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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line ..... 8c.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 3c.

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

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

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

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

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion.

Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. J. A. Trollope Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

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

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.1 a.m.; Express 1.52 p.m.; Express 8.13 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.20 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m.

GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.

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

GOING NORTH.

Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m.; Express, 9.00 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE LOVE,
PRACTICAL
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.
Kalsomining and Paper Hanging done on the shortest notice.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS RE-PAINTED. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates furnished for town and country work.
SHOP—Corner Wallace and Inkerman streets, Listowel. 15.

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

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 34. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN STUART, Esq., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. MCINNES, Esq., E. GURNEY, Esq., D. MOORE, Esq., GEORGE ROACH, Esq., JOHN PROCTOR, Esq.

LISTOWEL AGENCY.
Interest allowed on deposit.
H. H. O'REILLY, AGENT.
13.

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

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

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

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

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

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

100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x60 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—o—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

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

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

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

WALL PAPER
AT COST!
during the balance of the season at
DR. MICHENER'S.
The balance of his large stock will positively be run off at cost, so
GREAT BARGAINS
MAY BE LOOKED FOR.
Also a large stock of
WINDOW BLINDS
at big reductions.
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

MUSIC & FURNITURE DEPOT.
STEWART PATERSON
Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps in stock a full assortment of
FURNITURE,
which he will sell at lowest prices. Also
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DULCIMERS,
ACCORDEONS,
CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS,
VIOLIN STRINGS,
FITTINGS,
MUSIC, &C.
PICTURE FRAMING
a specialty. Large stock of mouldings kept in stock.
SHOW ROOM—Under the Osborne Hall, Main street. 15

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

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

READ! READ!
E. GABEL,
LATE CUTTER FOR MR. JOHN RIGGS,
Takes pleasure in intimating to the citizens of Listowel and neighborhood that he has commenced business for himself, and has opened a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
OVER J. C. BURT'S STORE,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL,
and all who wish to
SAVE MONEY,
at at the same time get their clothes made in
FIRST-CLASS STYLE,
and guaranteed to fit, are invited to leave their orders with him.
Special attention given to cutting suits. A call is respectfully solicited.
For stylish fit and low prices we will be found to be second to none
16 E. GABEL.

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

SALESMEN WANTED.
To begin work at once on Sales for Fall of 1882, for the
FONTHILL NURSERIES.
THE LARGEST IN CANADA.
Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.
Branch Offices—Montreal, P. Q. & St. Paul, Minn.
NURSERIES—FONTHILL, ONTARIO.
We can start in addition to our already large force,
100 Additional Canvassers,
and want men who can give full time to the business. Steady employment and good salaries to successful men. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work your success is almost certain. The best of references required.
Apply to STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

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

THE CHARGE OF THE GUARDS.

BY THE TATTLER.

Tennyson, laureate, told us the story,
Told of the Light Brigade,
Told of the charge they made,
Told us how many laid
Death-struck and gory.

England their memory cherishes ever.
Glory like theirs shall fade, in history never,
But England still has sons,
In whom the same blood runs,
Men who will charge the guns;
England forever!

On Egypt's burning strand, batteries pounding.
Clear came the bugle note. Charge! it was sounding.
Straight to the guns they went,
On their dread mission sent,
Smoke clouds were quickly rent.
Shrieks were resounding.

Sabres were flashing now, breast-plates were ringing,
Horses and men as one, death signals flinging;
'Midst cannons' awful roar,
'Midst pools of crimson gore,
Fought they behind, before,
Bullets were singing.

Thus Egypt's forces were shattered and broken,
Little remains to tell, quickly 'tis spoken;
Their gunners turned and fled,
Leaving great piles of dead,
Stricken by British steel,
Shattered by British lead,
There for a token.

—*Toronto Evening Telegram.*

PITCHERY-DIDGERY.

The Turning of the Long, Long Lane.

BY MONSIEUR DEMOULIN.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE AFFAIRS OF SMITHERS & CO.

For more than a year the vast operations of Smithers & Co. had astonished the business circles in London. Formerly they had been considered an eminently respectable house, and as doing a safe business; but of late all this had been changed in so sudden and wonderful a manner that no one could account for it. Leaving aside their old cautious policy, they undertook without hesitation, the largest enterprises. Foreign railroads, national loans, vast joint stock companies—these were the things that now occupied Smithers & Co. The Barings were outrivalled, and Smithers & Co. reached the acme of their sudden glory on one occasion, when they took the new Spanish loan out of the grasp of even the Rothschilds themselves.

How to account for it became the problem. For, allowing the largest possible success to their former business to Smithers & Co., that business had never been of sufficient dimensions to allow of this. Some said that a rich Indian had become a sleeping partner, others declared that the real Smithers was no more to be seen, and that the business was carried on by strangers who bought them out and retained their name. Others again said that Smithers & Co. had made large amounts in California mining speculations. At length the general belief was, that some individuals who had made millions of money in California had bought out Smithers & Co., and were now doing business under their name.

As to their soundness there was no question. Their operations were such as demanded, first of all, ready money in unlimited quantities. This they were always able to command. Between them and the Bank of England there seemed to be the most perfect understanding and the most enviable confidence. The Rothschilds spoke of them with infinite respect. People began to look upon them as the leading house in Europe. The sudden apparation of this tremendous power in the commercial world threw that world into a state of consternation which finally ended in wondering awe.

But Smithers & Co. continued calmly, yet successfully their great enterprises. The Russian loan of fifteen millions was negotiated by them. They took twenty millions of the French loan, five millions of the Austrian and two and a half of the Turkish. They took nearly all the stock of the Lyons and Marseilles railroad. They owned a portion of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company. They had ten millions of East India stock. California alone, which was now dazzling the world, could account to the common mind for such enormous wealth.

The strangest thing was that Smithers himself was never seen. The business was done by his subordinates. There was a young man who represented the house in public, and who called himself Henderson. He was a person of distinguished aspect, yet of a reserved and somewhat melancholy manner. No one pretended to be in his confidence. No one pretended to know whether he was clerk or partner. As he was the only representative of Smithers & Co., he was treated with marked respect wherever he appeared.

The young man, whether partner or clerk, had evidently the supreme control of affairs. He swayed in his own hands the thunderbolts of this Olympian power. Nothing daunted him. The grandeur of his enterprises dazzled the public mind. His calm antagonism to the great houses of London filled them with surprise. A new power had seized a high place in the commercial world, and the new gods—the Rothschilds, the Barings, and others—looked aghast. At first they tried to despise this interloper; at length they found him at least as strong as themselves, and began to fancy he might be stronger. A few experiments soon taught them that there was no weakness there. On one occasion the Rothschilds, true to their ordinary selfish policy, made a desperate attempt to crush the new house which dared to enter into rivalry with them. Wide spread plans were arranged in such a way that large demands were made upon them on one day. The amount was nearly two millions. Smithers & Co. showed not the smallest hesitation. Henderson, their representative, did not even take the trouble to confer with the Bank of England. He sent his orders to the bank. The money was furnished. It was the directors of the Bank of England who looked aghast at the struggle between Rothschilds and Smithers & Co. The gold in the bank vaults sank low, and the next day the rates of discount were raised. All London felt the result of that struggle.

Smithers & Co. waited for a few months, and then suddenly retorted with terrific force. The obligations of the Rothschilds were obtained from all quarters—some which were due were held over and not presented till the appointed day. Obligations in many forms—in all the forms of indebtedness which may arise in a vast business—all these had been collected from various quarters with untiring industry and extraordinary outlay of care and money. At last in one day they were all poured upon the Rothschilds. Near four millions of money were required to meet the demand.

The great house of Rothschilds reeled under the blow. Smithers and Co. were the ones who administered it. James Rothschild had a private interview with the Directors of the Bank of England. There was a sudden and enormous sale of securities that day on 'Change. In selling out such large amounts the loss was enormous. It was difficult to find purchasers, but Smithers & Co. stepped forward and bought nearly all that was offered. The Rothschilds saved them selves of course, but at a terrible loss, which became the profits of Smithers & Co.

The Rothschilds retreated from the conflict utterly routed, and glad to escape disaster of a worse kind. Smithers & Co. came forth victorious. They had beaten the Rothschilds at their own game, and made at least half a million. All London rang with the story. It was a bitter humiliation for that proud Jewish house which for years had never met with a rival. Yet there was no help, nor was there the slightest chance of revenge. They were forced to follow the result as best they could, and try to regain what they had lost.

After this the pale and melancholy face of Henderson excited a deeper interest. This was the man who had beaten the Rothschilds—the strongest capitalist in the world. In his financial operations he continued as calm, as grave, and as immovable as ever. He would risk millions without moving a muscle of his countenance. Yet so cautious was he, so wide-spread were his agencies, so accurate was his secret information, that his plans scarcely ever failed. His capital was so vast that it often gave him control of the market. Coming into the field untrammelled as the elder houses were, he had a larger control of the money than all of them, and far greater freedom of action.

After a time the Rothschilds, the Barings, and other great bankers, began to find that Smithers & Co had vast funds everywhere, in all the capitals of Europe, and in America. Even in the West Indies their operations were extensive. Their oil Australian agency was enlarged and a new banking-house founded by them in Calcutta began to act on the same vast scale as the leading house in London. Smithers & Co. also continued to carry on a policy which was hostile to those older bankers. The Rothschilds in particular felt this, and were in perpetual dread of a renewal of that tremendous assault under which they had once nearly gone down. They became timid, and were compelled to arrange their business so as to guard against this possibility. This, of course, checked their operations, and widened and enlarged the field of action for their rivals.

No one knew anything whatever about Henderson. None of the clerks could tell anything concerning him. They were all new hands. None of them had ever seen Smithers. They all believed that Henderson was the junior partner, and that the senior spent his time abroad. From this it began to be believed that Smithers staid in California digging gold, which he diligently remitted to the London house.

At length the clerks began to speak mysteriously of a man who came from time to time to the office, and whose whole manner showed that he possessed authority there. The treatment he received from Henderson—at once cordial and affectionate—showed them to be most intimate and friendly; and from words which were dropped they all thought him to be the senior partner. Yet he appeared to be very little older than Henderson, if as old, and no one even knew his name. If anything could add to the interest with which the house of Smithers & Co. was regarded it was this impenetrable mystery, which baffled not merely outsiders but even the clerks themselves.

Shortly after the departure of Langhetti and Beatrice from Holby two men were seated in the inner parlor of the office of Smithers & Co. One was the man known as Henderson, the other the mysterious senior parner.

They had just come in and letters were lying on the table.

'You've got a large number this morning, Frank?' said the senior partner.

'Yes,' said Frank, turning them over; 'and here, Louis, is one for you.' He took out a letter from the pile and handed it to Louis. 'It's from your Brandon Hall correspondent,' he added.

Louis sat down and opened it. The letter was as follows:

AUGUST 15, 1849.

'DEAR SIR: I have had nothing in particular to write since the flight of Miss Potts, except to tell you what they were doing. I have already informed you that they kept three spies to watch her. One of these returned, as I told you in my last letter with the information that she had gone to London with a party named Langhetti. Ever since then they have been talking it over, and have come to the conclusion to get a detective, and keep him busy watching her with the idea of getting her back, I think. I hope to God they will not get her back. If you take any interest in her, sir, as you appear to do, I hope you will use your powerful arm to save her. It will be terrible if she has to come back here. She will die, I know. Hoping soon to have something more to communicate,

'I remain, yours respectfully, E. L.'

'Mr. Smithers, sen., London.'

Louis read this letter over several times and fell into deep thought.

Frank went on reading his letters, looking up from time to time. At last he put down the last one.

'Louis!' said he.

Louis looked up.

'You came so late last night that I haven't had a chance to speak about anything yet. I want to tell you something very important.'

'Well!'

'Langhetti is alive.'

'I know it.'

'You knew it! When? Why did you not tell me?'

'I didn't want to tell anything that might distract you from your purpose,'

'I am not a child, Louis! After my victory over Rothschild I ought to be worthy of your confidence.'

'That's not the point, Frank,' said Louis; 'but I know your affection for the man, and I thought it would be better to let nothing interpose now between us and our purpose. 'No,' he continued, with a stern tone, 'no, no one, however dear, however loved, and therefore I said nothing about Langhetti. I thought that your generous heart would only be distressed. You would feel like giving up everything to find him out and see him, and, therefore, I did not wish you to ever know it. Yet I have kept an account of his movemets, and know where he is now.'

'He is here in London,' said Frank, with deep emotion.

'Yes, thank God!' said Louis. 'You will see him, and we all will be able to meet some day.'

'But,' asked Frank, 'do you not think Langhetti is a man to be trusted?'

'That is not the point,' replied Louis. 'I believe Langhetti is one of the noblest men that ever lived. It must be so from what I have heard. All my life I will cherish his name and try to assist him in every possible way. I believe also that if we requested it he might perhaps keep our secret. But that is not the point, Frank. This is the way I look at it: We are dead. Our deaths have been recorded. Louis Brandon and Frank Brandon have perished. I am Wheeler, or Smithers, or Forsyth, or anybody else; you are Henderson. We keep our secret because we have a purpose before us. Our father calls us from his tomb to its accomplishment. Our mother summons us. Our sweet sister Edith, from her grave of horror unutterable, calls us. All personal feeling must stand aside. Frank—yours and mine—whatever they be, till we have done our duty.'

'You are right, Louis,' said Frank, sternly.

'Langhetti is in London,' continued Louis. 'You will not see him, but you can show your gratitude, and so can I. He is going to hire an opera-house to bring out an opera; I saw that in the papers. It is a thing full of risk, but he perhaps does not think of that. Let us enable him to gain the desire of his heart. Let us fill the house for him. You can send your agents to furnish tickets to people who may make the audience; or you can send around those who can praise him sufficiently. I don't know what his opera may be worth. I know, however, from what I have learned, that he has musical genius; and I think if we give him a good start he will succeed. That is the way to show your gratitude, Frank.'

'I'll arrange all that!' said Frank. 'The house shall be crowded. I'll send an agent to him—I can easily find out where he is, I suppose—and make him an offer of Convent Garden theater on his own terms. Yes, Langhetti shall have a fair chance. I'll arrange a plan to enforce success.'

'Do so, and you will keep him permanently in London till the time comes when we can arise from the dead.'

They were silent for a long time. Louis had thoughts of his own, excited by the letter which he had received, and those thoughts he did not care to utter. One thing was a secret even from Frank.

And what could he do? That Beatrice had fallen among friends he well knew. He had found this out when, after receiving a letter from Philips about her flight, he had hurried there and learned the result. Then he had himself gone to Holby, and found that she was at Mrs. Thornton's. He had watched till she had recovered. He had seen her as she took a drive in Thornton's carriage. He had left an agent there to write him about her when he left.

What was he to do now? He read the letter over again. He paused at that sentence: 'They have been talking it over, and have come to the conclusion to get a detective, and keep him busy watching her with the idea of getting her back.'

What was the nature of this danger? Beatrice was of age. She was with Langhetti. She was her own mistress. Could there be any danger of her being taken back against her will? The villains at Brandon hall were sufficiently unscrupulous, but would they dare to commit any violence? and if they did, would not Langhetti's protection save her?

Such were his thoughts. Yet, on the other hand, he considered the fact that she was inexperienced, and might have peculiar ideas about a father's authority. If Potts came himself, demanding her return, perhaps, out of a mistaken sense of filial duty, she might go with him. Or, even if he was unwilling to do so, she might yield to coercion, and not feel justified in resisting. The possibility of this filled him with horror. The idea of her being taken back to live under the power of those miscreants from whom she had escaped was intolerable. Yet he knew not what to do.

Between him and her there was a gulf unfathomable, impassable. She was one of that accursed brood which he was seeking to exterminate. He would spare her if possible; he would gladly lay down his life to save her from one moment's misery; but if she stood in the way of his vengeance, could he—dared he stay that vengeance? For that he would sacrifice life itself! Would he refuse to sacrifice even her if she were more dear than life itself?

Yet here was a case in which she was no longer connected with, but striving to sever herself from them. She was flying from that accursed father of hers. Would he stand idly by, and see her in danger? That were impossible. All along, ever since his return to England, he had watched over her, unseen himself and unsuspected by her, and had followed her footsteps when she fled. To desert her now was impossible. The only question with him was how to watch her or guard her.

One thing gave him comfort, and that was the guardianship of Langhetti. This he thought was sufficient to insure her safety. For surely Langhetti would know the character of her enemies as well as Beatrice herself, and so guard her as to insure her safety from any attempt of theirs. He therefore placed his chief reliance on Langhetti, and determined merely to secure some one who would watch over her and let him know from day to day how she fared. Had he thought it necessary he would have sent a band of men to watch and guard her by day and night; but this idea never entered his mind for the simple reason that he did not think the danger was pressing. England was after all a country of law, and even a father could not carry off his daughter against her will when she was of age. So he comforted himself.

'Well,' said he, at last, rousing himself from his abstraction, 'how is Potts now?'

'Deeper than ever,' answered Frank, quietly.'

'The Brandon bank—'

'The Brandon bank has been going at a rate that would have foundered any other concern long ago. There's not a man that I sent there who has not been welcomed and obtained all that he wanted. Most of the money that they advanced has been to men that I sent. They drew on us for the money and sent us various securities of their own, holding the securities of these applicants. It is simply bewildering to think how easily that scoundrel fell into the snare.'

'When a man has made a fortune easily he gets rid of it easily,' said Louis laconically.

'Potts thinks that all his applicants are leading men of the county. I take good care that they go there as baronets at least. Some are lords. He is overpowered in the presence of these lords, and gives them what they ask on their own terms. In his letters he has made some attempts at an expression of gratitude for our liberality. This I enjoyed somewhat. The villain is not a difficult one to manage, at least in the financial way. I leave the denouement to you, Louis.'

'The denouement must not be long delayed now.'

'Well, for that matter things are so arranged that we may have 'the beginning of the end' as soon as you choose.'

'What are the debts of the Brandon bank to us now?'

'Five hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and fifty pounds,' said Frank.

'Five hundred thousand—very good,' returned Louis thoughtfully. 'And how is the sum secured?'

'Chiefly by acknowledgements from the bank with the indorsement of John Potts, president.'

'What are the other liabilities?'

'He has implored me to purchase for him or sell him some California stock. I have reluctantly consented to do so, continued Frank, with a sardonic smile, and he has taken a hundred shares at a thousand pounds each.'

'One hundred thousand pounds,' said Louis.

'I consented to take his notes,' continued Frank, 'purely out of regard to the recommendations of my senior.'

'Anything else?' asked Louis.

'He urged me to recommend him to a good broker who might purchase stock for him in reliable companies. I created a broker and recommended him. He asked me also confidentially to tell him which stocks were best, so I kindly advised him to purchase the Mexican and the Guatemala loan. I also recommended the Venezuela bonds. I threw all these into the market, and by dextrous manipulation raised the price to 3 per cent. When he wants to sell out, as he may one day wish to do, he will be lucky if he gets 35 per cent.'

'How much did he buy?'

'Mexican loan, fifty thousand; Guatemala fifty thousand; and Venesuela bonds, fifty thousand.'

'He is quite lavish.'

'Oh, quite. That makes it so pleasant to do business with him.'

'Did you advance the money for this?'

He did not ask it. He raised the money somehow, perhaps from our odd advances, and bought them from the broker. The broker was of course myself. The beauty of this is, that I send applicants for money, who give their notes to me. It's odd, isn't it?'

Louis smiled.

'Has he no bona fide debtors in his own county?'

'Oh yes, plenty of them; but more than half of his advances have been made to my men.'

'Did you hint anything about issuing notes?'

'Oh, yes, and the bait took wonderfully. He made his bank a bank of issue at once, and sent out a hundred and fifty thousand pounds in notes. I think it was in this way that he got the money for all that American stock. At any rate it helped him. As he has only a small supply of gold in his vaults, you may very readily conjecture his peculiar position.'

Louis was silent for a time.

'You have managed admirably, Frank,' said he at last.

'Oh,' rejoined Frank, 'Potts is very small game, financially. There is no skill needed in playing with him. He is such a clumsy bungler that he does whatever one wishes. There is not even excitement. Whatever I tell him to do he does. Now if I were anxious to crush the Rothschilds, it would be very different. There would be a chance for skill.'

'You have had the chance.'

'I did not wish to ruin them,' said Frank. 'Too many innocent people would have suffered. I only wished to alarm them. I rather think, from what I hear, that they were a little disturbed on that day when they had to pay four millions. Yet I could have crushed them if I had chosen, and I managed things so as to let them see this.'

'How?'

'I controlled other engagements of theirs, and on the same day I magnanimously wrote them a letter, saying that I would not press for payment, as their notes were as good to me as their money. Had I pressed they would have gone down. Nothing could have saved them. But I did not wish that. The fact is they have locked up their means very much, and have been rather careless of late. They have learned a lesson now.'

Louis relapsed into his reflections, and Frank began to answer his letters.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE "PROMETHEUS."

It took some time for Langhetti to make his preparations in London. September came before he had completed them. To his surprise these arrangements were much easier than he supposed. People came to him of their own accord before he thought it possible that that they could have heard of his project. What most surprised him was a call from the manager of Convent Garden Theatre, who offered to put it into his hands for a price so low as to surprise Langhetti more than anything else that had occurred. Of course he accepted the offer gratefully and eargerly. The manager said that the building was on his hands, and he did not wish to use it for the present, for which reason he would be glad to turn it over to him. He remarked also that there was very much stock in the theatre that could be made use of, for which he would charge nothing whatever. Langhetti went to see it, and found a large number of painted scenes, which could be used in his piece. On asking the manager how scenes of this sort came to be there, he learned that someone had been representing the "Midsummer Night's Dream," or something of that sort.

Langhetti's means were very limited, and as he had risked everything on the experiment he was rejoiced to find everything so very greatly in his favor.

Another circumstance which was equally in his favor, if not more so, was the kind consideration of the London papers. They announced his forthcoming work over and over again. Some of their writers came to see him so as to get the particulars, and what little he told them they described in the most attractive and effective manner.

A large number of people presented themselves to form his company, and he also received applications by letter from many whose eminence and fortunes placed them above the need of any such thing. It was simply incomprehensible to Langhetti, who thoroughly understood the ways of the musical world; yet since they offered he was only too happy to accept. On having interviews with these persons he was amazed to find that they were one and all totally indifferent about terms; they all assured him that they were ready to take any part whatever, and merely wished to assist in the representation of a piece so new and so original as his was said to be. They all named a price which was excessively low, and assured him that they did so only for form's sake; positively refusing to accept anything more, and leaving it to Langhetti to either take them on their own terms or to reject them. He, of course, could not reject aid so powerful and so unexpected.

At length he had his rehearsal. After various trials he invited representatives of the London Press to be present at the last. They all came, and all without exception wrote the most glowing accounts for their respective journals.

"I don't know how it is," said he to Beatrice. "Everything has come into my hands. I don't understand it. It seems to me exactly as if there was some powerful, unseen hand assisting me: some one who secretly put every thing in my way, who paid these artists first and then sent the mto me, and influenced all the journals in my favor. I should be sure of this if it were not a more incredible thing than the actual result itself. As it is I am simply perplexed and bewildered. It is a thing that is without parallel. I have a company such as no one ever before gathered together on one stage. I have eminent prima donnas who are willing to sing second and third parts without caring what I pay them, or whether I pay them or not. I know the musical world. All I can say is that the thing is unexampled, and I cannot comprehend it. I have tried to find out from some of them what it all means, but they give me no satisfaction. At any rate, my Bianca, you will make your debut under the most favorable circumstances. You saw how they admired your voice at the rehearsal. The world shall admire it still more at your first performance."

Langhetti was puzzled, and as he said, bewildered, but he did not slacken a single effort to make his opera successful. His exertions were as unremitting as though he was still struggling against difficulties. After all that had been done for him he knew very well that he was sure of a good house, yet he worked as hard as

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1882.

DONEGAL.

The "string band" has re-organized for the season.

Mrs. Jno. Armstrong and Miss Annie Armstrong are over from Iowa on a visit to their friends here.

A corps of the Salvation Army held the usual public service at the "Corner" on Sunday evening. Few conversions were made, but everybody seemingly had a good time. Service next Sunday evening at six o'clock sharp, weather permitting.

The neighborhood is getting exercised over the rumor that ghosts and longtailed bears are running about loose. We knew there was a good growth this year, but we never supposed it would effect a bear's tail to such an extent as to make it appear "longer than a dog's"—Com.

MILVERTON.

Two strangers were in town on the evening of August the 29th, trying to pass a bogus twenty dollar bill. They did not succeed however in duping any of our wideawake citizens.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of Mr. James Lambert, one of the most widely known and highly respected citizens of Elma, who had been ailing for some time, but latterly his friends rejoiced in the hope that he would yet be spared to them. This hope was suddenly broken on Friday August 25th for death came unexpectedly and bore him from our midst. Deceased was a native of England, a member of the Methodist church, and a loyal and good Conservative. His remains were interred in the Methodist burying ground, Milverton, on Monday Aug. 28th., whither they were followed by a large assemblage of mourners and friends. Truly "In the midst of life we are in death."

PALMERSTON.

A meeting of Palmerston Conservative association will be held on Friday evening, 8th inst.

The Palmerston Fall show will be held on the 26th and 27th inst. Intending exhibitors are requested to make their entries with the secretary as early as possible.

Mr. McEwing and Mr. J. G. Milne have returned from the Northwest. The last named gentleman, with his family, will leave Palmerston for their new home in about a month's time.

On Friday last one of Fred Hazlewood's children, aged 4 years, fell backwards into a wash-tub of hot water, and was severely scalded over the whole of the back and the right arm. The child is progressing very well.—*Telegraph.*

ARTHUR.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOS. RIXON.—After a protracted illness the Rev. Thomas Rixon, Church of England Minister, who had held the pastoral charge of the Arthur mission for nearly four years expired at his residence here on Monday last, at 3 o'clock a.m., having only reached the age of 18 years. The Rev. deceased, whose death has caused a feeling of general regret amongst all classes, and especially amongst the members of his pastoral charge, by his urbanity as a private gentleman; his zeal as a Divine; his tolerant spirit and unostentatious piety, combined with the virtues of a short but blameless life, endeared him to all; a man who has left behind an enduring record which cannot be too widely known, nor too closely imitated. Men die and pass away whose only legacy to posterity is the perishable wealth of which they had become possessed, and whose memory lies buried in the same grave that holds their remains. But such cannot be said of him whose death we announce today; his many virtues are too well known in the sphere of his spiritual labors to allow his name to be forgotten, and we have no hesitation in saying that however worthy his successor may be it will be difficult to fill the place of the departed pastor.—*Enterprise.*

STRATFORD.

The rate of taxation for the current year is two cents on the dollar.

LETTER BOXES.—Stratford will soon take another step citywards. Through the representations of our efficient member, Mr. S. R. Hesson, the Postmaster General has intimated his intention to have letter boxes placed in different parts of the town, and letters will be collected therefrom three times each lawful day. We believe we are correct in saying that Mr. A. B. Orr will have charge of this department of the postal service in Stratford.—*Times.*

VITAL STATISTICS.—The number of registrations made with the Town Clerk, Division Registrar, during the month of July were as follows:—Births, 7; Marriages, 3; Deaths, 6.

MR. E. Hamilton, of this town, who has been studying in Cambridge (Eng.) University for the past twelve months, returned last Wednesday. He will be ordained to the ministry of the Church of England in London shortly.

PALACE STOCK CARS.—A train composed of twenty-five cars belonging to the Montgomery Palace Stock Car Company, loaded with stock, passed through Stratford per Grand Trunk from Chicago to New York on Thursday afternoon. The carsare divided and made into stalls, for three or four beasts, the sides being nicely padded with rubber so that when they arrive at the stock yards the cattle are not bruised in the least. Each car will hold from eighteen to twenty head, and they are fed and watered on the cars, thus saving the time and expense of unloading while in transit. It was an experimental trip, and much interest was felt in it, for, if successful, these palace cars will revolutionize the live stock business. Quite a number inspected the train while it remained at the station.—*Herald.*

WALLACE.

The bulk of the harvest has been gathered in, and farmers are busy sowing their fall wheat. Those who have threshed fall wheat give glowing accounts of the yield.

The members of Zion Church, 5th con. Wallace, intend giving a lawn social at Mr. R. Meldrum's on the evening of the 18th inst. Proceeds to be applied to the erection of a new church.

The brickwork of the German Evangelical church, 6th con. is completed, and the carpenters have commenced the woodwork. The church will be one of the finest in the county.

As some of Mr. Jas. Robinson's family and some relations were driving up Reid's hill, the bolt came out of the whiffle trees, allowing the buggy to run backwards down the hill, overturning in its descent and throwing the occupants out. Further than a good shaking up, and some severe bruises, no injury was done—COM

COUNCIL.—The municipal Council of the township of Wallace met at the Town Hall, Gowanstown, 26th August, 1882, pursuant to adjournment; all the members present; the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications—from the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer; from the Hon. the Minister of Education; from the County Clerk, County Rate, $3,199; Legislative School Grant, $817; townline grant $284; trustees S.S. No. 1, $410; No. 2, $425; No. 3, $400; No. 7, $300; No. 8, $310; No. 9, $320; No. 12,——; U. S. S. No. 1,——; No. 3, $108; No. 4, $130. Several small bills. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that M. Scherer be paid 62c. for advertising Court of Revision, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by A. Kennedy, that John Kurtz be paid fifteen dollars for care and funeral expenses of Barbara Siebert, indigent, and Reeve issue his order—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by J. Robinson, that Peter Warren be paid $8.12 for shoveling gravel on sideroad No. 18, con. 9, as an equivalent for gratuitous labor performed under direction of the road commissioner for division No. 5, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. The Clerk was ordered to communicate with the clerks *in re* general by-laws. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. Ferguson, that Edwards Bros. be paid fifty dollars for building Good's bridge on the third line, and also thirty-five dollars for a bridge on sideroad 30, con. 2, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. Mr. B. S. Cook, Deputy Reeve of Howick, waited on the Council *in re* repairs on the townline. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the Reeve procure material and have the township hall painted by some competent person, and have it finished by the first of October—carried. Mr. Wm. Dixon, President of the Wallace Agricultural Society, waited on the Council. The Reeve made application for half expense of making a ditch on the townline of Minto and Wallace, the Minto Council having promised to pay the balance—no action. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by J. Robinson, that having heard Wm. Dixon, Esq., President of the Wallace Agricultural Society, asking for a grant of money for said society, his request be laid over for further consideration—carried. Wm. R. Craig and J. Kennie waited on the Council on behalf of the Palmerston Horticultural Society. The request of the last mentioned society was likewise carefully laid aside. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. King, that the Collector's time be extended to the next session of this Council—carried. Council adjourned to meet on Saturday, 16th September, to levy rates and transact general business. R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

METHODIST UNION.

A Discussion on it at the M. E. General Conference.

HAMILTON, Sept. 1.—At the evening session devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. R. Jaques, D. D. After roll-call and reading minutes the reception of the fraternal delegation from the Methodist Church of Canada was proceeded with. Rev. Mr. Blackstock was introduced to the conference and most warmly received. The address from the Methodist Church of Canada was read. It expressed profound thankfulness to God for the Divine favour shown the Church in her work, and rejoicing at the prosperity attending the operations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and noticed the Missionary Society in its work in Japan and other foreign lands. The two Churches, it said, had much in common, and it trusted that these kindly interchanges of brotherly attentions would continue until all divergencies of opinion should pass away, and all should, without heart and mind, labour together in the vineyard of the Lord.

Bishop Ceways, in introducing Rev. Mr. Blackstock, was rejoiced at the letter of fraternity, but still more rejoiced that a living epistle, the Rev. Mr. Blackstock, was present, and warmly welcomed him.

Rev. Mr. Blackstock, who was most heartily received, said he was prevented from being present earlier in the session of the conference by circumstances over which he had no control. He was glad to greet the conference. He had had the pleasure of attending the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Napanee, and had many pleasant memories of that meeting. He missed the venerable Bishop Richardson from this meeting, and saw changes in some before him. He was quite sure he could not tell anything about his Church that the conference did not know, for he was confident that the liveliest interest was taken by both Churches in each other's work and welfare. He could say they had much substantial prosperity, but felt that there was need of constant watchfulness that true spiritual life be not lost in the flood of prosperity. The time was when heart preparation was the great thing, the only thing almost that was required in ministry; but now head preparation, as well as heart preparation, are necessary; but the head must not run away with the heart. He had made a union speech at the Napanee conference of the M. E. Church eight years ago, and had there said that each could live without the other, and thought so now. The Churches now recognized each other as brothers in the war against sin, and if it was for the glory of God a fusion could be made and Methodism become a mighty mass for aggression against Satan's kingdom. It would be a great consummation; but no great and good thing was ever attained without sacrifice, and sacrifice must be made by all who might join in a great Methodist fusion. He rejoiced at the prosperity of the work in the hands of the M. E. Church, and wished it continued success. He desired the perpetuity of these feelings of fraternity, and the repetition of these times of greeting and kindly interchange of brotherly affection.

Rev. W. PIERITE introduced a resolution expressing gratification at the kind words from the delegate, the fraternal spirit manifested in the letter from the C. M. Church, and welcoming the delegate to the conference.

Rev. Dr. JAQUES had most pleasant remembrances of his reception by the C. M. conference at Montreal four years ago. He was much impressed with the majesty of that conference, but above all, was impressed with that mighty man of Methodism of whom they were all proud, Dr. Geo. Douglass, the president of that great conference. He thought union would in due time be brought about with mutual advantage.

Mr. C. R. MATLORY knew that many present had members of their families in both Churches, so this meeting seemed like a family reunion.

Rev. J. YOUNG had had the pleasure of visiting General Conferences of the C. M. Church at Toronto and Montreal, and was much pleased with his visits. He was in favour of union, but if there was no union they would love each other and rejoice at each other's prosperity.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER recalled with the liveliest emotions of pleasure his visit to the General Conference at Toronto eight years ago. He was in hearty sympathy with any movement that was consistently and meekly urged for the glory of God in the unification of Methodism.

After some discussion on missions the Conference adjourned.

Sept. 2.—Afternoon session.—The session was opened with the usual devotional services. The report of the Committee on Methodist Union was taken up.

Rev. Dr. WILSON thought the first item, affirming satisfaction at the desire manifested to secure a general union of Methodism, should be struck out.

Rev. W. H. GRAHAM said no Methodist body in this country dare publicly oppose the union movement.

Rev. E. W. PICKETT was rejoiced that the movement was assuming such proportions. Many thought that the Church which made the greatest sacrifices to secure union would secure the especial favour of Providence.

Rev W. POMEROY did not think that organic union would be beneficial, as active and efficient agencies would be paralyzed.

Rev. W. PIERITE said the question of organic union was a live question, and they dared not burk an expression of endorsation of union. The question must be met; it could not be played with any longer.

Rev. J. H. HILLS knew there were three parties in the Church. One wished to give up all and go into the C. M. Church; another was altogether opposed to any kind of union; and there was a strong party which took a middle course.

Rev. W. FANSHAW felt that he expressed the mind of his people when he said that organic union was desirable, but no such thing would be permitted as the giving away of the Church.

Rev. F. CHISHOLM was conservative enough to think that the greatest caution should be used, as the people would not endorse any headlong rushing into union.

Dr. STONE said the talk that the union agitation was injuring the Church was a mistake. It was doing good, and this conference must settle this question once for all. Nothing like doublemindedness would do.

Rev. G. ABBS said the agitation had done no harm. His district—Toronto, which was most active in the union agitation—was most loyal to the Church institutions.

The discussion was not concluded when the meeting adjourned.

Sept. 4.—This morning Dr. Burns, president Hamilton Female College, was introduced, and briefly addressed the Conference, inviting it to visit the college. He expected that Methodism would yet present an unbroken front, and the marvellous Methodism of America become especially great, united, and loying.

The report of the Committee on Methodist Union was again taken up, and the following were appointed a Committee on union to confer with similar committees from the other Methodist Churches:—Clergy—Bishop Carman, F. B. Stratton, Dr. Gardiner, J. Curts, E. Lounsbury, J. S. Williamson, Dr. Aylesworth, Geo. Abbs, W. H. Graham, F. Chisholm, Dr. Stone, Laymen—Wm. Bow, L. M. Booth, A. L. Morden, John Milne, Edward Hegler, E. S. Whipple, David Graham, Syrian Cummer, C. R. Mallory. Provisions were made for holding an adjourned session of the conference in case the meeting of the various union committees resulted in the formulating of a basis of union or other action requiring a finding by the General Conference. The place of meeting for the adjourned conference is Napanee, the time of meeting being left to the decision of the presiding bishop and the secretary of the conference.

Rev. S. G. Stone, D. D., was elected fraternal delegate to the Methodist Church of Canada.

The next General Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in Ingersoll on the last Wednesday in August, 1886.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

Meeting of the General Conference—Election of Officers.

Hamilton Sept 6.—The election of President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada was the first order of business at the first session of said General Conference here this morning. Five ballots were cast, Rev D. Rice being final elected. Rev. Mr Williams was elected Vice-President, and Rev Mr Sutherland Secretary. A Committee on Nominations was struck and the Conference adjourned.

The following are the names of the delegates from the London Conference:—Ministerial—D D Brethour, Alex. Burns, D D, L L D; Thomas Brock, T M Campbell, W W Carson, George H Cornish, R Fowler, M D, Leonard Gaetz, James Gray, James Graham, W S Griffin, J R Gundy, James Hannon, W C Henderson M A; Alex. Langford, W J Maxwell, Wm McDonagh, W R Parker, M A; John Philp, M A; Joseph H Robinson, W W Ross, Amos E Russ, M A; H B Ryckman, D D; Geo R Sanderson D D; David Savage, D G Sutherland, B D, L L B; John Wakefield, Wm Williams, John A Williams DD. Lay—Joshua Adams, John Baird, Wm Bowman, A J Cadman, J E Carson, J N Carscallen, C M Eastman, A S Fisher, Wm M Gray, Isaac Horde, Judge S J Jones, Jared Kilburn, Joseph Lister, Samuel Pollock, W E Sanford, A W Smith, M D; George Sturgeon, Stephen White, A J Donnelly.

The following facts relating to the history of Methodism in this country will prove of interest, in view of the projected union of the separate bodies of this communion:—Methodist services were first held by soldiers in the army of General Wolfe in 1792, thus anticipating by three years the planting of Methodism by Embury in New York. In 1774, Embury, Paul Heck, and other palatine emigrants left their homes in New York, and came to Canada, but after a residence of four years in the vicinity of Montreal, they removed to Canada West, and settled in the township of Augusta, where they established a Methodist class. These classes were from time to time reinforced by parties of loyalists who still maintained their allegiance to the British Crown. At first the Methodist Societies of Canada formed part of the New York Conference. In 1791 the Methodist membership in Canada amounted to 2,705, with thirteen preaching stations, and for about twenty years were in affiliation with either the New York, New England, Philadelphia, or Genessee Conferences. For some years after the war there was a strenuous movement in Canada to bring about a separation from the American Churches This led in 1824 to the organizing of the Canada Conference, and four years afterwards to the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since then the progress of the Methodist Church, including in this term the various branches, has been very rapid, until now it has become one of the most prominent and influential of evangelical sects. The act of union which merged several of the branches of Methodists into one, which occurred a few years ago, may be given a fresh significance from the auspicious result of the Conference which opened to-day in Hamilton.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED IN A RAILWAY DISASTER.

Carlsruhe, Germany Sept. 4.—A train running between Freiberg and Colmar left the rails near Brugtetten. Fifty persons were killed and many injured.

Vienna, Sept. 4.—Latest reports from the railroad disaster, near Frieberg, state that twenty cars were completely smashed and the scene of the catastrophe is strewn with bodies of victims. The train was thrown down an embankment. So far 53 bodies have been found in the ruins, and the wounded number 86. It is feared lest the casualties be swelled. Several bodies have been recovered headless—many with their limbs cut off. A large number of physicians were soon upon the scene. Several victims are prominent citizens of Vienna. There were 1,200 persons in the train. The accident was caused by a telegraph pole, which, struck by lightning, fell across the track

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A telegram from Rat Portage Saturday night announces the return of Shields & McDonalds, contractors for section "B," Pacific Railway, from Prince Arthur's Landing, where they have been making arrangements to complete Purcell & Co.'s contract, section "A," on behalf of the firm of Manning, McDonald, McLaren & Co. Steam shovels, locomotives and cars are now being transferred from section "B" to "A" in good shape, and by the 15th inst. the road will be open for public traffic. T. J. Lynsky has been appointed superintendent of freight and passenger traffic between Prince Arthur's Landing and Rat Portage, with his office at Prince Arthur's Landing. He has just returned from the Landing, where he has been making arrangements for wharfage, &c. He expects to have all completed for running in ten days, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The road is to be opened and run by the contractors of section "B" forthwith. This will be a great boon to the city of Winnipeg and the whole North-west.

Guiteau's skeleton is now at the National Army Medical Museum in Washington, but will not be exhibited to the public until the final disposition of the bones of the assassin, which cannot be determined until Judge Hague decides as to the validity of Guiteau's will, in which he bequeaths his body to Hicks. The experts engaged in the microscopical examination of Guiteau's brain have completed their work. It is understood that they disagree respecting his sanity, and there will probably be two reports rendered.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

WOLSELEY'S PLANS DISARRANGED.

New York, Sept. 4.—A United Press cable from Ismailia, dated Sunday, says:—The delay in the arrival at Kassasin of the expected reinforcements has so far disconcerted General Wolseley's plans, so that it is not thought likely the general engagement expected to take place on Monday or Tuesday will occur for several days. It is estimated that General Wolseley's force available for immediate advance does not exceed 15,000 men, a number entirely insufficient for an attack on Arabi's strong position. Gen. Wolseley reports the health of the troops at the front as good. Other reports from reliable sources state that dysentery, diarrhœa, and sunstroke are very prevalent, and judging from the number of sick men now here an arriving by train, the number of ineffectives is evidently very large. An officer of the sixtieth Rifles, who has seen considerable service, and has just arrived from the front, states that without large accessions to his force, General Wolseley can't hope to make a successful advance, and that he is now so hampered by the deficiencies of the transport service as to be unable to utilize all the troops he he has on the line. After the cavalry reconnoissance General Graham's advance column occupied the ground toward Cairo Karaim this afternoon without opposition. This movement indicates that the British Commander is uneasy in consequence of Arabi's demonstration at Salihieh, a position the occupation of which by the Egyptians threatens an attack on the British flank and seriously menaces the safety of the Suez Canal. Arabi's movement in this direction is regarded as a skillful piece of strategy on the part of the Egyptian leader, and has somewhat disarranged General Wolseley's previous plans.

MORE TROOPS.

London, Sept. 4.—Though Wolseley does not require a third division, the Government is determined to strengthen his hands by sending three battalions of infantry, so that Gen. Wood may be set free without leaving a garrison of less than 5,000 at Alexandria. Reserve depots of 150 men for each regiment at the front with General Wolseley will soon be formed at Alexandria, and a large depot of one thousand reserve men will be formed to replace these as they are drafted to the front to supply casualties. The result of these measures will be that Wolseley will have 22,000 men on the main line of operations besides the garrison of Alexandria and the Indian contingent.

KEEPING WATCH.

Kassassin, Sept. 4.—The enemy keeps close watch all about the British Camp. Numerous Bedouin horsemen are prowling in the vicinity, and render it unsafe to venture far out. Last night a vidette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been found, mutilated.

ARABI'S POSITION.

Arabi has an excellent position here. He is in direct communication by rail with Zagazing and Salihieyeh. Water for his forces is brought up by rail and canal. His active cavalry succeed in making his movements and keeping them secret.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Ismailia, Sept. 4.—Reports from the front show that Arabi's forces are actively engaged in making a concentrated flank movement in the direction of Karaim. In anticipation of such a movement, General Graham pushed out on Saturday, and lodged a strong body of troops near enough to Karaim to check any ordinary flank movement. On Saturday an attack was threatened from the direction of Salahieh. To-day large numbers of Egyptians are moving down towards Karaim from Mandarah and these previously advanced from Salahieh are again active. It is feared Arabi means to make quick movements from both points, another from Tel-el-Kebir, concentrating an attack upon Wolseley with three strong bodies of troops—one in front and two on the flank.

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Lord Dufferin's tactics have succeeded to admiration. By dint of judicious delay he has obtained for England all she required—the supreme command in Egypt, and the proclamation stigmatizing Arabi as a rebel, and exhorting the Egyptians to obey the Khedive, before a single Turkish soldier has been disembarked in Egypt. The signing of the Military Convention has thus become a mere form, as is the Convention itself. The command of the Turkish troops will in reality devolve on Baker Pasha (late Colonel Valentine Baker), who will probably loyally follow out the programme of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Thus on England will devolve the whole management of the campaign. Earl Dufferin's proverbial sagacity has thus been too many even for Oriental intrigue, and his making haste slowly has proved too much even for Turkish procrastination.

ENGLAND'S WAR PREPARATIONS

know not relaxation. At Woolwich and in the navy yards hosts of artificers are working overtime. At Woolwich have been received orders for the immediate dispatch of 4,000 troops to Egypt; 3,000 to Alexandria, and 1,000 to Ismailia.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN

drags, nor can much if anything be done at the front for a week at least. The only rumour circulated in the metropolis to night comes from Ismailia, to the effect that Salihieh has been evacuated by Arabi. But this again is contradicted by a Port Said despatch to the effect that he is fortifying that place with the intention of using it as a starting point for his proposed flank movement.

COST OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Few persons, excepting those behind the scenes, are likely to know from official sources the actual cost of the bombardment of Alexandria; but information has been obtained to-day showing the cost of each round as fired from the various ships engaged. When Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour forwards, as doubtless he eventually will do, to the Admiralty the detailed reports of the captains of the different vessels under their command of the number of rounds fired, a simple calculation will suffice to show the monetary cost of bombarding the Alexandria forts. On the 11th of July every round fired from the four 80-ton guns of the Inflexible cost the nation £25 10s per gun. The 25-ton guns, of which the Alexandra carries two, the Monarch four, and the Temeraire four, cost £7 per round per gun. The 18-ton guns, of which the Alexandra carries ten, the Sultan eight, the Superb sixteen, and the Temeraire four, cost £5 5s per round per gun. The 12-ton guns, of which the Invincible carries ten, the Monarch two, and the Sultan four, cost £3 12s per round per gun. The Penelope, which alone carries 9-ton guns, has eight of them, which were discharged at a cost of £2 15s per round per gun. The Monarch and the Bittern each fired a 6½-ton gun, the cost being £1 15s per round per gun. The Beacon and the Cygnet have two 64-pounders each, the cost of discharging which is 18s per round per gun. The penelope carries three 40-pounders, the Beacon two 40-pounders, and the Bittern two 40-pounders, the cost of discharging which was just 12s per round per gun. In addition to this there is a sum to be calculated for the firing of the smaller armaments of the Cygnet, Condor, and Decoy.

THE CONVENTION SIGNED.

After a long conference yesterday (6th) the Porte informally signed the military convention with England. The Turkish Civil Commission sail at once, and the contingent of Turkish troops are *en route* for the front. General Wolseley, it is thought, will direct them to operate against Arabi's new entrenchments at Salihieh. He will thus keep them under his eye and also near the main body of his army. The inefficiency of his commissariat still delays his advance, which cannot possibly be made until Saturday. There is some rumour that he will attack the enemy on Monday, but this movement will depend entirely upon the progress made by the commissariat department. The troops are reported in excellent condition, and the horses are becoming acclimated. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining information as to the enemy's strength and position while every movement of the British troops speedily comes to Arabi's knowledge. At Alexandria several attempts at incendiary fires are reported. It has been ascertained that the objects of the recent conspiracy were the massacre of the Khedive and his Ministers and attack upon the forts held by the British. Such uneasiness prevails pending the arrival of reinforcements.

DUBLIN DEMORALIZED.

Dismissal of Over 800 of the Metropolitan Police Force—A General Strike Among the Men Follows—A Mob takes Possession of the City and Riot Ensues—Military Called out and Stoned—The Troops Charge upon the Crowd.

Dublin, Sept. 1.—Over three hundred members of the Metropolitan Police Force have been dismissed. It is expected hundreds will resign. Great excitement prevails.

The police dismissed are all those who attended the meeting here last night, at which the conduct of Capt. Talbot, Chief Superintendent, was strongly denounced. The dismissals number 234. It is said there will be a general strike tonight. A proclamation has been widely posted declaring the services of special constables are necessary, and calling upon all loyal subjects to come forward and take the duty. On hearing of the dismissals some police on duty tore off their badges and swore they would not do duty until their colleagues were reinstated. All police stations are occupied by strong guards of military.

When the police were discharged they gave cheers for the Queen and her officers, and soldiers taking their places. The officers advised them to send memorials to the Lord Lieutenant, asking that they be reinstated. The Lord Mayor had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant on the subject. A special meeting of the corporation will be held to discuss the matter. The dismissed constables were ordered to take off their uniforms within an hour after receiving their discharge. On quitting the barracks the men were cheered by the crowd. At a hastily summoned meeting this afternoon, at which strong anti-Government speeches were delivered, the Lord Mayor declared his intention to issue the following proclamation:—

"FELLOW CITIZENS.—A misunderstanding between the Metropolitan Police and Government authorities has led to the withdrawal of a large number of police from the protection of the city. It is, therefore, my duty to impress upon every citizen, who is anxious for the safety of the city, to personally co-operate for the preservation of peace and order. Self control and peaceful demeanor was never more necessary than now, and I rely upon my fellow-citizens to display these qualities. I am confident you will join with me in maintaining order and tranquility."

At a meeting of the corporation this evening the Lord Mayor submitted a series of resolutions expressing the anxiety of the Council at the difference existing between the police and Executive, regretting that the same harmonious relations prevailing between the police and municipal councils of England and Scotland do no exist in Dublin, declaring that in consequence the corporation could take no official action in the matter, and urging citizens to aid in keeping peace. The resolutions were carried.

This evening an immense crowd is gathering on the streets, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin Castle. The excitement is increasing rapidly. Earl Spencer, on leaving the vice-regal lodge under an escort, was loudly cheered. A number of dismissed constables, who left the castle yard shortly afterwards, also received a tremendous ovation. All the police have now struck except the officers and members of the detective force. The latter number 20%. Four hundred men have been sworn in here as special constables.

Riot broke out in College street at 9.30 this evening. The mob was very violent. Some policemen who remained on duty at the College street station were brought out in a body, but were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the riot, as there are no police or special constables in Dublin, and the mob has complete possession of the city. The suburbs of Dublin will be guarded by constabulary, 250 of whom have been ordered from the depot for the purpose. The gates of Dublin Castle were locked at five o'clock this afternoon. They are doubly guarded. Large bodies of infantry and cavalry paraded the streets the entire night.

A large detachment of Rifles arrived at Kingstown, from Dublin, and took possession of the police barracks. Of the entire police force, numbering 1,175 men, 240 have been dismissed and 620 decline further duty. The inspectors and sergeants have taken no steps in the matter. The impression prevails among the police that they acted hastily. It is rumored that the majority of the dismissed men will go to America. One hundred citizens including Goddard, of the Property Defence Association; Dudgeon, solicitor of the emergency committee, and many Orangemen, presented themselves to be sworn in as special constables for a week. The constabulary at country stations have been requested by telegraph to come to Dublin.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Sunday Sept. 3.—Although the excitement on the part of the street mob still continues the police strike is virtually ended. The Superintendent has advised the dismissed men to draw up a memorial asking to be reinstated and acknowledging they committed a breach of discipline. The memorial will be submitted to the authorities this evening, and there is little doubt that the men will be reinstated with the understanding that their grievances will be investigated. The authorities to-morrow will advertise for recruits, and from this action some draw an opinion that the dismissed men will not be reinstated. The Government offices in the city are still guarded by troops, and to-day the gunboat *Forester* arrived at Kingstown, where disorders are apprehended. Late to-night the streets were much quieter than they have been for nights past.

STREET RIOTS.

During the earlier part of the day and evening, however, there were some exciting moments. Fourteen persons, so far, wounded in street fights are in the hospital under treatment, and five hundred additional special constables were sworn in through the day. On George street to night the mob attacked a special constable, who thereupon fired three shots from his revolver, wounding one man seriously. The mob endeavored to lynch him, and he took refuge in a passing tram-car, which was almost completely wrecked. The special was captured and handled so roughly that he is not expected to recover. At another point the mob became so violent that it was charged by the troops and several persons were wounded.

The suffering in Germany for lack of employment is great, and the natural gain in population is about 500,000 a year. Under such circumstances, several Germans are convinced that emigration is inevitable, but they have begun to argue that the great stream of people pouring out might better be utilized for the benefit of Germany than in enriching America England, and many other countries all over the world. But colonization has not yet been favorably looked upon by the German Government, whose aim is the concentration of its powers within its own compact domain.

The Kincardine and other school boards have resolved to send delegates to the school Trustees' Convention to be held in Toronto on the 13th inst.

The Canadian Order of Foresters contemplate holding a monster demonstration at Brantford on the 20th inst. Sports, games and addresses are announced as a portion of the programme.

Rev. George Hallen, for 38 years incumbent of St. James' Church, Penetanguishene, died in Toronto, on Sunday morning, aged 88. Deceased was the oldest clergyman in Ontario.

Mr. D. McNichol, Reeve of Bentinck, shot a large bear on his farm, in the 7th concession of Bentinck, a few days ago. The bear came into the field after some lambs, and while there Mr. McNichol sent after a gun and shot him. Several more have been seen in the neighbourhood.

Mr. W. Abbot, the Grand Trunk magnate, says if the fusion works as well as anticipated that a double track will be laid on the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal, and in all likelihood the two cents a mile rate will then be adopted. He speaks hopefully of the fusion.

On Saturday week, John Stoesser, a man of St. Agatha, while threshing, had his right arm caught in the cylinder of the machine and so fearfully lacerated that it was found necessary to amputate it between the elbow and shoulder. He is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Hanlan has issued a challenge to Ross, Courtney and Lee to row them a three-mile rate for $2,500 a side and the championship of the world, on any course between Washington and Boston, within two months from signing articles, two weeks intervening between races. He will meet either of them to arrange details at any time that may be desired.

As Miss McGee and Miss Thompson were driving home on Saturday last, after shopping in Drumbo, and when about four miles from there, part of the harness broke, letting the buggy strike against the horse, which took fright and ran away. The buggy was upset, and the inmates thrown out, Miss Thompson being instantly killed. She was a great favourite, and her sad and sudden death has cast a gloom over the entire neighbourhood.

THE PARK AT THE FALLS.—It is reported that a syndicate has been formed to purchase the Saul Davis property at the Falls, and transform it into a great pleasure park, with a grand hotel on the site of the Prospect House. The price asked is said to be $350,000. Mr. Robert Tennant, who is one of the principal parties in the enterprise, was at the Falls on Tuesday. Mr. Tennant has been associated with the Duke of Manchester in the purchase of large tracts of territory in the North-west.

BEARS IN LUTHER.—About two weeks ago a boy of Mr. John McNab's went to drive home the cows in the evening, and when some distance from the house he was startled by the presence of a she bear and two large cubs close to the road. The boy being greatly scared ran back and told Mr. McNab what he had seen. The latter mounted a horse and galloping down the road saw the three unwelcome visitors moving away in the direction of a large swamp on his farm. The largest was shot a few days ago.

The Chatham *Planet* calls attention to the fact that while great facilities are given to the lad who wishes to prepare himself for the already overcrowded professions and other non manual modes of self-support, no aid is given by the Provincial Government to the equally useful and generally more prudent youth who wishes not only to become a mechanic, but to acquire, before entering on his trade, such special knowledge as may save him from the necessity of remaining all his life as a journeyman.

At the recent meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Hamilton, the treasurer of Albert College reported the debt on the institution as $11,000. The endowment is $51,000; the property is worth $40,000 with a debt of $25,000. There is an income from collections made for the college purposes amounting to nearly $2,000 per annum. There is an income from the Endowment Fund of $2,500 per year. Tuition fees help to swell the amount by $6,000. The expenditure for the year amounts to $10,500, about the same as the income.

The Doctor's Secret.

Probably no new development will more surprise the public, than to learn the secret of success of certain leading physicians. When they have a difficult case of throat or lung disease that baffles their scientific skill, they prescribe Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, having it disguised in a prescription bottle, with their own directions and name attached. The patient is cured, and they get the credit.—*Tribune.* Trial bottles free at Michener's Drug Store. Large size $1.00

The great failure in the apple crop this year is now beginning to become painfully manifest. Various reasons have been ascribed for the failure, such as lightning, cold winds and frosts, but those hypotheses were all astray. Mr. John Dodd, of Southwold, who is a practical horticulturist; has made an investigation into the cause of the death of fruit and discovered that the hearts of the blossoms were eaten out by worms. He writes us as follows:—"I have an orchard of 200 apple trees, and early in the season nearly every tree was looking splendid, full of blossoms. I perceived that the blossoms died away too soon and examined them. I found in all examined worms, which ate every stem of blossom close to the wood. I next examined the buds for leaves, and discovered that the little parasites were also devouring the leaf. I am of opinion that these worms are of a poisonous nature. The leaves have not recovered, but present a dying appearance, as if a fire had passed over them.—*Free Press.*

The Reason He Wrote It

"I write this," says Mr. Nelson de Pew of Napiersville, Quebec, Canada, "to say that, after suffering six years with rheumatism—accompanied with the most intense pain with which any one could be afflicted—I have been completely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I thus write because I consider it my duty so to do, and because I wish to publish to suffering humanity the wonderful efficacy of the Great German Remedy. When I remember that during the six years in which I was bedridden with this awful disease; I tried all kinds of remedies, and expended a very large amount of money with doctors of all schools, and underwent all kinds of treatment, the feeling of gratitude at my marvelous recovery impresses me to give the widest publicity to my case."

The world has been sympathizing with Job for two thousand years, and pitying his sufferings and tribulations, but hardly a thought seems to have been taken of Mrs. Job and her trials, which must have been of no ordinary nature. True, she didn't have any boils, her husband, with true masculine selfishness, appropriating them all to himself, but she had to wait on him and listen to his complainings day and night. It would have tried the patience of a saint to have been compelled to live in the same house with a man burdened with such a wealth of afflictions as Job was, and it is hardly to be wondered at that, goaded to desperation, his wife one day advised him to throw up the game, and pass in his checks. Almost any woman would have done the same thing under the circumstances. There seems to have been a constant stream of people coming to see Job, to condole with him. Not only did the neighbours drop in continually to see how he was getting along, each one with a different remedy for boils, but relatives came from long distances and of course they had to be entertained and fed. This made a great deal of work for Mrs. Job, who, on account of her husband's extraordinary losses, couldn't afford to keep a hired girl. Had she not been a remarkable woman she never could have gone through with it.

Fall Shows for 1882.

Mitchell, at Mitchell, Sept. 14 and 15.
North Perth, at Stratford, Sept. 21 and 22.
Hay Branch, Zurich, Sept. 21 and 22.
Western Fair, London, Sept. 25—29.
Tuckersmith Branch, Seaforth, Sept. 21 and 22.
South Huron, Exeter, Oct. 2 and 3.
Industrial, Toronto, Sept. 5—16.
East Wawanosh, Belgrave, Oct. 18.
Provincial Kingston, Sept. 18—23.
Logan, Bornholm, Oct. 4.
Hullet Branch, Clinton, Sept. 19 and 20.
Hibbert, Staffa, Sept. 26.
Wellesley, at Wellesley village, Oct. 4th and 5th.
East Zorra and South Easthope, Oct. 3rd.
Elma, Tuesday, Oct. 3rd
Listowel fall show, Wednesday & Thursday, Oct. 4th and 5th.
Fullarton, Friday, Oct. 6th.
Palmerston, Sept. 26, 27.
Walkerton, Oct. 11, 12.
Hamilton, Sept. 26 to 28.
Minto, Harriston, Sept. 28, 29.
Guelph, Oct. 3, 4.
West Wellington, Drayton, Oct. 5, 6.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Cheese market active. Sales, 10,000 boxes of factory cheese at 10½c to 11c. Butter—40 packages sold at 27c to 30c.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Cheese—Sales, 7,700 boxes at 10½c to 10¾c, the bulk of the sales being 10½c; 785 boxes consigned.

STRATFORD CHEESE MARKET.—At the regular fortnightly cheese market on Thursday the offerings were

BRISBIN

has received

THIS WEEK

a full supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS

and all school requisites.

FANCY GOODS, WATCHES,

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

at special prices.

Wall Paper and Window Blinds,

reduced prices for balance of stock. Remember the stand, No. 3 Merchant's Block, Wallace St. Listowel.

J. W. BRISBIN.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE Listowel barbers have raised their tariff to city prices.

PERTH Fall Assize Court will open at Stratford on the 30th October.

☞ Hess Bros. wish to announce to the public that they are retailing all kinds of furniture at their warerooms 20 per cent. cheaper than ever, for cash.

A Sunday School convention will be held at Millbank on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

AN excursion from Port Dover, Stratford and intermediate points takes place to-day to Wiarton.

FARMERS, FARMERS.—Take your Butter and Eggs to the City Grocery and get the highest price in cash for them.

J. S. GEE.

P. LILLICO, Esq., of Listowel, registered at the Grand Pacific hotel, Portage la Prairie, last week.

WE understand that the Public and High School Boards are anxious to play a match at cricket with the Town Council.

THE Public School Board met on Tuesday evening. The business of the meeting consisted in passing a few small accounts.

LOST.—Somewhere in Listowel, on Friday last, 1st inst., a light brown feather for lady's hat. The finder will much oblige by leaving the same at this office.

MR. J. E. CARSON is one of the delegates at the General Conference of the Canada Methodist Church in session at Hamilton. Rev. Mr. Holmes is also in Hamilton this week.

DR. A. M. SLOAN, who is commencing the practice of Medicine in Listowel, has opened an office over Mr. J. P. Newman's shoe store, Main street. His professional card will be found in another column.

THE Toronto Industrial Exhibition was formally opened on Wednesday. Return tickets are being issued by the railways at reduced rates, this week at a fare and a third, and next week at single fare.

☞ Should any person doubt that Hess Bros. are selling their furniture 20 per cent. cheaper than ever, for cash, let them call at the warerooms, ascertain the price of the goods, and be convinced.

LARGE numbers of lambs and hogs have been shipped from Listowel this week. The latter fetch 7 1-8c. live weight, which leads us to conclude that the Jew is a fortunate fellow after all in his antipathy to pork.

THE Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company presented the members of the Canadian Press Association with a beautiful lithographic circular, as a *souvenir* of their trip over the famous "Albert Lea Route."

BRUSSELS Caledonians hold their annual games on Thursday next, 14th inst. $500 will be given in prizes. The champion athletes of the world are expected to be present. Excursion tickets will be issued from all points west of Toronto.

THE town Schools opened on Monday last. The attendance at both High and Public Schools is exceedingly good for the commencement of he term: the school room has been got into order, and its inmates are diligently at work again.

MR. W. R. CLIMIE, of Bowmanville, Secretary of the Canadian Press Association, and lady, were in town on Wednesday. They were returning home from the Press Excursion to the Northwest. It is needless to say that they were delighted with the trip.

THE Town Council inspected some of our dilapidated sidewalks the other day. They accomplished their jaunt without any broken limbs or necks, too. But they evidently comprehended the risk which they had run, as a few of the worst of the innumerable man traps have since been "patched up."

MR. GEO. HESS, of the firm of Hess Bros., has returned from the Northwest. Mr. N. Purcell has also returned home, which he was compelled to do on account of his health. Mr. Purcell had a remunerative position as overseer on the new C. P. R. round houses at Winnipeg.

LISTOWEL AHEAD.—We just learn that Mr. Thomas Seaman of this town was awarded the first prize for his celebrated lumber wagon, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Seaman is to be congratulated upon his great success, which is all the more creditable from the fact that there was keen competition in this department.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—Members of the Listowel Conservative Association are reminded that a meeting of the Association will be held this evening in the old Foresters hall at 7.30 o'clock, to appoint delegates to attend the Convention at Toronto on the 13th inst., and for the transaction of other business.

THE temperance meeting held in the Primitive Methodist Church on Tuesday evening was quite a success. There was a fair attendance, and addresses were delivered by several clergymen from a distance. Between thirty and forty persons signed the pledge in connection with the temperance organization of the Church.

TOWN PROPERTY SALES.—Mr. Owen Wilson has recently purchased the brick residence on Main street which he at present occupies, from Mr. J. A. Hacking. Mr. D. B. Dinkel and Mr. Bezanson have purchased the residences on Union street which they respectively occupy, and which were owned by Mr. Vanstone.

MR J. A. RUTHERFORD has resigned the position of principal theacher of Trowbridge Public School, which he has successfully held for nearly two years, an will shortly go to Toronto to study medicine. Miss. M. Gibson has been appointed to the position which Mr. Rutherford vacates. Miss. Gibson is a graduate of the Listowel High School.

ALMOST A FIRE.—The roof of the residence of Mr. Wm. Thompson on Main street near the railway crossing was discovered to be on fire on Friday last. The discovery was made in time to quench the flames with buckets of water, but not before a considerable potion of the roof was burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing engine.

REMEMBER the Monster Excursion of the season to Susp. Bridge, Buffalo, and Rochester, under the auspices of the "Preston Musical Society," on Friday, September 15th, from all stations of the G. T. R. (late G. W. R.) from Palmerston to Harrisburg inclusive. Tickets to Buffalo and Rochester good for eight days. Susp. Bridge $1; Buffalo $2.25; Rochester $3,—stations north of Fergus 25c additional. Train leaves Palmerston at 7.15 a. m.—32a.

MR. P. RUNSTEDTLER and family left town this week for Dayton, Ohio, where a number of his relatives are located. Mr. Runstedtler has been in the employ of Messrs. Hess Bros. for eight years. He was also a member of the town band. The band evinced the high respect in which he was held by them by entertaining him at the Grand Centeral Hotel on the eve of his departure.

THE engineer has staked out the ground, and the construction of the new switch to connect the crossing north of main street is being proceeded with. It is said that under the new arrangement the Port Dover division south of this point will be operated from Stratford, connection to be made at Listowel with trains on the Great Western division, and that the Wiarton and Durham sections will be operated from Palmerston.

CHANGE OF DATE.—At a meeting of the directors of the Listowel Union Agricultural Society held on Saturday, it was decided to change the dates of the Fall Exhibition from the 5th and 6th October to Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th October. This change has been made in consequence of the West Wellington show, to be held at Drayton, falling on the same dates. By this alteration of dates exhibitors will be able to attend both exhibitions. The public should make a note of this.

QUOITS.—On Wednesday a team of the Listowel quoit club drove over to Harriston, and had a friendly pitch with the Harriston club. The game resulted in favor of Listowel by 6 shots. The following are the names of the players and their respective scores: Listowel—R. Armstrong 41, R. Elliott, 41 J. R. Kay 6, Jas. Bright, sr. 41, Jos. Coutts 41, Geo. McKeever 40, Jas. Bright, jr. 41, J. Lochhead 34—total 285. Harriston—Jos. Bennett 33, S. Reisberry 31, Jas. Slemmon 41, D. McNevin 33, W. Moore 26, J. Slemmon 51, W. Weatherston 33, Jno. Slemmon 41—total, 279.

THE travelling public will derive an advantage by the amalgamation of the G. T. R. and G. W. R. in that they can now take the most direct route to many points touched by both roads. For instance, the shortest route to Toronto from Listowel is by the Great Western division to Guelph, thence by Grand Trunk. Passengers north of Guelph will in future be taken to Toronto that way. The new time table of the amalgamated roads will be out in a day or two. We understand that it will be so arranged that close connections will be made at all points where the two lines meet.

LISTOWEL STANDARD: Allow me a few lines in your valuable paper to inform your readers that, while visiting Winnipeg I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Thos. Hedley, a former resident of this place, who has just moved into his new three story brick hotel. The fine appearance of the outside of the building is in full accord with the neat and clean outfitting of the inside, and I would advise all those who intend to go to Winnipeg to give Tom a call, all the more as he is a very obliging gentleman, and will not fail to earn satisfaction from all with whom he has to deal.

GEO. HESS.

CRICKET.—The eleven "professionals" and twenty-two citizens tried conclusions again on Monday. After a well contested game, in which some very creditable playing was done on both sides, the result proved a victory for the eleven, who were highly elated at regaining their laurels, which they had lost in the previous match with the superior numbers. The score stood as follows: Eleven, 1st innings, 55; 2nd indings, 71—total, 126. Twenty-two, 1st innings, 54; 2nd innings, 47—total, 101. Majority for eleven, 25. It is quite evident from the manner in which these friendly matches have been contested that Listowel is not lacking in cricket material, and these home contests certainly afford an excellent method of developing it.

HYMENAL.—The parishioners and many other friends of the Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent of Christ Church, Listowel, will be highly interested to learn that that gentleman has fulfilled the principal part of his mission to his native land by taking unto himself a lifepartner. The interesting event took place in Mountmellick parish Church, Queen's County, Ireland, on the 22nd August. The bride, Miss Francie Roe, is of course as yet a stranger to the gentleman's friends in Canada, but all will feel assured that he has chosen one eminently qualified for a clergyman's wife. The happy couple are expected to arrive in Listowel about the 1st October, and we are sure that they will meet with a very hearty welcome.

THEFT.—On Saturday a bag containing about $40 was stolen from the till of the Commercial Hotel. Suspicion fell upon a young fellow—a stranger, who bore a tramp-like appearance—who was in the bar a short time before the discovery of the theft, and who had been left alone while the proprietor was engaged in another room. Mr. Stewart, upon finding his money was gone, at once notified the constable, who succeeded in overhauling the fellow in the neighborhood of Palmerston. He was brought back and lodge in the lockup, and on Monday was brought before G. Draper J. P. He gave his name as Wm. Stinhouse. Some seven or eight dollars was all that was found upon him when arrested. The evidence of his guilt, however, was sufficiently clear to warrent his committal, and he was sent down to Stratford to await his trial. Another charge of larceny, that of stealing a passenger's satchel while travelling between Palmerston and Winghamh, as been laid against Stinhouse.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Regular monthly meeting held Monday evening, 4th inst. Present, the Mayor, Deputy-Reeve, and Councillors Scott, Woods, Deavitt, Riggs, Hay, Heppler, Brooks, Binning. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. A number of accounts were read and referred to the Finance Committee. It was moved by J. W. Scott, seconded by John Binning, that the third reading of By-law No. 88, to amend Town By-laws, be laid over for one month—carried. Moved by R. Woods, seconded by John Binning, that a third plank be laid on the sidewalk on Albert street—lost. Yeas—Deavitt, Woods, Hay, Binning. Nays—Scott, Hess, Riggs, Heppler, Brooks. Moved by John Riggs, seconded by W. G. Hay, that the chairman of the Board of Works be instructed to have notices put up at each end of the bridge on Wallace street, notifying the public not to drive faster than a walk over said bridge—carried. Moved by George Hess, seconded by A. S. Deavitt, that the chairman of the Board of Works be instructed to have all new sidewalks passed by this Council built at once. Yeas—Deavitt, Woods, Hess, Riggs, Binning. Nays—Scott, Hay W. G., Heppler, Brooks and the Mayor—motion negatived. Moved by George Hess, seconded by John Riggs, that the Town Solicitor be instructed to confer with the Mayor in securing legal assistance to defend the case brought against the town by W. M. Climie—carried. The Finance Committee reported, recommending payment of the following accounts: Gas Co., account for street lamps, $83.90; do., for town hall, $13.25; Jos. Vandrick, lamp lighting, etc., $25.42; Jno. Riggs, supplies to indigent, $1.50; A. St. Geo. Hawkins, advertising, $16.86. On motion the report was adopted. Council adjourned.

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.—A special meeting of the Listowel High School Board was held in the Council chamber on Friday evening, 1st inst. Members present, Messrs. G. Draper, R. Ferguson, W. Hess and W. McKinney. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the general circular issed by the Hon. Minister of Education containing the regulations with reference to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and the distribution of the Government grant thereto. A. B. McCallum, M. A., Head Master of the High School, was heard by the Board with reference to the new Regulations. The following resolution was adopted by the Board: Moved by R. Ferguron, seconded by W. McKinney, that this Board having taken into consideration the basis on which the Government grant is in future to be distributed, expresses its strong disapproval of the same. The Board after having spared no expense in the erection of first-class buildings and otherwise furnishing the school with all modern appliances for the use of teachers and pupils, did so on the repeated assurance of the High School Inspectors and the Hon. Minister himself that the grant would be very much increased in recognition of the laudable efforts to further the cause of secondary education in the town; but so far is this hope from being realized that the grant to this school will be considerably less than heretofore. That this Board is of the opinion that the new mode of distributing Government aid for the maintenance of higher education, instead of bringing secondary education within a reasonable limit to be taken advantage of by the greatest number in the Province, will have the effect of crushing out many of the smaller High Schools, which have proved themselves useful, not only to their respective localities, but to the Province at large, and thereby centralizing education in a few favored towns in the country. That this Board therefore humbly asks the Hon. Minister of Education to so modify his recent Regulations that instead of maning $2,000 the basis of furgrants, in addition to the fixed grant of $500, the limit should be $1,500 and 45 per cent. of the aggregate of the salaries above this limit be granted in addition to the said fixed grant on the maximum sum receivable to be left to the discretion of the Hon. Minister of Education, and in addition a further grant on the report of the High School Inspectors for efficiency of school accommodation and appliances, and this sum to be not less than $100. The Board then adjourned. The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday evening, 6th inst. Several small accounts were received and referred to the Finance Committee. The estimates of the school expenditure for the ensuing financial year were then discussed. It was moved by R. Ferguson, seconded by A. Austin, that the estimates as prepared be accepted and passed, and the chairman be requested to lay the details of the same before the Town Council at its next meeting, and ask that the amount be paid—carried. Board adjourned.

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

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

Go to the City Grocery, J. S. Gee's, for canned Goods. A large and fresh stock just to hand in canned Corn Beef. Also Turkey, Chicken, Lunch Tongue, Salmon, Sardines, Mustard Sardines, Lobsters, Cove Oysters, Corn, Peas, Red Currants, Peaches, and Sugar Loaf Pine Apple.

J. S. GEE.

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

E. W. MONTGOMERY, Gen. Manager, D. W. BEADLE, Proprietor, St. Catharines, Ont.

26

BIRTHS.

LOBSTEIN—In Logan, on the 29th ult., Mrs John Lobstein, of a son.

CAMPBELL—In Logan, on 31st ult., Mrs. Geo. Campbell, of a son.

TREMAIN—In Listowel, on the 28th ult., the wife of Wm. P. Tremain of a son.

ZINN—In Wallace, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Henry Zinn of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—ROE—August 22nd, in Mountmellick Church, Queen's Co., Ireland, by the Rev. T. B. Harpur, Rector of the Parish, the Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent of Christ Church, Listowel, to Francie, youngest daughter of the late Wm. A. Roe, of New York.

ROBINSON—DOUGLAS—At Stratford, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. E. Patterson, M. A. D. D., rector of St. James' church, Mr. Robert Franklin Robinson of Fullarton, to Miss Annie Douglas of Mitchell.

FISHER—GLOOR—At St. Peter's church, Logan, on the 31st ult., Mr. August Fisher, to Miss Amelia Gloor, both of Logan.

DEATHS.

IDINGTON—In Stratford, on the 1st inst., Agnes youngest daughter of John Idington, Esq., Q. C., Co. Attorney, aged 6 months.

BOYD—In Elma, on the 1st inst., Margaret, Boyd, aged 29 years, 10 mos, and 26 days.

DR. A. M. SLOAN, GRADUATE OF Trinity University, Licentate of Royal College Physicians, Edinburgh. Office, over J. P. Newman's shoe store, third door west of Post office. Night calls—at Grand Central Hotel.

LISTOWEL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Listowel Conservative Association will be held in the old Forester's Hall, Livingstone's Block, on

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH INST., AT 7.30 O'CLOCK,

for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Toronto on the 13th Sept.

R. MARTIN, President.

A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, Secretary.

Listowel, Aug 30, 1882.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating in the following notes, viz: three promissory notes of $86 each, drawn in favor of A. W. Burke, and endorsed by Joseph Farncomb and Hannah Driver, dated 4th August, 1882, and payable at Bank Hamilton, Listowel, in 4, 5 and 8 months respectively; also two promissory notes of $48 each, drawn in favor of A. W. Burke, and signed by Thos. E. Driver and Joseph Farncomb, dated 16th August, 1882, payable in 4 and 6 months respectively; also one promissory note made in favor of A. W. Burke, and signed by Thomas E. Driver and Joseph Farncomb. As never one has been received for the above notes, the undersigned will not hold themselves responsible therefor.

HANNAH DRIVER.
THOS. E. DRIVER.
JOSEPH FARNCOMB.

August 22nd, 1882 32c.

DOMINION EXHIBITION!

TO BE HELD IN THE

TOWN OF LISTOWEL,

ON

OCTOBER 4TH AND 5TH.

OVER $800.00 IN PRIZES.

The Directors urgently request that all articles for Exhibition in the Hall be entered in the Secretary's books and arranged in the Hall not later than ten o'clock on Thursday, and give notice that no entry or articles, for exhibition in the Hall, will be taken after that hour.

Articles not shown in the Hall, such as Implements, Carriages, Live Stock, Poultry, &c., for exhibition on the second day, should be entered on or before Friday, October 6th, at ten a. m., and no such entry will be taken later than that hour.

WM. DIXON, President. R. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Listowel, August 17th, 1882.

PATENTS

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copywrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. **We have had thirty-five years experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents sent free.

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

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

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

ATTENTION!

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

WATCH

—AND—

JEWELRY TRADE,

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

Yours truly,

BARKER & CO.

Watchmakers, &c.

THE FAMOUS

EDISON

MUSICAL TELEPHONE.

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

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

IN ONE HOUR

YOU CAN PLAY THE

PIANO, ORGAN OR MELODEAN, WITH

EDISON'S

INSTANTANEOUS MUSIC.

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

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

EDISON MUSIC CO.,

215 & 217 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES—290 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., 58 S. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo., 25 4th avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., 357 Washington st., Boston, Mass., 8 S. Queen st., Lancaster, Pa., Cor. 9th and Walnut, Camden N. J. 14.

UNION GRIST MILLS,

INKERMAN ST., LISTOWEL.

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

WITH ROLLERS,

Known as the celebrated

HUNGARIAN PROCESS,

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

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

GRISTING AND CHOPPING

will continue to receive our prompt attention.

A. MOYER & Co.

IN OUR NEW STAND!

KARGES BROS.

Have removed to McKeever's Block, West side of Wallace Street, directly opposite their old stand, where they have opened out a new stock of

BOOTS & SHOES!

and where they purpose keeping a much larger assortment than heretofore, in

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and, Children's Wear.

IN ORDERED WORK!

None can surpass us, as we employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material.

In **SEWED WORK** we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a call.

14 KARGES BROS.

WESTERN FAIR,

LONDON,

September 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29

1882.

$15,000 IN PRIZES

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

Large prizes will be given for trials of speed in the horse ring, which has been enlarged to a half mile track.

Five Indian Bands will compete for prizes.

Exhibitors will address J. B. Smith, Secretary, London, Ont., for Prize Lists and any other information required.

JOHN B. SMYTH, Secretary. JOHN PLUMMER, President

NEW ARTIST

IN TOWN.

Having secured the services of

MR. BEZANSON,

AN ARTIST, LATE OF BUFFALO, N. Y., to take charge of Gallery, we are now prepared to do

PHOTOGRAPHS!

OF ALL KINDS,

AS GOOD AS THE BEST CITY WORK.

OLD PICTURES ENLARGED

and finished in Oil, Crayon or Water Colors. Call and see samples.

S. M. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

JAMES LITTLE, Rothsay Ont.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as Marble Cutters in the Town of Listowel, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Mitchell & Kemp, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to them, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Listowel, 6th June, 1882.

Witness, F. W. GEARING. } WM. MITCHELL. ALBERT SMITH.

SEWING MACHINES.

A. MORROW

IS SELLING THE

Best Singer Sewing Machine

IN THE MARKET.

AND ALSO ANOTHER MACHINE THAT IS AHEAD OF ALL MACHINES.

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

T TEA E TEA A!

I am giving great bargains in Tea, Wholesale or Retail. A trial solicited.

A. MORROW, Main Street West.

26

CASH FOR WOOL!

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

LISTOWEL WOOLEN MILLS.

FARMERS, get your Wool in before the catastrophe happens.

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

UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE

AT LOW PRICES. Here is a sample:

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

Also a large stock of

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

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

CUSTOM WORK.

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

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

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

B. F. BROOK.

Listowel, 1882. 17

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

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

Superior Makes of Factory and White Cottons.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

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

IN READY-MADE CLOTHING

OUR STOCK IS FIRST-CLASS.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

In Small and Fancy Wares

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES

maintain their usual reputation for quality and cheapness.

JOHN RIGGS.

Main Street, Listowel.

FOR CHOICE PATTERNS IN TWEEDS & A GOOD FIT

—TRY THE—

GLASGOW HOUSE.

FOR THE

NEWEST STYLES IN HARD & SOFT FELT HATS

GO TO THE

GLASGOW HOUSE.

FOR

WHITE AND REGATTA SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, &c.,

BUY AT THE

GLASGOW HOUSE.

FOR GOOD GOODS IN ALL LINES

—AT—

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

—TRY THE—

GLASGOW HOUSE.

25TH AUGUST, 1882.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN:

We have added to our already large stock of Dry Goods

TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Wool, Union and Hemp Carpets, varying in price from 15c. per yard and upwards. A large selection and choice patterns of Tapestry Carpets at 50c. per yard. All we ask is for you to call and examine, Our stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY.

Nearly every department will be full and complete by next week.

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN TWEEDS,

a large variety of patterns

AND PRICES LOW.

ALL WOOL CANADIAN TWEEDS

for 50c. per yard and upwards. We have just opened

ONE CASE OF SCOTCH PANTINGS

AND FANCY OVERCOATINGS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN STAPLE GOODS.

SUMMER GOODS REDUCED IN PRICE.

JOHN C. BURT.

THE CITY GROCERY

FOR

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

A full and complete stock of

GROGERIES, CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DURING THE FRUIT SEASON

I AM SHOWING

BARGAINS IN SUGAR

Also a full stock of

EARTHEN, STONE AND GLASS JARS

on hand, selling very close. An early call respectfully solicited.

TERMS CASH OR PRODUCE.

1st door west of Dr. Michener's Drug Store, Main Street Listowel.

QUEEN'S GROCERY.

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

I would respectfully call your attention to my stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Read the following: I have over 1

$400 WORTH OF TEAS

to dispose of, from 30c. to 75c., and remember.

YOU GET A PRIZE

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

TWO TONS OF SUGARS,

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

$300 WORTH OF CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE

from the firm of W. J. Reid & Co., London. This establishment do all their own decorating and if you break any part you can get them replaced without any trouble.

Don't forget to call and see my stock, and be convinced that I mean business, and

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

No trouble to show goods. The highest price paid for Butter, Eggs and Dried Meat, and all kinds of farm Produce. Remember the Queen's Grocery,

NEXT DOOR TO TATHAM & CO'S., MAIN STREET.

W. J. STEWART.

1882--NEW SPRING GOODS-1882

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

SPRING GOODS

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

AN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GEO. DRAPER.

ONTARIO HOUE.

Listowel, March 8, 1882.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON WARE, EAVETROUGHS,

and importer and dealer in

STOVES—WOOD STOVES, COAL STOVES, COAL OIL STOVES,
CUTLERY, LAMP GOODS,
AND ALL OTHER HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

Tin and Iron Roofing, Cistern Pumps, Lead Piping, Machine Oils, Coal Oil, and everything else in the line.

Repairing of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.

OLD IRON BOUGHT AND TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

The largest, cheapest and best selected stock in North Perth. Main Street, Listowel

Soils for Fruit.

All trees and plants are not partial to the same character of soil, and though they may live for a few years in uncongenial ground, certain varieties will never reach their greatest perfection unless their roots are thoroughly adapted to the soil in which they are placed. We may change the character of some soils, as for instance, a wet, retentive clay, by systematic draining, etc., but it is a difficult matter to convert a pure sand into a stiff, adhesive mould. Now this partiality to special soils extends even to varieties of the same species of fruit, as, for instance, the strawberry. The Triomphe de Grand, Jucunda and some others will attain perfection only in heavy soils, while the Kentucky and many others are specially adapted to light sands. The pear, in particular, is very partial to a strong, rather heavy soil; and the apple, plum and quince succeed better on a thoroughly drained, open and friable loam, with little, if any clay.

Moisture is an essential to success in the cultivation of quinces, strawberries and some exceptional varieties of other fruits, as the Newton Pippin apple. Grapes delight in a moist atmosphere, and their roots will ramble for a long distance in search of water. For these moisture loving varieties a good mulch during summer has been found highly advantageous, and nothing is better for the purpose than long strawy manure. Says Downine: "A pretty careful observation for several years has convinced us that a light, sandy soil is, on the whole, the worst soil for fruit trees." This leads us back to a former statement that most fruits will survive for a few years at least and prove reasonably remunerative on very light soils; but perfection can only be obtained on a heavier loam, according to the requirements of each particular species. Another point is, that although fruits, as a rule, are partial to stimulating fertilizers in the soil, the cherry will not thrive if in very rich land, or at least, a very few years will be the extent of its existence.

Hints on House-Clearing.

To make cleaning windows and paint more easy, get a large sponge, such as is used to wash carriages, and a chamois skin, and go to work. Use lukewarm soft warm water. Wash off the windows, glass and frames, thoroughly with the sponge, then with the skin wipe them off, and no rubbing up will be required. Proceed the same with the painted work about the house, and you who try it, will say your paint and windows never looked so well before, and you will exclaim, "How easy it was to clean this year!" Wring the chamois skin as dry as you can, each time you use it. One advantage of this method over the old way of cleaning, is that no lint is left on paint or windows. A handy thing to have for windows and casings is a half worn tooth-brush to take dust or dirt out of corners.

If you have white paint that has turned yellow, take a little saleratus on your sponge and rub over it, washing off with clean water, and you will be surprised to see how much improvement you have made. Saleratus is also good for taking grease from shelves, tables, floors etc. Spread it thickly over the spots, just dampen a little, and leave it for a few minutes, then scrub with soap and water.

When putting down carpets in rooms that are much used, after the floors are clean and dry, spread clean newspapers, or any kind of paper, over the floor, then take nice, clean straw, and spread it thickly over the paper, then put your carpet down. The straw will not make any disagreeable sound after a few days. It will let the dust through on to the paper, and clouds of dust will not follow the broom, on sweeping day. The carpet will last longer with this lining than with any other, and when you take it up again, you will bless your stars that you put down the newspapers for on them will be found the dust, and all you will need to do will be to take them up carefully, and put them on the pile of rubbish for the spring bonfire, and thus avoid filling your lungs with dust from sweeping, for very little will be up on the floor.

If there are places in the paper that are loose, make starch a little thicker than you would use for starching, and use it for pasting the paper. It is quickly made, and better than any other paste that can be used. It is also the best paste that can be used for scrap books. Try it. To fill up small holes in plastering, mix plaster of Paris in small quantities with water so it will spread easily with a wide bladed knife, and fill the holes. It will harden very rapidly. Put eight or ten thicknesses of paper on each stair under your stair carpets; it will save them greatly.—*Irene May, in Household.*

What is Coffee Made of?

The 'cherries' of what botanists term the *Coffee arabica* yield an infusion which has certain chemical properties. For many years this infusion was known as coffee. This became a popular drink in England, and as such had to bear its part in yielding a revenue to the Exchequer. And now Mr. Gladstone tells us that coffee is yielding year by year less and less to the revenue, while at the same time there is no reason for supposing that less so-called 'coffee' is drunk. Mr. Gladstone is also not unnaturally perplexed at the fact that the supply of duty paying tea continues steadily to increase while the supply of duty paying coffee continues steadily to decrease. Such has been the increase in the imports of tea that, although the duty has been reduced to one quarter of what it was, the revenue contributed is now four millions sterling, as compared with the five millions in 1851. On the other hand, the duty on coffee, which has been reduced only to one half of what it was, does not now yield one-third of what it did in 1851. If we endeavor to account for this great difference between the two beverages, we find at once that all these years tea has remind tea: no admixtures whatever, not even 'exhausted' teas, have been allowed. In other words the public have all along known that in purchasing tea they were purchasing what was practically the leaf of a certain plant. But with coffee all was different. Legalized mixture and adulteration, and even substitution, soon became leading characteristics of the trade. And in the long list of the curiosities of commerce there occurs nothing more startling than the fact that the English Government from time to time not only connived at but positively assisted this strange widening of the denotation of the term 'coffee.' At first, indeed, in somewhat pious horror, Treasury Orders prohibited the sale of chicory mixed with coffee. But in 1853 we find Government allowing of this mixture being sold, provided only that it were so labelled. Ten years later a Treasury Order was issued rescinding even this labelling proviso, and allowing any mixture of any ingredients to be sold as coffee. In other words, the public when they purchased coffee knew nothing of its ingredients, or its probable effects on the consumer's system. In short, the term 'coffee' was made to include powders, more or less soluble made up of such widely different materials as beans, malt, roasted grain, dried carrots, acorns, sawdust, and cunningly treated cabbage-stocks. This last February, thirty-seven purchases were made of samples of 'coffee' in London shops. Of these samples only two proved on analysis to be genuine coffee, and the average of the remaining thirty-five samples teaches us that more than two-thirds of what the British public buys as coffee is not coffee at all. It is true that a great proportion of the added matter is chicory; but a great proportion is made up of a variety of materials possessing entirely different chemical and physical properties and of entirely different original value to coffee. It is true, too, that, as the advocates of these admixtures point out, many of these materials are of the highest dietetic value; that malt, for instance, modifies the stimulating properties of coffee. But this is only to point out that these admixtures not only fail to supplement the elements provided in genuine coffee but actually serve to neutralize their effects.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Value of Willow Wood.

On account of its comparative incombustibility, the willow is eminently useful for the floors of buildings designed to be fire-proof. It grows to a large size and furnishes a great amount of lumber. There is a white willow growing at Stockbridge, Mass., which, at four feet from the ground measures twenty-two feet in circumference and extends its branches fifty feet in every direction. Tradition says it was brought from Connecticut in 1807 by a traveller, who used it as a riding switch. The Hon. Jesse W. Fell, in giving an account of experiments in tree-planting on an extensive scale in Illinois, says: "Were I called upon to designate one tree, which, more than all others, I would recommend for general planting, I would say unhesitatingly it should be the white willow." Professor Brewer says: "In England, where it is often sixty or seventy feet high in twenty years, there is no wood in greater demand than good willow. It is light, very tough, soft, takes a good finish, will bear more pounding and knocks than any other wood grown there, hence it is used for cricket bats, for floats to paddle wheels on steamers and brake-blocks on cars. It is used extensively for turning, planking, coasting, vessels' furniture, ox yokes, wooden legs, shoe lasts," etc. Fuller says: "It grows incredibly fast, it being a by-word that the profit by willows will buy the owner a horse before that by other trees will pay for a saddle." The basket willow, well cultivated will yield a net income of $150 a year to the acre. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the various kinds of willow, the economic value of which has been hitherto entirely overlooked in our country, are eminently deserving of attention, and will amply reward those who cultivate them.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Phenomena of Seed Potatoes.

From the initial results of suggestions of a series of potato experiments at the New York State Experiment Station, started this season with several varieties, in different soils and under varied circumstances as to size of seed, conditions of planting, etc., Director Sturtevant draws these interesting conclusions, having dug up hills for examination from time to time after growth was well established:—

"We find that at no time has there been any definite relation between the appearance of the tops and the tuber formation at the roots. At no time could we ever feel certain that abundance of top meant abundance or earliness of tuber, or that small tops meant a deficiency of tuber. This conclusion is an interesting one, in view of the fact that upon the manured and unmanured portions of the field planted with varieties at no time has there been any appearance of superiority of the manured over the unmanured portion. Judging from the top alone, we might say, as many of our visitors have said, the unmanured portion of the field shows a decided superiority over the manured portion. Our earlier diggings showed the earliest and largest formation of tuber upon the plants derived from the shoots which were broken from the potatoes and covered as seed. This fact held good up to June 12, when growth seemed to cease and other plants took the precedence. Continued examination also gives origin to the following statements of results:—In every case the eye cut shall produce later formation of tuber and fewer and smaller tubers than other seed used. In the single eyes cut larger we notice an increase in earliness and prolificacy over the eye cut small. In the eye cut large and deep we obtained the greatest uniformity of plant and the earliest, largest and most abundant supply of tubers to the stalk.

"In those cases where half potatoes, split lengthwise, were used as seed we noticed a lack of uniformity in the product of the different hills, and examination has shown that where the vegetating eye was shortened in its depth, the yield was markedly inferior to that produced from the corresponding half of the potato where the vegetating eye was left at its full depth. These observations led the way toward a study into the reasons which produced these differences, and opened the question whether by the method of cutting the seed we could influence the results of planting. We therefore, by soaking slices of potatoes in carbine, succeeded in bringing out the interior structure through the staining of the tissues. This distinctly exhibited the tuber as a swollen stem, each eye being a terminal bud on a branch, the branches running into a central stem. We thus were able to assign a difference in the character of the seed used, whether cut with reference to the quantity of potato substances, or whether cut with reference to securing length of the stem inclosed within the potato substance.

"Whole potatoes used as seed seemed to give its results which were puzzling. In some hills but few eyes developed, in other hills a multiplicity of eyes and a forest of shoots. For sometime this fact seemed to admit of no explanation, but in attempting to destroy the vitality of eyes by boiling water and observing that these injured eyes threw up shoots in great abundance, even to the limit of twenty-five shoots to an eye as an extreme, it seemed to us as if the injury to the eye of the potato, either before or during planting, was sufficient to account for the great increase in shoots, and it now seems quite probable that potatoes whose eyes are absolutely uninjured rarely develop more than two to four eyes, while other potatoes whose eyes have been injured in part may develop a dozen or more eyes. Wherever eyes are developed in excess, while the tuber formation may be large, yet the resulting crop of tuber, through deficiency of size, on ordinary land, seems small. One interesting fact connected with this experiment of pouring boiling water upon a pile of potatoes is that it caused the formation of stems, underground stems and tubers within the substance of the potato. Should the result of these studies be verified, the saving to the farmer in seed through cutting the seed potato in a rational way, would not only be large in itself, but would be accompanied by a probable increase in the quality and in the quantity of his crop.'

Sweet-Minded Women.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the sitting room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as a balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with combatting with the stern realities of life. The rough school boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one full of grief with his own large trouble, finds a heaven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on, with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. It acts directly upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. For sale by J. A. Hacking.

Lord Dufferin.

A Constantinople correspondent writes: There never was a man with greater pride and less pretence than Lord Dufferin. He can come down properly upon any one who offends his dignity, while at the same time he is most careless as to appearances. Our noble ambassador thinks nothing of jumping into a seedy old cab or mounting a horse from the nearest corner when it is a question between a sacrifice of time and dignity. I recollect on one occasion last winter seeing the lean face with its glass eye and curled moustache emerge from a cab that had come suddenly to grief. His Lordship was evidently in a great hurry, for the next moment the tall, spare form was away on the back of a veritable Rosinante that just then chanced to pass. Not a thought did Lord Dufferin give to the gaping crowd, who were thunder-struck when the great Elchee rode off on a common hack, with its tail tied up in a twist to keep it clear of the mud. No wonder that pedestrians, stepped aside at the warning cry, "Larga! larga!" of the horse-boy running behind, with an umbrella of Sairy Gamp dimensions tucked under his arm, stood still and stared as if to assure themselves that no trick was being played with their vision. It was a sight that quite upset all preconceived ideas in the native mind as to the state and ceremony that surround the British nobleman, and must have occasioned the ghost of poor Lord Stratford, if it haunts the streets of Pera, many severe pangs. No out riders in front, "canvasses" following behind, no beautiful Arab horse with the neat trappings of modern equestrianism, but a spavined steed, with the dirty, rough blanket serving as a saddle-cloth hanging down on each side beneath the Elchee's coat-tails, and a single attendant working the animal along under the high pressure of a stout stick. But Lord Dufferin is none the worse Ambassador for being above appearances. It shows energy and force of character, two qualities very much wanted out here, in dealing with such shifty individuals as the Turks.

Sins of War Correspondents.

The sending of trivial news, the sending of false news, and the sending of news which will be telegraphed back for the benefit of the enemy, are three of the besetting sins of the war correspondent. The first he will cease to be guilty of when he has news that is not trivial to communicate. The second fault will as much as possible, be corrected by the censorship. Any information which has been kept back will be offered to the world when the campaign is over, and when errors can be criticised without enlightening the open and delighting the concealed enemies of the country. But there remains another temptation of the correspondent. He is the guest, and sometimes intimate occasionally, perhaps, the friend, of the officers whose performances he criticises. He is on board the "Canary," and how can he fail to give the commander of that gallant vessel at least his due share of praise? Meanwhile the "Cassowary," the "Cockatoo" and the "Chaffinch" have no correspondent on board, and probably win no special glory. The correspondent may find himself in the position of the critic who anonymously reviews poems that a friend has dedicated to himself. Who can expect fairness from such a critic? The chicken-and-champagne arguments, of which we have lately heard in connection theatrical managers, and which are certainly not unknown to constructors of channel tunnels, may possibly influence the war correspondent. His remarks are therefore accepted with some incredulity, and they cause jealousy among soldiers and sailors who keep no trumpeters. Praise, however well deserved, bestowed by the guest of the peers is lauded, must necessarily have the air of a puff. In short, the temptations of the war correspondent are innumerable; and the more he does his duty strictly, the less will some of his hosts and many of his readers appreciate his telegrams.—*From the London Saturday Review.*

Spoopendyke Starts a Fire.

"Mr. Spoopendyke!" called Mrs. Spoopendyke from the head of the stairs the other morning after the sardines had been disposed of. "Mr. Spoopendyke!" she called in a shrill, falsetto. The only answer from the bed was a loud snore.

"Mr. Spoo——"

"Well, holler again?" yelled Spoopendyke, springing up in bed. "What ails you? Think I'm deafout of one ear and can't hear out of the other? Think s——"

"Why, no, my dear, but I thought you might be asleep. You know I called you twice before you answered. I didn't think you heard me."

"Did hear you, too, but I thought it was a fishhorn. All it would take to make a steam whistle out of you would be a locomotive to put on you. Do you want anything?"

"The fire in the furnace has gone out," said Mrs. S.

"Oh, it has?" yelled Mr. S., and laid his nose against the cold wall. "What has it gone out for, to take a walk? 'Spose I'm going to get up and start it at this time of night?"

"But its six o'clock, and I've been up an hour."

Mr. Spoopendyke bounced out of bed, caught up his coat, and tried to get his feet into the sleeves.

Mrs. S. went down stairs to get the kindling. Presently Mr. S. came down and stalked to the wood-shed. A few minutes after he called to his wife to know where she kept her saw.

"Why, where did you put it when you had it last?"

"Oh, I dug a hole in the garden and buried it. Then I planted a cabbage over its grave. Don't think I swallowed it, do you? Oh, you've got it, have you? Where did you find it? Here, give it to me," and he grabbed it and sawed his fingers across the teeth to see how sharp it was. Every tooth left its mark. He dropped it on his toes with a yell of despair, and howled and danced around the room as if he had a small dog at his heels.

"Did you hurt yourself, dear?" asked Mrs. S. sympathetically.

"No, of course it didn't hurt. I'm just dancing to keep warm, just trying to work off my spirits, you know."

And with a terrible grin he grabbed the saw and started to file it. Just as the family was sitting down to breakfast Mr. S. walked in with a basket of charcoal and his saw.

"Come into breakfast," said his wife; "I have started the fire."

"Why, have you my dear? Where did you get the kindling?"

"I split a board I found in the barn."

"The deuce you did; you'll ruin me yet. Did you know that was black walnut, and I paid a dollar for it? Oh, you ought to have been a business man! All it would take to make a Jay Gould out of you would be a hatful of U. S. bonds and a few railroads."

And Mr. S. helped himself to a plate of beefsteak, and let the food stop his mouth.

An Impartial Editor.—Mr. Howells said once in an after-dinner speech that such was his stern impartiality as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, that on one occasion he respectfully declined one of his own contributions.

'Have You ever had your ears pierced?' asked an old bachelor, who prided himself on his tenor voice, of a bright girl, who lived next door. 'I should think so! Hearing you sing every day!' was the bright girl's reply.

***By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

You cannot raise chickens from egg plants; you might as well try to raise calves from a cowcatcher.

John Smith is dead at last! He died in Waterloo Poor House. He was a native of Germany, and was sent to the institution from New Hamburg.

As a remedy for Sea Sickness, for any irritation of the stomach and bowels, for canker of the stomach and mouth, for piles and hemorrage, and for all varieties of bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is nature's true specific.

To cure burns, dip the injured part in water, and then paint it with a camel's hair lead pencil that has been dipped in the essence of peppermint, the pain will be instantly relieved, and no scar will be formed.

The Wild Strawberry plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, antiseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints.

Proof Positive.—"How," said a country court judge to a witness, "how do you know that the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?" "Because I saw him a few minutes after supper, trying to pull off his trousers with a bootjack." Verdict for the defendant.

The firm of J. & S. McEachen, Douglas, writes us June 1st, saying "There is not another preparation we can recommend with so much confidence as Burdock Blood Bitters, as it invariably gives the best of satisfaction." Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

A Curious Language.—An army officer is retired when he goes out of service, and a wheel is retired to go into service again. When a sheriff releases a prisoner he loses possession of him, and when he releases a house he regains possession of it, and this is a howling old language of ours, ain't it?

W. H. Crooker, Druggist, of Waterdown, under date of June 1st, writes that "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cannot be surpassed, when all other remedies fail then it comes to the rescue, and I find the sales large and increasing." Wild Strawberry positively cures all Bowel complaints.

An Irish Girl who had applied for a position in which she was required to do general housework, was asked by the mistress, if she ever made fires. "Shure, that's a strange question for a married woman to be axin' me," responded Bridget. "Begorrah, mum, I niver did make fires, but I've no objection to be father t'achin yer husband.'

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, write us June 3rd. "We have sold Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for a number of years, and find nothing equal to it, for the purpose for which it is designed." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of Bowel complaints incident to Summer and Fall.

He Adhered to the Custom.—He was a new member, and when a congressman got up and delivered a eulogy on a deceased brother, the former indulged in loud laughter. When spoken to about the incongruity of his hilarity he innocently replied: "Well, I didn't know. All the congressional speeches I've seen in print were full of 'laughter' and 'loud laughter' and 'uproarious laughter,' and as his speech was about as funny as any of 'em, I thought it was my business to adhere to the custom and smile out loud.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Word of Caution.

As is usually the case, where an article of true merit has attained a world-wide reputation by its wonderful results, the celebrated Electric Bitters have come, certain unprincipled parties have endeavored to imitate them, and expect to induce an unsuspecting public to purchase their fraudulent wares. Ask your druggist for the genuine Electric Bitters that are guaranteed to cure, and take no others. Sold by J. H. Michener at 50c.

Biliousness.

A furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth nausea vomiting, variable appetite, alternate diarrhœa and costiveness, faintness, weariness, yellow cast of eyes and countenance, indicate serious biliary trouble. Jaundice is a dangerous disease, it is an overflow of bad bile in the circulation, any of these symptoms should be remedied without delay, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy upon which you may surely rely.

On the Water as well as on the Land.

How is it possible to prevent a good thing from being known, is the question now agitating some few individuals in the Dominion. Therefore larger numbers, although not sufferers from rheumatic troubles, are of the opinion of Capt. Barry, of Kingston, owner of several lake vessels, and himself sailing master of one, who says: "I, too, have been cured of the rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil, the great German Remedy: and I know of several others beside myself who have been cured of that dreadful ailment in the same manner: it is known upon the water just as well as upon the land, and is considered an invaluable remedy everywhere."

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, convinces me that the only cure for "Nervous Exhaustion" and weakness of the generative organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain and Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I have used Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. This remedy is now sold by all our Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with $5.00, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their written guarantee to refund the money, if the treatment does not effect a cure. See adv't in another column.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

If Catarrh has destroyed your sense of smell and hearing, Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure you. 75 cents per bottle. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

ST JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
☞ If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
A NEW DISCOVERY.
For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent article of dial color for Butter, superiorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new *color as the best in the world.*
It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.
And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.
BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.
If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

HALL'S
CATARRH CURE
IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.
CURES
Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity, Chronic and Ulcerative; Catarrh of the Ear, Eye or Throat. It is taken INTERNALLY. Acts directly upon the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the System. It is the best Blood Purifier in the WORLD, and is worth ALL that is charged for it, for THAT alone.
THE
ONLY INTERNAL CURE FOR CATARRH
IN THE MARKET.
$100 We offer $100 for any Case of Catarrh it will not Cure. $100

WELLAND, Ont., March 23, 1882.
My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was so deaf she could not hear the ticking of a watch. She is now about cured. W. T. HOUSE.

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

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

HALL'S CATARRH CURE
Is sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in the United States and Canada.
PRICE:
75 CENTS A BOTTLE. $8.00 A DOZEN.
The only genuine Hall's Catarrh Cure is manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞ Beware of Imitations.
Bottled for the Ontario trade by
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