description given of the real burglar corresponded with Mr. Beattie's appearance altogether too closely to be desirable. It might be mentioned that Mr. Beattie is about six feet four inches in height, and as the burglar is said to have been a tall man also,the police possibly felt it to be their duty to arrest the first six-foot stranger they came across; Mr. Beattie,therefore, upon making his appearance in the city of the doubting apostle, was at once pounced upon and led off to the bastile. Here he remained incarcerated for several days, until his friends here had been apprized of his arrest, and an affidavit had been forwarded to St. Thomas testifying that Mr. Beattie was in Listowel on the night that the burglarly was committed at Aylmer. The affidavit was accompanied with a certificate of good character signed by a number of our citizens. He was then released. If he should chance to meet the "fellier that looks like him," he would probably be inclined to take some satisfaction out of him for the trouble which he was the means of bringing upon him.

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

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

The people of an entire township on the Isle of Skye, numbering 100, have decided to emigrate to Canada.

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

The fees paid on private bills during the session of Parliament just closed amounted to close to sixteen thousand dollars.

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

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

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

Miss Burke, daughter of the murdered Under-Secretary for Ireland, has been granted a pension of £400 per annum.

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

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

BIRTHS.

STEVENSON—In Listowel, on the 6th inst., the wife of W. W. Stevenson, of a son.

POOLE—In Wallace, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Geo. V. Poole, (Teacher) of a son.

FEAR—At Monkton, on the 14th inst., the wife of Rev. E. A. Fear, of a son.

COLLISON—In Listowel, on the 14th inst., the wife of P. Collison of a daughter.

GREEN—In Listowel,on the 16th inst.,the wife of James Green of a son.

MARSHALL—In Trowbridge, on the 17th inst., the wife of Henry Marshall of a son.

KIRKPATRICK—May 16, on Con. 10, Wallace, the wife of William Kirkpatrick, of a son.

SOMMERVILLE—May 15, in Palmerston, the wife of B. Somerville, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOVE—POMEROY—On the 26th of April, at the Southside Methodist parsonage, Stratford, by the Rev. C. Deacon, Robert James Love, of Listowel,to Wilmot Ann,fourth daughter of Mr. E. Pomeroy, of Fullarton.

KARGES—POMEROY—On the 26th of April, at the Southside Methodist parsonage, Stratford, by the Rev. C. Deacon, Henry Karges, of Listowel, to Charlotte third daughter of Mr. E. Pomeroy, of Fullarton.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—In Elma, on the 7th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. William Brown, aged 31 years and 11 days.

ELLIOTT—In Logan, on the 10th inst., Mr. John Elliott, aged 82 years.

FURNEY—In Listowel,on the 14th inst.,Mary E. Furney, aged 7 mos and 15 days.

NORTH PERTH

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

FRIDAY, 26TH MAY, INST.,

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

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

MEETINGS

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

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

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

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

GEORGE DRAPER. President.
A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, Sec'y.
Listowel, May 9th, 1882. 18b

LISTOWEL
Conservative Association

A meeting of the Listowel Conservative Association will be held in the

FORESTER'S HALL,
LIVINGSTONE'S BLOCK,
—ON—
MONDAY NEXT, 22ND INST.

at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention at Stratford on the 26th, to select a Candidate for the House of Commons. A full attendance is requested.

R. MARTIN,
President.
A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS,
Secretary.
Listowel, May 16, 1882.

LISTOWEL HIGH SCHOOL.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
29TH AND 30TH OF JUNE,

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

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

A. B. MCCALLUM,
Head Master.
Listowel, May 9th, 1882. 18c.

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.

TWO CASES

AMERICAN

WALNUT CLOCKS

OPENED THIS WEEK AT

BARKER & CO.'S.

Prices from $4.50 to $9.00.

Also a new stock of

Waltham Dust-Proof Cases.

Call and see them.

BARKER & CO.,
Watchmakers.
Listowel, May 10, 1882.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

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

REAPERS
—AND—
MOWERS,

comprising the celebrated

"NEW BRANTFORD,"

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

"Genuine Maxwell,"

made by D. MAXWELL, of Paris; also

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

which will be sold

At Prices which Defy Competition.

We would especially call your attention to our

Wilkinson Plows,

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

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

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

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

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

PILES OF

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP,

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

CALL AND SEE THEM

—AT THE—

THREE SEVENS.

ROY, McDONALD & CO'Y.

GEORGE LOVE,

PRACTICAL

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging done on the shortest notice.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS RE-PAINTED.

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

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

MUSIC & FURNITURE DEPOT.

STEWART PATERSON

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

FURNITURE,

which he will sell at lowest prices. Also

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

PICTURE FRAMING

a specialty. Large stock of mouldings kept in stock.

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

Logs Wanted.

Logs of all kinds, for which the highest standard prices will be paid. Furniture given or custom sawing done in exchange.
HESS BROS,
Listowel Furniture Factory.
Listowel, Dec 23rd 1881.

MANITOBA

—AND THE—

NORTHWEST.

THE

GRAND TRUNK R'Y

will run a special passenger and freight train

EVERY THURSDAY

DURING MARCH AND APRIL

TO MANITOBA.

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

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

THE FAMOUS

EDISON
MUSICAL TELEPHONE.

You can Laugh, Talk, Sing and Play Tunes through it at a long distance. Children that can read figures can play tunes at once. The tone is equal to any Flute or Clarionet. No knowledge of music required to play it. To enable any one without the slightest knowledge of Instrumental Music, to perform at once on the instrument, we have prepared a series of tunes embracing all the popular Airs, printed in simple figures on cards to suit the Instrument, at a convenient distance form the mouth-piece, so that it can be easily read, and by means of which, any one, without the least musical knowledge can perform on this Instrument and play tunes at sight. Persons a little familiar with airs can play hundreds of tunes without any cards whatever. The Musical Telephone is more wonderful than the Speaking Telephone as it does all it will do besides instructing persons who do not understand notes to play tunes. "N. Y. SUN." The Musical Telephone is recognized as one of the most novel inventions of the age. "N. Y. HERALD." Price $2.50. Price by mail postage paid and registered $3.00. No instrument sent unless 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., 308 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.

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

U USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE

AT LOW PRICES. Here is a sample:

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

Also a large stock of

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

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

CUSTOM WORK

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

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

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

B. F. BROOK.
Listowel, 1882. 17

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

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

Superior Makes of Factory and White Cottons.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

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

IN READY-MADE CLOTHING

OUR STOCK IS FIRST-CLASS.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

In Small and Fancy Wares

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES

maintain their usual reputation for quality and cheapness.

JOHN RIGGS.
Main Street, Listowel.

THE GREAT BOOM
BUT NOT MANITOBA THIS TIME.

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

TEAS — J. S. GEE is showing a fine range of Teas In all the different kinds, In all the different qualities, At astonishing low prices.
SUGARS — J. S. GEE is showing a full range of Sugars, In Porto Ricos, Scotch refined in yellow and bright, Extra bright, Granulated, Panis Lumps and Powdered, And selling at prices that can't be undersold.
SPICES — J. S. GEE is showing a complete stock of all kinds of Spices, whole and ground, Essences, &c., in all the best qualities.
FRUITS — J. S. GEE'S stock of Fruits, full assortment of Canned Goods, Confectionery, Provisions, &c., Is now complete.

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

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

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

GLASGOW HOUSE.

—:o:—

OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—WILL BE FOUND—

Full and Complete in every Department.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS,

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

CHOICE TWEEDS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
ORDERED CLOTHING.

LARGE STOCK! FIRST-CLASS GOODS! LOW PRICES!

WM. McMILLAN.
Main Street, Listowel.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

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

$2.50 PER ACRE.

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

A REBATE OF $1.25 PER ACRE

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

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

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

RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM

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

Special arrangements made with Immigration and Land Companies.

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

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
SECRETARY.
Montreal, 1882. 13d.

THIS WEEK!

—:o:—

NUN'S VEILING—

In Cream, Pale Blue, Bronze, Green, Black, and Navy. Also SILK GAUZE for trimmings, to match delicate shades.

PARASOLS—

Ranging at 25c. 35c. 40c. 50c. 75c. 85c. 95c. $1.10, $1.25, $1.45, $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 $5.00, $7.00.

MEN'S STRAW HATS—

In endless variety, the latest styles and shades, at very low prices.

HELMETS—

In white, brown, grey and drab—a cool hat for hot days.

Gents' Furnishings—

The latest novelties always on hand. White Shirts from 75c. up. Measurement taken and shirts made to order—FIT GUARANTEED.

See our 50c. Tapestry Carpets.
See our 15c. Hemp Carpets.
See our 12½c. Linen.
See our 12½c. Dress Goods.
See our 50c. Colored Silks.
See our 90c. Colored Shirts.
See our 10c. Factory Cotton.
See our 75c. Ladies' Slippers.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SUITINGS ON EXHIBITION.

SURGES and WORSTEDS, a fine selection. Light and Dark PANTINGS. Give us a trial.

WANTED—BUTTER AND EGGS,

for which we will pay the highest market price.

JOHN C. BURT.

GOODS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

—AT THE—

QUEEN'S GROCERY, LISTOWEL.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY:

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

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

YOU GET THE VALUE OF YOUR MONEY IN TEA.

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

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

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

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

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

☞TEAS AND SUGARS A SPECIALTY.☜

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

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

W. J. STEWART.

1882--NEW SPRING GOODS-1882

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

SPRING GOODS

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

AN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GEO. DRAPER.
ONTARIO HOUSE.
Listowel, March 8, 1882.

NEW ARRIVALS!

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
—OF—

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

—:o:—

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT
will always be found very complete.

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

CROCKERY AND GASSWARE

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

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

GEO. ZILLIAX.
Wallace Street, Listowel,

1882--STOVES & TINWARE--1882

JOHN SUTHERLAND

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

COOKING, HALL & PARLOR STOVES,

TINWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

LAMP GOODS. COAL OIL, ETC.,

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

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

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair,
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministry too and fro,
Down lowliest ways if God wills so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal with race well run,
Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful grave where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep,
Over worn-out—O beautiful sleep.

PITCHERY-BIDGERY.

The Turning of the Long, Long Lane.

BY MONSIEUR DEMOULIN.

I did not resist her any longer that day; but the next day I was stronger, and made her go and repose herself.

For two successive days she came back. On the third day she did not appear. The fourth day also she was absent. Rude nurses attended to me. They new nothing of her. My anxiety inspired me with such energy that on the fourth day I rose from my bed and staggered about to find her if possible.

All was still confusion. Thousands of sick were on the island. The mistake of the first week had not yet been repaired. No one knew anything of Edith. I sought her through all the wards. I went to the superintendent, and forced him to make enquiries about her. No one could tell anything.

My despair was terrible. I forced the superintendent to call up all the nurses and doctors, and question them all, one by one. At last an old Irish woman, with an awful look at me, hinted that she could tell something about her, and whispered a word or two in the superintendent's ear. He started back, with a fearful glance.

"What is it? Tell, in God's name!"

"The dead house," he murmured.

"Where is it? Take me there!" I cried to the woman. I clutched her arm and staggered after her.

It was a long low shed, open on all sides. Twelve bodies lay there. In the middle of the row was Edith. She was more beautiful than an angel. A smile wreathed her lips; her eyes looked as though she slumbered. I rushed up to her and caught her in my arms. The next moment I fell senseless.

When I revived I was lying in one of the sick sheds, with a crowd of sufferers around me. I had only one thought, and that was Edith. I rose at once, weak and trembling, but the resolve of my soul gave strength to my body. An awful fear had taken possession of me, which was accompanied by a certain wild hope. I hurried, with staggering feet, to the dead house.

All the bodies were gone. New ones had come in.

"Where is she?" I cried to the old woman who had charge there. She knew to whom I referred.

"Buried," said she.

I burst out in a torrent of imprecations.

"Where have they buried her? Take me to her!" I cried, as I flung a piece of gold to the woman. She grasped it eagerly. "Bring me a spade, and come quick, for God's sake! She is not dead!"

How did I have such a mad fancy? I will tell you. This ship fever often terminates in a sort of stupor, in which death generally takes place. Some times, however, the patient who has fallen into this stupor revives again. It is known to physicians as the "trance state." I had seen cases of this at sea. Several times people had been thrown overboard when I thought that they did not have all the signs of death, and at last, in two cases of which I had charge, I detained the corpses three days, in spite of the remonstrances of the other passengers. These two revived. By this, I knew that some of those who were thrown overboard were not dead. Did I feel horror at this my Teresa? No. "Pass away," I said, "unhappy ones. You are not dead. You live in a better life than this. What matters it whether you died by the fever or by the sea?"

But when I saw Edith as she lay there my soul felt assured that she was not dead, but an unutterable convulsion of sorrow overwhelmed me. Therefore I fainted. The horror of that situation was too much for me. To think of that angelic girl about to be covered up alive in the ground; to think of that sweet young life, which had begun so brightly, terminating amid such black darkness!

"Now God help me!" I cried, as I hurried on after the woman; "and bring me there in time." There! Where? To the place of the dead. It was there that I had to seek her.

"How long had she been in that house before I fainted?" I asked tearfully.

"Twenty-four hours."

"And when did I faint?"

"Yesterday."

A pang shot through me. "Tell me," I cried hoarsely, when she was buried.

"Last night."

"Oh God!" I groaned, and I could say no more; but with new strength given to me in that hour of agony I rushed on.

It was by the eastern shore of the island. A wide flat was there, washed on one side by the river. Here more than a thousand mounds arose. Alas! could I ever hope to find her!

"Do you know where they have laid her," I asked tremblingly.

"Yes," said the woman confidently.

Hope returned faintly. She led the way.

The moon beamed out brightly from behind a cloud, illuminating the waste of mounds. The river murmured solemnly along the shore. All my senses were overwhelmed in the madness of that hour. The moon seemed enlarged to the dimensions of a sky; the murmur of the river sounded like a cataract, and in the vast murmur I heard voices which seemed then like the voices of the dead. But the lustre of that exaggerated glow, and the booming concord of fancied spirit voices were all contemned as trifles. I cared for nothing either natural or supernatural. Only one thought was present—the place where she was laid.

We reached it at last. At the end of a row of graves we stopped. "Here," said the woman, "are twelve graves. These were made last night. These are those twelve which you say."

"And where—where, O God, is she!"

"There," said the woman, pointing to one which was third from the end.

"Do not deceive me!" I cried imploringly. 'Are you sure? For I will tear up all these till I find her."

"I am sure, for I was the one who buried her. I and a man—"

I seized the spade and turned up the soil. I labored incessantly for what seemed an endless period. I had thrown out much earth, but had not yet reached her. I felt my fitful strength failing me. My mind, too, seemed entering into a state of delirium. At last my knees gave way, and I sank down just as my spade touched something which gave back a hollow sound.

My knees gave way, and I sank down. But I would not give up. I tore up handfuls of earth and threw them into the air.

"Oh Edith!" I cried, "I am here! I am coming! I am coming!"

"Come sir," said the woman, suddenly, in her strong voice, yet pityingly. "You can do nothing." I will dig her out in a minute."

"God forever bless you!" I cried, leaping out and giving place to her. I watched her as she threw out the earth. Hungrily I gazed devouring that dark aperture with my eyes till at last the rough boards appeared.

Then I leaped down. I put my fingers at the edge and tore at it till it gave way. The lid was only fastened with a few nails. My bleeding fingers clutched it. It yielded to my frantic exertions.

O my God! was there ever a sight on earth like that which now met my eyes as I raised the lid and looked below? The moon, which was high in the sky, streamed down directly in the narrow cell. It showed me the one whom I sought. Its bright beams threw a lustre round the face which was upturned toward me. Ah me! how white was that face! Like the face of some sleeping maiden carved in alabaster. Bathed in the moonbeams it lay before me, all softened and refined and made pure; a face of unearthly beauty. The dark hair caught the moon's rays, and encircled the head like a crown of immortality. Still the eyes were closed as though in slumber; still the lips were fixed into a smile. She lay as one who had fallen into a deep sweet sleep, as one who in that sleep has dreams, in which are visions of more than earthly beauty, and scenes of more than mortal happiness.

Now it was with me as though at that unequaled vision I had drawn into my inmost soul some sudden stimulus—a certain rapture of new-born strength; strength no longer weak and spasmodic, but firm, well fortified and well sustained.

I took her in my arms and brought her forth from the grave into the life of earth.

Ah me! how light a thing was that frail and slender figure which had been worn down by the unparalleled suffering through which she had passed. This thought transfixed me with a pang of anguish, even awed the rapture that I felt at clasping her in my arms.

But now that I had her, where was I to seek for a place of shelter? I turned to the woman and asked: "Is there any secluded place where she may sleep undisturbed till she wakes—"

"No; there is none but what is crowded with the sick and dying in all this island."

"I must have some place."

"There is only one spot that is quiet."

"What one?"

"The dead house."

I shuddered. "No, not there. See," I said, and I handed her a piece of gold. "Find me some place and you shall have still more.

"Well," she said hesitatingly, "I have the room where me and my man live. I suppose we could give up that."

"Take me there, then."

"Shall I help you to carry her?"

"No," I answered, drawing back my pure Edith from her outstretched hands. "No, I will carry her."

The woman went on without a word. She led the way back to the low and dismal sheds which lay there like a vast charnel house, and thence to a low hut some distance away from all, where she opened a door. She spoke a few words to a man, who finally withdrew. A light was burning. A rude cot was there. Here I laid the one I carried.

"Come here," said I, "three times a day. I will pay you for this."

The woman left. All night long I watched. She lay unmoved and unchanged. Where was her spirit wandering? Soared it among the splendors of the far off world? Lingered it amidst the sunshine of heavenly glory? Did her seraphic soul move amidst her peers in the assemblage of the holy? Was she straying amidst the trackless paths of ether with those whom she had loved in life, and who had gone on before?

All night long I watched her as she lay with her marble face and her changeless smile. There seemed to be communicated to me an influence from her which opened the eyes of my spiritual sense; and my spirit sought to force itself upon her far-off perceptions, that so it might catch her notice and bring her back to earth.

The morning dawned. There was no change. Midday came, and still there was no change. I know not how it was, but the superintendent had heard about the grave being opened, and found me in the hut. He tried to induce me to give back to the grave the one whom I had rescued. The horror of the request was so tremendous that it forced me into passionate calm. When I refused he threatened. At his menace I rejoined in such language that he turned pale.

"Murderer!" said I sternly, "is it not enough that you have sent to the grave many wretches who were not dead? Do you seek to send back to death this single one who I have rescued? Do you want all Canada and all the world to ring with the account of the horrors done here, where people are buried alive? See, she is not dead. This is only sleeping. And yet you put her in the grave."

"She is dead!" he cried, in mingled fear and anger—"and she must be buried."

"She is not dead," said I, sternly, as I glared on him out of my intensity of anguish—"she is not dead; and if you try to send her to death again you must first send me. She shall not pass to the grave except over my corpse, and over the corpse of the first murderer that dares to lay hands on her.'

He started back—he and those who were with him. "The man is mad," they said.

They left me in peace. I grew excited as I write. My hand trembles. Let me be calm.

She awoke that night. It was midnight, and all was still. She opened her eyes suddenly, and looked full at me with an earnest and steadfast stare. At last a long, deep drawn sigh broke the stillness of that lone chamber.

"Back again"—she murmured, in a scarce audible voice—"among men, and to earth. O friends of the Realm of Light, must I be severed from your lofty communion!"

As she spoke thus the anguish which I had felt at the grave was renewed. "You have brought me back," she said mournfully.

"No," I returned sadly—"not I. It was not God's will that you should leave this life. He did not send death to you. You were sleeping, and I brought you to this place."

"I know all," she murmured, closing her eyes. "I heard all while my spirit was away. I know where you found me."

"I am weary," she said, after a silence. Her eyes closed again. But this time the trance was broken. She slept with a long, deep breathing, interrupted by frequent sighs. I watched her through the long night. At first fever came. Then it passed. Her sleep became calm, and she slumbered like a weary child.

Early in the morning the superintendent came, followed by a dozen armed men. He entered with a frown. I met him with my hand upraised to hush him, and led him gently to the bedside.

"See," I whispered, "but for me she would have been BURIED ALIVE!"

The man seemed frozen into dumbness. He stood, ghastly white with horror, thick drops started from his forehead, his teeth chattered, he staggered away. He looked at me with a haunted face, such as belongs to one who thinks he has seen a spirit.

"Spare me," he faltered; "do not ruin me. God knows I have done my best!"

I waved him off. "Leave me. You have nothing to fear." He turned away with his white face, and departed in silence with his men.

After a long sleep Edith waked again. She said nothing. I did not wish her to speak. She lay awake yet with closed eyes, thinking such thoughts as belong to one, and to one alone who had known what she had known.

I did not speak to her, for she was to me a holy being, not to be addressed lightly. Yet she did not refuse nourishment, and grew stronger, until at last I was able to have her moved to Quebec. There I obtained proper accommodations for her and good nurses.

I have told you what she was before this. Subsequently there came a change. The nurses and the doctors called it a stupor.

There was something in her face which inspired awe among all who saw her. If it is the soul of man that gives expression to the features, then her soul must have been familiar with things unknown to us. How often have I seen her in walking across the room stop suddenly and stand fixed on the spot, musing and sad! She commonly moved about as though she saw nothing, as though she walked in a dream, with eyes half closed, and murmuring inaudible words. The nurses half loved and half feared her. Yet there were some little children in the house who felt all love and no fear, for I have seen her smiling on them with a smile so sweet that it seemed to me as if they stood in the presence of their guardian angel. Strange, sad spirit, what thought, what memories are these which make her life one long reverie, and have taken from her all power to enjoy the beautiful that dwells on earth!

She fills my thoughts with her loneliness, her tears and spiritual face, bearing the marks of scenes that can never be forgotten. She lives and moves amidst her recollections. What is it that so overwhelms all her thoughts? That face of hers appears as though it had bathed itself in the atmosphere of some diviner world than this; and her eyes seem as if they may have gazed upon the Infinite Mystery.

Now from the few words which she has casually dropped I gather this to be her own belief: that when she fell into the state of trance her soul was parted from her body, though still by an inexplicable sympathy she was aware of what was passing around her lifeless form. Yet her soul had gone forth into that spiritual world towards which we look from this earth with such eager wonder. It had mingled there with the souls of others. It had put forth new power, and learned the use of new faculties. Then that soul was called back to its body.

This maiden—this wonder among mortals—is not a mortal, she is an exiled soul. I have seen her sit with tears streaming down her face, tears such as men shed in exile. For she is like a banished man who has only one feeling, a longing, yearning, homesickness. She has been once in that radiant world for a time which we call three days in our human calculations, but which to her seems indefinite; for as she once said—and it is a pregnant thought, full of meaning—there is no time there, all is infinite duration. The soul has illimitable powers; in an instant it can live years, and life in those three days had the life of ages. Her former life on earth has now but a faint hold upon her memory in comparison with that life among the stars. The sorrow that her loved ones endured has become eclipsed by the knowledge of the blessedness in which she found them.

Alas! it is a blessing to die, and it is only a course to rise from the dead. And now she endures this exile with an aching heart, with memories that are irrepressible, with longings unutterable, and yearnings that cannot be expressed for that starry world and that bright companionship from which she has been recalled. So she sometimes speaks. And little else can she say amidst her tears. Oh, sublime and mysterious exile, could I but know what you know, and have but a small part of that secret which you cannot explain!

For she cannot tell what she witnessed there. She sometimes wishes to do so, but cannot. When asked directly, she sinks into herself and is lost in thought. She finds no words. It is as when we try to explain to a man who has been always blind the scenes before our eyes. We cannot explain them to such a man. And so with her. She finds in her memory things which no human language has been made to express. These languages were made for the earth, not for heaven. In order to tell me what she knows, she would need the language of that world, and then she could not explain it, for I could not understand it.

Only once I saw her smile, and that was when one of the nurses casually mentioned, with horror, the death of some acquaintance. "Death!" she murmured, and her eyes lighted up with a kind of ecstasy. "Oh, that I might die!" She knows no blessing on earth except that which we consider a course, and to her the object of all her wishes is this one thing—Death. I shall not soon forget that smile. It seemed of itself to give a new meaning to death.

Do I believe this, so wild a theory, the very mention of which has carried me beyond myself? I do not know. All my reason rebels. It scouts the monstrous idea. But here she stands before me, with her memories and thoughts, and her wonderful words, few but full of deepest meaning—words which I cannot forget—and I recognize something before which Reason falters. Whence this deep longing of hers? Why when she thinks of death does her face grow thus radiant, and her eyes kindle with hope? Why does she so pine and grow sick with desire? Why does her heart thus ache as day succeeds to day, and she finds herself still under the sunlight, with the landscape and the music of this fair earth still around her?

Once, in some speculations of mine, which I think I mentioned to you, Teresina, I thought that if a man could reach that spiritual world he would look with contempt upon the highest charms that belong to this. Here is one who believes that she has gone through this experience, and all this earth, with all its beauty, is now an object of indifference to her. Perhaps you may ask, is she sane? Yes, dear, as sane as I am, but with a profounder experience and a diviner knowlege.

After I had been in Quebec about a month I learned that one of the regiments stationed here was commanded by Colonel Henry Despard. I called on him and he received me with unbounded delight. He made me tell him all about myself, and I imparted to him as much of the events of the voyage and quarantine as was advisable. I did not go into particulars to any extent, of course. I mentioned nothing about the grave. That, dearest sister, is a secret between you and me, and her. For if it should be possible that she should ever be restored to ordinary human sympathy and feeling, it will not be well that all the world should know what has happened to her.

His reigment was ordered to Halifax, and I concluded to comply with his urgent solicitations and accompany him. It is better for her at any rate that there should be more friends than one to protect her. Despard, like the doctors, supposes that she is in a stupor.

The journey here exercised a favorable influence over her. Her strength increased to a marked degree, and she has once or twice spoken about the past. She told me that her father wrote to his son Louis in Australia some weeks before his death, and urged him to come home. She thinks that he is on his way to England. The Colonel and I at once thought that he ought to be sought after without delay, and he promised to write to his nephew, your old playmate, who, he tells me, is to be a neighbor of yours.

If he is still the one whom I remember—intellectual yet spiritual, with sound reason, yet a strong heart, if he is still the Courtenay Despard who, when a boy, seemed to me to look out upon the world before him with such lofty poetic enthusiasm—then, Teresella, you should show him this diary, for it will cause him to understand things which he ought to know. I suppose it would be unintelligible to Mr. Thornton, who is a most estimable man, but who, from the nature of his mind, if he read this, would only conclude that the writer was insane.

At any rate Mr. Thornton should be informed of the leading facts, so as that he may see if something can be done to alleviate the distress, or to avenge the wrongs of one whose father was the earliest benefactor of his family.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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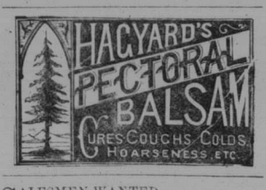


SALESMEN WANTED.

To begin work at once on Sales for Fall of 1882, for the

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

THE LARGEST IN CANADA.

Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.
Branch Offices—Montreal, P. Q. & St. Paul, Minn.

NURSERIES—FONTHILL, ONTARIO.

We can start in addition to our already large force,

100 Additional Canvassers,

and want men who can give full time to the business. Steady employment and good salaries to successful men. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work your success is almost certain. The best of references required. Apply to STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

JOHN GABEL,

WALLACE STREET, OPPOSITE SCOTT'S BANKING HOUSE,

keeps one of the largest stocks of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

of any retail house in Western Ontario.

IN FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

he invites comparison in variety, quality or price. All the latest designs in

GOLD CHAINS,
NECKLACES, LOCKETS,
RINGS, BRACELETS,
SETS, ETC., ETC.

A great variety of Clocks, and all first-class value. Fine Walnut Clocks at very low figures.

SPECTACLES IN GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SILVERWARE IN TOWN.

Engraving done free on all Silverware bought from us.

Our stock of Fancy Goods is very large, and contains all the latest novelties.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, POEMS, BIBLES, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS, WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, ETC., ETC.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c.

REPAIRING—Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., repaired promptly, and all work guaranteed.

JOHN GABEL.

TORONTO TEA STORE.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has bought out the stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
LIQUORS, &C., &C.

OF MESSRS. D. W. PALMER & CO.

AT GREAT REDUCTION,

and is prepared to give bargains second to no other small house in the trade; special attention is invited to my large

STOCK OF TEAS,

which I have marked down at very lowest figures. For quality and price, I defy competition in this line. The largest stock in town of

CANNED GOODS

25 CASES CANNED TOMATOES, TO BE SOLD AT COST,
10 CASES CANNED CORN, 100 PACKAGES SALMON TROUT,
50 PACKAGES WHITE FISH, 50 PACKAGES HERRING,
5 CRATES CROCKERY, IMPORTED FROM LIVERPOOL

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE.

All goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge, and on the shortest notice Soliciting a liberal share of public patronage.

ADAM DAVIDSON.

NOT MANITOBA SPECULATION!

NO SPECULATION ABOUT THE FACT THAT THE

THOMAS ORGANS

ARE EQUAL TO ANY MADE AND

SECOND TO NONE!

Having received the highest honors at the Provincial Exhibition, 1881, pronounced by the judges to be

UNEQUALLED FOR TONE AND WORKMANSHIP.

To show that we have confidence in these organs we are willing to place them side by side with any maker and let disinterested judges pronounce upon their merits.

THE CASE OF THESE ORGANS IS MADE OF THOROUGHLY SEASONED WALNUT, AND IS FURNISHED WITH IVORY KEYES AND FIRST-CLASS ACTIONS.

Each instrument is accompanied by the following guarantee.

GUARANTEE:

That Organ No....., manufactured by E. G. THOMAS, is a first-class instrument in every respect, made from the best material and finished in the most workmanlike manner, and I hereby warrant said Instrument for a period of SIX YEARS against failure of any part, except such as may be caused by accident, misuse or neglect; and should such Organ fail to give satisfaction as above stated, I bind myself to make it good, or exchange it for a new one of the same value within the time stated.

E. G. THOMAS.

The undersigned having secured the control of the above Organ in this county, would respectfully direct the attention of those about to purchase an instrument, to the fact that he can furnish them with a first-class Organ or Piano for less money than any other agent or dealer. I am not selling on commission. I buy my Organs at as reasonable rates as any dealer can buy a first-class instrument, (I can myself buy cheaper organs, but not so good an article) and my expenses being less than those of a dealer who has large rent, coal and gas bills to pay, I am enabled to sell at rates which they cannot touch. As to prices, I will furnish you with a No. 1 Organ, 7 stops, having grand organ and swell levers, for the small sum of $75, and other styles at equally low rates. But as I wish to introduce these instruments, I will make a reduction of five dollars to parties who will take the trouble to come to Burns and examine not only the new instruments, but also old ones, some of which have been in constant use for five years.

ONE PRICE.

We have only one price. We do not ask $30 or $40 more than we will actually take for an instrument. Should an agent call on you or quote prices write us the style or name of instrument, say nothing of his prices, and we will quote our rates. It will pay you to write me whether you buy from me or not.

☞ CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. ☜

PURCHASING AND SALE AGENCY.

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

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP.—I have been instructed by Mr. Thos. Ferguson to offer for sale his shop and business in the village of Burns, (there is not a better country stand in the county) on Perth, with one acre of land, a good house with dry cellar, hard and soft water, good stable and driving house, two forges in shop. Terms reasonable. Apply at once to

M. H. DOWD,
URNS P. O.

MONTHLY CATTLE MARKET IN LISTOWEL. The next Cattle Fair in Listowel will be held on

Friday, June 2nd, 1882.

NORMAN'S
Electric Belt Institution,
No. 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

THERE IS NOTHING SO PERMANENTLY beneficial to the sufferer as Norman's Electro-Curative Belts, Bands and Insoles. They immediately relieve and permanently cure

ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, LUMBAGO, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, SWELLINGS, INJURIES, NEURALGIA, ETC.,

And a host of troubles over which medicine has little or no control. Circulars and consultation free.

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., Druggist, &c., agent for Listowel. 3y

IA MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Freetown Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

USED ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA

—FOR—

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia

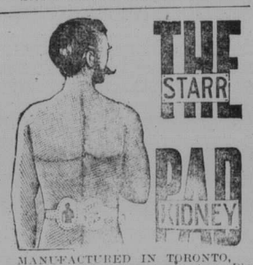
And for Purifying the Blood.

It has been in use for 20 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all diseases that arise from a disordered Liver or impure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others.

It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Stillingia, Dandelion, Assafras, Wintergreen, and other well known valuable Roots and Herbs. It is strictly vegetable and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

It is sold by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. 43r.

Sold in Listowel by Dr. Michener.



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A Permanent, sure cure for Diseases, Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or attendant complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and Passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures Bed-wetting) Regular Pad, $2.00, Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, $3.00. Sold by

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