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HOW I FELL AMONG THIEVES.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

I am a single lady of good position and independent means—say from four to five hundred a-year. I have no near relations and no settled home, my health making it generally advisable for me to spend the winter abroad. In summer and in autumn I am glad to be in my "ain countree," and my friends kindly assure me that I am always welcome at their various houses. I des re no pleasanter way of passing the time I am able to spend in my native country; and my means have hitherto enabled me, with due economy, to prevent my visits from becoming burdensome to those whose fortune is less wide than their hospitality of heart. I am anxious to make this clear, because it may be thought that, in the tale I am about to tell, there breathes a spirit of niggardliness unworthy the possessor of the comfortable income I have mentioned. But every one knows their own affairs best; and though I am aware that many even of the friends who are acquainted with the exact amount of my fortune, think it must be more than sufficient for my solitary wants, the estimate is unfair. My own personal expenses, indeed, are moderate. I must, of course, dress well. I must have a maid. I must travel like a lady, which too often means, in this country, that my maid must travel like a lady also. I must be ready with a perennial stream of loose silver for guards and porters, with handsome vails for servants, meaning not only the housemaids and coachmen—who once on a time were the only terrors in one's path—but the butlers, footmen, and pages amongst whom my lot may be cast. I have my hotels, boarding-houses, and traveling expenses abroad; and I like, of course, to bring little presents when I come home to my friends and their children. Then there are one's charities, doctors and church dues. Still I admit that for all this I have enough and to spare—only people think I have more than enough. I am alone in the world; I have neither husband nor children to think of; I have no poor relations openly and directly dependent on my purse; no household to provide for, no visitors to entertain, no taxes, say the thoughtless and superficial, to pay. What can I do with my money? What, but be ready to give it to anybody who chooses to lay claim to it, my creditors being all the more numerous because not one has any special right to the post.

When I say that I have been lately in Italy, it may be supposed from the title of this paper that the following is a tale of brigandage abroad, in which my own courage and presence of mind are to call for the admiration of all who may read it. Let me at once state that I never met with any vulgar robbers—they are vulgar enough now—even in Italy, and I have never risked my maid's life or my own in imprudent expeditions in search of the picturesque. And let me confess at once that I showed neither courage, presence of mind, nor even, perhaps, common sense, in the circumstances I am about to describe. Indeed, but for a faint hope that the recital of my misfortunes may induce other sufferers to join me in protesting against a tyranny becoming year by year more dangerous and oppressive—which is injurious, moreover, as much to the moral characters of those who inflict it, as to the purses and tempers of those who writhe under it;—well, if I did not hope that others, as weak, singly, as myself, might yet be found collectively strong enough to denounce and revolt against the blackmail system, of which I am going to give an instance, I should prefer to submit to it in silence, and only try to forget what I was helpless enough to endure.

On my return from the Continent last year, I went to pay my usual round of country visits, beginning with one to some people whose acquaintance I had only made the previous summer, having met and taken a fancy to one of the girls at the house of a mutual friend. While abroad I heard from her that she was going to be married, and, of course, I wrote to offer my congratulations. In reply came a pressing invitation to pay the family a visit, and to be present at the marriage, which was to take place at their country-seat in Scotland. This invitation I at once rashly accepted, and as I was going to a wedding, I determined not to go empty-handed. Indeed I had already, I thought, provided myself with the needful wedding-present, having, while at Naples, been tempted into buying an extremely pretty little bookstand in carved olive-wood—not, I grant you, a very costly thing, but really very pretty and useful; and more expensive—for it was beautifully inlaid—than an ignorant person might suppose. It was somewhat cumbrous to carry, and endless was the bother my maid and I had to make it fit into its proper corner of my trunk. The damage its sharp edges did to my frills, laces and dresses, nearly led to a rupture between my "faithful Abigail" and myself; and as for the worry and anxiety it caused me on a rather roundabout homeward journey, when my dread of its being injured by rough usage was constantly bringing down on me the suspicions of *douaniers* and *gendarmes*, I should never have done if I began to chronicle my adventures. Behold these, however, happily over, and myself arriving, with my troublesome but precious convoy, safe at the home of my friends the Macivors, let us call it Loch Cateran. I pass over the arrival itself, and my welcome, which was all that a weary traveler could desire. Indeed it must be understood that, except in one particular, I have no cause but to feel grateful for my treatment while in the power of this amiable though ruthless gang. Each member of it individually is charming. Nevertheless I have been despoiled, and a bitterness must now mingle with my recollection of what should have been a cheerful and agreeable visit.

My maid and I had unpacked the terrible bookstand for, as we fondly hoped, the last time. Its diabolical propensity to evil induced it, on taking its departure for ever from the vicinity of my long-suffering wardrobe, to spring out of my maid's hands on to the top of my best cap. We smothered our groans, however, in songs of rejoicing at being at last rid of our imp of mischief; and as we unwrapped it from its coverings, and set it on a table, overjoyed to find its delicate tracery, clear-cut corners, and polished surface unharmed, we felt almost repaid for our trouble.

"Well, to be sure, it is pretty," said my maid. "I'm sure, ma'am, there won't be a prettier wedding-present than that amongst them all."

"I hope they will like it," said I modestly. How glad I felt afterwards that I had not betrayed to my maid my own secret, proud anticipations on the subject!

I settled in my own mind (most fortunately—no, perhaps I should say most unfortunately) that I would defer the presentation of my gift until the next day. The first evening there would be so much to talk of—so much to hear and tell. My beautiful bookstand (now that I had nothing more to do with its transport, I could heartily appreciate its perfection) would add too much to the excitement of the evening. Pleasure would almost become satiety. Better enjoy for a few hours longer the prospect of the happy, grateful looks which to-morrow should be centred on my present. Probably the pleasure would be enhanced by surprise. They could hardly expect me to give a wedding-present, seeing that there was not the most distant shade of relationship between us, and that our friendship was of such short standing. But how delightful it is to confer unexpected benefits! Did I grudge the money and trouble this present had cost me? Far from it.

At dinner we talked a good deal of my travels. "How charming! What a delightful winter you must have had, dear Miss Fairgame!" said one after another of my listeners, as, in the innocence of my heart, I told where I had been. "How I should like to travel about as you do!"

"Ah!" said I, "but you know that I travel for health as much as for pleasure."

"Well, I shouldn't mind traveling for health, too. But one must be rich to do that, especially nowadays, when as you say, prices have risen so much everywhere."

"Yes," I replied, incautiously; it is shocking the way in which prices have risen. It is the fault of these Americans. Now, at Naples, where I was for a short time——"

"Oh, were you at Naples?—were you really at Naples?" exclaimed Flora, the bride-elect, who had hitherto seemed to take a less vivid interest than the others in my humdrum travels, being very naturally preoccupied with her own approaching honeymoon trip. "Oh, tell me, did you see an——"

"An eruption of Vesuvius? Yes," said I, with all a traveler's satisfaction, in finding the conversation drift so naturally towards the most impressive point of my narrative. "You would like to hear about it—well——"

"Oh, very much; but—I was going to ask did you see any very pretty coral when you were at Naples? Can you tell me about the prices there? People say you can pick things for nothing; and in this country, you know, coral is so expensive."

"Well, said I, after a slight pause of mortification—for I could see from the really grave anxiety in the girl's face, as she waited for my answer, that the grandeurs of the volcano had little chance beside this trumpery question of coral—"I can't say that I found one could pick up anything quite for nothing. But if you are going to Naples——" I paused, thinking what shops I could recommend.

"Oh no, I'm afraid there's no hope of getting so far. But one could commission it—the coral, I mean. The truth is," she added confidingly, "one of my uncles has given me some money as a wedding present—it's just ten pounds—but I thought I might get some handsome coral ornaments with it. Unfortunately I've got so little jewellery among my presents, and one can't do without jewellery now, you know. Now, would you advise me to write to a friend of mine who is coming home from India through Italy to buy me ten pounds' worth of coral? Of course I should expect to get a very nice set for that money."

"Should you?" said I, doubtfully. "Well, I should advise you not to give your friend the commission." I was thinking of the difficulty I had had in executing a very similar one with which I had been charged by a friend for whom I had brought home some coral ornaments, which, however, had cost more than the sum named by Flora.

"But why not? Do you really not think, Miss Fairgame, that ten pounds will buy nice coral, even in Naples? Then what in the world am I to do with it? And I do so want jewellery of some kind. Only think how provoking it is; people have given me such heaps of useless things—traveling clocks, I've just got three; and six inkstands, and two sets of salt-cellars; isn't it too bad?"

I was silent, partly with surprise at the number, partly, I must own, with alarm at the cool and practical estimate which was evidently put on friendship's offerings. A dim distrust was rising in my mind about my own present. Would it not also be classed with the useless things?

"Couldn't you give me some idea, Miss Fairgame, of what I could do with ten pounds? I don't care for trumpery garnets, for I know one can get them cheap enough."

"Really I—I can't advise. Only don't send for coral," said I, emphatically, as our hostess moved, and we rose from table. But what were my sensations when, as I paused on my way to the drawing-room to look at a family portrait, I heard a hurried whispering in the passage behind me,—"Oh, do you really think so? How lucky you haven't spent Uncle John's ten pounds!" and Flora's answer, "Yes, I'm sure of it. She told me not to send for coral. I wonder if I shall get it this evening. I'm dying to see it. But perhaps she hasn't had time to unpack it——"

I fled on to the drawing-room before it could be discovered that I had overheard them. Here, alas! was my mistake number one. But would not any well bred person have done the same? Besides, I was too confounded to consider what I was about.

Now what had I said or done to lead Flora to imagine—what right had she to imagine—that I meant to bestow on her anything so expensive as coral, or jewellery of any description? I cannot remember what happened during the ten minutes after making this horrible discovery. I found myself at last sitting staring at a photograph-book which somebody had brought me, and wildly trying to recall what had passed at dinner. It flashed on me that I had been spoken of as "rich," and that I had not repelled the insinuation. My heart sank as I remembered every trifling little boast I had made about the places I had gone to, the sights I had seen. I shrank like a detected thief when some of the girls came about me, admiring my lace, studying my few ornaments. I felt as if my value was being calculated, my goods appraised. I glanced furtively in Flora's intelligent face, expecting to read in it her knowledge that I actually had in my possession the very coral she coveted. For it was so. I was taking it to a friend who had commissioned me to bring it for her, and whom I was by and by going to visit. I had meant to show it to Flora that she might judge of the value of coral. But could I do so now?

For the rest of the evening I was really miserable. I know how silly it may appear to say so, but I must tell the truth. I hate to disappoint people, and I can't bear to seem shabby. There are women—I am becoming almost inclined to envy them—who are not troubled by such sensitive scruples; women who will go into a shop, turn over everything and buy nothing; women who will pay off their obligations to servants and railway guards with a bland word and a brazen-faced smile; women who even pride themselves on getting through the world at anybody's cost but their own. Of such Becky Sharps I am not yet one. I confess my weakness and seek not to palliate it.

The evening passed on. To cover the discomfort which had seized me, I tried to talk. The wedding was now the subject to which everything else converged.

"To morrow," said my hostess, "you must see all Flora's presents. Dear child—our friends have been so kind; she really has got some lovely things; and with a few exceptions, all very useful. Of course there are the usual duplicates. Some people seem to have no ideas beyond these everlasting writing-table sets, and hideous ormolu candlesticks; and there are a few bits of trumpery, which one must make the best of, you know," she added, laughing. "But, on the whole, the presents will make a very good show on Thursday. That, you know, is quite one of the features of a wedding nowadays, and, indeed, I don't know what we should do without it sometimes. Such a relief to the dullness and *gene* which used to prevail! Now there are the wedding-presents to look at, and talk about—and, by the by, that reminds me, Mary" (to the second daughter), "we must write these cards to-morrow. Cards" (to me) "with the names of the donors are put on the presents, so every one knows what everybody else has given. The difficulty is to arrange them so that everything is properly seen. It wouldn't do at all if people were to go about saying, 'I see nothing from the So-and-sos'; or 'I wonder what the Somebodies have given.'"

"So that is the fashion now," said I, faintly trying to smile. "It's so long since I happened to be at a wedding."

"Oh then, I assure you, you'll find a great change for the better."

"That depends, aunt," laughed a bridesmaid-cousin who was staying in the house. "At the last wedding I was at—you remember, Flora, when you and I were Julia MacFinn's bridesmaids—what a business we had! You know the MacFinns, don't you, Miss Fairgame? Yes, I'm sure I've heard them speak of you."

No doubt she had. A guilty blush rose to my cheeks in spite of my real consciousness of innocence. I knew the MacFinns very well. When Octavia, the youngest one was married about a couple of years ago, I gave her a very nice wedding-present. But I was abroad at the time of Julia's marriage; and of course—as the MacFinns had no actual claims on me—I remember being very glad to be, as I thought, out of the way.

"Well, you know, when Octavia MacFinn married she got lovely presents. She made such a good match, and people thought, I suppose, that, as she was the youngest, there was no chance of the other seven going off. But, to the horror of everybody, Julia, the eldest one, married the very next year. Flora and I were her bridesmaids. It was a very poor affair of a wedding. She married the clergyman, you know—a poor incumbent of the English chapel. Well, you should have seen the shabby turn-out of presents we had to show off. I was quite ashamed. Knitted scarfs, and sofa blankets, as if it had been a charity bazaar; and books—fit, I suppose people thought, for a clergyman's wife; and rubbishly scent-bottles, and paper-weights; and there was even one of those little bookcases—those ugly carved things, you know, that one picks up quite cheap, and never thinks of putting on a drawing-room table now."

Will any sympathizing person try to imagine my feelings at this crisis. The talk went on, but I followed it not. As it buzzed in and out of my ears, the words "trumpery," "shabby," "absurd," "not worth giving," seemed alone to force their way to my brain.

We went to bed at last. My hostess and her daughters escorted me to my room. "I hope you will be comfortable," said the former.

"Oh, most comfortable," was my mechanical reply, as I seemed to look around on the luxurious appointed chamber, while my eyes fastened only on something, loosely covered with its brown wrappings, which was placed for safety on the top of the drawers.

"Is there anything you want?" said Flora, earnestly, perceiving, no doubt, the hidden anguish in my tone.

"Oh, nothing, I am sure——" I stopped short. Was not this the moment to seize for hurling at her my unfortunate present, and at once destroying her illusion about my intentions? I might have seized it, for I was desperate; but at this juncture my ill-starred maid, who was busy over one of my boxes, chanced to take from it the very case of coral which I was afraid of Flora's catching sight of. In my alarm I hastily thrust myself in front of it to conceal it; and while I thus stood guard over it, not daring to move, they bade me good night. Yet as they did so, was it only my terrified fancy which made me see in each face bent to kiss me a wolfish look of curiosity to find out what my maid was doing with the box behind me? Was there a covert smile lurking round Flora's mouth? Was there a tone of still tenderer interest in her mother's voice as she begged me to ring for anything I wanted? I cannot tell. I will not let my prejudice carry me too far. But I know that I had little sleep that night as I lay pondering over my situation. I went down to breakfast next morning, my perplexities still unsolved. But I knew that to-day something must be done. My tribute must be paid in some shape, and, alas! I already knew the only form in which it was likely to be acceptable. As I entered the breakfast parlor, an ominous silence, different from the friendly cheerfulness of the night before, seemed to prevail; and I half shrank back, as I remembered that the banditti awaiting me—I beg their pardon, but I must give a faithful description of my feelings—might expect me to appear provided with the ransom they had set on my head. But, to my relief, I found that the post had come, and they were all busy with their letters. One was for me, and I took it and slunk to my place as quietly as possible, so as not to attract the attention of the fortunately preoccupied brigands towards my empty-handed condition.

My letter was from a cousin, and it told me that her daughter—my godchild—was engaged to be married. You may be surprised to hear that this news came to me at first rather a pleasure than a shock. But, firstly, I was really fond of my goddaughter; secondly, one has a sort of insane satisfaction in announcing a wedding; thirdly, a wild hope crossed my mind that the evident necessity of my giving some handsome present to my godchild might induce the Macivors to abate their own inferior pretensions. Armed with this last thought, I now ventured to raise my eyes and to listen to what was going on. I was seated beside my host; but he, good man, was so engrossed with his *salmi* of grouse, that though I was supposed to be talking to him, any incoherent observations did very well, and I was able to catch—with hearing that had become painfully sharp—the conversation carried on in a half-aside at the other end of the table.

FLORA (First Robber). Such a nice note from dear Mrs. Brown Richardson! She's coming over to luncheon some day.

FLORA'S MOTHER. That vulgar woman! I hope she won't come. I really can't stand her purse-proud airs.

FLORA. But, dear mother, just listen. She asks what I should like best—a Dresden tea-set or a bracelet? Now that's what I call being real friendly.

THE MOTHER (relenting). Well, so it is.

SECOND ROBBER (a younger sister). Which will you take, Flo? The bracelet, I should say. You want jewellery awfully.

FIRST ROBBER. Well, I don't know. I should like a lovely Dresden tea set. Let me see what jewellery I've got (counts her fingers). Two silver card-cases——

THE MOTHER. You needn't count these as jewellery. Stupid things, too, nowadays.

FIRST ROBBER. Well, then—three brooches, two bracelets——

SECOND ROBBER. They're only morning ones. Hardly worth counting.

FIRST ROBBER (nettled at these aspirations on her success). I've got a pair of pearl earrings and three lockets.

A CONFEDERATE (the bridesmaid-cousin whom yesterday I took for a sweet, pleasing girl, but who now turns out to be the most daring and dangerous of the gang). Only three lockets? Helena Macgregor had six, not to speak of the whole set of family earrings; and Blanche de Bois-Guilbert had the loveliest diamonds.

THIRD ROBBER (a youthful but promising villain of sixteen). I don't see why the Brown Richardsons shouldn't give both the bracelet and the tea-set. They're so tremendously rich.

FIRST ROBBER. Oh! talking of diamonds. Mother, isn't that a letter from Aunt Dives at last? Oh, what does she say about Miss Fairgame. Now, let us see, whose name is to be written next?"

I set my teeth and steeled my resolution I suppose one always does on the first application of torture, and so for the moment I came off victorious. I waited to be told the name I was to write.

"We may as well have a card ready for Miss Monypenny," said one of the robbers. "She's sure to give something." I wrote down, with a sensation of fiendish malice, the name of Miss Monypenny,

Happily, before things went further, some callers arrived. They stayed to luncheon, after which there was an exhibition of the presents. I don't remember what these new victims contributed, but I know something was disgorged by them, for I heard murmurs of dissatisfaction after they had driven away. "Well, I do think, with their fortune, they might have given something better than this." I took care to hear no more. I also joyfully accepted an invitation from the governess and some of the children to go and look at the poultry and the rabbits. Amongst these innocent dumb creatures I should surely no hear of wedding-presents.

Towards five o'clock I went to the house, too sick of the rabbits and too weary for my tea to think of the certainty of Flora's having returned from her raid on the Hermitage. As I approached the drawing-room a clatter of teacups and a Babel of voices drowned the sound of my steps. The door was open. Shall I be condemned if I confess that I stood still and listened? The full peril of my situation had returned to my mind, and were not any means fair which might help to extricate me from my dilemma?

"O Flora! and you really got that delicious quaint old cream-jug! But how did you manage it? I thought nothing would make Miss Monypenny give up that old silver cream-jug."

FLORA. Well, I thought so too. Really I never hoped for this. But what do you think it was she did mean to give me? You'll never guess. A copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost!" I saw it lying on the table. (Howls of execration.) Well, you know, when she began talking of my being fond of poetry, I really couldn't help it. I said, "Oh, dear Miss Monypenny, I can't bear poetry!" Of course I said it quite naturally, and the dear old thing never suspected I had noticed the abominable book. And then, after luncheon—and at luncheon I had been admiring the cream-jug so—well, she took Kitty aside and asked what I had got, and which I would like best—the book or something else. And Kitty was so clever, and said, "Oh, you know, Miss Monypenny, a book just lies on the table. Now, something that Flora could use every day, and think of you." And then she gave me the cream-jug. Wasn't it nice of her?

THE COUSIN-BRIDESMAID. Yes, yes; very nice. And now, if Miss Fairgame would only make haste with that coral she's to give you, I was quite provoked that we hadn't it to-day to show to those shabby presents. Perhaps if you had stayed at home to-day, Flora—But still, it was worth while going to the Hermitage for this.

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I am once more in my room. They bring me my tea. I say I have a headache. My maid comes to ask me where she is to put the bottle-imp which still stands on the drawers. "It's so in the way, ma'am." "Put it in the fire," I reply, with savage gloom. My maid looks frightened. She has heard that there's a sort of "low fever" going about.

My headache is forced to yield to the multiciplicity of remedies pressed on me by my brigand hosts, all anxious, no doubt, to keep me alive long enough to let them carry out their designs on my property. The Captain nurses me like a sister. The robbers take it in turn to sit by me and "amuse me." Once more I am offered a sight of the wedding-presents, and I hear the tale of Julia Macfinn's wrongs. By and by, the afternoon post has brought news of a reported engagement of another of that hitherto unfortunate sisterhood.

Let me hasten over the painful conclusion of my tale. The next morning, after another night of mental struggle, I succumbed to my fate. The case of coral passed into the hands of my foes. As I yielded it up, I tried hard to wear a face of smiling calm, but the effort was too great for me. I saw, too, that Flora failed equally in calling up on her face an expression of pleased astonishment. There was a certain relief and triumph in her eye—that was all. She seemed even to have some difficulty in finding suitable words of admiration for the very ornaments on which I thought she had set her heart. I don't know what she had expected them to be like. It was altogether a rather awkward scene, and we were all glad, I am sure, when it was ended.

Then, when all was over, I retired again to write my letter of apology and explanation to my injured friend—my letter of congratulation, such as I could make it, to my godchild, whom, for the first time, I wished somebody else's godchild—a letter of uneasy inquiry into the truth of the reported Macfinn engagement. I used to feel a kindly pity for these poor girls; now the remaining six pass before my mind's eye in a procession terrible as Banquo's kings, and I prefer not to be forced to state my real wishes regarding their future.

Before concluding, I might have described the wedding with all its attendant festivities, which I am bound to say, passed off to perfection. But I will only chronicle one more incident. I had been mortified, as I think may have seen, with the reception accorded even to the beautiful coral ornaments which I had at last screwed myself up to sacrifice on the alter of friendship. After the wedding, and while we were waiting for the breakfast, I was standing in a corner near the table, round which buzzed the crowd of wedding-guests, loudly admiring, and no doubt, like myself, secretly criticising, the gifts thereon displayed. Amongst them I beheld my poor coral, pushed rather aside to make room for Mrs. Brown Richardson's sumptuous, showy bracelet, which, to the joy of the whole family—whose credit seemed to be staked on the due splendor of this exhibition of, I had wellnigh said, stolen goods—had just arrived in time to add its lustre to the show. My present had got wedged in behind a plated silver teapot, milk-jug, and sugar-basin of the most florid type, hideous in design, and utterly useless to Flora in her future home, but which, as a tribute, gathered from her father's tenants—as was duly set forth in the inscription emblazoned on them—held a post of honor in the centre of the table, along with a great silver and pebble brooch, the offering of the household retainers. Do I sneer at the idea of inviting our humble friends to show their sympathy with us in our rejoicings? Surely not; but as I looked at the expensive and ugly trophies, I could not refrain from wondering if the poor housemaid, who must have subscribed her five shillings or so for the purchase, had been allowed even as free a choice in the matter as had been left to myself. Is a tyrannical social pressure brought into play in the kitchen as well as in the drawing-room? And why, in the name of taste and fitness, must her present take the form of a testimonial so vulgarly ostentatious? But go back for a moment to my coral.

"And Miss Fairgame—where is her present?" I heard somebody say. "Ah," as the bits of coral were one by one thrust forward, "pretty enough; but I should have thought she would have given something really handsome. A rich woman like her, with nobody to think of but herself."

Let me conclude this melancholy story of extortion and injustice by making an appeal to our legislators and rightful protectors. Will no benevolent M. P. move for the introduction of a bill, specifying the exact amount of the tax which may be levied on people when, for their misfortune, their friends get married? Should not a certain rule of consanguinity determine its amount, as in the case of succession duty? If this were so, one could easily estimate one's liabilities. We should have to allow so much for our cousins, first, second, or fiftieth, whose numbers and even chances of matrimony we might determine by a simple calculation. So much for our acquaintance. (A very small percentage might suffice for them. Of course there need be no attempt to limit our liberality to real friends.) So much for people we have nothing to do with. So much for people we absolutely dislike. This system may seem at first sight alarming, but I am persuaded it would really be cheaper and more satisfactory than the present one. The money could be paid down, a due notification of the sum required being forwarded with every announcement of a wedding. There would be a positively incalculable saving of fuss, bother, and worry, not to speak of what I believe would be the saving in money.

Is any one anxious to know what I have done with my bookcase? I have it still. It is the skeleton in my cupboard—at least in my portmanteau. I dare not give it away as a mere *gage d'amour*, for such causeless generosity would too surely confirm the general hallucination about my wealth. I must not leave it in any one's charge, or allow any one to see it, for I have resolved that it must still fulfil its mission as a wedding-present. I think of the six MacFinns, and I say to myself, "It will do for one of them."

It shall do.

THOSE MASONIC RELICS.

Views of Prominent Members of the Order.

NOTHING VALUABLE DISCOVERED.

General Albert Pike, whose connection with Freemasonry is well known throughout the United States, stated that when the first dispatch was received relative to the discovery of ancient Masonic emblems in Egypt he naturally felt some curiosity as to what the emblems were. He supposed they were the common traditions among Masons, who had from time to time made their mark upon their work. Later it appeared that the symbols were solid representations, and, taking the facts as reported, he thought that the proper way to approach the subject was to say that it was "a mare's nest." He had read the description of the articles found and was free to say that they did not bear any semblance whatever to Freemasonry.

THE EMBLEMS CONSIDERED.

Mr. Pike then took up the cable telegram and said:—

As to the altar, it is simply the Hebrew altar, and has no relation to modern Freemasonary whatever, except that its dimentions are recognized as belonging to any degree of Masonry, operative or speculative. The apron is so peculiar that no Freemason of any ordinary degree of intelligence could possibly mistake its meaning. It would be unnecessary to say that in its proportions it bore the closest possible relation to modern Masonry. If he went into details it would be only a demonstration of the problems of Freemasonry, and would allow what is accepted by every Mason. The square said to have been found was not a Masonic square, because every Mason's square represents the figures three and four of the two arms, being a symbol used by Pythagoras, and before his time by Zoroaster. As to the symbols of any higher degrees, nothing yet published shows that they have anything to do with them. General Pike then said that he did not believe that the present system of Masonry or any thing like it was in existence at the time the obelisk was put up. Some of the symbols of Masonry are very ancient, because they were used by Pythagoras, and were borrowed from Babylon, and have been adapted to modern Masonry, and it was due in this connection that some of the explanations had really been forgotten. General Pike then said that some of the symbols now used by Freemasons came from the hermetic philosophers who took a part in arranging the present degrees, and among these are the square and compass and the double headed eagle, all of which are the old hermetic symbols, with all the triangles and double and triple triangles are Pythagorean. Then there were some other symbols entirely modern. The crux ansata, the Egyptian symbol of life, which appears on Egyptian monuments in the hands of many of the deities, is not a symbol of blue masonry, but has been borrowed, and is used in some of the higher degrees. Masonry, Mr. Pike said, has not got any emblem of the sun, so that Dr. Fanton may have some peculiar symbolism which is not known to us. We have the point in the circle, but not as an emblem of the sun, and we have the blazing star also, but not as an emblem of the sun. While Dr. Fanton's observations may be correct, where he is, we lack on this side of the water the exact knowledge of the facts, and in the absence of those facts it would be useless to speculate.

NOTHING VALUABLE FOUND.

General Pike, in reply to the question whether he thought any good would come out of the discoveries, said not a particle. Nothing valuable had yet been found, and he did not see where the Masonic fraternity could possible derive any advantage from these discoveries. In conclusion he said:—"I have not the slightest idea that Freemasonry, in its present form or shape, had any existence older than the seventeenth century. All attempts to prove that it existed at an earlier date are nonsense. I have expended a large sum of money in the purchase of books, and have studied the subject to see if there was anything in the records of history to show close connection with Masonry, and all I have ever been able to discover is a bare relation of the symbols. The degrees, signs and symbols as now understood among Masons are comparatively modern. I think the Egyptian relics belong to a veritable 'mare's nest.'"

DR. MACKEY SCEPTICAL.

Dr. Albert G. Mackey said that nothing he had read had changed his mind since he had expressed an opinion on the subject a week ago. Nothing of a Masonic character had been revealed. The square, or what is called the square, as described, does not in shape accord with the Masonic implement of that name. Its large dimensions prove that it never could have been used as an implement of architecture. Dr. Mackey thinks probable that it was a stone worked up by the builders of the monolith, and for some reason not being applied to its original destination, was left in the foundation where it was found. The trowel is not exclusively an implement of Masonry, and though adopted by the Masons as a symbol, must have been used in all ages by any workman who used mortar. The two altars and the marble said to represent the apron he was satisfied were not Masonic relics. Dr. Mackey says that Dr. Fanton's allusion to the eighteenth degree is inapplicable to the question, because that degree was an offshot of Masonry fabricated just before the middle of the eighteenth century. The most credulous writers do not pretend to trace them beyond the beginning of the seventeenth century, but their theory is not accepted. The same may be said of all the higher degrees. In 1723 the only Masonry known was that of the first three degrees, so that any discovery of relics in a monolith or any other structure erected at so early a period as Cleopatra's Needle could not be referred to high degrees, which were not fabricated until at least two thousand years after. Dr. Mackey says that he feels confident in his original scepticism of the so-called Masonic relics.

—A whip with a lash six feet long and an inch thick is used to drive hogs in the Chicago slaughter houses. An experienced man can take out a piece of a hog's tough hide at every stroke. Another instrument of torture is a pliant strip of wood with a heavy knob at the end, with which the brutes' snouts are whacked. A wagon follows every drove to pick up the disabled hogs.

—A number of Irishmen hold commands in the armies both of Chili and Peru. The chief officer of the Peruvian artillery is a Col. O'Horgan, and according to the gazette of Lima, there are five Majors, thirteen Captains and over two score of officers of inferior grade, either Irish by birth or descent, fighting in the army of Peru, while the Irish element in the victorious forces of the hostile republic is even greater.

—The Statistics Bureau at Rome estimates the population of the Eternal City at the close of the past year at 296,232. The number of deaths in 1879 averaged 24.7 per thousand, which goes far to show that the climate is not so unhealthy as is generally claimed. At Naples the averaged number of deaths in the same year was 26 per thousand, at Trieste 36, at Paris 24.9, at Brussels 33, London 27, and Buda-Pesth 32.

MASONS DISAGREEING.

The Antiquity of Their Order Again Stoutly Affirmed—Colored Men's Masonic Lodges—The Phrase "Free and Accepted Masons" Elucidated.

(New York Herald.)

Mr. Jerome Buck, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, sat at his desk on which he does so much of his work in his library in the rear parlor of his home in East Eighteenth street. He was surrounded by statuary and paintings and engravings, not the least noteworthy of which is a fac-simile of Shakespeare's tombstone. Surmounting the bookcases are masks, taken immediately after death, of the great Napoleon, Pitt, Sheridan, Curran, Grattan, Sir Isaac Newton and Haydn, and on the shelves underneath are law books and works on Masonry, poetry, fiction, travels, biography, politics, sporting and even theology—in short, an editor's library. Mr. Buck dissents from the views that are taken by those Masons who find the origin of Masonry in the seventeenth century, and his dissent might be assumed to be that of a mere bookish man, were it not that he is Grand Master of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, F. and A. M., and has been for three years the representative in New York of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and representative of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania and is Eminent Commander of York Commandery, Knights Templar, and Orator of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, thirty-second degree. "No, sir," he said, taking down the "History and Articles of Masonry"—a book, by the way, that he bought from the British Museum—"Masonry is not the modern institution that some of the brethren believe it to be, as I shall prove to you before you have read the title pages of half the works on Masonry that you see in this unique library of mine. Here is a reproduction of the original black-letter text of manuscript, No. 23,198, in the British Museum, and the editor of this book, after careful study, infers from the character of the handwriting and the form of contractions employed by the scribe that the manuscript was most probably written in the latter part of the fifteenth century. By whom or for whom it was originally penned there is no means of ascertaining; but from the style it may be conjectured to have belonged to some master of the craft, and to have been used in assemblies of Masons as a text book of the traditional history and laws of the fraternity. Now, sir, here is a quotation from that black-letter MSS. on vellum, in the British Museum, that every Mason will recognize:—

And his brother Jubal or Tubal was (the) founder of music and song, as Pythagoras saith in (the) "Policronicon," and the same saith the "Ethimologies," in the sixth book; there he saith that he was the first founder of music and song, and of organ and trumpet, and he found that science by the sound of ponderation of his brother's hammers, that was Tubal Cain.

"Now, there is another work," Mr. Buck said, closing the "Articles of Masonry" and taking down a larger volume. "Here is David Vinton saying:—'As Christianity and civilization progressed Masonry also rose into esteem. We find that it was early introduced into Great Britain by the Romans; Cæsar particularly and the other Roman generals who succeeded him were reckoned patrons and protectors of the craft.' So you see," Mr. Buck continued, laying down his books and lighting another cigar, "we have documentary proof that Masonry existed in England anterior to the reign of Edward IV. I will give you more of it before you go. The *Herald's* investigations, evolving the diverse views of Masons," Mr. Buck went on to say, "are drawing into our great Order men of scholarship and distinction who have not heretofore dreamed of becoming Masons."

WHAT MASONRY IS.

Mr. Buck was not, it is inferred, altogether favorably impressed with some of the Masons whom he found in his travels in Europe, for, turning aside from the antiquity of the institution, he said:—"Abroad Freemasonry is an aristocratic institution; here it is democratic. Its purpose, however, all over the world, is or should be to teach the immortality of the human soul and the existence of a living God, and to inculcate charity and humanity among all mankind. It is an allegory veiled in symbols—'the handmaid of religion,' as Lord Bacon very prettily says. Indeed, it is the daughter of the Roman Catholic Church, and when Rome was the focus of civilization the Church originated it. There were slaves in those days, and it was forbidden to make a slave a Mason, hence the word 'Free'; and there were freeman who were not builders, but some of those freemen were admitted to this Order, as the ex-President was admitted to the Society of the Cincinnati, and they were known as Accepted Masons. So we have the phrase 'Free and Accepted Masons.' We don't recognize slaves as Masons. In South Carolina the masters made their slaves Masons so that they might accompany them to the lodge as servants; but these bondmen were made Masons in violation of the old and accepted faith. Nor have we had any connection with either the French, the Spanish or the Italian Masons since they banished from their altars the Holy Bible and abolished the tenet that there is a God. And here let me say that the Pope was right in launching his encyclical against Masonry after the Masons of France, Spain and Italy had begun to meddle with the religion of either of those countries. Still, notwithstanding the Supreme Pontiff's anathema, any good Catholic can be a Mason and yet enjoy his fealty to his religion and his country."

Recurring to the antiquity of Masonry—for which Mr. Buck is a stout as well as vivacious champion—he said:—"I fancy that the Elensinian mysteries were a kind of Masonry, intended, as modern Masonry is, to teach the immortality of the soul. I have seen Masons among the Winnebago Indians, and they have given me the signs as clearly as they could be given by any man. The stones that Lieut. Commander Gorringe has uncovered may be merely coincidences and they may not prove anything, but I believe the men who laid them left them as evidences of their belief in their own immortality, and furthermore, I believe that Masonry can boast all the antiquity that any man has claimed for it." Here Mr. Buck took down a well thumbed edition of Shakespeare's works and quoted from "Antony and Cleopatra"—"I have not kept my square, but that to come shall all be done by the rule."

SOME MASONS SET RIGHT.

Anent the averment of a distinguished member of the fraternity that Masons reject the atonement of Jesus Christ, and that no Mohammedan can be a Mason, W. P. Strickland, LL. D., said:—"No one can become a Mason unless he is so far a religious man as to believe in a living God; and as to the eligibility of Mohammedans, they are Deists, and moreover, they believe in Jesus Christ, but as a prophet inferior to Mohammed. Tom Paine was a Mason, but he was not an Atheist; he was a Deist, and believed in one God and no more. So, also, was Thomas Jefferson a Deist. In every Masonic lodge you will find an open Bible, King James' version, and that is why the Roman hierarchy are hostile to our institution. The order doesn't interfere with any man's creed; but he must belive in the Holy Bible; and I assert it as my conviction that the last stronghold of Protestantism that can be taken, the last fort to fall, will be the order of Masonry, a religious institution that maintains the right of private judgment in both religion and politics. Some of the most eminent Christians are Masons; for example, the Duke of Sussex, who had the finest biblical library in the world."

When told that Masonry, as it exists in some parts of Europe, had been characterized as an aristocratic institution, Dr. Strickland replied that in England it required that a candidate shall be of either the higher or the middle class. In America, however, any man of integrity and uprightness, if he has no physical defect and is a believer in the Bible, is entitled to admission and may be initiated, whatever his creed, his nationality or his color.

"But it has been said, Doctor, that no slave—no negro—can be recognized as a Mason?"

"Ah, sir," the venerable theologian and Masonic scholar replied, "the Masons who have this been their bonnets have confounded the terms slave and negro. Who were the slaves of old Rome? Some of them were among the most illustrious of ancient philosophers; and they were white men. But they could not pass the threshold of a Masonic lodge, for every Mason must be a freeman. There is a lodge of colored Masons in Cincinnati, and I fought that battle with Stanley Matthews until that colored lodge overcame hostility. Now, if I mistake not, colored Masons are generally recognized; but, whether they are or not, they should be." Dr. Strickland has no doubt that Masonry, as we know it, existed long anterior to the reign of Edward IV. of England.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK.

Arguing in favor of general legislation with regard to infectious diseases among horses, cattle, sheep and swine, Mr. Le Fevre said in Congress recently: We have to-day at least 100,000,000 head of the four principal classes of farm stock named above. If we average these at the low sum of $3 per head we have a money value of $300,000,000. The animals are all subject to deadly

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Dr. Orton's proposed bill to regulate the loaning of money on real estate will, if passed, severely curtail the powers of Loan agencies. He feels that the farmers have suffered severely from the present system, and his bill is designed largely for their protection.

THE bill to amalgamate the P. D. & L. H. and the S. & H. Railway Companies; to empower the Company to extend its line to Sault Ste Marie, also to build a branch to Walkerton; to confirm all municipal by-laws granting aid to the company not heretofore confirmed by the Legislature, and to grant the company certain powers with reference to bonding the road, has been passed. Mr. Hay had charge of the bill.

TORONTO *Mail*:—The Listowel Public School has been the centre around which the economists of the town have concentrated their energies. "Reduction of salaries" has been the cry, and the newest member of the Board carried a resolution terminating agreements with teachers at the end of the half year and reducing the salaries after that date. Such a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy must in time bear its legitimate fruit in the deterioration of the quality of teaching in the school.

THE by-elections held last week in the counties of Orgenteuil and Montmorenci scarcely furnish evidence of the "reaction" against the National Policy which our Grit friends have been so assiduously seeking. The Argenteuil election resulted in a victory for Mr. J. C. Abbott, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of nearly 100 votes. At the general election in 1878 Mr. Abbott was defeated by Dr. Christie (his opponent on both occasions) by 89 votes. In Montmorenci the result is still less comforting to the "reactionists." In this constituency, Mr. Angers, Conservative, has been elected over Col. De St. George by a majority of 358.

WEAT might have been a very severe accident happened the Vice-regal party on Saturday evening. As they were leaving the grounds of the Government House, the covered sleigh in which Her Royal Highness and His Excellency were riding, upset and was dragged about four hundred yards, when it was providentially stopped by Hon. Mr. Bagot and a groom. The Princess received a severe contusion on the side of her head, besides having her ear slightly damaged. His Excellency escaped with a few bruises. Late intelligence from Ottawa states that Her Royal Highness is much recovered from the shock. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have cabled congratulations upon the providential escape.

SECOND thoughts are sometimes best. This is the conclusion which the Railway Committee of the Local Legislature evidently came to with respect to the Grand Ontario Central Railway scheme. After throwing out the bill to grant a charter for this road, the Railway Committee have been prevailed upon to reconsider their unnecessarily and unreasonably hasty action, and the result is that a charter has been granted. Beyond a doubt Toronto's selfishness and Grand Trunk influence formed the wheel within the wheel which came nigh leaving this division of the western peninsula without the power to make shorter and more direct communication with the seabord than via the Provincial capital. The Government, however, must have become cognizant of the danger to the "pairty" in carrying their system of favoritism to such an extreme, and its opposition has been withdrawn as a matter of policy.

THE "PAIRTY" AGAIN HEARD FROM.

We were led to believe—yea, we had the "great Economie's" own word for it—that his advent to power would be the signal of enlightenment; that the Star Chamber tactics of those wicked Torries who held seats at the Public school Board would be as a tale that is told, and that with the golden era of economy which was about to dawn the happy taxpayer was not only to learn of the doings of the Sanhedrim, but he was to have the privilege of even beholding ye "great Economie" and listening while the words of wisdom were being evolved from that august personage's "inward consciousness." And not this alone, but the temple of freedom, wherein do assemble the city's mighty rulers at each returning moon, was to be the chosen place of meeting for ye educational legislators also. The days of "hole and corner" doings were numbered, and in the good time coming everything was to be done "openly and above board." As to anything bearing the semblance of partisanship tinging the actions of this great apostle of economy and his faithful band of followers, the thought was not to be entertained for a moment. "Economy" was the watchword, and that alone was the Alpha and Omega of their aims and ends. So thoroughly did this great and honest man embue the public mind with the genuineness of his noble patriotism, that Tory as well as Grit were prone to make him their idol. Aye, were we not all preparing to confess our errors of the past, sink our little differences, accept his magnanimous pardon, and henceforth delight in doing obeisance before him. But—and alas! and alack! that there should be a terrible "but" in it. Those dreams have been dashed, and our Heratius has been transformed into a veritable Iago; his guileful tongue, now that our eyes have been opened, reminds us of an ancient story which we would have persuaded ourselves that he had made his study were it not that his creed forbids the acceptance of any such mythical legends; and his patriotic zeal we very much fear is furnished with cloven hoof attachment, and which only requires the light of opportunity to reveal itself. But wherefore this eruption in the lullaby wave of economy? By their deeds ye shall know them. The "third" trial has proven the test in this instance, as it has done in many others. For two whole meetings the "good resolutions" of Mr. W. G. Hay, so far as giving the public an opportunity of knowing what was transpiring at the Board was concerned, were carried out; and that the public should not lack for information anent the proceedings of the Board, a representative of the STANDARD was present at these meetings. At the third meeting, which was held in Mr. Bolton's office Friday night last, the representative of the STANDARD was not present; nor was there a single individual present other than five members of the Board and the Secretary. Our reason for being absent is no doubt the same as that of the ratepayers generally—simply because we were not aware until the following day that a meeting of the Board had taken place on that evening. From the bare record of the proceedings which we have obtained from the Secretary's books, the cause for this hastily called meeting—and at the place by the way which had been characterized by Mr. Hay as a "hole and corner" spot—is apparent. It will be seen by the minute in another column, that very important business was transacted. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Hay's man Friday, and seconded by Mr. Hay himself, was "carried," (we are informed by the minutes) cancelling Mr. W. Alexander's engagement as Inspector. Another resolution of the Board informs us that Mr. Clapp, who is Inspector for Wellington, has been appointed Inspector of Listowel Public School for 1880. Now it is but reasonable to suppose that the ratepayers would like to be informed of the reason for cancelling Mr. Alexander's engagement, especially in the unceremonious manner which the "snubbing" resolution of the Board would indicate. No doubt the ratepayers would like to have had an opportunity of hearing the members of the Board expressing themselves in support of or adverse to the resolution; and would also like to know who voted for it and who against it. But all this is as secret as a Masonic shibboleth or the authorship of Junius. The ratepayers are left to draw their own conclusions. The question naturally arises, why should Mr. Alexander's engagement be cancelled, and the Board go to the extremity of importing an Inspector from another county? So far as we are aware, Mr. Alexander's ability to fulfil the duties of Inspector have never been questioned. On the contrary, his impartial and efficient management of the Public Schools of North Perth have been a matter of favorable comment and congragulation on all sides. Regarding his course in connection with the Listowel School, the fact that he has not only been upheld by the Board, but the Board have time and again sought and acted upon his advice, is indisputable evidence of the confidence which the Board placed in him. At the solicitation of the Board some little time ago—and the present chairman was then a member of the Board and heartily concurred in the action—Mr. Alexander recommended, and on the strength of the Inspector's recommendation the Board engaged several teachers. The wisdom of this mode of selecting teachers is borne out by the sequel, to wit: these teachers have given good satisfaction, and were all re-engaged by the Board for the present year. Then why should the Inspector be so unceremoniously removed? The answer is not far to seek. Mr. Alexander is a Conservative, liberal and intelligent, and has not "gone round the bush" in taking our brother D. D. to task and exposing his shortcomings when occasion required it. The animus of the redoubtable D. D. has shown itself on more than one occasion, as is witnessed by his persistent though futile efforts to get a bill through the Legislature to prevent Inspectors from having a voice in political matters. Were it not that the great majority of the School Inspectors of Ontario are ardent Grits, Mr. Hay doubtless would have accomplished his purpose ere this; but the heads of Grit Inspectors would be brought under the same block as the Tories, and although Mr. D. D. Hay might be prepared to sacrifice a score or so of Grits in order to guillotine the Inspector for North Perth, and even prevail upon Mr. Ballantyne to lend him a hand with his diabolical scheme, the gods at Torohto are too wide awake to betray their friends simply to gratify the vengefulness of this local Philistine. Foiled in his purpose, the next move—and which is contemptible in the extreme—is to use the Grit School Board, of which the chief Mogul is "my brother William," in order to effect the little annoyance which constituted the extent of his power. When the light of day breaks in upon such machinations, they become at once transparent. In the face of these facts, we would ask the ratepayers whether "economy" or "hypocrisy" is the more appropriate term to convey the "true inwardness" of the party who got up the recent agitation, or whether it is the interests of the town or party spite and family compactism which have wrought the cancelling of the Inspector's engagement?

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1879.

In 1875 our Reform friends held that they were not responsible for the Public Accounts of 1873-4, as the expenditure for that year had been based on the estimates prepared by the Macdonald Government which resigned in November 1873. That was a very proper contention, yet they are now seeking to bring the present Administration to book for the accounts of 1878-9, although they did not take office until October 1878, and the expenditure for the year was laid out by their predecessors. If it comes to a question of responsibility, beyond all doubt the Mackenzie Government is responsible; and the increases as compared with 1877-8 rest wholly with them. It will be seen, however, that there are many items of an exceptional character. For instance, Legislation is $748,000 as compared with $618,000 in 1878, but the increase is mainly due to the cost of the elections, which was in round numbers $120,000. Another large increase is found in the militia expenditure, which was $778,000 last year as compared with $618,000 in 1878, and we dare say the present Government exceeded the Mackenzie estimates for that service. But, after all, if the volunteer force is worth maintaining, it is a poor policy to starve it, and starvation was the watchword of Mr. Mackenzie's Ministers of War. There is also a very large increase in Indian maintenance and management, the figures being $489,000, as against $421,000 in 1878. It is well known, however, that heavy demands are being made on this Department, the disappearance of the buffalo throwing a vast nomad population on the hands of the Government. There are two ways of treating the aborigine, viz: to kill him or to treat him as one having a claim upon the country; and judging from the enormous amounts spent every year by the Washington Government in Indian wars, the policy of the Canadian Government is certainly the cheaper as well as the more humane method. The charges on Revenue, that is the cost of the Customs, Excise and Post Office departments and of managing the Government railroads and canals, show an increase of $265,000, wholly attributable to the growth of the Post Office and Railroad service, the increase under those two heads being $270,000. Coming to matters relating to public debt, it may be worth while to notice the extraordinary view which our contemporary's Ottawa agent takes of the increase under the head of Redemption. Last year bonds to the amount of $7,900,000 matured and were met, as against $1,750,000 the year before; but to hold the present Government responsible for that increase, is equivalent to saying that the first duty of an Administration should be not to meet but to repudiate and obligations incurred by its predecessors. On the revenue side of the Accounts, there was a slight increase in Customs last year as compared with the previous year, but the falling off in Excise and in the return of Post Office and Government railways more than offsets it. The interest, &c., on the public debt of course shows an increase from year to year. In 1878 it was $8,250,000; last year, $8,600,000, or over $2 a head of the population.—*Mail.*

STRATFORD *Herald*: Naturalists agree that there are no whales in Lake Superior, but that Ancient Mariner, Mr. D. D. Hay, is willing to testify that on his last summer's voyage to Prince Arthur's Landing, in the train of Lieut.-Gov. Macdonald, he saw several bottle noses.

The Guelph *Herald* says a man in their city is putting in ten days in the county jail for a much smaller and less expensive drunk than the one the Lieutenant-Governor had.

HELPING THE IRISH.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says the assurance is given me to-day that the statement of the intention of the Baroness Burdett Coutts to devote £500,000 to the amelioration of the distress in Ireland is true. Contradictions have been made in the London daily papers, but the fact is incontrovertible. The money will not be given in alms, but invested in the purchase of land in Connemara, County Galway, to be afterwards let to small tenants at long leases and moderate rents. A committee of Irish gentlemen interested in agriculture is associated in the scheme.

GIGANTIC PURCHASE OF POTATOES.

The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London acknowledging the receipt of £2,000, says her committee, in order to guard against the famine in Ireland next year, have purchased £10,000 worth of potatoes for distribution.

AN IMPROVEMENT VISIBLE.

A correspondent reports that the general condition of Ireland has decidedly improved. Although severe distress is still felt in many places, there is reason to believe the whole aspect of the country is improved, and the relief measures have proved adequate to the emergency.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, says the danger of famine appears over. If the charity of the public continues to be exercised no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for lack of food; but the Committee to bring their labors to a successful close must spend over £40,000 per week for six weeks more.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that no fears are now felt that anybody will die in Ireland of starvation, but there are some very sad exceptions to general improvement. Severe distress is felt in many places, and there is considerable suffering among small farmers in Ulster, who are too proud to complain. Fever has appeared in some districts in the south in consequence of the destitution. Relief has been given, but late and not suited to the sufferers.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote annonnced that the Government would make an advance for Ireland of £750,000, instead of £500,000, as originally intended. Synan's amendment to the Irish Relief Bill was rejected by a vote of 126 to 34.

THE LUCAN TRAGEDY.

Latest Particulars—Two More Arrests.

Lucan, Feb. 14.—At an early hour this morning Chief Williams, who remained in the village over night, telegraphed Detectives Murphy and Pope, requiring their immediate presence here, and from the fact of some developments during the night, and contrary to recent announcements, some more arrests are expected to take place during the day. It is stated that during the night the detectives made a raid on the premises of one of the accused, and found thereon damning evidence of the conflict. An old blanket, cut up and shaped into a kind of pair of rude pants or overalls, was unearthed from a manure pile, and when examined it was found to be saturated with blood in several places. This has been taken in charge by Chief Williams, and the inmates of the house will be placed under arrest this afternoon. The young man Mahor now in jail is not the same person mentioned as being an accomplice of Purtell's in a stabbing affray which took place in the Township of Ellice, County of Perth, some time ago, but another person of the same name.

London, Feb. 16.—Another of the prisoners at first arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Donnelly massacre, has been discharged—the man Heenan. No evidence has been forthcoming against him sufficient to warrant his detention.

Purtell, the party under arrest in London as being a participant in the Biddulph massacre, formerly resided in Stratford. Three years ago a party of Germans were attacked one Sunday in the huckleberry swamp in the township of Ellice and brutally beaten, one of them being stabbed so seriously that his life was despaired of. Several of the gang were arrested, among them Purtell and Maher, and when tried before the Police Magistrate they were convicted and sentenced to six months each in the Central Prison, where they both served their full time.

The inquest in the Biddulph tragedy has been postponed until Tuesday next at ten a. m., owing to the illness of the coroner.

KING KILLERS AT WORK.

The Czar Has Another Narrow Escape.—Five Soldiers Killed and Thirty-five Wounded.

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 16.—There has been another abortive attempt to kill the imperial family by laying a mine in the Winter Palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded by the terrible explosion. The mine was laid under the guard-room of the palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to an accidental delay the Imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion made an oblong hole in the floor of the dining hall ten feet long and six wide. The guard room contained forty soldiers who were on duty. When the mine was fired it was exactly the time that the Imperial family, who are generally very punctual, sit down to the table. Nothing but the walls of the guard room remain, and had the Czar been in his palace he would certainly have been maimed, even if he had escaped with his life. Already many arrests have been made.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DONALDSON.

It is our melancholy duty this week to announce the death, at his residence, Cumberland Place, East Zorra, on Saturday last, of Mr. John Donaldson, at the advanced age of 79. The deceased was one of the early settlers of the township named, and in his business relations with our people had shared largely the respect and confidence of the entire community. Mr. Donaldson was born in Carlyle in 1801, and acquired his business education in Dalston. In 1840 with his wife and a small family of almost infant children he came to Canada and made his home within sight of the spot where he now rests. Mr. Donaldson's connexions with our people was at one time most intimate, and the sunshine of domestic comfort reflected under his roof through the accomplishments of his deceased wife and the efforts of his family rendered his house a desirable resort; while the wants of the poor in the neighborhood or the necessities of the newly arrived were promptly and liberally attended to by Mrs. Donaldson. Had Mr. Donaldson been a grasping man his acreage might have been unbounded. He was not so; but like a real old English gentleman his ambition was to spend, not to horde up. He was an attached churchman and a staunch Conservative, and the enormous concourse of the people of his township and of Woodstock at the interment on Tuesday last was an eloquent expression of respect and sympathy. Mr. Donaldson leaves a large family to mourn the loss of one whose every aspiration rested in the happiness of his family and friends.—*Woodstock Sentinel-Review.*

[The deceased was the father of Mrs. Richard Sutton, Trowbridge.

A bill relating to municipal taxation, framed by the Attorney-General, has been introduced into the Ontario Assembly, one important section of which provides that a majority of the ratepayers named in the voters' list of a municipality, and not a mere majority of those actually voting, shall be necessary to the adoption of a railway aid by-law.

Henry Bird has opened a butcher's shop at Palmerston. Our Irish editor thinks it pretty early in the season for birds to be mating.

O. Y. B.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The Grand Lodge, Orange Young Britons, closed its session at Port Hope, Thursday. The next meeting will be held at Guelph on the second Tuesday in Feburary, 1881.

The Orange Young Britons' returns show a satisfactory increase in the membership and a general advancement of the Order. There were in the neighborhood of 22 new lodges started in various parts of the Dominion during the year. After the adjournment of the Lodge, a banquet was held in the Royal Hotel, which passed off in a very enjoyable manner to the large number present. At the afternoon session of the Grand Lodge on Thursday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. M., H. Elliber; D. G. M., W. R. Tee; G. S., P. Arnot; G. T., F. Lloyd; G. D. of C., W. F. Allen; G. D., W. H. James; G. I. T., W. J. Butler; G. O. T., J. C. Harkness.

A WHOLE CROWD.

Five at a Birth—Three Girls and Two Boys—The Youngsters alive and Kicking.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 16.—About four miles from New Glasgow, Pictou County, there is a small settlement called Egypt, a cold, stoney barren place. Yesterday at that place the wife of Adam Murray, himself a rather sickly specimen of the hardy Highland race, gave birth to five children, three girls and two boys, and at latest accounts both mother and children were doing well, the youngsters being all finely developed. Mrs. Murray is a healthy woman, 37 years old, and had previously 7 children. She had seventeen brothers and sisters. The event has caused a sensation in the country and the future history of the family will be anxiously looked for.

"BIG HEAP DRUNK."

Says the *Guelph Herald*: "We notice with pain that the Opposition press evinces a desire to make it appear that the trip was not so much undertaken in the interests of the country, as to provide the opportunity and necessaries for a big gubernatorial howl. Now the very fact that D. D. Hay accompanied the party ought to convince anyone to the contrary. His presence at once sugg sts the real reason of the trip, which was plainly to impress the Indians with a proper respect for the lawmakers of Ontario. Does anyone imagine that if the Yankees had a D. D. Hay, and Sitting Bull was aware of it, the dusky chief would dare to raise his hand against Uncle Sam? Why, the fear of being talked to death would put him into fits while he would laugh repeating rifles to scorn. We have not the slightest doubt that D. D. made many speeches to the Indians, though unfortunately they have not been reported. It is true there was a Globe reporter in the party, and he might have been expected to report the speeches, but possibly he had been injudiciously allowed the use of one of the half dozen cork screws and the run of the store tent, which would easily account for his failure to report the speeches.

"There is another thing which ought to be fairly taken in account when dealing with the cost of the trip. If D. D. Hay really relieved himself of much of his pent up eloquence, the five thousand dollars spent may prove money saved, for it would cost a great deal more to have him fire it off in the local House; and in presenting this view we are not, it will be noted, making allowance, as we might easily do, for consideration shown for the white population, shown in inflicting, on the Indians, speeches which otherwise would have been hurled at the devoted heads of white men."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Store of McConachie & Angus, grocers, Palmerston, has been attached.

The losses of the British farmers for the past year are estimated at £100,000,000 to £150,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Botsford, of New Brunswick, has been appointed Speaker of the Senate as successor to Hon. Mr. Macpherson, who has resigned on account of illness.

In spite of the threats of the Montreal Parnellites, Mayor Rivard was returned by acclamation for a second term, an attempt to put Ald. Nelson in opposition having signally failed owing to the refusal of that gentleman to allow himself to be nominated.

SMALL-VOTE.—Out of a total of 7,080 votes in North Perth only 4,775 were polled in the Hay-McDermott election. Out of 4,870 in the South Riding at the Ballantyne-Brunner contest only 3,198 were polled. Had all the electors gone to the polls it is difficult to say how these elections would have gone.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.—The *Daily News* owns that the Southwark election was an unmistakable Liberal defeat. The *Times* says the return of a Conservative from Southwark is a heavy blow for the Opposition. The Government are justified in regarding the battle so keenly fought as a vote of confidence more decided and incontestable than that at Liverpool.

Mr. Hay's bill for the extermination of Canada thistles, introduced into the local legislature, provides that an overseer of highways shall have power to enter upon or to cut thistles on any land sown with grain other than fall wheat, and when Canada thistles are growing upon non-resident lands, it shall not be necessary to give notice before proceeding to cut them down.

THE RIGHT TO LIGHT.—The first section of a bill read the third time the other day in the Legislature Assembly makes an important change in the law of real property. Under it no person will hereafter be able to acquire a prescriptive right to the use of light for any dwelling house or other building. Under the law as it now stands, if a house has been standing for a certain number of years no person can erect another house alongside in such a way as to darken any window in the one already standing. Much litigation has taken place in the past as the result of this prescriptive light, which will be prevented hereafter as the result of the passage of this law.—*Ex.*

GUELPH HERALD-RY(E).—The *Guelph Herald's* funny man is perpetrator of the following: The constable of Listowel has quit the business, and runs a hack. No great change, as there is not much difference between 'pulling' men and drawing them.—A fee has been imposed upon high school pupils at Listowel, and, in consequence, parents hesitate to send properly qualified childern to the institution. Summer weather will make them more anxious for ice cooling.—The Listowel council has eased its conscience by reducing the number of hotel licenses from eight to seven. But it exhibits a desire to make as much money as formerly out of the people who are being ruined by drink, by raising the license fee $10.

SLEIGHTING WITH A GIRL.—The chap who went sleighing with his girl last winter has recovered, and thus describes the sensation: Of all the joys vouchsafed to man in life's tempestuous whirl, there's naught so approaches heaven as sleighing with a girl—A rosy, laughing, buxom girl—a frank, good natured, honest girl—a feeling, flirting, dashing, boating, smiling, smacking, jolly, joking, jaunty, jovial, poser poking, dear little duck of a girl. Pile up your wealth a mountain high, you sneering, scoffing churl; I'll laugh as I go dashing by, with my jingling bells and girl—the brightest dearest, sweetest girl—the funniest, flushest, frankest, fairest, roundest, ripest, roguishest, rarest, spiciest, squirmiest, squarest, best of girls; with drooping lashes half concealing amorous flashes, just the girl for a chap like me to court and marry you see, with rosy cheeks and clustering curls, the sweetest and the best of girls.

BIRTHS.

RAVELL.—In Elma, on 17th inst., the wife of Isaac Ravell, of a son.

SALTER.—In Listowel, on 9th inst., the wife of Wm Salter, of a son.

RIGGS.—In Listowel, on 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Jno. Riggs, of a son.

MCKILLOP.—In Listowel, on 11th inst., the wife of A. McKillop, of a son.

BERRY.—In Wallace, on 14th inst., the wife of Rev. H. Berry, of a daughter.

JOHNSON.—In Elma, on 31st ult., the wife of Joseph Johnson, of a daughter.

CARUTHERS.—In Wallace, on 6th inst., the wife of Geo. Caruthers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NORTON—TOMPKINS.—In Listowel, on the 12th inst., by Rev. H. Cooper, Mr. Chas. Norton, of Listowel, to Miss Ruth Tompkins, daughter of Mr. T. Tompkins of Listowel.

CHIDLEY—SMYTHE.—At the residence of A. Hemsworth, Esq., Wallace, on the 14th inst., by Rev. H. Cooper, Mr. Alfred Chidley, of Hamilton, to Miss Minnie Elizabeth Smythe, niece of Mrs. Albert Hemsworth.

DEATHS.

ROSS—Alex. Ross, only son of Mr. R. Ross, 5th con., Grey, aged 21 years.

FERGUSON.—In Listowel, on 15th inst., Willie, youngest child of Mr. Geo. Ferguson.

ROSS—On Feb. 3rd, Mary, daughter of Robert Ross, 5th con., Grey, aged seven years.

EAMER.—In Wroxeter, on 11th inst., Margaret, wife of Peter Eamer, aged 45 years.

TAYLOR.—In Mornington, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Taylor, aged 64 years and 10 days.

HAY.—In Listowel, on 15th inst., Maud, youngest daughter of Thos. E. Hay, aged 2 years and 9 months.

DONALDSON.—At "Cumberland Place," East Zorra, on Saturday, February 7th, John Donaldson, aged 79 years.

EARNEY—At his home in Howick Township, of consumption, on February 10th, 1880, Mr. William Earngey, aged 60 years.

DICKSON—On Tuesday, 10th Feb., A. D. 1880, Annie Isabella, eldest daughter of Robert and Jane A. Dickson, Grey, aged 21 years.

FENNELL—In Listowel, on the 14th inst., Mabel Jane Magee, third daughter of T. G. Fennell, Esq., aged 4 years, 5 months and 16 days.

COON.—In Fordwich, on Feb. 3rd, 1880, of inflammation of the lungs, Miss Nina Coon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi B. Coon, aged 16 years and seven months.

GRIEVE.—In Mornington, on the 5th inst., Mr. William Grieve, aged 63 years. He was a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, and came to Mornington many years ago, where by industry and good judgement he made for himself and family a comfortable home. A man of genial nature, and friendly and obliging disposition, he made many friends, who greatly regret his loss.

A POSITIVE FACT.—Nervousness is the sense of feebleness, or the lack of stability of the nervous system, as distinguished from the rest of the body. It is pre-eminently a disease, and more widely spread through the Northern and Eastern part of the United States and the Dominion of Canada than in any other part of the world. We will not stop to say why this is the case, but we do emphatically say the Victoria Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will be found an invaluable medicine for all parties afflicted with Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Defective Nutrition, General Debility, or weakness of the whole system. One of the first effects is an increase of the nervous or vital energy, followed by a feeling of unusual comfort and strength. For sale by all dealers.

Hagyards' Yellow Oil is one of the surest remedies in the world for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Deafness, Ear-Ache, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Stiff Joints, Swelled Hands, Sore Nipples, Stiff Neck, Chilblains, Tetter, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Wounds, Cuts, Sore Throat, Stings of Insects, Shortness of Breath, or any Diseases that are painful or sore. We have no hesitation in recommending it for any of the above complaints, and believe it the quickest and most perfect combination known to remove pain from almost any cause, and can be used either internally or externally. For particulars see wrapper accompanying each bottle. For sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.

G. SUTHERLAND AND L. BOLTON,

TREASURERS,

—IN ACCOUNT WITH THE—

TOWN OF LISTOWEL,

FOR 1879.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance from last audit	$1,628 62
Taxes, 1878	2 016 63
Taxes, 1879	8,886.53
Part of Billinger lots	595 26
Gravel lot	153 45
Wallace townline grant	140 00
School grant	369 54
Provincial Treasurer Municipal Fund	31 47
Tavern Licenses	850 10
Fines—breach license law	98 97
Town licenses	134 00
R. Woods, fines and fees	171 45
R. Woods, expenses refunded	14 05
Cemetery	165 99
Rent of hall	23 43
Debentures	13,000 00
Notes discounted Bank of Hamilton	34,000 00
Rebate on notes discounted	16 69
Bank of Hamilton, interest deposits	11 76
	$62,219 94

EXPENDITURE.

By Public school	$3,550 00
High School Teachers Salaries	675 00
High School Building	4,189 15
Street improvements—stone and gravel	223 66
Breaking stone	102 37
Lumber and posts	857 08
Work	1,524 63
Watering streets	344 14
Opening new streets	1,024 44
Gravel road east	357 06
Officers salaries	916 69
Auditors for 1878	14 00
Clerk, registration fees	14 00
Clerk, extras	16 00
Debentures, fire engine	498 60
Compositors	3,750 00
Billinger lots	1,045 00
Town hall and furnishing	2,157 51
Grant to fire company	110 00
New hose	220 96
Tanks	489 31
Fire protection	82 05
Coal	96 01
Coal oil, &c., for hall	9 10
Cemetery	130 31
Relief to indigents	70 45
Taxes refunded	53 72
Notes Bank of Hamilton	34,000 00
Discount and interest on notes	504 35
Listowel brass band, 1878 and 1879	75 00
Stratford brass band	50 00
County rates for 1878, less county grants	485 00
Interest on same	31 42
Expenses sale of debentures	129 86
Insurance on town hall	20 00
Interest on Hess Bros. loan	250 00
Elma & Wallace Agl Soc 1878-79	200 00
Rent for hall and old school	13 00
Conveyancing	3 00
S. Robb, registering by-law	6 44
Printing and advertising	229 68
Stationery	28 38
Telegraphing	12 31
Election expenses	53 25
Livery	14 50
Clearing Creek	18 00
Reward, incendiaries	50 00
Inquest Hess Bros. fire	23 00
Moving old lock-up	12 00
Damages at fire	2 00
R. Woods, expenses taking prisoners to Stratford	14 15
Special constable	6 75
Railway face, delegates new county formation	10 50
Balance on hand	3,291 31
	$62,219 94

We, the undersigned Municipal Auditors of the Town of Listowel, hereby certify that we have carefully examined the Treasurers' Accounts for the year 1879, and compared them with the vouchers in his possession and have found them correct in every particular.

J. E. TERHUNE, McBETH GREEN, } AUDITORS.

Listowel, January 30th, 1880. 4-a.

LISTOWEL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1879.

RECEIPTS.

To bal. on hand from audit of 1878	$ 74 70
Am't received from Town Council	3,500 00
Legislative School Grant	339 54
	$3914 24

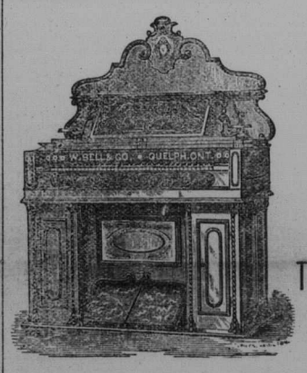
EXPENDITURE.

By Teachers' Salaries for 1878	$ 100 00
Teachers' Salaries for 1879	2,591 07
Caretaker's Salary, bal. for 1878	8 29
Caretaker's Salary for 1879	32 00
Inspector's Salary for 1878	50 00
J. W. Bell, Entrance Examinations, 1878	35 00
Geo. Sutherland, Salary, etc., 1878	46 17
L. Bolton, Salary for 1879	57 50
Wood	167 62
Grant for Prizes	16 00
Work on school ground, gravel and earth, etc., and hauling	64 45
Repairs, supplies, printing, stationery, etc	189 97
Balance on hand	237 27
	$3,914 24

We, the Municipal Auditors of Public School accounts, having examined the foregoing Accounts, and compared the same with the Vouchers accompanying them, have to report that they are strictly correct.

NATHANIEL TILT, McBETH GREEN, } AUDITORS.

Listowel, January 30th, 1880. 4-a.



THE BEST

ORGANS

IN THE WORLD!

—AT—

THE LOWEST PRICES.

—:o:—

B. B. SARVIS

Having entered into the musical instrument business on a much more extensive scale than formerly, is now prepared to furnish the public with the very best instruments manufactured.

THE CELEBRATED

BELL ORGAN

always on hand, and especially recommended.

—:o:—

Mr. Sarvis also sells PIANOS from the best makers.

All Instruments Warranted for 5 Years.

ORGANS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

—:o:—

B. B. SARVIS is also a

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

Sales of farms and farm stocks can be arranged for at the most reasonable rates. Parties wishing to dispose of JOB LOTS OF DRY GOODS, &C., will do well to consign to the undersigned.

B. B. SARVIS,

LISTOWEL, ONT. 4.

An ever Recurring Horror Averted.

Time was when the very mention of medicine in a household was received with bated breath, and the most efficacious of all—Castor Oil—was looked upon with a feeling akin to horror. Now that is all happily averted. Thanks to Messrs. **Scott & Bowne** who have prepared an **Emulsion of Palatable Castor Oil** that the children long for. It is a delicious morsel, and the great trouble is not to get them to take it but to prevent them taking too much. Price 25 cents.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies kid gloves for 50c. per pair at Bean & Gee's.

Thorley's food increases the flow of milk in cows. Try it; at J. A. Hacking's.

The cheapest place to buy groceries, wines and liquors is at the Toronto tea store. McMillan, Duncan & Co.

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

Coal oil, 20 cts; 5 gallons 75 cts.; medium size crimp top chimnies, 5 cents; good burners, 10 cents; at Hacking's drug store.

GLASS, GLASS.—I have just received spring stock of window glass, all sizes, which will be offered at very low prices. Call and see. J. A. HACKING.—21.

Winceys at 6c. per yard and upwards at Bean & Gee's.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! Made to order at Bean & Gee's.

The hungry dream of feasts, the thirsty of water, the dropsical of drowning, the sick of health. To enjoy health, beware of every ailment, and if suffering from diseases of the kidneys, etc., use Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi. If taken in time, this great medicine will prevent Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, etc., and is a positive specific in all diseases of the urinary system. For sale by all dealers.

What All Men Should Know.

To Relieve a Cough—The troublesome cough caused by an accumulation of phlegm in the throat, especially in the morning, experienced mostly by persons affected with Chronic Catarrh, can be relieved almost instantly by taking a teaspoonful of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which has the advantage of being harmless to the stomach, and at the same time improving the appetite.

One thing on which the Doctors all agree.

Doctors disagree about a great many things but they are all of one mind regarding **Cod Liver Oil**, as the only thing to prescribe when the enfeebled system refuses to absorb and assimilate any other kind of nourishment, whatever may be the cause of patients lack of vital force. Whether it is consumption, scrofula, or the general debility so often following malarial fever; this peculiar form of food is the only known specific that rarely fails to invigorate the blood and solid tissues of the body, and speedily averts the dreaded process of decay. Yet people turn from this beneficent means of preserving life, because of its repulsive taste. Thousands will rejoice to know that all valuable qualities are not only preserved but multiplied, in the palatable mixture of **Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil** with the **Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.**

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

Feb. 20, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush	1 22 to	1 25
Spring Wheat, "	1 18	1 20
Barley, "	0 45	0 48
Peas, "	0 58	0 60
Oats, "	0 31	0 32
Flour, per brrl.,	6 00	
Oatmeal, "	1 50	2 72
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 15	0 15
Eggs, per dozen,	0 13	0 13
Potatoes, per bag,	0 50	0 55
Hay, per ton,	6 00	7 00
Wood, long,	1 75	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 25
Hogs	2 50	5 25
Hides, per cwt.,	0 50	7 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

Feb. 20, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush	1 26 to	1 28
Wheat, spring, "	1 24	1 28
Barley, "	0 58	0 70
Peas, "	0 64	0 67
Oats, "	0 37	0 38
Rye, "	0 78	0 80
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	5 00	5 75
Beef, hind qrs. "	5 00	6 00
Mutton, by carcass "	5 75	7 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 20	0 24
Butter, large rolls,	0 17	0 19
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 17	0 19
Eggs, fresh, per dozen

MANITOBA.

—:o:—

THE GREAT WESTERN R'Y CO.Y

will during the season of 1880, RUN SPECIAL Through Passenger and Freight Trains to

EMERSON & WINNIPEG,

the FIRST TRAIN will leave Paris on

TUESDAY, March, 2nd,

to be followed by others leaving **March 16th, April 6th, and 20th, and May 4th.**

THE RATES

will always be the lowest.

150 Lbs. of Baggage Free,

on Each Full Ticket. 75 lbs. on Each Half Ticket. Baggage Bonded through not opened in transit.

Special Fast Freight

Trains with settlers effects will leave Paris one day in advance of Passenger Trains. Goods will be taken through at **LOWEST RATES** and delivered to passengers **WITHOUT DELAY.** The Passenger Trains will be accompanied by Mr. Patterson, Town Agent, G. W. R., Paris, who so successfully conducted through trains via. G. W. R., during 1879. He will personally attend to the bonding and passing through Customs passengers effects.

QUICK TRANSPORTATION

and best accommodation ensured by purchasing your tickets from Jno. Livingstone jr., Town Agent, G. W. R. For full information as to rates for passengers and freight apply or write to

JNO. LIVINGSTONE, Jr.,
Town Agent, G. W. R.,
2-c. **LISTOWEL.**

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

NEARLY five hundred valentines passed through the Listowel post office on Saturday.

HAMILTON CORBETT sings the "auld Scotch saugs" in the Osborne hall on Monday evening. It is announced as his farewell visit to Listowel.

RINK.—The novelty of dancing on skates was introduced at the rink on Monday evening. Music was furnished by the brass band, and the skaters apparently enjoyed the amusement well.

A NUMBER of prominent members of the Orange order in this vicinity have been at Walkerton this week attending the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West.

SPRING ASSIZES.—The Spring Assizes will be held in the following places:—Guelph, April 13th; Walkerton, April 6th; Goderich, March 22nd; Owen Sound, April 13th; Stratford, March 8th.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The North Perth Teachers' Association meets this afternoon in the Central School. We understand that the teachers purpose giving an entertainment in the hall this evening.

MESSRS. WALKEY & WETHERED announce by posters that they intend disposing of a large quantity of household furniture, new and hand made, at Elma Centre, on Monday next, 23rd inst. Thos. E. Hay, Auctioneer.

S. BRICKER & Co. have an immense stock of stoves on hand, bought before the late rise, and which they are selling at present wholesale prices. If you want either a coal or wood stove of any pattern, call at their hardware store.—47.

GOING TO MANITOBA.—Mr. William Moore, of Elma, purposes removing to the North west, and has instructed Mr. B. B. Sarvis, auctioneer, to sell his farm stock, implements, household furniture, etc., sale to take place on Thursday, 4th March.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to the firm of McCosh Bros. are notified that their accounts must be settled at once. Mr. B. B. Sarvis will be at Mr. Bolton's office on Saturday 21st inst., also on Saturday 28th inst., to receive monies due the above firm.

FLAX.—Messrs. J. & J. Livingstone make an announcement in this issue which will interest the farmers. These gentlemen have now some six or seven flax mills in operation throughout the Province, and are negotiating with a view of still further increasing the number.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—The bankrupt stock of the estate of Messrs. McMillan & Duncan, was put up at auction on Tuesday last, and sold to Mr. Palmer at 85 cents in the dollar. The stock consisted of teas, liquors, crockery, etc. Mr. Palmer has rented the store recently vacated by McCosh Bros., where he will open out in a few days.

A BLIZZARD.—Something akin to a "blizzard" struck this part of Her Majesty's realms Wednesday night, and the change of temperature in the space of a few hours might be likened to a leap from summer into mid winter. The flurries of snow which have accompanied the cold winds so far do not hold out much promise of the wished for sleighing.

LECTURE.—The trustees of the Canada Methodist Church have secured the services of Rev. W. Williams, Guelph, for the 27th inst., who will deliver a lecture in the Below Room." The Rev. gentleman stands high as one of the best lecturers in Ontario, and the lecture has secured the commendation of the Press wherever delivered. We bespeak a large attendance.

AUCTION SALE.—The farm stock, implements and household furniture of Mr. John McTavish, lot 32, 4th con. Elma, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, 2nd March, by Mr. R. L. Alexander. The stock includes a number of well bred animals, and as Mr. McTavish intends removing to the north-west, and will sell without reserve, the sale will present an exceptionally favorable opportunity to farmers to make purchases.

PROMOTED.—Mr. S. E. Smith, of the Montreal Telegraph agency in this town, has been promoted to a position in the head offices of the Company at Toronto. While we regret that the appointment will necessitate the removal of our clever young friend from town, we heartily congratulate him upon his promotion, having confidence in his ability to discharge the duties of any of the most experienced operators in the Company's service.

FIRE.—Between the hours of three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, a vacant house belonging to Mr. Jas. Granger on Inkerman street west, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon afterwards reduced to ashes. The building was a one and a half story frame. There can be little doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. We understand that Mr. Granger was about to move into the house. An investigation should take place.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Fraternal Society's entertainment, held in the Congregational Church on Monday evening, was moderately well attended. An attractive programme composed of home talent, was provided. The entertainment was opened with a musical selection by the choir. Rev. J. W. Bell then gave an address, which treated of the many "shams" to be encountered in the world. Vocal selections were rendered in which Miss Bella McKenzie, the Misses Wilson, Miss Morey, Miss Unsworth, Miss Jennings, Miss Fortune, and Messrs. D. McKelvie and R. Climie took part. Rev. A. F. McGregor and Mr. W. Hamilton contributed to the entertainment by giving select readings.

TENDERS are being invited for the construction of a bridge across the creek between cons. 9 and 10, Elma. See advt.

EDITOR STANDARD—*Sir*,—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable paper for the purpose of drawing the attention of our Town Fathers to the fact that it requires real estate to the value of eight hundred dollars, over and above all charges, liens and encumbrances affecting the value, to qualify a Councillor to hold a seat at the Council Board. It is the opinion of not a few of the ratepayers that some of our Listowel Councillors illegally hold their seats, not having the necessary property qualification. The matter should be looked into at once, as the corporation may get into serious trouble, the acts of the Council being illegal, and they can be proceeded against by any ratepayer. Yours,

A RATEPAYER.

To the Editor of the STANDARD—*Sir*,—I notice by the minutes of a recent Council meeting, that Mr. Austin has made application for a grant of one hundred dollars as a recompense for his services as Engineer. Now, I think, in justice to the ratepayers of the town, as it is they who have to pay all these bills, Mr. Austin should furnish a statement of the time he lost in looking after the fire engine, so that we would have an idea whether he was entitled to that amount. Your correspondent and many other ratepayers were of opinion that Mr. Austin had presented his bills to the Council for all that he ever did to the engine, and has already received his pay for the same. Yours,

"ECONOMY" JR.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rev. Henry Bartlett, of Rondeau, conducted the services morning and evening in Christ Church on Sunday last. At a meeting held in the law office of Mr. Fennell, Warden, on Monday evening, a resolution was adopted, requesting His Lordship the Bishop of Huron to appoint Rev. Mr. Bartlett to the incumbency of this parish *vice* the Rev. Mr. Cooper, who has tendered his resignation. Rev. Mr. Bartlett had the charge of the Princeton and Drumbo missions, in the county of Oxford, for several years, and during the past seven years has held his present incumbency in the county of Kent. Should his Lordship be pleased to make the appointment, it is probable that Mr. Bartlett will assume the pastorate of Christ Church at Easter.

ATTENTION is directed to the announcement made by Mr. B. B. Sarvis in another column. "B. B." is well known to the people of this neighborhood as an active business man. He has had considerable experience in the musical instrument agency business, and also as auctioneer, and as he has concluded to devote his attention principally to these occupations in future, no doubt he will meet with success. The "Bell Organ," which he make a specialty of, is too well known to call for further recommendation. The fact of there being many more of these instruments sold than any other in this neighborhood speaks for itself. Parties wishing to engage the services of Mr. Sarvis as auctioneer, can do so by leaving word at the STANDARD office, where all arrangements for sales can be made.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.—A special meeting of the Board was called on Friday evg., at Mr. Bolton's office. The following members were present: Messrs. Wm. Bradley, Chairman; J. P. Newman, A. Little, W. G. Hay and R. Elliott. It was moved by R. Elliott, seconded by J. P. Newman, that the accounts of N. Tilt and McBeth Green, for auditing Treasurer's book, amounting to $4; also McBeth Green and Lewis Bolton for $1 each for services as returning officers, be paid—carried. It was moved by W. G. Hay, seconded by A. Little, that the Auditors Report, as read, be adopted, and an abstract be published in the town papers—carried. It was moved by R. Elliott, seconded by W. G. Hay, that the Inspector, W. Alexander's engagement with this Board be and is hereby cancelled, and that the Secretary notify him of the same—carried. It was moved by R. Elliott, seconded by J. P. Newman, that D. P. Clapp, Esq., Public School Inspector, be appointed Inspector of Listowel Public School for 1880, at a salary of $35—carried.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—*The March "Atlantic"* has a very appetizing list of contents. Mr. Howells's serial, "The Undiscovered Country," grows in interest every month, and bids fair to surpass in power "The Lady of the Aroostook." Charles Dudley Warner contributes a delightful biographical and critical essay on Washington Irving, which will make readers love both Irving and Warner better. There are two excellent short stories, "Accidentally Overheard," by Horace E. Scudder, and "Hannah Dawson's Child," by Lucy Lee Pleasants. The second instalment of "Reminiscences of Washington" includes much personal and social as well as political anecdote concerning the four years of John Quincy Adam's administration. Francis H. Underwood has an engaging account of "Egypt under the Pharaohs." Richard Grant White writes of "English in England," citing numerous examples of words used incorrectly or queerly by the English, and making a curiously interesting article. There are poems by T. B. Aldrich, Miss Sarah O. Jewett, not the actress, but the author of "Deephaven," Celia Thaxter, Oscar Laighton, and Louis Chandler Moulton. Several noteworthy new books are reviewed, and a diversified Contributors' Club completes a very good number of this sterling magazine.

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Extract from the *Monetary Times* issue of January 30, 1880. The Management of this Mutual fully approves the action of the Government in appointing an insurance Inspector, and expects much good to result from his examinations. This Company, indeed, has nothing to fear from his investigation. It is soundly established and gaining more strength yearly, by securing rates commensurate to the amount at risk. In declining to renew many policies upon the basis formerly agreed to, the Company suffered a decrease in old business, but this falling off was regained by the issue of 355 policies in excess of the year previous, with an increase of $428,915.00 in the amount of insurances. A satisfactory increase has been made in the amount of its assets. After the payment of losses, all expenses, and reserving 50 per cent. of its cash premiums as a reinsurance fund, there remains a cash surplus of $11,097.00. If all our mutual companies occupied the position of the "Gore" and conducted their business upon the same conservative principles, we would hear but little complaint about high assessments and insolvent mutuals. Mr. Lewis Bolton represents this company in Listowel and neighbouring townships and is prepared to grant insurance at reasonable rates.

ORANGEISM.

Officers of the Provincial Grand Black Chapter.

Walkerton, Feb. 18.—The following is a list of the officers elected and installed in the Provincial Grand Chapter:—J. T. Jones, R. W. G. M.; John Graham, D. G. M.; John Niblock, Deputy D. G. M.; Rev. Hugh Cooper, G. Chaplain; Rev. Wm. Walsh, 1st Deputy G. Chaplain; Rev. R. S. Cooper, 2nd Deputy G. Chaplain; Rev. T. L. Sanson, 3rd D. G. C.; Rev. S. Smith, 4th D. G. C.; Jas. Norris, G Registrar; H. A. L. White, D. G. R.; Jas. Brownlee, Treas.; J. L. Wilson, D. G. T.; W. Porteis, G. Sec.; W. H. Murney, D. G. S.; T. C. McEvoy, G. Lecturer; C. Willis, D. G. L.; A. L. A. Robb, 1st Censor; W. Fallis Johnston, 2nd Censor; John Bryant, Pursuivant; John Barker, 1st Com.; W. Magnus, 2nd Com.; Robt. McIntyre Ray, 3rd Com.; J. Dunseath, 4th Com.; Thomas Plunkett, 5th Com.; J. Bradley, 6th Com.; J. B. Edward, 7th Com.

GOWANSTOWN.

L. Seebach has purchased the Dominion Hotel from H. D. Jones. He will after enlarging and refitting, occupy this hotel, and convert his own into shops suitable for a general store and boot and shoe maker.—Com.

STRATFORD.

BIG THING ON ICE.—Messrs. A. W. Robb and Wm. Gordon purchased the privilege of cutting and using the ice on Mowat's dam for $100, and they have made a big strike by the speculation. They have already orders for close upon 3,000 cords of the ice to be sent to London, Hamilton and other points, for which they receive $1.30 per cord free on board the cars at Stratford. On account of the mild winter there is an ice famine in many parts of Canada and the States.

WALLACE.

KURTZVILLE.—Charles Ott had the misfortune to lose three fingers of his left hand a few days ago while attending a circular saw in Mr Kurtz's mill.—Mr. A. Playfair also met with a painful accident, having cut his foot while chopping.—Mr. Thomas Playfair, the village blacksmith, has moved into his new residence.—Mr. Zeubrigger's new house is progressing rapidly.—Mr. F. T. Orth leaves for Nebraska next week, to select a home for himself on the plains. We wish him success and prosperity.—Mr. E. Weber purposes going into the cheese business when the season opens.—COM.

DRAYTON.

HOP.—On Friday night the Masons of Drayton and surrounding district held a grand "hop." A splendid supper was prepared by our friend D. Shaw, after which dancing was kept up to an early hour. Music was furnished by the Elora string band. Altogether the ball was considered a grand success

SOCIAL.—On Saturday night a novel feature in the shape of a Valentine Social was held in the Temperance hall, in aid of Christ Church Sunday School. It proved a complete success.

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. J. A. Scott, of the Dominion Alliance, lectured here on Friday night. Quite a few names were added to the long list of temperance folks.

BONUS.—At the present the whole topic of conversation is the Peel bonus to the Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway.—COM.

POOLE.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.—Mr. Geo. Shearer, Musselburgh, is preparing to build a new store in this village where he intends removing next summer to carry on his business as usual. Mr. Shearer is a thorough business man and will no doubt meet with every success. This will cause a lively competition, as Mr. A. Large is already doing a flourishing business and we may expect to obtain goods at grange prices. Mr. Large also intends erecting a new brick building in the north-west corner, now occupied by Mr. Rothwernel.

I. O. G. T.—Poole lodge No. 565, has 106 names on its membership roll. The officers for the present quarter are. Jos. Riley, W. C. T.; Isabella Burnet, W. V. T., J. H. Kines, W. S.; Maggie Struthers, W. A. S.; John A. Chalmers, W. F. S.; Nellie Chalmers, W. T.; Wm. Rankin, W. M.; Nellie S. Chalmers, W. D. M.; Theresa Walker, W. I. G.; P. A. Montgomery, W. O. G.; Aggie Shine, W. R. H. S.; Ella Dickson, W. L. H. S.; Joshua Kines, P.; W. C. T.; Rev. Mr. Fessant, W. Chaplain.

GREY.

COUNCIL.—Council met at Dames' hotel, Cranbrook, Feb. 11, 1880; members all present. A grant of $20 was made to enable Donald Campbell to go to Toronto to have a second operation performed for cataract. Jno. Hollenback was granted $1, dog tax refunded. Wm. Lynn was paid $4 for digging ditch on con. 1, at lots 18 and 19. In response to petition of R. McDonald and 2 others for gravelling road, the Reeve was authorized to confer with Council of Howick, and to do what may be required, providing Howick pay a moiety. Donald McLouchlin, Collector, delivered up the roll for 1879. The collector was granted $90, salary for 1879, and $1.15 for postage &c. The following accounts were paid: McGillicudy Bros., printing $6.00; Hugh McMillan, work on side line 5 and 6, con. 17, $14; Hugh Tupery, work on roadway Grey and Wallace, $9.60; Widow Rann, ½ taxes remitted 1879, $3.68; Widow Witton, taxes lot 28, con. 10, remitted 1879, $15.00; Widow Steel, taxes remitted 1879, $1.99; Thos. Gardwell, taxes remitted 1879, $2.85; Thos. Shiels, refund dog tax 1879, $1.00; Widow Milton was granted $10.00, charity; Widow Roland also granted $10, charity. Moved by G. Slemmon, seconded by W. Oliver, that the plans and specifications of new bridge to be built at side line 1, lot 5 and 6, con. 12, be prepared and left at Treasurer's office for examination, and that Tenders be received for construction of some up to 8th March, when Council will meet at Tuck's Hotel, Cranbrook, for the appointment of Pathmasters, Poundkeepers, Fenceviewers &c—carried. Moved by G. Slemmon, seconded by W. Oliver, that the Treasurer be instructed to deposit the money received from the Ontario Government for sale of drainage debentures, after deducting the amount expended by this Council, and amount paid by Council on account of contract, in Bank of Commerce, Seaforth—carried. Council adjourned.

A. HUNTER, Clerk.

NOTICE OF CAUTION.

Parties are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a note in favor of Thomas Markle for the amount of $23 00, and signed by Jacob Whittich of Wallaceville, and countersigned by me while under the influence of drugs, as I will not be responsible for payment of the same.

JOHNSON WILSON.
Wallaceville, Feb. 14th, 1880. 4-c.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders (marked Tenders for Br.) will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday the 1st of March, for the erection of a Bridge across creek on line between cons. 9 and 10, Elma. Contractors to furnish all materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office, Newry. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

THOS. FULLARTON,
Clerk of Elma.
Newry, Feb. 17th, 1880. 4-b.

FLAX! FLAX!

500 Bushels of Manitoba Flax Seed.
500 " " Holland " "

will be given out to Farmers for sowing, at $1.75 per bushel, at the

Listowel Flax Mills,

Also 200 bushels of

MANITOBA SEED WHEAT

for sale to Farmers.

J. & J. LIVINGSTONE.
Listowel, Feb. 18, 1880. 4-b.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section WEST OF RED RIVER will be received by the undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, next.

The section will extend from the end of the 58th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March, next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 11th February, 1880. 4-f.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock,

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon of MONDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY instant, for the immediate supply of the following Rolling Stock:—
4 First class Cars.
2 Postal and Baggage Cars.
60 Box Cars
60 Platform Cars.

Drawing and specifications may be seen, and other information obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pacific Railway, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N. B.

The Rolling stock to be delivered on the Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, on or before the 15th of MAY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 7th February, 1880. 4-a.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year or about the following, viz:—
20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers.
10 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars.
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 7th February 1880. 4-19.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

—OF—

FARM PROPERTY.

The undersigned has received instructions from

WHITFIELD McCORMICK,

to offer for sale by Public Auction, at his residence, lot 11, 7th con. ELMA, on

WEDNESDAY, 10th MARCH, 1880,

the following valuable real estate:

100 ACRE FARM,

being lot No. 11, 7th concession, township of Elma; 90 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; 10 acres fall wheat in the ground; bank barn 20x60, also frame barn 28x48; white brick house with 12 departments, finished in first-class order, cellar under all the house; young orchard; land well underdrained; well watered; within one mile of Newry Station, seven miles from Listowel; school house on corner of lot.

200 ACRE FARM,

being lot No. 4, in the 4th con. of Elma; 70 acres cleared, free of stumps and in good state of cultivation; 15 acres of fall wheat in the ground; 125 acres of hard-wood timber; 3 acres of excellent cedar. On the premises are two frame dwelling houses, large barn, stables and shed; large orchard of apples, pears and plum trees in bearing; well watered; 5 miles from Listowel, ¼ mile from Trowbridge. The property will be sold in one or two parcels to suit purchasers. The titles of the above farms are indisputable. Terms made known on day of sale.

There will also be sold at the same time, 1 span of good working horses, matched black, seven years old; 1 span of heavy draught horses; 1 colt 3 years old.

12 months credit will be allowed on the horses, by furnishing approved security.

Sale to Commence at 1 O'clock, p. m.

T. E. HAY, Auctioneer.
Newry Station, Feb. 20, 1880. 4-c.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us as general Wagon and Carriage Makers in the village of Trowbridge, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Everall, of the village of Trowbridge aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Everall, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Listowel the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1879.

Witness { THOS. LATER.
JOHN J. HAMILTON. { JOHN EVERALL.
3-c.

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. 3.

A MANUAL FOR THE

MARRIED & UNMARRIED.

It teaches you the

SECRETS OF LIFE,

And How to Enjoy Them!

sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents.

N. Y. AND MONTREAL Publishing Company,
181 St. James St., Montreal.

Please state in what paper you saw this. 3.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us the undersigned as general merchants in the Town of Listowel, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to A. McDonald & D. Roy, at Listowel aforesaid, and all claims against said partnership up to 1st January 1880, are to be presented to the said A. McDonald & D. Roy, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Listowel, the 1st Jan. A. D., 1880.

Witness, { DAVID ROY.
D. L. CHAPMAN. { JOHN RIGGS.
{ A. McDONALD

The undersigned takes great pleasure in informing the public, and especially the old customers of the above late firm, that the business will be carried on hereafter by him. And while expressing his thanks for past favors, he hopes that the old customers and a host of new ones, will favor him with their patronage.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN RIGGS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned as Bankers in the Town of Listowel, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to A. McDonald & D. Roy, at Listowel aforesaid, and all claims against said partnership up to 1st January, 1880, are to be presented to said A. McDonald & D. Roy, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Listowel, 1st January, A. D. 1880.

Witness, { A. McDONALD.
D. L. CHAPMAN. { DAVID ROY.
{ JOHN RIGGS.

To whom it may concern.

Please take notice, that, owing to the dissolution as above of the firm of Roy & Riggs, all parties indebted to the said firm either by notes or book accounts, are hereby notified to pay the same to D. Roy or A. McDonald at A. McDonald's office in Listowel. We also request immediate settlement of said indebtedness to save trouble and costs; also all parties indebted to A. McDonald & Co. will settle with the undersigned at the Bank office as usual.

A. McDONALD.
52. D. ROY.

MONEY TO LEND.

FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also private funds at 7 per cent. Conveyancing done &c.

ADAM HUNT, Commissioner,
Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

4 Houses on Dodd Street. (Formerly owned by W. Hagon.) As the owner is going to Muskoka he will sell cheap. Great bargains may therefore be had. Title good. Terms to suit purchaser, or parties renting. Apply to

SMITH & GEARING,
34. Barristers, Listowel.

TO CONSUMERS!

—GO TO—

MOORE'S GROCERY

—FOR—

First-Class Groceries and Provisions!

at prices to suit the times.

A large stock of TEAS just received—bought before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as heretofore. Big inducements to CASH BUYERS. A complete stock of

GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY

on hand. Goods delivered promply—And don't you forget it that the spot for CHEAP GOODS is at

MOORE'S GROCERY, Wallace Street.
Listowel, 1879. 40.

SEE BRICKER'S

Immense Stock of

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE!

at Very Low Prices,

—:o:—

40 Dozen Axes From 75c. Up.

SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

200 BOXES HORSE NAILS, pointed and finished $3.50 per box, in quantity $3.25.

—:o:—

6,000 Gallons Coal Oil, Wholesale.

PARIS PLASTER, WATERLIME &c.

S. BRICKER & CO.
LISTOWEL, 1879. 40.

SKATES for the million, latest designs and all sizes, at S. Bricker & Co's hardware store.—47.

20,000 CEDAR POSTS

And any quantity of first-class

CEDAR TIMBER

FOR SALE.

Timber hewn or unhewn as desired. Will be delivered in any part of Listowel. Parties wishing to obtain Cedar Posts for fencing, VERY CHEAP, will please apply at the STANDARD office, or to

ALEX. HAMILTON,
5 Lot 12, 3rd con. Elma.

THE GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Are unrivalled for the range and excellence of their work.

The business done by the New York Singer Sewing Machine Company is FAR LARGER than that of any other Company, because THEIR MACHINES ARE THE BEST.

J. F. HARVEY,

—at the—

Harvey Block, Main St., LISTOWEL,

is the sole Agent for the Genuine Singer in this vicinity. If you want the very best machine manufactured, give him a call.

OLD MACHINES taken in exchange for new ones. Repairing promptly attended to.

J. F. HARVEY.
Listowel, January, 1879. 52

A. MORROW, WEST END GROCERY!

has got a

LARGE STOCK OF TEAS,

Bought Cheap and will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

—ALSO—

FRESH GROCERIES!

of all kinds, which he will sell at

BOTTOM PRICES.

SALT always on hand in any quantity—kept under cover.

A large number of

SEWING MACHINES

six kinds of the very best patterns to choose from, will be sold at

Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.

Save your money by buying from

ALEX. MORROW,
Main street, Listowel, Ont. 42.

REMOVAL!

C. J. GUNDRY,

has removed his

Watch, Clock & Jewellery Store,

TO

J. P. NEWMAN'S New Building, Main St., West of Campbell's Block, Listowel.

C. J. G. will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers in his new store, where he is prepared to give Splendid Bargains in

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY.

My stock is complete in every line of goods generally kept in a

First-Class Jewellery Store!

all of which will be sold cheaper than any other house in town.

Give me a call and examine my goods and be convinced that Gundry's is the best spot to buy

WATCHES, CLOCKS, BROACHES, EAR RINGS, CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Spectacles, Etc.

Special Attention Given to Repairing.

C. J. GUNDRY.
Listowel, 1880. 50.

VIENNA BAKERY!

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The partnership of MESSRS. BELL & DAVIDSON having been dissolved.

D. M. DAVIDSON

Begs to inform the public that the business will in future be carried on by him, and thankful for the liberal patronage in the past trusts that the public will continue their dealings at the Vienna Bakery. Bread delivered daily to all parts of the town.

Cakes, Fruit, Biscuits, Confectionery, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,
Always kept on hand.

WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

Socials and entertainments supplied at reduced rates.

Everything Got up in First-Class Style,

And prices moderate. Give the Vienna Bakery a call.

D. M. DAVIDSON,
Main St., Listowel.

N. B.—Parties indebted to the late firm will please call and settle their accounts immediately. 35.

MILNE'S New Door and Sash Factory

now in

FULL BLAST!

The undersigned having completed the new building is now prepared to offer inducements to builders and contractors, in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.

Custom Planing Done.

Contracts for all kinds of Buildings taken.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LUMBER.

A Lumber Yard in connection with the Factory, where a full assortment of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Will be kept.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

FACTORY—Elma street, near Climie's Mills.

E. R. SUTHERLAND, Manager. WM. MILNE, Proprietor.
Listowel, Sept. 5th, 1879. 32.

LISTOWEL FOUNDRY!

Implements in stock—One large Pitt's Power, lot of small Pitt's Powers and sawing machines, large Paris Straw Cutter, German box, and hand Straw Cutters, Root Cutters &c. Drag saws supplied and fitted to machines.

A. McILWRAITH, Prop.
Listowel, 1879. 41.

MONEY TO LEND.

PRIVATE FUNDS, terms easy, better than any Company.

SMITH & GEARING,
16. Barristers, Listowel.

THE PRETTIEST SITE IN TOWN.

A RARE CHANCE.

WM. NIXON offers for sale at a great bargain, his valuable property known as the Listowel Nursery Market Garden, being lots No. 5, North side Inkerman, No. 6, South side Bay, Nos. 8 and 9, East side Victoria streets. Splendid corner lots, a good frame house with 6 rooms and good woodhouse, good cellar, good pump, well of water, cisterns, &c., also good stable; property well underdrained, in good cultivation, the very finest variety of fruit, about 50 apple trees and about 50 plum trees, 7 cherry trees, 3 pear trees, 24 grape trellises of the finest and hardiest variety, 24 varieties of roses, and all kinds of shrubs, bulbs and roots. If this property is not sold before the first of May, it will be sold by Public Auction for what it will bring, as the subscriber intends to emigrate to Manitoba for the good of his health. For terms and particulars apply on the premises to

WM. NIXON.

N. B.—Parties wishing to get good hardy bearing fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., will do well to call on me. Also parties wanting pruning and grafting done will get it done well and cheap, as I have had twenty years experience in the country.

Listowel, Jan. 21, 1880. 52-c.

CLEARING SALE OF STOVES AND TINWARE

FOR THE

NEXT TWO MONTHS.

Great Bargains for Cash!

Call and be Convinced.

Cooking Stoves from $8.50. Parlor do. Base Burners from $6.50. Everything else in the same proportion!

Hardware at Old Prices!

Diamond and Lance Tooth Cross Cut Saws, Axes, and Chains, Table and Pocket Cutlery

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Before purchasing please give me a call

Note the Stand—

ADAM'S HARDWARE.

Opposite Hess Bros. Factory, Main Street.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Jan. 1, 1880. 40.

NEW MILLINERY!

MRS. M. A. BULLOCK

Has received a very elegant stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

For the Fall and Winter Trade, and thanking the ladies of Listowel and vicinity for their generous patronage in the past, would invite them to call and see her new stock.

—Prices Very Moderate!—

Two Doors East of Bank of Hamilton.
Listowel Oct. 9, 1879. 37.

R. MARTIN,

REAL ESTATE AND

INSURANCE AGENT.

Buys and sells Lands, loans money and does a general Insurance business.

$1,800 Will purchase lot number 37 in the 2nd concession of the township of Minto, containing 100 acres, 35 cleared balance rolling land. There is 8 acres of fall wheat on the lot, 2 acres of orchard bearing, good well and pump, hewn log house. Terms of payment $700 cash, balance to remain on interest for 11 years at 8 per cent. Apply to

R. MARTIN.

$3,300 Will purchase lot No. 5 in the 1st concession Wallace. 100 acres—60 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance hardwood bush. Frame house and log barn with about one acre of orchard bearing. One thousand dollars cash, balance to remain on interest for 5 years at 8 per cent.

R. MARTIN.

One hundred acres will be sold by the undersigned, situated in the township of Mornington. 75 acres cleared and free of stumps, 25 acres of good hardwood bush; frame barn 40x60, shed, frame, 20x30, frame house, with stone cellar, 24x36. This farm is close to a railway station, within ¼ mile. Two acres of orchard. Apply to

R. MARTIN.

$1,700 will purchase 100 acres in Wallace, 3½ miles from Listowel, 30 acres cleared, balance mostly hardwood. Terms, $500 cash, balance in 4 years at 8 per cent. Apply to

R. MARTIN.

TO RENT—A good Dwelling House on Main Street, near the Post Office, with seven rooms and kitchen. A stable on the lot. Apply to

R. MARTIN.

MONEY TO LEND.

PRIVATE FUNDS to Lend, in sums from $300 to $2,000 at 7½ per cent. Interest payable yearly, with the privilege given to the borrower of paying off the whole loan or any part, at any time. On such payments of Principal, Interest shall cease. Apply to

R. MARTIN.

INSURANCE.

The best Companies represented, such as the WESTERN, LANCASHIRE &C.

Apply to

R. MARTIN

Office on Main St.,

LISTOWEL,

Opposite the Grand Central Hotel. 51

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

ON

MILL AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

Terms to suit buyers.
10 GEORGE DRAPER.

OUT OF THE FIRE!

LISTOWEL WOOLEN MILLS.

MR. BROOK desires to inform his customers that the wool in his charge at the time of the fire has been saved, and that all orders will be filled with the least possible delay. He has effected arrangements whereby he will be able to continue the business as formerly, and all orders left at his office on Wallace Street, for

Roll Carding, Carding & Spinning

will receive prompt attention.

He also desires to inform his customers and the farming community generally that his stock of

Cloths, Flannels, Etc.

was saved, and will be exchanged for wool as formerly. Orders are solicited.

B. BROOK.
Listowel June 12, 1879. 29

BEAN & GEE

Beg to call attention to their

NEW STOCK OF COLORED LUSTRES

in all the

LATEST FALL SHADES

from 12½c. per yard and upwards. These goods are

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD VALUE

and will repay your early inspection.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

Listowel, 1879.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

—)o(—

As the term of partnership of the firm of

CLIMIE, HAY & CO.,

Expires on the first of NOVEMBER, they have decided to offer the whole of their

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,

AT COST FOR CASH!

—)o(—

As this is a genuine clearing sale every person desirous of

SECURING BARGAINS,

should call at once while the

STOCK IS COMPLETE.

—)o(—

Sale to Commence on MONDAY, the 22nd inst.,

and continue until the whole stock is cleared out. Butter and eggs taken at cash value. Butter graded.

—)o(—

N. B.—We beg to remind our customers that their accounts become due on the 1st of October, and must be paid promptly; also all past due accounts.

CLIMIE, HAY & CO.
Listowel, 1879. 34.

R. McMILLAN & CO.,

Invite inspection of their

Large Fall Importations!

consisting of

DRESS GOODS!

LUSTRES, in large variety and splendid value. CASHMERES, a choice lot and at lowest prices. Ladies' Ulster Cloths, &c.,

APPEAL FOR IRELAND.

Hark! hear ye the sound that the breezes waft o'er
The dark foaming ocean from Erin's green shore?
Hark! hear ye the cries of a suffering land?
In her hour of deep anguish, oh, aid to her send!
She calls to her children across the blue deep,
And asks if they e'er o'er her sufferings weep;
She bids them remember the love that they owe
To the land of their birth now buried in woe.

Oh! who could resist her sad, pleading voice?
That heart must be cold which is deaf to her cries;
Of all her loved children, oh, surely not one
Can forget the duty, the sweet task of a son;
Then comfort poor Ireland in the hour of her need,
Wipe the tears from her eyes, the famished ones feed,
And they'll pray morn and eve that God will e'er bless
Those who pitied their misery and helped their distress—

The prayer of the mothers who their sweet babes beholds
Half starving, and rag-clad, and shivering from cold,
Their wan features wasted by dread famine's breath,
Almost torn from their arms by the stern grasp of Death,
Then folded again in their loving embrace
By the kind hand of Charity, that loves to efface
The memory of want, of suffering and wrong,
Change the tear to a smile, the wail to a song.

Oh! her prayer will ascend pure, fervent, and strong,
By bright angels borne to the foot of God's throne;
And the prayers of the aged and orphan will blend,
That Heavenly blessings may upon you descend.
Then soothe Erin's sufferings, succor her poor,
Drive famine and misery from her door;
And the Father of all, the bountiful Lord,
Will your charity give an abundant reward.

E. D. M.

Pustinch, Jan. 23.

—*Guelph Herald.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Information for Tillers of the Soil.

A Test for Sheep-Worrying Dogs.

The following is from the report of the district veterinary surgeons in Wurtemburg:—In February of 1874, a dog attacked a flock of sheep and killed eleven. The shepherd reported the circumstances to Veterinary Surgeon Osterstag, who soon after discoverd a dog which, from his general appearance and muddy condition, he suspected to be the culprit. He accordingly resolved to test his suspicions by giving it an emetic, the effect of which was to bring up some flesh and an ear, corresponding to that of one of the sheep which had been partially devoured. Another dog was also suspected, and to this was applied the same treatment, but the creature only vomited food of an entire different character. In the law court the owner of the first dog had to pay for the whole of the worried sheep.

Over-feeding Cattle.

Prof. Cameron, in his treatise on the food of animals, gives numerous instances to show the serious functional and structural disarrangements which over-feeding produces in meat stock. In one case he states that the heart of a one-year old Southdown wether, fattened on the high pressure system, was found to be little more than a mass of fat. A four-year old Devon heifer, which had won a prize at the Smithfield show and was slaughtered as "prize beef," had its heart nearly all converted into fat, one of its muscles was broken up and many of its fibres of others were ruptered. Its meat was pronounced wholly unfit for human food. This animal has been fed twenty-one pounds of oil-cake, besides other food, per day.

Care of Poultry.

It pays now above all other times of the year to take care of the poultry. See that their drinking water does not remain frozen over. Pour kerosene over the perches. Clean out the nests and supply them with clean straw. Dust sulphur in their nests. Supply them with sifted coal ashes and sand for dusting baths. Give them green food of some kind daily. Give them sweet food—it matters less what kind than that they get a variety. This is the way to make "winter layers."

To insure white, plump, tender poultry for the table, French poultry raisers give the following directions: "To get good weight and a delicate color, only meal from grain one year old should be used when fattening for market, and the water used in the mixing of food should have suet added to it in proportion of three-eights of an ounce to a quart of meal. A small quantity of coarse gravel should be added to the paste thus made, so as to assist the bird's digestive functions. Special care should be taken not to give them any food for at least twelve hours before they are killed, so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the said fermentation of their contents, which would otherwise ensue and which facilitate decomposition, may be avoided. Plucking the fowls should not be attempted too soon. If feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid the vesticle at the root of each of them becomes gorged and the skin becomes spotted. A fowl killed while digestion is going on will hardly keep for a week. By attention to the above it is claimed they may be preserved for a fortnight in mild, damp weather, and for three weeks or more when it is dry and cold. A few pieces of charcoal put inside will assist in preservation."—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE USES OF THE POTATO.

In France the farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The famous gravies, sauces and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and the bread and pastry equally so, while a great deal of the so-called cognac, imported into England from France, is distilled from the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from the potato is a most extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of our foreign possessions, as the produce of the grape, and is produced on many a table in England as the same; while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato under the designation of *eau de Cologne.* But there are other uses which this excellent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina, the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes and several descriptions of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable scourer.

For perfectly cleansing woolens, and such like articles, it is the housewife's panacea; and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains she becomes cured by the operation.

Few persons are aware of the great demand for potato flour, and of the almost unlimited extent of the market that can be found for this product, which is simply the dry evaporated pulp of the ordinary potato—the whiter and more free from black specks the better It is used for sizing and other manufacturing purposes, and by precipitation and with the aid of acid is turned into starch. In Europe it meets with a large and increasing demand in its primitive state, as potato flour, and in Lancashire alone 20,000 tons are sold annually, and as many more would be taken if put on the market. When calcined it is used largely for silk dressing and other purposes. At present the quotation for potato flour in Liverpool is nearly double that of wheat flour. Consignments to Liverpool are solicited by the brokers there, who promise to take all that can be furnished.

During the Franco-German war the French Government purchased all the farina it could secure and mixed it with wheaten flour in "potato cakes" for the army. Farina at that time rose to £40 a ton, and even the supply fell far short of the demand. Since then an increased amount of farina has been regularly consumed in France, and farina mills have correspondingly multiplied in that country. The manufacture of potato flour is so simple, and the results so methodical, that it requires very little experience to reach a satisfactory issue. The potatoes are first steeped in water from six to twelve hours to soften the dirt and other matter adhering, after which they are thoroughly washed by mechanical means with the aid of either steam or water power. They are then reduced to a pulp by a rasping or grinding process in a properly constructed mill. A small stream of water is caused to flow on the upper surface of the rasp or grinder, to keep it clean of accumulation of pulp. From the grinder the pulp falls into a washing machine, through which the farina is forced by revolving brushes, the coarser pulp being thrown out at lateral openings. The granules of farina pass through a trough, and are conducted to vats, where the farina is permitted to deposit. After the proper number of filtrations and depositions have occurred, until the last deposit, which is pure white farina, the latter becomes of sufficient consistency to cut into lumps, and place, either unsupported or in conical wire cases to dry. The drying process can be accomplished in a building supplied with shelves, and capable of being heated from 60° to 212°, at which the farina begins to dry, up to 212°, which is as high a temperature as it will require. The heating apparatus may be such as is most convenient. In Europe the farina is packed in 200 or 212 pound fine sacks, but flour barrels are said to be preferable, as the wood protects it from damage, and allows it to be transported safely to the most distant regions.—*The Journal of Applied Science.*

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.

(From the London Spectator.)

We were told, a few days ago, that an old project had recently been revived at Constantinople, and that the Porte, despairing of raising money in an ordinary way, had offered to sell Palestine to the Jewish Alliance—of course for cash down—and to allow the restoration of the Jews as a people to their own land. The country would be declared a principality, with a Jewish Prince or President, guaranteed against interference as long as a fixed tribute was regularly paid. We did not, and do not, believe the story, which would be most unacceptable to the religious party among Mohammedans, and probably owes its origin to the hopefulness of some students of prophecy among ourselves; but it is constantly revived, and most Englishmen seem unaware of the immense difficulties in the way of any such project. They would have little motive in going to Judea, where there are no cities, no business and no attraction of climate for them; and even if a strong religious or historic impulse drew them there they would find endless difficulties. We suppose a government could be organized, though it is remarkable that the nation has no great family in its midst universally accepted as its representative house; and no aristocracy except the reputed descendants of the active section of the Levites. The two great houses of the Jews, in the political sense—the House of David and the Asmoneans—have perished utterly, the last Prince of the Captivity, who was by universal tradition Hebrew, and we think, by evidence of the royal line, dying at Cadiz in the sixteenth century; and persecution to a great extent wore down all distinctions of grade, though Jewish families once great in Spain do, we believe, exist. Still, a government could be formed, but the difficulty would be a people. Judea is a country which might be prosperous, beautiful and fertile, if it were "improved" for half a century—that is, if the hills were replanted, if the water supply were renewed and if the soil, resolutely cultivated and manured. They might obtain Arab help, and gradually extend themselves, but in the existing circumstances of the world, a Jewish kingdom or republic on the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean, with the desert behind it and no carrying trade, for that trade will go by sea if the Duke of Sutherland build railways from now till A. D. 2000, would be a rather feeble and poverty stricken affair, not half as attractive to the community as the great cities which the northern barbarians, who were savages when the Maccabees were encouraging learning, have built up in the west. We fear the Jews of England will prefer London, even in this weather, to the delicious sky of Syria, and that it will not be given to this age, which has seen so many nations rise and fall, to witness the restoration of the Jews to Palestine and the renewal of the daily sacrifice at Mount Moriah.

VERE FOSTER, THE IRISH PHILANTHROPIST.

Vere Foster, of Ireland, who, in a letter to Mr. Parnell, offers to donate $75,000 for the purpose of assisting emigration of the starved and evicted Irish to America has long been known as one of the most philanthropic men now living. Hitherto he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the cause of education in Ireland, spending the greater portion of a large fortune in promoting the best methods, scholastic and technical.

About twenty years ago the Irish national school-buildings were in keeping with the miserable hovels of the peasantry—badly lighted, badly ventilated, and in every essential unsuited for school purposes. Mr. Foster rode on horseback throughout Ireland, inspecting the schools in every village and donating sums varying from five to twenty pounds to put the buildings in suitable state. Clay floors were the rule when he commenced his tour, and one can well imagine the discomforts to which the barefooted children were subjected through this state of affairs. There is not now in all Ireland a national school without a wood floor, and for this, as well as many other improvements, the people are indebted to Mr. Foster. Having secured comparatively comfortable school-houses, he next turned his attention to effecting improvement in educational methods. Securing the co-operation of the "Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge" in providing woodcuts for the adornment of the walls, he himself introduced a series of excellent drawing-books at a nominal cost, hoping to turn to advantage the remarkable artistic tastes of the Irish school-children. He has for the last twenty years spent about $5,000 anually in prizes for proficency in drawing, writing, and technical skill and knowledge.

He identified himself for the first time with Irish politics a few months ago, on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's visit to Belfast, when he occupied a seat on the platform by his friends Mr. Biggar and the Rev. Mr. Nelson. It is probable, however, that Mr. Foster identifies himself rather with the humanitarian part of Mr. Parnell's programme than with the political, as he is of a temperament entirely unsuited for politics. He is a Unitarian in religion, but is utterly devoid of sectarian prejudice of any kind. Being a bachelor, and possessed of a good, though not large income, he is enabled to give his whole time and more of his fortune to all suffering humanity and to promote intelligence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHERE SARAH WAS.

A Wayne County farmer had some wheat stolen a few nights since, and he was so sure that he knew who the thief was, that he came into Detroit and secured a warrant for a certain young man living near him. When the case came up for trial in Justice alley, the defendant said he could prove an alibi. In order to do this, he had brought in "his girl," a buxom lass of 22. She took the stand and swore that he sat up with her from 7 o'clock in the evening until broad daylight next morning.

"People can very easily be mistaken," observed the plaintiff's lawyer.

"I don't care—I know he was there," she replied.

"What did you talk about?"

"Love!" she promptly answered.

"What time did the old folks go to bed?"

"I gave 'em the wink about 10.

"Sure he was there at midnight, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why, are you sure?"

She blushed, looked over to her lover and laughed, and getting a nod to go ahead, she said:

"Well, sir, just as the clock struck 12, the old man jumped out of bed, up stairs, and hollered down: 'Sarah, yer mar wants some o' that catnip tea!' And we got such a start that we broke the back off the rocking-chair and went over backwards kerplunk?"

"Then the jury must understand that you were seated on Samuel's knee?"

"I object," put in Samuel's lawyer, and his Honor remembered the days of his youth and sustained the objection.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"GOT SOMETHING FRISKY?"

"Got something frisky?" he asked, as he walked into a livery stable and called for a saddle horse; "something that will prance about likely and wake a fellow out of his lethargy? I reckon I can back anything that wears hair."

They brought him out a calico-colored beast, with a vicious eye, and he mounted it and dashed off. Before he had got two blocks the animal backed, crashed through a high board fence and plunged into a cellar, tossing his rider over the top of an adjacent woodshed and landed him on the ragged edge of a lawn-mower. They bore him home, straightened him out, and three surgeons came in and reduced his dislocations and plastered him up with raw beef. A few weeks later he called at the stable and said if they had a gentle saw-horse with an affectionate disposition, a bridle with a curb bit and martingales, and a saddle with two horns and a crupper to it, he believed he would go up in the hay-mow and gallop around a little where it was soft and it wouldn't hurt him if he went to sleep and fell off as he did the other day.

MANITOBA'S VEGETABLES.

Corr. London Times.

No imaginative writer in a country newspaper ever penned a paragraph about gigantic vegetables that could not be justified by the potatoes, cabbages and turnips which I saw for sale here, and which were not regarded as remarkably large. Some of the potatoes weighed as much as 3½ pounds and the turnips 30 pounds each, while the cabbages were monsters. A cucumber, which had been grown in the open air, measured 6 feet 3 inches in length. As for fruit, almost every variety grows wild, and the inhabitants have nothing to do but gather and consume an abundance of wild plums, grapes, strawberries, currants, red and black rasberries, cherries, blueberries, whortleberries, marsh and highbush cranberries.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

English Religious Denominations.

The following statistics with reference to the leading religious denominations in Great Britain are published by the Manchester *Guardian*:

The Established Church in England—Two Archbishops, 28 Bishops, 4 Suffragan Bishops, 30 Deans, 74 Archdeacons, 610 rural Deans, 23,000 clergy of all classes (about one fifth of which number have no parochial charge). One Archbishop and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Peers. The incomes of the prelates range from £15,000, paid to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to £2,400, received by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The incomes of the Deans vary from £3,000, received by the Dean of Durham, to £205, the income of the Dean of St. David's,—£1,000 is the general average. The number of benefices now exceeds 13,000. The total number of churches is about 16,000. It is proposed to increase the episcopate by the creation of four more Bishoprics. The gross income of the Established Church from all sources is, as nearly as can be ascertained, £8,000,000 per annum. The Church population is estimated on trustworthy data at about 13,000,000, and 6,000,000 church-sittings are available for them.

In Ireland there are 72 Archbishops, 10 Bishops, 1,238 benefices, and nearly 2,000 clergy. The estimated number of church-going population is under three-quarters of a million.

In Scotland there are 7 Bishops, 212 churches, and 225 clergy.

In the British colonies and dependencies and on mission stations there are 63 Bishops and about 2,600 clergy.

The Free Church of England has 40 churches and as many ministers.

The Established Church of Scotland—Sixteen Synods, 84 Presbyteries, 1,639 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work, and about 1,530 churches and preaching stations. The church population equals that of all the other Presbyterian bodies united, and is estimated about one-half the whole population of Scotland.

The Free Church of Scotland—Fourteen Synods, 73 Presbyteries, 991 congregations, 30 preaching stations, and 1,026 ministers. During the past year £600,000 have been raised for church purposes, including foreign missions.

The United Presbyterian Church—Thirty Presbyteries, 544 churches, 583 ministers, and a membership in Scotland, England and Ireland of 175,066. Total amount raised for church purposes during the past year, £367,688.

The Presbyterian Church of England—Ten Presbyteries, 278 congregations, and 53,000 communicants, 267 ministers, 13 foreign missionaries, with four medical missionaries, 5,968 Sabbath school teachers, and 53,850 scholars. There are also in Ireland, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, 36 Presbyteries, 635 ministers, 599 congregations, 79,633 families, 8,600 Sabbath school teachers, and 72,288 scholars.

The Roman Catholics in Great Britain—There are 21 Archbishops and Bishops, 2,211 priests, 1,436 churches, and public chapels. In addition, there are domestic and private chapels in the houses of noblemen and gentlemen to which the public have not access. There are 38 Roman Catholic Peers and 48 Baronets. It is estimated that the total number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain is 2,000,000. In Ireland there are 5 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, 3,186 priests, and upward of 4,000,000 adherents.

The Congregationalists — Congregational ministers in England, 1,983; in Wales, 490; in Scotland, 122; in Ireland, 25; in the colonies, 301; and in foreign lands, 499 (inclusive of 353 native ordained ministers); in the Channel Islands, 6. There are 76 county and other associations at home and in the colonies, 3,895 churches, 1,629 preaching stations, 300 being mission churches. The total number of ministers and missionaries is 3,205. There are also congregational unions in Scotland (101 churches) and in Ireland (27 churches). The number of members in the British dominions is about 360,000; the total number connected with the body in round numbers, 1,220,000.

The Baptists—Churches in Great Britain and Ireland, 3,451; ministers, 1,879, many of whom are engaged in secular business, about 400 pastors are without a charge; members of churches, 276,348; Sabbath-school scholars, 392,317. There are 10 colleges, employing 27 tutors and professors: Baptist churches throughout the world, 58,500; pastors, 17,683; members, 2,473,088.

The Methodists—Wesleyan Methodist circuits in Great Britain and Ireland, 847; ministers and probationers, 2,136; local preachers, 14,800; members, 403,099; on trial for church membership, 24,793; chapels and other preaching places, 6,757; Sabbath-school teachers, 117,560; scholars, 766,757. In foreign missions members (including those on probation), 95,914; ministers and probationers, 431.

Methodist New Connection—Eleven districts, 674 ministers, 1,098 local preachers, 25,760 members, 3,857 on probation, 426 chapels, 76,126 scholars; in foreign missions, 6 missionaries and 1,203 members.

Primitive Methodists—One thousand one hundred and thirty-eight traveling preachers, 578 circuits, 4,521 connection chapels, 182,877 members, 15,634 local preachers, 4,022 Sunday-schools, 365,000 scholars, including the home and foreign missions.

United Methodist Free Church—Three hundred and sixty-eight ministers, 3,236 local preachers, 65,137 church members, 5,468 probationers, 1,242 chapels, and 182,000 scholars.

Bible Christians—One hundred and eighty-two ministers, 3,236 local preachers, 31,000 members.

Minor religious sects—Of these there are 165, the chief of whom are the Unitarians, with 355 ministers, 352 chapels and about 80 mission stations; the Society of Friends, with 827 meeting houses, 265 recorded ministers and 400 unrecorded, 14,550 members habitual attendants at meetings, not members 4,918; the Moravians, 56 ministers, 38 congregations, 5,604 members, 6,028 scholars; the Swedenborgians, 64 societies, with 4,287 members. The Mormons have 82 churches, the Jews 90 synagogues, and 150 ministers or readers. There are 50,000 Jews in Great Britain, mainly in London or other large towns. The Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, 1,269 chapels and preaching places, 814 preachers, 3,932 deacons, 116,000 communicants, 31,884 teachers, 100,000 scholars; number belonging to congregations, 276,406.

The following are the estimated numbers of religious denominations among English-speaking communities throughout the world: Episcopalians, 18,000,000; Methodists of all descriptions, 16,000,000; Roman Catholics, 13,500,000; Presbyterians of all descriptions, 10,250,000; Baptists of all descriptions, 8,000,000; Congregationalists, 6,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor religious sects, 1,500,000; of no particular religion, 8,500,000; totals, 82,750,000.

THE CONNAUGHT MIRACLES.

Account of the Apparition of the Virgin, St. John and St. Joseph at the Chapel of Knock, near Claremorris.

(From the Galway Vindicator and Connaught Advertiser, Jan. 14.)

An affair of less local importance unconnected with religion than the apparitions which have now on three occasions been seen by numbers of persons of all sexes and of all ages occupied a very prominent place in the columns of the press. All that may be said in the following lines is an expression of the feelings of the people, and does not pretend to anticipate the judgment which the ecclesiastical superiors may express upon the facts, of which they are already cognizant. The chapel of Knock, at which they appeared, is about five miles from Claremorris, and its gilt cross which surmounts the lofty tower can be seen for miles around. The priest who so worthily presides over the parish is the venerable archdeacon of the diocese, the Very Rev. Bartholomew Cavanagh. The sacristy occupies the upper and smaller shaft, and is immediately behind the high altar. In the gable of the sacristy there is a Gothic window, about five feet high by two broad; its lowest part is about twelve feet from the ground. The remainder of the gable is plain, and was covered outside by a good substantial coating of cement, to protect the wall from the rains, which beat with great violence especially upon this. On the gable wall of the sacristry were seen the extraordinary lights, in the midst of which the blessed Virgin, accompanied by St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist, appeared. On Wednesday last, on arriving at the place, there were a great number of people on their knees before the scene of the apparition, and around were already many *ex votos* in the shape of a crutch, walking sticks and statues, sent by those who believe that they have been miraculously cured through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin by the application of some of the cement and dust taken from the wall, the greater portion of which is much disfigured by persons breaking off portions of the cement, some of which, following the good example of the pious people, we also carried off with us. On Thursday evening, the 21st of August last, the eve of the octave day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was accompanied by a blinding drizzle of rain, which continued till the next day. As some persons were hurriedly going along the road which leads by the chapel about half-past seven o'clock they perceived the wall beautifully illuminated by a white flickering light, through which could be perceived brilliant stars, twinkling as on a fine, frosty night. The first person who saw it passed on, but others soon came and remained, and these saw, covering a large portion of the gable end of the sacristy, an altar, and to its Gospel side the figures of St. John the Evangelist, the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. On the altage which stood about eight feet from the ground and immediately under the window, a lamb stood, and rising up behind the lamb was a crucifix with the figure of our Lord upon it. The altar was surrounded by a brilliant white light, through which, up and down, angels seemed to be flitting. Near the altar, and immediately to its gospel side, but nearer to the ground, was St. John, having a mitre on his head and holding the book of gospels open in his left hand, as if reading from it. He held his right hand raised, and in the act of blessing, the index and middle fingers being extended after the manner adopted by bishops. To St. John's right hand stood the Blessed Virgin, having her hands extended and raised toward her shoulders, the palms of her hands turned toward the people and her eyes raised up toward heaven. To the Blessed Virgin's right was St. Joseph, turned toward her, and in an inclining posture. These figures remained visible from half-past seven till ten o'clock, witnessed during that time by about twenty persons, who forgot all about the heavy rain that was falling and drenched them thoroughly. The light at the chapel was seen by people who lived near the place. She appeared a second time on New Year's Day, between the hours of one and two o'clock, just immediately after mass. On Monday evening last, the eve of the Epiphany, a bright light was again visible, and from eleven o'clock p. m. until two o'clock a. m. was seen by a very large number, of whom two were members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who were on their patrol duty that evening. One of them said that up to that time he did not believe in it, but he was really startled by the brightness of the light which he saw. Many cures have already been worked through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, and by the application of the cement taken from the chapel wall. We have heard from the mouths of most trustworthy witnesses an account of nearly a dozen cures, of which the narrators themselves were eye-witnesses.

In addition to what we have already written regarding the visions seen at the Chapel of Knock, two remarkable miracles, witnessed by hundreds of persons, were performed yesterday—namely, sight restored to two girls, one of whom had, on the testimony of her mother, not seen anything from her birth. She had been several times with physicians in Dublin; but all to no purpose. Yesterday, in the presence of hundreds, she received the use of sight, having visited three times the spot where the Blessed Virgin Mary is said to have appeared, and after praying three times in honor of the mother of God.

GARIBALDI'S UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

[London World.]

The marriage of Garibaldi, which has just been annulled in the Court of Appeal, took place under romantic circumstances, which are more widely known in their general burden than in their detail. Everybody in Europe is aware how on the morrow of his wedding with Signora Raimondi he took his departure for Caprera and never again consented to see his wife. How the unfortunate affair was brought about only a few friends remember. It was at the opening of the campaign of 1859. Garibaldi was scouring the country between Varese and Como, and was about to give his troops the order to advance when a handsome young lady on horseback entered the camp and requested the favor of an audience. She was the eldest daughter of the Marchese Raimondi, by a sister of the celebrated cantatrice, Signora Ronconi; and she brought to Garibaldi, on what seemed to be undoubted authority, the news of a concentration of Austrian troops, under General Urban, on the Cona route. Garibaldi profited by the advice, went through the Borgho Vico Pass, and swept the Austrians past the lake. The young Iris on horseback, however, had made such an impression on his stout heart that directly after the peace of Villafranca he proceeded to the Castello Fino, the seat of the Raimondi family, where he was hailed as the Liberator of Italy by his fair friend among all others; seeing which, on the same evening he asked her hand from her father. It may be doubted if even a princess would not have considered such a proposal from the hero just then highly flattering. When it is added that the young lady was an illegitimate child, and the Marchese an enthusiastic patriot, it will be readily understood with what pride and joy the latter at once gave his consent. Indeed, he never seemed to imagine that his daughter might see the proffered match with other feelings than himself. He hastened to announce it to the world, and fixed an early day for the marriage. Meanwhile the girl was silent and abashed, as if overwhelmed with a sense of the honor that befell her, and as the day of the ceremony approached she seemed to be unwell, and took to her bed. Numerous friends had been summoned. The illustrious bridegroom's best man had come on purpose from the end of Italy, and the whole country was in expectation of the event. As the young lady, although she complained of general weakness, had evidently no serious ailment, the Marchese insisted that on the appointed day she should be carried to the chapel in an armchair. She fainted on being brought to the altar, but the wedding took place none the less, and thus she became the General's wife. It was on the following morning that Garibaldi left the castle, on the unhappy girl's confession that she was enceinte. She has since lived in Switzerland in close retirement.

UNCLE WILLIAM.

A year ago there was a quiet funeral on Wilkins street, and when it was over an old man called "Uncle William" was left without home or friends, and with no means to help himself. Strangers said that he would have to go to the poorhouse, but when the trembling and half blind old man wiped the tears from his eyes, a neighbor said:

"I will take him into my home and care for him for a month, anyhow."

"And then I will take him," added another.

"And then my roof shall shelter him," said a third.

So the old man found friends. One took him and then another, and he was well used. They were far from being rich. Their tables were lean and their beds cold, and sometimes the little that Uncle William ate was missed by the hungry children, but no one ever spoke unkindly to him nor hinted that he was a burden.

One night last week, after the old man had sought his bed and the children were asleep, a husband and wife sat down to say to each other that work was scarce, the rent behind, the fuel nearly gone, and——.

Here they looked at each other in a shy way, as if ashamed of their thoughts. The cold wind whistled around the cottage as if hungering to nip little toes, and the wife shivered and said:

"He is so old and feeble—let us wait a few days longer!"

"I haven't a dollar left," mused the man as he glanced at the cupboard.

"But he eats only a very little," protested the wife.

"We have only a small house."

"But he sits in a corner."

They looked at each other a long time without speaking. A vision of a poor old man battling with the fierce winter gale came to either and stood between them with hands crossed in supplication.

"He shall stay!" they whispered together as they arose up and made ready for the night, and the gale banged at the door as if cheated of its prey.

Morning came with its meagre breakfast. There was not enough for four, but it must do for seven, and the father forced a smile to his face as he opened the old man's door and called:

"Come, Uncle William, you shall have the warmest place and the biggest dish!"

There was no response, and when they bent over the old man they found that no man would ever again find him a burden.

"See!" said the wife, "he may have heard our whispers, for there is a tear on his cheek!"

"But he knew the resolve of our hearts, for he died with a smile on his face," added the husband.

"Oh! he's dead—poor old grandpa is dead!" cried the children. "How glad we are that God will let him have a big warm corner and lots of everything to eat!"

"If we could have done more for him," sighed the wife as her tears fell, and yet their charity was greater than his who had subscribed his thousands.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—In this country a mean man has only to die to have everybody praise him and neglect the good who live on.

CANADIAN NOTES.

A vessel came to Rondeau for a cargo of wood last week. It is many years since such a thing happened at this season of the year.

A Southern Counties Fair is talked of for Elgin and the Southern Counties.

Special Constable Griffin, of Bayham, who was arrested recently for assaulting Ames Knapp, of Port Rowan, but afterwards escaped from the constable, has settled the matter with the parties concerned.

Mr. Bees, who has a large number of men employed making staves and stave bolts in Essex, discharged over 70 hands during last week, on account of the dull prospects of getting the stuff drawn, owing to the lack of snow.

Two men employed on the G. W. R. ferry boat at Windsor were seriously injured there on Monday last. While the gate at the slip deck was being lowered from the deck, the chain broke, causing the capstan bar to fly backward, striking two men named Hugh McEwan and Edward Donnelly. The bar struck McEwan's right leg below the knee, breaking the ligaments of the joints.

Mr. D. W. McBurney, nephew of the late Robert McBurney, has been appointed Postmaster of Erie, Haldimand county, in the place of the late occupant, deceased.

Wm. Paling, Esq., of the township of Seneca, passed through Caledonia on Tuesday with thirteen splendid breeding cotswolds, to be shipped by the Canada Southern at Hagersville, for Missouri.

The anniversary Missionary Meeting, held in the Methodist church, Caledonia, on the 28th inst., was very successful. The deputation in attendance consisted of the Rev's. Messrs. Gaetz, of Hamilton; Preston, of Milton; and Edwards of Glanford.

John Glenn, son of Mr. Wm. Glen, third line, township of Seneca, while at a bee cutting cordwood, on the farm of Mr. Samuel Warring, met with a serious accident one day last week. The young man was chopping down a tree which, turning as it suddenly fell, allowed the axe to pass through between the body of the tree and the stump, and striking his foot, inflicted a most severe wound, severing the tendons in the hollow of the foot.

Miss Adelaide Ray, of Lakefield, died on Friday evening, January 23rd, at 9 o'clock, of consumption, and was buried on Sunday, January, 25th. Mrs. Sarah Ray, her mother, died on Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock, of dropsy. Miss Eliza Ann Ray, another daughter, died on Friday morning, the 30th of January, at 6 o'clock, of consumption. They were buried at once, on Sunday, February 1st. No females are left in the house. Only one daughter survives, viz., Mrs. Hodge, of Mitchell. Mr. Ray, the bereaved father and husband, and one son alone remain in the old home. Within the last few years one son died of consumption and another met with a sudden death.

There are nine Irishmen (including Irish Canadians) in the Guelph City Council. Nine is just half the number of the Aldermen of the Council.

Ottawa *Free Press*: We have the assurance of a leading medical gentleman, who called at our office this morning, that the stories about small-pox are outrageously exaggerated. He assures us that he had taken the best means for ascertaining the exact extent of the malady in the city, and found that the disease is dying out and that the cases now under treatment are of a very mild character. We are happy to add that the above information is fully corroborated by Dr. Robilliard, Medical Health Officer of the city.

A. L. Bisnet, the proprietor of the Dominion Mills, Blenheim, is cutting 10,000 cords of wood near the Rondeau Bay. He intends building a tramway two miles long across the bog to Halfway Creek, costing about $500.

The salaries of the officials of the town of St. Thomas are the lowest of any town of similar size in the Province. The Clerk is paid but $400 a year, the Assessor and Collector fulfils both offices for $400, and the Treasurer's salary is $250 per annum. The Mayor and Councillors serve for the honor of the position.

Mr. James A. Parker, of Malahide, met with a peculiar accident on the farm of Mr. Homer Westover, near Centreville, on the 26th ult. He was stepping on the horse power of a threshing machine, when his foot caught in the gearing, and the flesh was torn from the sole of his foot. The heavy boot which he wore prevented further injury.

Miss Jennie McKinlay, of Morpeth, ran a needle through her thumb while operating a sewing machine the other day, and the digit became so inflamed that it was necessary to amputate it at the first joint.

John Crosnaham, of Muirkirk, chopped two of his toes off while felling trees recently.

Marry McKenny got his hand entangled in the machinery of Mr. Genge's furniture factory, Duart, and had four fingers amputated.

The 25th (Elgin) Battalion, V. M., will try to get helmets.

Wild ducks are quite plentiful among the Thousand Islands.

Morrisburg now boasts of one of the finest public halls on the frontier.

Chris. Wezendorf, of Chatham, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

Several farmers in the vicinity of Seaforth have been busily engaged in ploughing during the past ten days.

Mr. Ben. Harvey has sold 50 acres of land, on the Sparta road, South Yarmouth, to Mr. George Evans for $3,200.

Mr. Stephen Garnham, of Burford, has, upon his becoming of age, succeeded to a handsome fortune left him by a relative in England. He expects to leave for there in the spring.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Slater has already taken steps, though still in England, to push on the erection of his woollen mill at once. The Workman have been delivering brick on the ground in order that the building may be pushed forward at once with the opening of spring.

The Reeve of Dover, Mr. Stephenson, we learn, has resigned his position at the Council Board of that township owing to some recently discovered irregularities in the municipality's finances.

The County L. O. L., of Kent, has installed the following officers for the ensuing term:—R. Farrell, County Master; S. Mahood, D. M; Rev. N. H. Martin, Chaplain; G. H. Sexsmith, Sec.; Michael Potter, Treas.; J. Nelson, D. of C.

Mr. Bogue, of the Weights and Measures Department, Brantford, was notified to proceed to Winnipeg, to fill a higher office in that city. He left Brantford for his new field of operations Thursday morning.

J. McBain has been appointed Clerk of Chesley, at a salary of $25. The Treasurer, D. M. Halliday, is to get $5 and the Auditors $1.50 each. This is a good start on an economical point of view.

The amount of property stolen at Bloomingdale last Wednesday night foots up about $1,400. The losses are, J. B. Snyder, sleigh, harness, robes, etc., $120; Benj. Snyder, horses and harness, $240; Solomon Erb, tweeds, prints, dry goods, etc., $1,000.

A dramatic club has been organized in Simcoe with the following officers: President and Business Manager, Mr. J. G. Killmaster; Secretary, Mr. W. Townsend; Treasurer, Mr. D. Haskett; Stage Manager, Mr. T. B. Dearle; Prompter, Mr. H. B. Donly. It is their intention to give entertainments during the season in aid of some charitable object.

A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted at Milton on Friday evening, 23rd ult., when the following officers were installed for the present year; J. E. Harrison, Past Master Workman; D. McGibbon, Master Workman; J. H. Bennett, Master Foreman; A. Smith, Overseer; J. H. McCollum, Recorder; S. W. Taylor, Financier; H. B. Jagoe, Receiver; T. J. Starret, Guide; A. D. Palmer, Inside Watchman; E. Houson, Outside Watchman.

A number of Sioux Indians, under Deputy Chief Antoine, visited Rapid City on New Year's, and made their calls at a number of houses in town, wishing the residents "A Happy New Year," and received a quantity of delicacies from each.

It is stated that Captain Blake, of the N. W. M. Police, is to be married shortly to Mise May Cockburn, second daughter of the Hon. James Cockburn.

Game is plentiful near Rapid City. Mr. W. L. Johnson recently shot three out of six deer, within three miles south of the town.

Notwithstanding the severe cold which has prevailed this winter, it is a curious fact that Pine Creek, N. W. T., has not frozen over in very many places. This is said to be owing to mineral properties in the water.

Winnipeg *Free Press*: Mr. Greenway, M. P. P. for Mountain, has returned from Ontario. After the rising of the House he will go right back to Ontario to organize for the immigration season of 1880. A tour through that Province persuades him that the immigration this year will be much greater than even that of last. The Manitoba movement is having a marked depreciating effect on real estate there.

George A. Henry has been appointed village constable, street inspector and health officer of Port Elgin at a salary of $50.

On the night of the 17th in the house of Mrs. Gibbs, a woman of unsavoury reputation, in Brooklin, was visited by a force of regulators who proceeded to smash the windows with sticks and stones, and afterwards commencing the demolition of the structure, but left before completing the work. They, however, left the shebeen a complete wreck, thus testifying their condemnation of the conduct of the inmates.

Mr. G. K. Hamilton, of Clifford, has compromised with his creditors for 60 cents in the dollar secured.

County Constables Hodge and Pope arrested Thomas Carroll, of West Nissouri, on Saturday last on the charge of obtaining a threshing machine and horse power on the 2nd of August, 1879, from Messrs. Haggert & Cochrane, of St. Thomas, by falsely representing and pretending that he was the owner of a span of horses and harness, which he gave as security for the payment of the machine. Carroll was bailed until next Saturday.

Dr. Evans, of Kingston, writes to the Montreal *Witness* complaining of the practice of clipping horses in cold weather, while their drivers go about in fur coats.

THE FAR WEST.

WINNIPEG.

The market fees for January amounted to $195.70, an increase of $72.70 over December. 2,120 loads were weighed and measured by the clerk.

Mr. A. J. McDonald left Rat Portage on Sunday, Feb. 1st, at 6 a.m., and arrived at St. Boniface at 8.30 p.m. This is the quickest time ever made between those two points.

During the year from February 1st, 1879, to February 1st, 1880, 10,627 loads were weighed and measured in the market. The receipts in fees for that period were $941.30.

Charles Callaghan has skipped out. He has been out to Cross Lake, and had been entrusted by a man who keeps a ranche out there with $300 for the purpose of buying stock for him in Winnipeg. Instead of doing so, Callaghan quietly meandered across the line with the funds. The victim was in town