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

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

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

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

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

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

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

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion.

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p.m.; Express 8.13 p.m.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. 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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN NEW PREMISES!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Seasor
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
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 lour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 22. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, JUNE 9, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE PREMIER AT TORONTO,

Sir John Addresses a Tremendous and Enthusiastic Gathering,

AND EXPLAINS THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Continuance or Abandonment of the N. P. the Question of the Day.--Mr. Blake's Tariff Sophistry.--The Boundary Award and its Validity--Why the Streams Bill was Disallowed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, who was received with tremendous cheering, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when I stand in this place and see this crowded amphitheatre, I begin to think that I must be a regular old Rip Van Winkle—(loud laughter)—that I have been asleep for three years; but that I now come to find the same place, the same crowd, the same friends, the same enthusiasm, the same supporters as I had on this same ground in 1878. (Loud cheers.)

A VOICE—More.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—Yes; as a friend says behind me, a larger crowd; because, thanks to the N. P., Toronto has grown larger, the population has increased, you are richer, you have better looking hats—(laughter)—and better looking coats—(cheers and laughter) And, I really must say as a bloated aristocrat and office holder, that I myself am not a bit the worse for my three years' salary. (Renewed laughter.) I therefore congratulate myself, and you, and the country, that after three years I come back and find the enthusiasm, the hope—the only hope, but certainty—of the future. (Great cheering.) Let us look back to the year before the 18th of September, 1878. Let us remember the time of depression, the time of sinking hearts, empty pockets, and empty larders—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and let us bear in mind that since the National Policy has been inaugurated, we see in the country a prosperous, contented, and happy people, and we find Canada standing amongst the first of the nations of the world in credit, in resources, in standing, in reputation, and in fruition. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, I owe much, and those who act with me owe much, to the people of Toronto, to

THE WORKINGMEN OF TORONTO.

(Loud cheers.) It was here on this platform that the first spark was lighted. (Applause. It was here that the wave of enthusiasm which spread over the whole Dominion originated. (Cheers.) It was here that the foundations of the National Policy were laid. (Cheers.) And I ask you if there has not been a noble, magnificent superstructure raised on the foundation which you, the workingmen of Toronto, so successfully prepared in 1878. (Applause.) You gave me your confidence, gentlemen—and although it was said by those who were opposed to me that my policy was only a pretence, that the line I had taken in Parliament, the line that the Conservative Opposition had taken in Parliament with a view to rescuing the country from the depression was only a political cry, that when we came into power we would not carry out our policy, that there would be no National Policy, no readjustment of the tariff, no attempt to encourage our industries, agriculture, manufacturing, and mining, that our policy was a mere political dodge, and that we were not in earnest—although all this was said, we did carry out our policy. (Cheers.) And I appeal to you as workingmen to witness whether I have not fully carried out the pledges I made before I took office, whether the tariff you expected has not been adopted, whether the industries which I said ought to be encouraged have not been developed, and whether instead of despondency there is not now hope, enterprise, and activity in every branch of business, public and private? [Applause.] It is true, gentlemen, we see yet but the infancy of the manufactures and industries which we have established. These things cannot be established in a hurry. You cannot plant the seed to-day and get the crop to-morrow. But we have sown the seed; and much more rapidly, much more speedily, than even I—sanguine as I was of the success of the policy—expected, it has grown; and it now shows the certainty of a future crop which will make this country envied and looked up to by every other country in the world. [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman, although our progress is great, we are still in the bud, hoping and believing that there will be an early flower and early maturity. And

WHY ARE WE NOT IN MATURITY

already? Three years is a short time, but in three years much has been done. Why then, I ask, has not more been done? Because we had an unscrupulous Opposition; because we had an unpatriotic Opposition. [Loud cheers.] The gentlemen composing that Opposition had told capitalists, "It is no use your investing your money in manufactures in Canada, because the present Government will never last more than five years. A new vote of the people will sweep away all that, and we will return to power and adopt a free trade policy, and reverse that under which the country prospers to-day." That, in effect, has been their statement, and I tell you—and this is not a matter of supposition, but of certainty on my part—that there are millions of dollars waiting to be invested in Canada; millions in England, and large sums in the United States, waiting to come to Canada, waiting to be invested in every kind of industry, in mines and in manufactures of every kind; but the capitalists say, "Your Opposition say that your policy is only the result of a temporary madness on the part of the people of Canada in 1878, because times were bad then, and that it will be reversed at the next election." [Cries of "Never, never."] They say that after the next election John Macdonald and the National Policy will disappear, and we will have Reform purity, and economy, and free trade. [Renewed cries of "Never."] I hear you, gentlemen, and I know that you are right. Capitalists, men who have by hard work and great industry, but by slow degrees, collected capital, are naturally timid with reference to the investments they make. They do not like to put their money in an uncertain enterprise; and they have written to me, and to Sir Leonard Tilley, chiefly, saying: "We are ready to invest large sums of money; Canada is a great field for enterprise; it is a country of all others where manufactures can be most successfully introduced and carried on, but we are told by Mr. Mackenzie'—and, sir, this was said in the Parliament of Canada in my hearing, and you will find it in the published debate—"that protection is a national folly and a national crime, and that it must be abandoned." Sir Richard Cartwright, too, the mixer and muddler of figures—[hear, hear, and laughter]—who kept the financial conscience of Mr. Mackenzie and expects to keep the financial conscience of Edward also, said—what? That all protection was legalized robbery. So capitalists are afraid to invest money in this country. Mr. Blake says in his address, "Why did these gentlemen dissolve and go to the country? Why did they ask the people to give a verdict when they might have remained in power eighteen months longer?" Our answer was this:—That we wanted to let the people declare after three years' experience whether they were resolved to adhere to that policy or whether they were willing to reverse it. (Cries of "Never.") It shows, at all events, that we, the office-seekers, we, the bloated aristocrats, were disinterested at once. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Yes, I take out of your pockets a salary of $8,000 a year as Prime Minister—(Cries of "You deserve it")—and I might have remained in office quietly for eighteen months longer. There was no compulsion to go to the country, but I have given up $12,000 of salary in order that I may come before you, the people of Canada, to know whether you want the N. P. maintained or not. [Loud cheers.] I have no doubt from the enthusiastic voices I hear around me that

THE PEOPLE WILL STAND BY THE NATIONAL POLICY.

[Cheers.] These voices are merely repetitions, affirming the same sound as will be heard at every poll in the whole Dominion. I am confident the result of the elections will be that the country will declare that the policy which the people calmly, cooly, and deliberately adopted in 1878 shall be the policy of Canada for the next five years. That is the reason we have appealed to the country, because, as I have said already, we know money is waiting for investment, and all that is wanted by capitalists in Canada, England, and the United States, aye, in France and Germany, is to learn whether this country is of the fixed, constant, opinion that the National Policy shall be continued as settled in 1878. [Cheers.] If, as I am sure it will be, the national voice confirms the decision given by the people in 1878, I can retire on my laurels. [Cries of "No"] I have fought the good fight, and I can then make way for younger and stronger men. [Renewed cries of "No."] I have carried out the policy which I believed, and I believe now, was for the interest of the country. [Loud cheers.] I have carried out that policy, and the country has sustained me. And at the end of five years the manufacturers will have generated so much capital, while the workingmen, the skilled and unskilled labour that surrounds those varied industries, will have become so powerful, the capitalists will be linked together in associations, and workingmen will be bound together in trades unions, and they will fight the battles together. [Loud cheers.] Capital and labour will go hand in hand, and they will put down all attempts to make this country what it was before, a mere agricultural country, from which all skilled labour went to the United States to find employment, and that skilled labour will remain in the country. [Hear, hear.] Capital and labour will join together, and at the end of five years I defy Sir Richard Cratwright, if he had half a dozen titles, or Mr. Blake, or all the free traders from John Stuart Mill down to David Mills—[loud laughter and cheers]—to take the edifice that the people of Canada will have raised. [Renewed cheers.] This country, blessed in every respect, with a fertile soil, a fine climate, an industrious people, with a manufacturing population consuming the products of the farmer, will go forward, and not all the attempts of theorisers and philosophisers—[laughter]—will set aside the actual state of facts, that Canada will become, like the Mother Country, great in manufacturing industries of all kinds and great in agricultural development, for it possesses all the elements that make a great nation. [Loud cheers, and a Voice, "No more soup kitchens." I hear the remark that we shall want no more soup kitchens. Gentlemen, I addressed a body of workingmen at Ottawa the other day, and I had to

CONTRAST THE STATE OF AFFAIRS THERE FIVE YEARS AGO,

when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, and at the present time. I stated, and you may remember it was mentioned in all the newspapers at the time, that there was actually no employment for labour, and that the Parliament buildings and Government offices were surrounded by men asking for means of earning their bread, asking for half or quarter wages in order to support their families. I have seen it myself at Ottawa. I was in Opposition, but I lived there a year and a half before I came to Toronto, and I had my house beseiged by persons asking employment, and that I would give them some work to prevent them from being compelled to beg. Now a different state of things prevails. The boot is on the other leg. I told the Ottawa workingmen this story. Years ago, when Parliament was sitting in Toronto, we had a five months' session. I was in the Government, and I had a very hard fight, because the Opposition was led by a *man*—George Brown—by a strong man, who made a strong fight of it. We got through at last, and when the guns were firing, telling us that the Governor-General was coming down to prorogue the House, a great friend of mine came up to me and said: "John A., you do not care a farthing for us now; when the Government comes we have to go, and you no longer care." "No, my good friend," I said, "I have been kissing your feet for the last five months, and now you may kiss mine for the next seven," [Laughter.] So it was with the workingmen of Ottawa. For four years they wandered round imploring the people to give them work. Now, in Ottawa the boot is on the other leg, and if I want work done I cannot get it done because the men are so fully employed—[loud cheers]—and I think it is the same in Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere. The boot is on the other leg, and long may it remain there. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Every session during the last three years of Mr. Mackenzie's Government I moved an amendment in favour of the National Policy, but it was derided, laughed at, and voted down. I was treated contemptuously, as a theorist, a man of no practical policy, and of merely getting up clap-trap motions for clap-trap purposes. The moment we came into power we carried the National Policy. For one whole month, night and day, Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, Mills, Sir Richard Cartwright, and the whole of their party opposed every step we took, every motion we made, every readjustment we suggested, and opposed our tariff, both in principle and detail. The *Globe*, gentlemen, which is the able exponent of the principles of the Opposition, has been a free trade journal and is so now. Up to three weeks ago it advanced arguments in favour of free trade. Now, at the very last moment, these gentlemen, finding that they are going to the people, that they want their votes, come to you, cap in hand, and say, "Gentlemen, we don't intend at all to interfere with the manufacturers. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, they were either fools or rogues; fools if they opposed a policy which they now admit was correct, or rogues for opposing it for factious purposes. What say they now? Mr. Mackenzie says, "We don't intend to disturb the manufacturers; we are going to educate them to

FREE TRADE BY SLOW DEGREES;

we will show the people the fallacies of protection." This is something like the Dutchman who tried to reduce the feed of his horse by slow degrees from half a bushel of oats to a single wisp of straw and thus do away with what he called the extravagance of the oats. Unfortunately for his experiment, just as he was about to succeed, the horse died [Laughter] So it is with Mr. Mackenzie's proposition, with the proposition of Mr. Blake in the address which he published to the electors of West Durham. But perhaps Mr. Blake is not going to get in. He has got a man, a *Mail* to oppose him. Mr. Blake says: 'Of course the expenses of the country are so great that we shall have to keep up the taxation for the present, but by and bye we will reduce them, and take off all the burdens from the people.'' But, gentlemen, the horse will die, the manufactures will be abolished, and we shall be driven back to where we were in 1875-7, and you will suffer this great loss when I shall be too old to try to remedy matters again [Voice—"I hope you will never get old.")Well they say in Parliament I am too old for my friends in Opposition. You, the people of Canada, know the party that laid down the great principle of national protection and you put a Government in power to carry it out. You know that the present Government have honestly and sincerely carried it out, although they have been attacked in England for so doing. We all desire to stand well with the great old Mother Country, but her people are the judges of their interests and we of ours. (Cheers.) Although free trade prevails in England just now, although we have been reproved and I have been abused in the English papers, which said that Sir John ought to know better than to support any such faded old fallacy as protection and fair trade, nevertheless we have honestly and fairly carried that policy out. We have stood all the obloquy heaped upon us, and shall continue to do so if we have your support. (Cheers.) I am not going to speak to you at any length to-night. [Cries of "Go on," "We like to hear you.") Like many old persons I like to hear myself— I must affect to be modest and let them come forward and address you. Besides, you are reading men, and must be well acquainted with a subject which has been discussed for the last five years. It would be an insult to your intelligence now to discuss the abstract doctrines of protection and a National Policy. You have made up your minds on this subject, and my feeble arguments are not wanted. You know and have felt the benefits of the National Policy and are resolved they shall be retained for the country, for yourselves, and for your children. (Cheers.) The Opposition who have been for the last three years fighting about the National Policy are now keeping singularly quiet about it. They are saying as little as possible about it. They pretend to be semi-converts. (Laughter.) You know what semi-converts are. We read in Scripture about the Church of Laodicea, and we are told they were spewed out of the mouth because they were neither hot nor cold. [Laughter.] We have nailed our colours to the mast, and we stand by the

NATIONAL POLICY.

"No poverty," new potatoes. If we fall it will be your fault. Upon you and your children, upon the people, will fall the consequences of a reversion of that policy which has been so successful. If Mr. Blake and his party came into power to-morrow, I do not suppose they would set to work to alter the tariff at once, but we know their position, and what they must as honest men carry out. They say they believe protection is a falsehood and a falacy, and free trade a true principle, and they will educate the people up to it, and then by degrees men who have now invested their money in manufactures will get out of the scrape as soon as they can, and as to getting new capitalists to establish industries, that hope will be gone forever; and therefore I say, that as men of common sense, let alone patriotism, you will stand by the Government that through good report stood by the National Policy and the National industries. I say they are trying to lead you away. Just as sometimes a herring is drawn across a dog's nose to lead it away, so they are trying to raise a number of questions in order to draw you away from the question at issue. They talk about

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

They say Ontario is robbed, because the award of three gentlemen appointed by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat has not so far been accepted. Now, in the first place the country in dispute either belongs to Ontario or to Manitoba. Manitoba is now being settled by Ontario men, and it is not of much consequence whether that country is owned by yourself or your sons. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I tell you as a lawyer, as a constitutional lawyer—and it is with some pride that I say I have never laid down a yet, since 1867, a constitutional principle which on reference to the highest courts of the realm has not been sustained, and that I have not in one case expressed a constitutional opinion but that the highest courts in this country and England have sustained my opinion—I tell you, I say, as a constitutional lawyer, that award, whether confirmed by the Legislature of Ontario or the Parliament of Ottawa, has no legal validity whatever, and that it is a mere piece of waste paper. It cannot and will not decide the question. There are only two ways of solving the question where the true boundary is. One is by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament can settle the boundary or unsettle it. The other is by a judicial decision of the highest Court of Appeal in the British Empire. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when that country was bought from the Hudson's Bay Company the Dominion paid $300,000 sterling, and gave one-twentieth of the whole of the land in that country for it. Who paid that money? It was not Ontario. It was the whole Dominion. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick paid that money, and are now paying that money for that country. The Government of which I was a member were the trustees for the whole Dominion. I was bound to get a legal decision that would settle beyond all possibility of a doubt where Ontario ended and where the North-West began. And ten long years ago I proposed that we should make up the case at once and send it home to England in order that the highest Court of Appeal there might settle it. And if the Reform Government of Ontario had yielded to that proposition—supposing that it would take two years to prepare the case, lay it before the court, and get a decision—the whole matter would have been settled eight years ago, and this discussion would have never been raised. Gentlemen, so long ago as before 1800, in a capital case, in a case in which the life of a man depended, the case of the Queen v. Reinhardt, we find a court of law unanimously deciding that the line ran close to Thunder bay. Until that decision was reversed in some way or other by the highest court of appeal, we were bound as a law-abiding people to hold that that decision, given by a competent tribunal after a discussion of the whole subject, was correct. Now, the Government here in Toronto would not agree to an appeal, and they left it to three men to decide where the true line is. Now, I tell you as a lawyer, and notwithstanding my respect for the three arbitrators, who were friends of mine, that whether their judgement is right or wrong it is

A MERE PIECE OF WASTE PAPER.

And if a trial for murder in the territory in question came up, and the question arose as to whether the crime was committed in Ontario or Mahitoba, the award would not decide it, no act passed either in Toronto or Ottawa would decide it, and the murderer might get off on account of the uncertainty of the decision. Now at the time the case was brought up for discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa I was ill, and was confined to my house, but when I heard that the discussion was on I went down and lay on a sofa in the Parliament House, waiting to see whether Mr. Blake—who is a first-rate lawyer, though knowing very little of constitutional law—would risk his reputation as a lawyer by defending the award and declaring it valid. Gentlemen, he dared not do it. (Hear, hear.) He was silent. (Hear, hear.) He left that to Mr. David Mills. And who was he? A member of Parliament who was supposed to fight the battles of the people, but who was the hired servant of Mr. Mowat, from whom he had received money to make out a case against the Dominion. Mr. Mills spoke of the long brief for which he was paid—I do not know how much—from Mr. Mowat.

A VOICE—$3,400.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—But Mr. Blake did not venture to get up and defend the award; for, as a lawyer, he could not do that. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, we do not vary from our position on this matter. We say the Dominion does not want; Quebec, Nava Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, do not want one inch of land which belongs to Ontario. All we want is a proper settlement of the question "Where is the line?" [Cheers.] Why, if the whole North-West belongs to Ontario, Ontario has a right to it, and that, gentlemen, is the simple question.

WHAT THE OPPOSITION ARE KEEPING BACK.

But I have to tell you another thing which Mr. Mowat and the Opposition have kept secret—that not a single acre of that land belongs to Ontario, and I will tell you why. You can quite easily understand it. The land belonged, so far as the grant of Charles II. could give it, to the Hudson Bay Company, but was subject to the Indian title. The Indians were the original owners of the land. They and their ancestors for centuries had owned the lands, and it had been the pride of England and of Canada to stand by the rights of the Indians, for barbarous and wild though they be, they are fellow-beings, made by the same God and subjects of the Sovereign. [Loud cheers] Well, those lands all belonged to the Indians until the Dominion Government purchased them. Those lands were purchased, not by the Province of Ontario—it did not pay a farthing, and refused to pay a farthing—but by the Dominion, and you are paying taxes on account of that purchase. The people of Vancouver Island are taxed to pay the Indians for the deed of surrender they gave. To whom did they surrender the lands? They did not give any deed to Ontario. By seven treaties the Indians of the North-West conveyed the lands to Canada, and every acre belongs now to the people of Canada, and not to you as the people of Ontario. So much in that the case that the Government of Manitoba says, "We do not want that country, because the only consequence of taking it will be that we will have the expense and trouble of governing it while the whole lands belong to the Dominion. If you will take the trouble to look at the speech which Mr. Mackenzie, who was then at the head of the Government, placed in the mouth of the Earl of Dufferin when he was Governor-General at the prorogation of Parliament in 1877, you will find that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake and that Government made the Earl of Dufferin, as the representative of the Sovereign, say that we congratulate you on having purchased all that land from the Indians, and on the fact that the whole of that magnificent country from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, belongs to the Dominion of Canada. That was the language placed by Mr. Mackenzie in the mouth of the Earl of Dufferin, and that land now belongs to the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Mowat does not say that. He says we have lost all that timber and land. Even if all the territory he asks for were awarded, there is not one stick of timber, one acre of land, or one lump of lead, iron, or gold that does not belong to the Dominion, or to people, who purchased from the Dominion Government. So it is absurd to say that Ontario has been robbed; she has not been robbed of a farthing. You know there is Brantford in Ontario, and that there is the township of Onondago. Mr. Mowat is the head of the Provincial Government, but that township belongs to the Indians, it does not belong either to the Ontario Government or the Dominion. In the same way all the country from Lake superior to Red River belonged to the Indians until it was ceded to the purchaser, and the person who purchased it is known as Queen Victoria, the Queen of the Dominion of Canada. [Loud and long continued cheering.] This is a plain story, and you, gentlemen, will understand how unfair, fallatious, and wicked have been the charges made that we, actuated by improper motives, have been trying to rob Ontario, when it is a matter of not the slightest consequence so far as the land is concerned whether that land belongs to the people of Ontario or to their sons up in Manitoba. My son has gone there and I suppose a good many of your sons have gone there also. [A Voice, "Your son was there before."] My son went there as a soldier to fight Riel; now he has gone there as a settler. You, gentlemen, can quite understand how false and unfair the charge is which has been brought against me that I have endeavored to rob or despoil Ontario. It is just a herring dragged across the track in front of the noses

applause.] I have no fear of the result if you will work. Do not sleep; do not be too confident. I have said again and again that the two most uncertain things in the world are an election and a horse-race. Don't let the Opposition horse beat the good old N.P. nag by a nose. [applause.] You must show your tail to the hindermost horse. [Hear, hear.] Indeed you must win the race. [Continued cheering.] You must remember though that you are fighting the purists and with them there is such a thing as money used. [Hear, hear.] "Oh, purists never use money!" you say; but you surely cannot forget that one of the best supporters of the Grit party, H. H. Cook— a very good fellow—confessed to having spent in his own election as much as $28,000.

A Voice—I bet you.

Another Voice—And there was Walker.

Sir John Macdonald—Yes; the gentleman who wrote "Come along, John; let's put down bribery and corruption; I've lots of money.'

Another Voice—And Paddy Hughes!

Sir John Macdonald—Paddy Hughes is a counthryman of moine—(laughter)—so we'll say nothing about him. He's a pretty good fellow, to be sure; he tried to get a plum, and the plum had a stone in it, and he was sorry for it. (Loud laughter.) But, gentlemen, let me in all seriousness warn my friends not to rest on their oars, or to fancy that the goodness of their cause, or the fact that the majority of the people are in favor of the National Policy, will prevent the occurrence of a mistake. Why, a factious minority will beat the largest majority in the world if the majority is inactive. (Hear, hear.) I tell you this, that the hesitation I have in my mind about telling you that I am sure we will have an overwhelming majority is caused by the fear lest my friends, knowing that, and conscious of the justness of our cause, will rest on their oars, and stay at home. Gentlemen, those who do that take upon themselves an awful responsibility, and they will, should we lose, carry to their dying day the reproach in their consciences that they, by their neglect, have been instrumental in bringing about the ruin of their country. (Hear, hear.)

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

A Voice—What about the Redistribution bill?

Sir John Macdonald—I am asked what about the Redistribution bill.

Mr. Plumb—I think I was redistributed as badly as anybody. [Hear, hear.]

Sir John Macdonald—Well, the Grits complain that they are hived altogether. It seems they do not like the association. [Laughter.] I told my constituents the other day—well, I hope, indeed, I know, they will be my constituents—[cheers]—a story. When the Reform Club was built in London it was the finest Club-house there, and the Club room was really a magnificent chamber. Theodore Hook, who was a great wit, and the editor of a Tory paper, was taken into the Reform Club by a friend who desired to show him the place. When he was in the club-room the friend said, "Well, how do you like our room?" Said Hook: "I would rather have your room than your company." [Loud laughter.] So it is with the Grits. They do not like each others company. They like to associate with Conservative gentlemen such as you. Your being with them rather gives tone to their society. Gentlemen, I will tell you what we did. In the first place, to show you that we were impartial, I may say that Niagara and Cornwall being under the average population we wiped them all out, notwithstanding that Niagara, represented so ably by Mr. Plumb, would return a Conservative again. These boroughs were sure to return Conservatives, but in order to equalize the population we wiped them out, and deprived our party of two certain votes.

A Voice—You gerrymandered yourself.

Sir John Macdonald—But, say the opposition, you have not equalized the population all around. Some constituencies still have small populations and some large. But, gentlemen, we had only four members to give—six altogether, with Cornwall and Niagara—and we could not divide up every county out of the 92 in Ontario according to population; but whatever we did, we did it in that direction. We had only six constituencies to add, and we so arranged the matter that if you look at the population, you will find that wherever a change was made it was in the direction of representation by population. A Government is not bound to see that certain counties are Grit and others Conservative, and arrange them according to their supposed political proclivities. In 1873, when there was a sweep made of the Conservative party in consequence of the Pacific slander, when we had not a corporal's guard the majority of the constituencies in Ontario were Grit. In 1878, when the people had come to their senses and restored us to power the majority was Conservative. Who, then, is to decide as to the political proclivities of any constituency? The only principle is representation by population, and that we carried out. To give a striking illustration of the absurdity of trying to lay out constituencies with regard to supposed political leaning, look at the North-West. Twenty, twenty-five, or even fifty-thousand Ontario people may go there this summer. When settled we have to divide the territory up into townships and counties. Have they to be laid out according to the political views of the population? If there happens to be a lot of Grits in one corner, must we consider that; and so with the Conservatives? The only true principle, I repeat, is representation by population, and that we have carried out. You know I am what they call a perennial flower; I am always in the Government, or nearly always—[laughter]—and I happened to be in the Government in 1872 when, according to our constitution, we had to readjust the representation. The census takes place every ten years, 1871, 1881, and 1891, and so on, and by our constitution we are obliged to readjust the parliamentary representation after the census has been taken. In 1872 I was Prime Minister, as I am now, and the duty was thrown on me, not to give four new constituencies to Ontaaio, but to give eight new constituencies. I came down with my plan, as a gerrymanderer, as one who was "hiving" the Grits, as a corruptionist, and indeed just as I was last session. When I brought down my scheme last session, Mr. Blake, Mr. Mills, Mr. Mackenzie, and others rose in the House and stated that the plan in 1872 was an honest and good one, and they wished me to stick to it. I said that if they would look back at their speeches they would find, if such were the case with respect to the scheme, that their comments were neither, just nor honest that their attacks in 1882 were just as dishonest; and I said I would be in the Government of 1882, and in that year you will do exactly as you have done now, you will blame me for not adhering to the settlement of 1882. (Laughter and cheers, and a voice, "What about Mr. Mowat's gerrymandering ?") I can not say anything about Mr. Mowat's gerrymandering; he is too small potatoes for me. (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel great pride in occupying the position that has been awarded me by the people of this country. I can, at my age, have no other wish than to live well in the minds of my fellow countrymen, and when I die to live well in their recollection. (Cheers.) I have had a long life of politics, a long life of official duties. I have committed many mistakes. Looking back with the light of experience, there are many things I have done wrongly, and many things I have neglected that I should have done. These rise to me; I know them, I recognize them; but I would be more than human if I had not committed errors; I say this to you, and I believe the majority of the country will believe me when I state that what ever I have done, in every act of legislation and administration I have tried, according to the best of my judgment, to do what I could for the well being of good government and the future prosperity of this, my beloved country.

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

NORTH PERTH.

The situation in North Perth has been somewhat altered since our last issue. Mr. Monteith, who had announced himself as a candidate, has retired from the field. Whether he has yielded to sober second-thought and repented of the rash step while he had taken, or whether it was the indignation which he encountered upon coming out among his old and faithful friends that opened his eyes to the fact that the Tories of North Perth were determined to stand by their party and would countenance no dissentients, even at the sacrifice of old friendships, is a mttter that need not be dwelt upon. We are glad that Mr. Monteith has retired, and hope that he will in the future he found the same staunch upholder of the Conservative came as he has hitherto been. Mr. Monteith's retirement leaves Mr. Hesson without an oppenent. We are aware that great efforts have been and ars being made by the Grits to get a man to oppose the Conservative candidate, but so far without success. Neither the twice-defeated Mr. Fisher, the irrepressible Mr. Hay nor an of the score of other members of the "pairty" who have been invited, solicited, yea, even begged to lead the forlorn hope, can be induced to accept the honor of being slaughtered, and the probabilities are that Mr. Hesson will have a clear walk-over. The hopelessness of an Oppositionist's chances in North Peath are made all the more hopeless by the enthusiastic reception which Mr. Hesson is receiving everywhere in his canvass of the Riding. During the week Mr. Hesson has been holding two meetings each day in the townships of Elma and Mornington, and all along the line he is meeting with such a hearty and unanimous expression of satisfaction and approval of his course, and of the entire policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government, as to hold out not a shadow of hope for an opponent. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that any one will be found to face the music, and nomination day will in all probability decide the question as to who shall represent this Riding in the Dominion Parliament for the next five years.

CENTRE WELLINGTON.

The candidates in this Riding are each "running their own show." We understand that Dr. Orton was the first to announce his meetings, and naturally expected that his opponent, the redoubtable knight, would meet him upon the same platform. This arrangement, however, did not suit Sir Richard—was not sufficient protection to allow him the monopoly which he desired. Sir Richard is neither a believer in reciprocity nor free trade in the matter of discussion, however much he may rail against the "iniquitous tariff" when housed among his friends. His meeting at Moorefield on Wednesday night was a fair sample of the manner in which he is carrying on his political warfare. In the matter of an audience, Sir Richard, prefering to follow after—at a distance—Dr. Orton, of course secures the presence of a majority of his friends. From the number, one of the right stamp *is selected for chairman*. Sir Richard, then, like the strong man armed, sets out and entertains his hearers for an hour or upwards in a comparatively mild fashion, at the end of which time he very *generously* allow any of Dr. Orton's friends who may be present one hour to reply. Should the privilege be taken advantage of, the speaker is forced to confine himself to the time limit. The gallant knight then again takes the platform, and proceeds to exercise his stentorian lungs as long as he pleases, making assertions which he is not afraid of having contradicted from the simple fact that no one is given permission to contradict them, the "show" being declared over as soon as the deficit manufacturer has resumed his seat. At Moorefield, notwithstanding his "chinese wall," Sir Richard found in our able townsman, Dr. Philp, one who had the courage to "beard the lion in his den," and champion the policy of national prosperity against the starvation policy of Sir Richard. Straws show which way the wind blows, and Sir Richard has evidently made the discovery, notwithstanding his efforts to keep himself "hived" among those of his own kidney at this early stage of his canvass in, Centre Wellington, that that Riding is not at all safe for him; hence the advisability of seeking a "reserve" in the Northwest.

NORTH WELLINGTON.

We learn, just before going to press, that Mr. Prain has retired from the contest in this Riding. Steps will be taken immediately to place another candidate in the field. There are plenty of good men available, and the Grits may rest assured that the fort will be held.

THE N. P. IN LISTOWEL.

What the National Policy has done for the Furniture Trade.

MESSRS. HESS BROS. TESTIMONY.

We have been handed the following letter for publication. Messrs. Hess Bros. are to-day one of the leading Furniture manufacturing firms in the Dominion. The immense increase in their business during the past four years, furnishing employment to 78 additional hands, they honestly attribute to the National Policy. Their statement speaks for itself and we commend it to the careful consideration of every elector.

Listowel, June 8th, 1882.

In turning up our time book in 1878 there are 53 men recorded employed by us, and in the present year, 1882, there are 131. Workingmen who received $1 per day in 1878, are now paid from $1.37½ to $1.50 per day, and are all well satisfied, as they get their pay four or five times a month, whereas they only got paid once a month in 1878. In 1878, the last year of the Mackenzie Government, our warehouse was so overcrowded with furniture that we were obliged to lease barns and other necessary buildings to store same, and to-day with 78 more men, and with double the amount of machinery, we are always behind in filling our orders; our warehouse is never more than half stocked at any time of the season. Prior to 1878 we worked 10 hours per day, and since 1879 our full staff of mechanics frequently worked 12 hours, and some even as long as 14 and 15 in order to keep up with the demand. Instead of sending out men to push the sale of furniture, as was done in 1878, parties from all parts of the Dominion visit us daily and purchase goods from us. In 1878, at the end of the Deficit Government, there were as many as 5 of our customers declared themselves insolvent within one week, and during the last three years not one has assigned. In 1878 our farmers were paid 60 cents a thousand for their elm logs, and to-day they receive $1.25, and every other kind of logs in proportion. The cry all through the county made by the Reform party is that furniture is more expensive now than in 1878, These are statements without foundation. You can furnish an ordinary house now at about $50 less cost than in 1878, and receive superior goods. We hereby certify that the above statements are facts, and we as a firm believe that the National Policy is a great benefit to manufacturers as well as to farmers and mechanics. Yous respectfully,

HESS BROS.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Some Things Which that Policy has Accomplished--Cheaper Prices for Goods--Wages Better, Profits Better, and Bankruptcy at an End.

VOTE FOR THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Rate of wages in 277 factories increased from 5 to 35 per cent.

Grey and white cottons and brown sheetings 10 per cent less than in 1878.

Sugar cheaper than under the tariff of 1878.

Tweeds and fabrics made from Canada wools as low as at any time during ten years previous to 1878.

Medium and fine wool fabrics made from imported goods at lower prices than at any time since these goods were made in Canada.

Flannels as low in price as at any time during the past fourteen years.

Blankets as low as at any time during the ten years previous to 1878.

Hats and caps lower than in 1878.

Wagons, carriages, buggies cheaper than in 1878

Ploughs cheaper by 15 per cent. than in 1878.

All agricultural implements from 5 to 20 per cent. less than in 1878.

Sewing machines ten dollars cheaper than in 1878.

Boots and shoes factory made from 10 to 25 per cent. less than in 1878.

Common furniture lower in most cases than in 1878.

Cut nails are 5 per cent. lower and finishing nails 9 per cent lower than in 1878. Pressed spikes are 12 per cent lower than in 1878, and Railway spikes $2 per ton lower than in 1878.

Tea and coffee, free.

Lamp shades and glassware cheaper than in 1878.

Ninety-five new factories employing 7,025 hands. Cotton factories in course of construction to employ 3,000 hands in addition to those already employed.

Increase of consumption of Nova Scotia coal since 1878, about 400,000 tons,

Increased output of Nova Scotia coal since 1878, 417,246 tons.

Number of men employed in sugar refineries 1,200.

A home market to the extent of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat has been provided for the farmers.

In the cotton trade, 400,000 spindles will be working in twelve months.

Taxation has been reduced to the extent $1,500,00.

Our public securities have increased from 90 to a 104, and are now 2 per cent higher than those of New South Wales.

Bankruptcies are fewer than at any time in the past seven years.

In three years the revenue shows a probable $12,000,000 of surplus.

The average *per capita* tax during Mr. Mackenzie's Government was $4.88; the average *per capita* tax during the present *regime* is $4.65.

The above is by no means an exhaustive statement; it indicates only what may be done by those who have sufficient interest in public affairs to attempt the easy and grateful task.

A GOOD RECORD.

That the National Policy has done good to Canada, and that the Administration of Sir John Macdonald is receiving the support of all intelligent and thinking people may be gleaned from the fact that the following manufacturers and others, who in 1878 were opposed to the N. P., are now among its most earnest and ardent advocates:

Mr. CHAS. RAYMOND, Guelph.
Mr. G. B. BANNATYNE, Winnipeg.
Mr. THOMPSON, Stratford.
Mr. SPEIGHT, Markham.
Mr. JOHN HAGGART, Brampton.
Mr. MACKENZIE, Westmoreland.
Mr. MILLS, Westmoreland.
Mr. HUMPHREY, Westmoreland.
Mr. BARBER, Peel.
Mr. GEO. TUCKETT, Hamilton.
Mr. R. M. WANZER, Hamilton.
Mr. C. E. SNOW, Hamilton.
Mr. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Hamilton.
Mr. CHAS. GURNEY, Hamilton.
Mr. A. J. GRANT, ex-M. P. P., Glengarry.
M. B. WILLIAMS, Glenwilliam.
Mr. J. W. FAIRMAIN, Vice-President of Reform Association, Hamilton.
Mr. SAMUEL WOODLEY, Hamilton.
Mr. G. F. BURROWS, Dundas.
Mr. M. FISHER, Dundas.
Messrs. MORGAN BROS., Hamilton.
Mr. G. B. BARNARD, Hamilton.
Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, Westmorelaud.
Mr. NEELON, M. P. P., St. Catharines.
Mr. MAURICE O'CONNOR, Guelph.
Mr. N. CORNELL, East York.
Mr. G. S. TICKELL, Belleville.
Mr. THOMAS WILSON, Ex-President Reform Association, Dundas.
Mr. JAS BAILLIE, late Secretary, Reform Association, Dundas.
Mr. GEORGE M. BARTON, Solicitor Dundas.
Mr. JOHN FISHER, Dundas.
Mr. PATRICK CAIN, Dundas.
Mr. PATRICK CASS, Dundas.
Mr. JAS. CROSSEN, Coburg.
Mr. HENRY LYMAN, Montrel.
Mr. E. K. GREENE, Montreal.
Mr. PLEWS, Brantford.
Mr. J. L. MURPHY, Guelph.
Mr. N. SCOTT, Wingham.
Mr. SHAND, Berlin.
Mr. SNOWBALL, St. George.
Mr. ADAMS, Paris.
Mr. E. PERRYMAN, Toronto.
Mr. ROBT THOMPSON, Toronto.
Mr. W. MIOLICHAMP, Toronto.

And there are hundreds of others who by their votes on June 20th will give the present Government a renewal of their confidence.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

A Prominent Member of Dundas "Speaks out in Meetin."

Mr. Wilson, of Dundas, says that he—

"Never yet voted for any but Reform candidates, but now he felt compelled to sever his former political associations, and vote for the candidates and policy calculated to secure his interests and the well-being of the country. In Mr. Mackenzie's time, he and other manufactures had found their business in such a state that they did not know whether their shops were open or shut. They could get but few orders, and when they did take one they never knew whether they would get their money or not. He paid miserable wages—wages he was ashamed to offer a competent workman but even that little was more than he could really afford to pay. He charged high prices for the work he turned out, but so little of it was done that the profit did not meet interest on the money invested in the foundry, and pay running expenses. In fact things were in a very bad way. Workmen were idle; some mechanics were glad to get labourers' work, and some would go into the country at harvest time and earn a few dollars that way. Many, very many, were compelled to go to the States to seek the work they could not find at home. Not a few of these men owned houses for which they had paid six or eight hundred dollars, and some of them a thousand or twelve hundred, and these they sold for a mere song—sometimes a hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars. There were a hundred vacant houses in the small town of Dundas, besides idle shops and stores.

"In this state of affairs he and other manufacturers went to Ottawa to interview Mr. Mackenzie, and see if something could not be done to make things better, but that gentleman had told them they did not know how to manage their own business. If they would go home, and put brains and more energy into it, they would get along well enough. Well, a good many of them went home and put brains and energy into their business by voting for the National Policy. He had not had the courage then to break with his party friends, largely because he had doubts whether a proper measure of protection would be given manufacturers. He had seen, however, that Sir John Macdonald had kept his word. The protection had been given, and the inevitable consequences had followed. Where he had formerly employed sixteen or seventeen hands he now had seventy, and the same men to whom he then paid a dollar and a quarter a day, he was now paying two dollars and two and a quarter. And he was turning away more orders than he was taking, simply because he could not get men to do the work that offered."

THE ELECTION LAW.

How the Nominations for the Dominion Commons are to be Conducted.

16. The place fixed for the nomination of canidates shall be at the court house, City or Town hall, or other public or private building in the most central or most convenient place for the great body of the electors of each electoral district.

17. The time appointed for the nomination of candidates shall be from the hour of twelve at noon until the hour of two in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose.

18. Any twenty-five electors may nominate a candidate, or as many candidates as may be required to be elected for the electoral district for which the election is held, by producing to the returning officer at the time and place indicated in the proclamation a writing in the form of schedule F,* under their hands, giving the names, residence, and addition or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors, or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are members to be elected;

Such nomination paper may also be filed with the returning officer at any other place and at any time between the date of proclamation and the day of nomination with the same effect as if produced at the time and place fixed for the nomination; and at the close of the time for nominating the candidates the returning officer shall deliver to every candidate or agent of a candidate applying for the same a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who shall have been nominated. And any vote given at the election for any other candidate than those so nominated shall be null and void.

19. No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer unless it be accompanied by the consent in writing of the person therein nominated, except in case such person be almott from the province in which the election is to be held, when such absense shall be stated in the nomination paper;

Nor unless a sum of two hundred dollars be deposited with the returning officer at the time the nomination paper shall be filed with him; and the receipt of the returning officer shall, in every case, be sufficient evidence of the production of the nomination paper, of the consent of the candidate, and of the payment herein mentioned.

The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned in the event of his being elected, or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to half the number of votes polled in favor of the candidate elected, otherwise it shall belong to her Majesty for the public uses of Canada; and the sums so paid and not returned as herein provided shall be applied by the returning officer towards the payment of the election expenses, and an account thereof shall be rendered by him to the auditor-general of Canada.

*Schedule E, referred to in the above, reads as follows:—

Nomination Paper.

We the undersigned electors of the electoral district of hereby nominate (*names, residence, and additions or descriptions of person or persons nominated*) as a canidate at the election now about to be held, of a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada.

Witness our hands at in the said electoral district this day of 18

Signed by the said electors in presence of of (*additions*) | *Signatures with residences and addresses.*

THE NEW GREAT NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY.

Objects of the Organization and Selection of its Lands.

Montreal, June 5.—The Duke of Manchester has arrived here from Winnipeg, and submitted very patiently the greater part of to-day to an army of reporters who were anxious to get information about his Grace's connection with the big land scheme. He said he wished it to be understood that there was no attempt whatever on his part to use aristocratic influence or assume territorial rights in the North-West, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary by a Toronto paper. The object of taking up five millions of acres in the North-West for which negotiations are in progress, is simply to sell the land at a profit to settlers; the company to build houses when necessary, and assist those who require it to commence farming. "Our offer," his Grace remarked "is to take six out of the sixteen sections which compose each township, and the sections are so arranged that one does not touch another, each being isolated." That, he further said, did not look like forming a large territory. The plan proposed by the Duke and his friends, he said, is to form a London syndicate with a capital of three million pounds sterling with two resident commissioners in the North-West to manage the property. The two proposed commissioners are to be Messrs. Osler and Scarth. Of the whole capital one-half has been applied for in Toronto, and some will be allotted to Montreal. The Duke had a cable to-day that the shares of his North-West land company were selling there at 50 per cent. premium. His Grace said in regard to the soil of the North-West, that it was of a quality rarely found; it was to be met with in parts of Australia and near Naples, around Mount Vesuvius. It was a volcanic soil, and its fertility resting on its mineral components would last much longer than that of vegetable loam. It is understood that the Duke, Lord Mandeville, Mr. Scarth, and other gentlemen interested in this great scheme, will shortly start for London.

A French company has acquired a large tract of the Pacific Syndicate's North-West lands for colonization purposes.

It is understood that Sir Richard Cartwright, Dr. Orton, Mr. McMullen and Mr. J. Prain, candidates for Centre and North Wellington, also the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. Alex. Mckenzie, Hon. Mr. Costigan and possibly the Right Hon. Sir John A Macdonald as well as other distinguished gentlemen will attend the picnic in aid of the funds of St. John's R. C. church Arthur, on the 14th inst., when they will deliver addresses on the great issues of the day.

NORTHWEST LETTER.

Flat Creek, May 29th.

Editor Standard.—We left Winnipeg on the 9th inst., by rail to Brandon, arriving at that town about eight o'clock the same evening, having had on our way a cursory view of Stoney Mountain, where the Provincial Penitentiary is situated, and Stonewall, Poplar Point and Portage la Prairie. The business part of the latter is quite a distance from the station, and as we had only a short time for dinner we did not have time to see the town; but what we have heard from people who are well informed as to the enterprise and prospects, we have no hesitation in saying that the Portage will make its mark, and that very soon. Brandon is a canvas town, and composed principally of hotels, stores, and boarding houses. Here me met with old acquaintences, Col. Campbell, who is in the real estate business, Messrs. Geo. Adam and J. H. Smith, who are keeping the Rossin House; Messrs. D. L. Chapman, S. Barber and R. Riley, who are all looking hearty and doing well. "Tangle leg" is strictly prohibited, and any person detected in dealing in it is called on to pay a fine of from one hundred to one hundred and forty dollars; several parries had been fined a few days before we arrived, yet the number of drunks visible indicated that the invisible traffic was carried on on no small scale. On the 11th the steamer *Manitoba* arrived from Winnipeg and a poor fellow who had invested his little all, so 'tis said, in Brandon lots, which on coming to see he found under from two to four feet of water, took advantage of the bustle attending the arrival of the steamer to attempt suicide by drowning. He refused to grasp either rope or pole, which were thrown to him, and would undoubtedly have been drowned had not Mr. Thos. Smith, of Belleville, who is with Mr. Hermon's party, gallantly gone to his rescue and landed him safely on the steamer, where he was taken in charge, to be forwarded next morning to Winnipeg. We left Brandon on Thursday evening on the steamer *Alpha*, and were not more than three miles from the town when the old hulk began to sink, and things began to have such a serious aspect that we though we should all have to sail across in the Protestant boat, when the captain gave orders to run her ashore, which was done, and the signal of distress blown. The *Manitoba*, which lay at the wharf at Brandon, answered, and came to our assistance at once. Luggage, freight and passengers were transferred to her in the darkness, and a worse mixed up crowd and cargo would be hard to find. It took both crews all night to transfer the cargo, and early in the morning we put back to the wharf. On Friday morning the *Manitoba* started up the river, and the scenery through which we passed during the day was beautiful, the banks being high and well covered with poplar and scrub oak. The Assiniboine river is probably about as crooked as the ways of Brandon dealers in "tangle leg." As a proof of this, we travelled about sixty miles in sixteen hours to reach a point which by land is not more than thirty miles, and might perhaps take four hours. We arrived at our landing place, known as Whitford's Landing, about two o'clock in the morning, and were unceremoniously bundled out of our berths and unshipped with all our belonging in the darkness, and had to stand round a fire half roasted and half frozen until daylight. The camp to which we were bound was about three miles from the landing, and after securing horses and carts we moved over and put up our tents alongside of three other parties, so that altogether we made quite a little village, and there we remained for a week waiting for our supply of horses. The country in the neighborhood of the Landing has only one drawback, viz: the water, which is strongly impregnated with alkali, making it very unpleasant for use in any form whatever. The view along the river is exquisite, the hillsides being covered with poplar and scrub oak, all just breaking out it. their spring dress, and the rich green of the prairie grass, dotted all over with thousands of flowers, forming a bright framework for the river and its banks. We camped on the prairie, which at the present is very pretty with its bright green carpet, and recalls to mind the words:

"These are the gardens of the west,
These the unshorn fields,
Boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England hath no name."

On the 21st our horses were allotted to us; and we moved over to Flat Creek station, on the C. P. R., where we were to get our carts, and here we have been since, and are likely to be for a few days more, as only part of our carts have arrived. The Queen's birthday was observed with true loyalty. There are about thirty camps of surveyors, so that we had no trouble in getting up quite a celebration, consisting of horse and foot races, shooting matches and foot-ball. There is hardly an hour in the day, from early morn till late in the evening, in which our ears are not greeted with the distant creaking of the Red river carts. There is a constant stream of emigrants going west, most of whom are bound for the Qu' Appelle district. The main line of the C. P. R. is so that construction trains can be run about fifty miles from here, or about eighty miles from Brandon: We have been treated to several prairie illuminations, which look grand in the night. The rainy season will soon commence, and if it comes up to the expectations of the inhabitants, we shall have a wet time of it for about a month. Mosquitoes are allowed to go at large here, and they attack any one who may happen to pass their way—and very few miss them—with great vigor and in great numbers. There is one great drawback to a continued residence in this country, which time no doubt will to a certain extent remove, and that is the scarcity of the gentler sex. The overplus among the young ladies in Ontario might do worse than accept Horace Greeley's advice and come west. All the party are enjoying good health. We expect to post a by-mail at Qu' Appelle, where we expect to arrive in about two weeks.

Minion.

STRATFORD.

At the first meeting of the cheese market this season in Stratford, Mr. James Picard, of the Blanshard South Boundary Cheese Factory, was re-elected President and Mr. John Brown, Secretary. It was decided to hold the fairs fortnightly the next fair to be held on Thursday, June 8, on account of the backward season.

CARTHAGE.

Soiree.—A soiree will be held on Friday evening, 9th inst., under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 544. Tea will be served in the Orange hall; addresses and music in the C.M. Church. Among the speakers expected are Revds. Croley of Millbank, Kay of Milverton, Taylor of Listowel, Husband of Wallace, Dr. Burgess of Listowel, R. L. Alexander, Esq. of Palmerston, and others. A very pleasant and profitable time may be anticipated.

Mr. Hesson's appearance among his host of admiring friends in this neighborhood has been looked forward to with great pleasure. The Conservatives of Mornington are loyal to their party, and if called upon will give a rousing vote for the man who has so ably represented North Perth in the late Parliament.

ELMA.

School Report.—The following are the names of the three pupils in each class who obtained the greatest number of credit marks during the month of May, in Union School No. 2, Elma and Wallace:—5th class—1st Elizabeth Henderson, 2nd Ada Weber, 3rd Lydia Mann. 4th class—1st Agnes Henderson, 2nd Arthur Hewitt, 3rd Ernest Mann. Sr. third—1st Rebecca Allenby, 2nd Emma Chapman, 3rd Wm. Jas. Ritchie. Jr. third—1st Jonathan T. Mann, 2nd Elizabeth Nesbitt, 3rd Mary J. Washburn. Sr. 2nd—1st Martha Nesbitt, 2nd Geo. Klapp, 3rd Jas. Henderson. Jr. 2nd—1st Louiza Tompkins, 2nd John Allenby, 3rd Webster Raveille. Sr. 1st—1st Geo. Twamley, 2nd Sarah Twamley, 3rd Moses Twamley.

School Report.—The following are the names of the pupils, who took the highest standing, in U. S. S. No. 1 Elma and Wallace for the month of May; three names being given in each class: Fifth class, 1st Henry Landerkin, 2nd Laura Merrick, 3rd Addie Landerkin. Fourth Class, 1st Annie Birthman, 2nd Eliza Gordon, 3rd Clara Stevenson. Sr. Third class, 1st Bella Henderson, 2nd Sarah Brown, 3rd Henry Follis. Jr. Third class, 1st Edith Landerkin, 2nd William Bartley, 3rd Annie Bartley.

Court of Revision.—The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of Elma was held at Newry on Saturday, 27th May, at which the following changes were made in the roll: C. McMane, reduced $50; W. Forrest, $200; S. Boyd struck off roll; W. S. Buchanan assessed as occupant for part lot 30, con. 9; P. Ducklow, as owner for s. ½ lot 33, con. 13; J. Terry as owner of lot 10, con. 18; A. Thompson as occupant of lot 3, con. ; H. Clegg struck off roll; W. Scott changed from owner to occupant; A. Stewart struck off roll; J. Mitchell and T. Fennell struck off; R. Clark assessed for E. ½ lot 2, con. 8; Mrs. Shannon for E. ½ lot 3, con 7; P. Watson, for lot 26, con. 16; T. Matheson for lot 3, con. 14; J. Klump for lot 6, Atwood. Court then adjourned to meet on the 17th June, and Council met for general business. Members all present; minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Moved by W. Dunn, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the contract of building bridge at Donegal by W. Mason, $117, be paid—carried. Moved by G. Richmond, seconded by J. Mann, that the sum of $4 be granted to M. Robinson—carried. Moved by W. Lochhead, seconded by G. Richmond, that the following accounts be paid: Dr. McFadden, $5, for attendance on J. Montgomery; Hart & Co., 31 cts.; J. Bennett, $1.51, flour to W. Nichol, 1881; E. Hasenpflug, $3.25, repairing scrapers; T. Fullarton, $6, serving notices to appellants, and postage to date, $3.10; W. Dunn, $3.69, lumber for bridge; M. Harvey, $3.50, expenses to Stratford *re* Improvement Fund; T. J. Knox, $2.50, expenses to Stratford *re* Improvement Fund, and to effect a loan with the county; G. Danbrook, 75 cts., repairing bridge; J. Featherstone, $12, plan and specifications of bridge—carried. Moved by W. Dunn, seconded by J. Mann, that the Clerk be instructed to ask for tenders for a new bridge on the Maitland opposite lot 16, con 13, also for tenders for putting on 850 yds gravel on gravel road, tenders to be received up to 1 o'clock on 17th June—carried. Moved by J. Mann, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the Reeve be instructed to have bridge on blind line, 13th con. repaired, or a new one if necessary—carried. Moved by W. Lochhead, seconded by W. Dunn, that the following appropriation be made, namely: $75 and non-resident statute labor to be expended in each ward—carried. Moved by J. Mann, seconded by G. Richmond, that the Clerk be instructed to have road work done on lots 1 and 2, boundary Elma and Grey. The committee appointed to examine boundary Elma and Grey, as to the advisability of opening it up, reported that in their opinion it would take a large sum of money to open it, consequently it was left over in the meantime. The Treasurer reported that he had received $10,435.40, Improvement Fund money, and deposited it in the Bank of Commerce. Council then adjourned to meet as above on Saturday, June 17th.

Thos. Fullarton, Clerk.

MORNINGTON.

Council.—The Council met according to adjournment; members all present; the minutes of last meeting were read, when Arthur Holmes name was entered in place of John McCloy as pathmaster, and the minutes signed. Moved by J. Johnson, seconded by W. B. Freeborn, that D. Langford be appointed by this council to take charge of council gravel pit on his farm, at a salary of $5 for the season—carried. A motion was passed granting John Dunbar, Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Langley $3 each per month, and James Grattan and Mrs. Grattan $5 per month for the balance of the year as indigent relief. The Council took the necessary declaration and opened the Court of Revision with Mr. Gibson in the chair, when the following alterations was made in the Roll: John Langford's assessment reduced $200, Jas. Roe reduced $200, John Marks reduced $40. The following were added to the Roll: R. Roe as F. S., R. G. Williams as tenant for part lot 9, con. 3, and assessment raised $90. J. McCloy as F. S. Wm. Scott as owner for Poole property, M. Dowd as F. S. Wm. H. Watson as tenant for part lot 9, con. 11, J. Adams as owner for part lot 3, con. 12, Wm. Mawhiney as owner for part lot 15, con. 14, G. Raycraft as F. S., T. Holmes as F. S., J. E. Coulter as F. S., H. Freeborn as owner for east half lot 11, con. 10, J. Strachan in place of J. W. Laird, J. R. Jones as owner and W. Manser as joint tenant with M. Manser, R. Barrett with J. McKinley, D. Ross in place of J. Penman, M. H. Reid & R. Reid with J. Reid, J. Dunbar as joint owner with Jno. Dunbar, Albert Crawford entered with Andrew Crawford, G. Crawford as owner for east half lot 17, con. 8, R. Smith as owner with Wm. Smith, S. Ferguson and J. Ferguson as part owners west half lot 16, con. 9, H. Armstrong as owner part lot 15, con. 7, in place of R. Corbett, J. Harron as F. S., John T. Leitch as tenant with Mrs. Leitch, J. Albrecht as F. S., A. Henderson, Jr. as F. S., T. Hawthorn as F. S., J. A. Rutherford part owner with Wm. Rutherford, S. Miller as owner part lot 18, con. 8, G. Vogan owner part lot 18, con. 8, G. Denyer in place of T. Tanner for north east quarter lot 2, con. 2, G. Strangway as owner for west half lot 13 con. 13, J. Moore as owner mill property, Carthage, D. Henry as owner part lot 6, con. 12, and Thos. Moody as owner part lot 2 con. 7. The Court having got through with all the appeals the Reeve took the chair, when it was moved by T. Magwood, seconded by W. B. Freeborn that the assessment Roll as revised be now accepted—carried. The council again opened for general business, when the Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders: A Henderson, $12 culvert on 3rd line, E. Ferguson, $50 part gravel contract on Mack's sideline, H Kelly $3.77 in place of an order issued on the 22nd October 1881, which he had lost, H Kelly $1 for three loads of stone to pathmaster, J Watson, $70 part salary, J A Kerr 20cts for spikes, T Connelly, $4 25 repairing scrapers, N Ure & Co., $1.21 for blank voters lists, J Robb, $10 printing auditors reports for 1880, J Kollman $24 for four scrapers, C Glenn, $60 salary as assessor, J. Pierson clerk of Ellice, $30 Mornington share of costs of arbitration on Ellice drain By-Law. Moved by W. Johnston, seconded by W. B. Freeborn that the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow the amount necessary to meet the interest on Debentures and current expenses—carried. Moved by J. Gibson seconded by T. Magwood that the petition from Edgecomb Beat be laid over to next meeting of council—carried. Moved by T. Magwood, seconded by W. B. Freeborn that this council do now adjourn till the first Monday in July—carried.

John Watson, Clerk.

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

The crop prospects in Ireland, in the counties of Langford, Westmeath, Roscommon, and King's are good, and everywhere the rents are being paid.

Take no nauseous purgatives. Burdock Blood Bitters act mildly, pleasantly and thoroughly upon the Bowels, and occasion no inconvenience, while it regulates the Liver and Kidneys and tones the enfeebled system. Trial bottles 10 cents.

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

General Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, is dead.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, June 5.—Cheese market brisk, though prices rnied ¼c. lower; 5,100 boxes of factory cheese sold at 9⅞ to 10⅛c.; 700 boxes of farm dairy. at 9 to 10⅛c., and 175 pkgs. of butter at 22 to 25c.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

June 8, 1882.	
Wheat, fall, Treadwell. per bush.,	1 20 to 1 23
Wheat, " Clawson.	1 22 1 23

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW BLINDS.

EXPRESS WAGONS,

BABY CARRIAGES,

CROQUET SETS,
VALISES, BASKETS,
CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Cheap for Cash or Produce,

—AT—

BRISBIN'S

I am selling the only English Wall Papers in Listowel.

BUTTER & EGGS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

J. W. BRISBIN.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A LARGE gang of men is now at work on Mr. Kreuger's new hotel.

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

WELLINGTON County Council has been in session this week at Palmerston.

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

PRINCESS LOUISE arrived safely at Quebec in the Sarmatian on Sunday evening.

YOUR vote and influence for S.R.Hesson Esq., the Conservative candidate for North Perth.

THE first sitting of the Listowel Court of Revision will be held on Monday evening, 26th inst. at 7.30 p. m.

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

Messrs. Hay & Kid this week shipped two car loads of horses to the Northwest. They were a lot of splendid animals.

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

DAME Nature is doing her level best just now to make up for lost time through her "backwardness in coming forward."

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

BISHOP CARMAN visited Listowel on Sunday last and addressed large congregations in the M. E. Church in the morning and afternoon.

J. E. CARSON, Esq., will be the delegate to the General Conference of the Canada Methodist Church, which will meet in Hamilton in September.

Rev. Dr. FOWLER left on Wednesday for Conference, which is in session at Woodstock. It is probable that Dr. Fowler will succeed Rev. Mr. Scott in Hamilton.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—We understand that Rev. Mr. Ockley has been stationed at Arthur, and that Rev. Mr. Trollope, of Arthur, will come to Listowel.

MESSRS. Mitchell & Smith, marble cutters, have disoslved partnership, Mr. Smith retiring. His place has been taken by Mr. Kemp. The style of the new firm is Mitchell & Kemp.

CHRIST CHURCH.—On Sunday next, the Rev. Mr. Graham, the new incumbent of Millbank, will conduct the services in Christ Church. The holy communion will be administered after the morning service.

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

A RESOLUTION empowering the Fire, Water & Gas Committee to have the streets sprinkled was carried in the Council on Monday evening. The Committee invite tenders for the job, which will be received up to 6 o'clock this evening.

By the first draft of the stationing Committee of the London Conference, Rev. Dr. Fowler is allotted to Zion's Tabernacle, Hamilton. Rev. John Kay, of Waterford, will take Dr. Fowler's place here.

Mr. HESSON IN LISTOWEL.—Mr. Hesson and others will address the electors in the Osborne Hall this evening, at 7.30 o'clock The great questions of the day will be discussed in an able manner. Let there be a grand rally.

LISTOWEL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Listowel Conservative Association will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 7.30 in the Forester's hall, Livingstone's block. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting, a large attendance is therefore desired.

THE Public School Board met on Wednesday evening. Mr. A. Little, the newly elected trustee for the West Ward, took his seat at the Board. A number of small accounts were passed. A resolution was passed to have the school grounds open to the public from 7, a.m. to 9 p. m.

WEST WARD.—The seat of Mr. E. B. Sutherland as Councillor for the West Ward has been declared vacant; a new election is therefore necessary. By notice of the Town Clerk, the nomination to fill the vacancy will take place on Friday next the 16th inst., and the polling, should there be more than one candidate, on Friday 23rd inst.

GOOD GROWTH.—A sample of Scott wheat was left at this office a few days ago, measuring 3 feet 6 inches in length. It grew on the farm of Mr. Valentine Ritter, lott 22, 10th con. township of Stephen. This is not so bad for a backward season. The fall wheat in this immediate neighborhood, if not quite up to the sample from Stephen, is on the whole looking well, and promises to be a fair average crop.

DIED IN MANITOBA.—Mr. John Flaherty, a former well known resident of Listowel, died recently in Manitoba, from the effects of a cold, contracted while endeavoring to save his daughter (Mrs. Little) from being swept away by the late freshet on the Red River. Mr. F. left here about three years ago, and settled in the vicinity of Morris. His many old friends and acquaintances here learn of his death with much regret. His son, Wm. Flaherty, who upon learning of his father's illness, went up to Morris, has returned to town.

ALMOST A SERIOUS FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, an employee in Mr. J. C. Burt's dry goods establishment in trying to locate a leakage in the gas pipe, accidentally ignited a lot of cotton-batten which was placed above the shelving in the store. Almost in an instant the pile of combustible material was ablaze, and things looked decidedly serious. However through the prompt efforts of those who were upon the spot, and others who were quickly summoned by the alarm, the burning cotton was hustled into the street, before the fire had a chance to communicate with the other goods. Apart from the store being filled with smoke, and some of the goods hanging on the lines in proximity to the burning cotton being singed, the danger done was not very extensive. Had it not been for the promptness displayed, however, the fire no doubt would have quickly got beyond control, and as the day was very windy a serious conflagration might have resulted. Mr. Burt had one of his hands burned in his efforts to extinguish the fire.

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

CHEESE MARKET.—The first Cheese Market of the Listowel Dairymen's Association was held in the town hall on Thursday 1st inst. The following offerings were made, all May make; Maitland factory, Howick, 10 boxes: Shearer's, Elma, 60 boxes; Elma C. & B. factory, 270 boxes: Molesworth, 110 boxes: Dunkeld, 220 boxes: Wyandotte, 150 boxes: Elmbank, 150 boxes: Britton, 69 boxes; Newry, 94 boxes; Harriston, 65 boxes; total 1,198 boxes. No sales. The market will be held every alternate Thursday during the season.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Regular monthly meeting held on Monday evening, 5th inst. Present, the Reeve in the chair, the Deputy-Reeve and Councillors Woods, McMillan, Riggs, Heppler, Brook, and Binning. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. A number of accounts were read and referred to Finance Committee. A petition was presented by H. Goddard, signed by himself and 21 others, to the following effect: That whereas a resolution was passed by the Council two years ago, authorizing the construction of a foot-bridge across the river at the brewery, and as this is found to be a great necessity, the petitioners again ask that the same be done without delay—laid over. Petition presented by Wm. Hagon, of the "International Hotel," signed by 60 persons, asking for a rebate of a portion of his license, owing to the limited business done there. Moved by B. F. Brook, seconded by J. Binning, that Wm. Hagon be refunded the sum of forty dollars on tavern license for the license year 1882-83—carried. His worship the Mayor entered and took his seat. Finance Committee reported, recommending payment of the following accounts: P. Collison, use of hall for elections, $4; Post-master, use of blackboard, $5; N. Tilt, Assessor, $60; C. Hacking & Co., stationery, $5.92; Geo. Lortz, lumber, etc., $119.86; J. Vandrick, lamp-lighter and night-watch, $25.42. On motion the report was adopted. The Chairman of the Board of Works read a report, recommending the building of a number of sidewalks. Councillor Deavitt objected to the report, stating that it was not the report adopted by the Road and Bridge Committee at its last meeting; also that the report brought in was signed by members of the Committee, who were not present at the meeting of the Committee. A considerable time was spent in discussing the report; finally the Council went into Committee of the whole on the report which Councillor Deavitt maintained was the correct report of the Committee. The following clauses of the report were passed: To build 40 rods of 4 ft. sidewalk on Wellington street to Dover station. 8 rods on Alma street and crossing on Reserve street. 20 rods on Union from Wellington to William, and crossing. Plank added on Reserve from William to Elma, and crossing to C. Tabberner's. 13 rods on Maitland street, between Inkerman and Bismarck. Plank added from corner Bismarck street to Brewery. Foot-bridge over Maitland in accordance with petition. 20 rods on Peuclope street from Public School to Dodd street. 60 rods on west side of Reglan from Main street to Public School. Grading from Main street to Mr. D. D. Hay's gate. 40 rods 4 ft. sidewalk from English Church to Knapp's tannery. 20 rods on Elma street from Hay to Havelock. 20 rods on Victoria street from Elma to Mr. Towner's office. Committee rose, and Council resumed, when the foregoing clauses were adopted. It was subsequently moved by J. A. Hacking, seconded by J. Binning, that the report of the Road and Bridge Committee be not adopted, but that it be referred back to the Committee for estimates as to costs, etc. This motion was carried on the following division: Yeas—McMillan, Hacking, Hess, Riggs, Heppler, Brook, Binning; nays—Deavitt, Woods. Moved by A. S. Deavitt, seconded by R. Woods, that a sidewalk be built on the North side of Main street from Wiles' pump factory 30 rods. Yeas—Deavitt, Woods, Hess, McMillan, Hacking; nays—Riggs, Heppler, Brook, Binning. Moved by R. Woods, seconded by A. S. Deavitt, that a sidewalk be built on Elma street, south side, from Barber street to Victoria street. Moved in amendment by J. A. Hacking, seconded by J. Riggs, that the sidewalk on Elma street be referred to Road and Bridge Committee. Yeas—Hess, McMillan, Hacking, Riggs, Heppler; nays—Deavitt, Woods, Brook, Binning. Moved by R. Woods, seconded by A. S. Deavitt, that the following members of this Council be a Court of Revision, to meet at the time appointed, viz: the Deputy-Reeve and Messrs. Riggs, Brook, and the mover and seconder. Moved in amendment by J. A. Hacking, seconded by Jacob Heppler, that Messrs. Riggs, Brook, Hacking, McMillan and Binning be a Court of Revision. On the amendment—Yeas—Hacking, Riggs, Heppler, Brook, Hay; nays—Deavitt, Woods, McMillan, Hess, Binning. The motion was also negatived by the vote of the Mayor. Moved by John Riggs, seconded by Wm. McMillan, that the Fire, Gas and Public Buildings Committee be and is hereby instructed to have Main, Wallace and Mill streets sprinkled when necessary to keep down the dust—Yeas—McMillan, Hacking, Riggs, Heppler, Brook; nays—Deavitt, Woods, Hess, Binning. Motion carried. Moved by R. Woods, seconded by J. Binning, that the mover and seconder and Messrs. Hacking, Riggs and Brook be a Court of Revision—carried. Moved by J. A. Hacking, seconded by John Riggs, that the Clerk be instructed to give the necessary notice in each of the town papers of the sitting of the Court of Revision, said sitting to held in the town hall on Monday evening, 26th inst., at 7.30 p. m.—carried. Moved by J. A. Hacking, seconded by John Riggs, that the Collector's roll of 1881, as returned by Mr. Bogues, be accepted, and that that the balance be added to next year's roll—carried. Council adjourned at 12.15 a. m.

PRESENTATION TO DR. FOWLER.—The parsonage of the C. M. Church was visited on Friday evening last by a large surprise party, composed of members of the Church and congregation, who came together to give expression to their esteem and goodwill to the Rev. Dr. Fowler, whose pastorate of three years must now by the law of the Methodist Itinerancy come to a close. J. E. Carson, Esq., Recording Steward, read the following address:

To Dr. and Mrs. Fowler: It is with mingled feelings of joy and gladness that we address you on this occasion. Joy and delight are always produced in the heart when associating with those whom we love, and we can assure you that it affords us much pleasure to meet you at this time, and strengthen the ties of friendship that have bound us together for the past three years. But a degree of sadness is produced when we consider that the relationship which has existed between us as pastor and people is so soon to be severed by your removal from us, and we cannot allow such separation to take place without some expression of our esteem for you both. To Dr. Fowler we desire to say that during your sojourn among us you have impressed upon our minds the purity and uprightness of your character, and your fidelity to the truth which you have so faithfully presented. You have earnestly laboured to teach us the basis of true faith, and the fundamental principles of our holy religion. We have been observant of your kind attentions and ministrations to the afflicted and cases of distress among us, and we have seen in you exemplified that charity "that suffereth long and is kind, that envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own." You are now about to go from among us to another field of labor to work for the Master, and we are persuaded it will be with "an eye single to His Glory," and that you may ever strive to do His will and be a workman that needeth not to be ashamed rightly dividing the word of Truth," is our sincere prayer. You go, carrying with you our sympathies and earnest desire for your future happiness and success in the sphere in which it may be yours to move. And to Mrs. Fowler we desire to state that it is with much regret we part with you. You have gone in and out among us in a manner which has always made you a welcome visitor. Your staunch adherence to principle, combined with cheerful demeanor, has been strong refutation to the assertion that religion and gloom go hand in hand. You have willingly aided in every good work and sometimes done more than your physical strength would warrant. In the Ladies Aid you have faithfully done your part in every undertaking to advance the pecuniary interests of the Church, and we shall retain pleasing memory of your association with us. And now in conclusion we desire to give tangible proof of our esteem and good will, and we request your acceptance of this sum of money, not on account of its intrinsic value, but for the sake of the motives that have prompted the donors. Signed in behalf of the congregation of the C. M. Church, Listowel, J. E. CARSON, Recording Steward.

A sum of fifty one dollars in gold was then laid upon the table. The Rev. Dr. Fowler replied, that in behalf of Mrs. Fowler and himself he most cordially thanked the Christian donors of the gift so kindly presented, not so much for its money value, which of itself was not to be under-rated, but most especially for the kindness which had prompted the donations, and for the many tokens of esteem and good will which they had received during the past three years. They parted from the Listowel people with regret, and should bear them in affectionate memory. To his mind, love and unity constitute the essential felicity and virtue of the Church triumphant, and it is peace and good will, love and kindly feeling form the source of all true excellence and happiness on earth. In this unexpected and most welcome demonstration, Mrs. Fowler and himself found ample compensation for all their cares, anxiety and toil in Listowel. Grateful appreciation of Christian service and ministration by the people of his charge is one of a ministers chief delights, and for this appreciation he warmly thanked them. The Eulogy expressed upon his own personal character was too high. A sincere desire to do and teach the will of God, to be true to the best interests of the people, and faithful and loyal to the discipline and rule of the Methodist Church, he could in all honest conscience affirm had been his chief motive, but when he looked at the Divine standard he could not but realise how far short of that holy and just demand had the best performances of the last three years fallen, he could only regard himself and doings as those of an unprofitable servant; but he indulged a hope that through the infinite merits of the atonement for all sin, made by that Christ whom he had endeavored to preach the intercourse so pleasantly enjoyed this evening would be renewed and perfected in our Father's house for ever. The Rev. C. Lavell added some appropriate remarks, endorsing what had been said and done with all his heart, and assuring the people that it was the unanimous vote of the Ministerial appointing Committee, Dr. Fowler was designated to their pastorate three years ago, and that their conduct on this occasion, and their exhibition of appreciation, tended to exalt them in the estimation of the Methodist connection. It is only due to the congregation of the C. M. Church of this town to let the fact be known that with the stimulus of any church building enterprise, and rather loaded down without the up-hill work of reducing old obligations and payment of formerly contracted and long standing debts, it has raised for all purposes no less a sum than nearly twenty-two hundred dollars in the past year, and in the judgement of the last District Meeting it never stood so financially prosperous in every respect as it does this year.

BIRTHS.

LILLICO—In Listowel, on the 8th inst., the wife of Peter Lillico of a son.

BARBER—In Listowel, on the 5th inst., the wife of David Barber of a daughter.

GOODEN—In Listowel, on the 7th inst., the wife of Francis Gooden of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—BARNETT—At Stratford on the 10th ult, by the Rev Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sames C. Clark, of St Marys, to Miss Sarah Barnett, second daughter of Mr. Charles Barnett of Elma

TOWN OF LISTOWEL.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE COURT OF Revision for the Town of Listowel, for the year 1882, will be held

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

—ON—

Monday, June 26th 1882,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

All appeals must be sent in to me on or before the 16th inst. The Roll can be seen at my Office.

W. BRIGHT, CLERK.

Listowel, June 6th, 1882. 22c.

TOWN OF LISTOWEL.

NOTICE.

The electors are hereby notified that

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD

IN COLLISON'S HALL,

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

For the nomination of a Councillor for the West Ward, in place of E. B. Sutherland, removed.

Should a poll be found necessary, it will be held in the above-mentioned place on Friday, June 23rd, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m., and continue open till 5 o'clock p. m., and no longer.

Wm. Bright, Returning Officer for the West Ward.

All of which particulars the electors will take notice of and govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM BRIGHT,
Town Clerk.

Listowel, June 6th, 1882. 22b.

AFTER

THE ELECTIONS ARE OVER

THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

WILL RUN A

SPECIAL PASSENGER

EXPRESS TRAIN

—TO—

MANITOBA

—AND THE—

GREAT NORTHWEST,

from all stations on the G. B. & L. E. division on

MONDAY, JUNE 26TH.

Passengers and their baggage only will be carried on this train and will go through to Winnipeg on express time.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES

FOR LOWEST SECOND-CLASS RATES.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS.

A special agent will accompany train through to Winnipeg.

150 LBS. BAGGAGE

checked to destination on each full ticket. Trains will leave

LISTOWEL AT 1.05 P. M.

Bear in mind this train is for passengers only. No freight will be taken on it.

For information as to rates of fare, write to or call on and of the Company's station agents or on

C. HACKING,
Northern Pass. Ag't, Listowel.

J. STEPHENSON, Gen. Pass. Ag't. JOS. HICKSON, Gen'l Manager.

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.

TOWNSHIP OF ELMA.

ADJOURNED

COURT OF REVISION.

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

WYNN'S HOTEL, NEWRY,

SATURDAY, 17TH INST.,

at 10 o'clock, a.m.

THOS FULLARTON, Clerk.

Elma, June 6th, 1882. 22a

TOWNSHIP OF ELMA.

TENDERS WANTED.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to one o'clock on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17TH,

FOR THE

Erection of a New Bridge

on the Maitland opposite lot 16, con. 13, Elma, contractor to furnish everything necessary. Plans and specifications can be seen at Clerk's office, Newry. Also tenders for the putting on of say

850 YARDS OF GRAVEL

on Elma gravel road, 500 yds between Listowel boundary and 19th con.; 350 yds between 10th con. and Monckton. Gravel to be furnished by Township out of Mitchell's, Twamley's, rubber's or McCormick's pits, 10th con pit and Dinsham's pit; gravel from McCormick's or Grubbers' to be taken two miles north of 8th con., and south as far as Railroad, out of 10th con. put as far south as Maitland. The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of Council of Elma.

THOS. FULLARTON,
Newry, June 1st 1882. 22b. Clerk.

LAKE JOSEPH

SHINGLE MILLS.

The undersigned begs to intimate to his many friends and patrons that he has decided to remove his shingle mill from near Molesworth, to the Muskoka district, and will be prepared to fill orders after the 15th June. Shingles will be delivered in quantities and car loads at any railway station. Post office address, Port Carling, Muskoka, or Molesworth, Co. Perth. 14. THOMAS McGUIRE.

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.

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.

MUSIC & FURNITURE DEPOT.

STEWART PATERSON

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

FURNITURE,

which he will sell at lowest prices. Also

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

PICTURE FRAMING

a specialty. Large stock of mouldings kept in stock.

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

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

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

REAPERS

—AND—

MOWERS,

comprising the celebrated

"NEW BRANTFORD,"

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

"Genuine Maxwell,"

made by D. MAXWELL, of Paris; also

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

which will be sold

At Prices which Defy Competition.

We would especially call your attention to our

Wilkinson Plows,

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

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

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

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

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

ROBBED Thousands of graves are annually robbed of their victims, lives prolonged, happiness and health restored by the use of the great

GERMAN INVIGORATOR,

which positively and permanently cures Impotency (caused by excesses of any kind) Seminal Weakness, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self-abuse, as loss of energy, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption and a premature grave.

Send for circulars with testimonials free by mail. The Invigorator is sold at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, by all druggists, or will be sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price, by addressing

F. J. CHENEY, Druggist,
87 Summit St., TOLEDO, Ohio.
Sole Agent for the United States. 21y
Sold in Listowel by J. A. Hacking.

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 varietics of STOCKING YARN.

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

CUSTOM WORK

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

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

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

B. F. BROOK.

Listowel, 1882. 17

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

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

Superior Makes of Factory and White Cottons.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

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

IN READY-MADE CLOTHING

OUR STOCK IS FIRST-CLASS.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

In Small and Fancy Wares

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES

maintain their usual reputation for quality and cheapness.

JOHN RIGGS.

Main Street, Listowel.

THE GREAT BOOM

BUT NOT MANITOBA THIS TIME.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLASGOW HOUSE.

OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—WILL BE FOUND—

Full and Complete in every Department.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS,

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

CHOICE TWEEDS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
ORDERED CLOTHING.

LARGE STOCK! FIRST-CLASS GOODS! LOW PRICES!

WM. McMILLAN.

Main Street, Listowel.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

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

$2.50 PER ACRE.

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

A REBATE OF $1.25 PER ACRE

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

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

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

RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM

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

Special arrangements made with Immigration and Land Companies.

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

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
SECRETARY.

Montreal, 1882. 13d.

THIS WEEK!

NUN'S VEILING—

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

PARASOLS—

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

MEN'S STRAW HATS—

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

HELMETS—

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

Gents' Furnishings—

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

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

FASHIONABLE SPRING SUITINGS ON EXHIBITION.

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

WANTED—BUTTER AND EGGS,

for which we will pay the highest market price.

JOHN C. BURT.

GOODS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

—AT THE—

QUEEN'S GROCERY, LISTOWEL.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY:

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

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

YOU GET THE VALUE OF YOUR MONEY IN TEA.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ TEA AND SUGARS A SPECIALTY. ☜

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

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

W. J. STEWART.

1882--NEW SPRING GOODS-1882

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

SPRING GOODS

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

AN EARLY CALL IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

GEO. DRAPER.
ONTARIO HOUSE.

Listowel, March 8, 1882.

JOHN GABEL,

WALLACE STREET, OPPOSITE SCOTT'S BANKING HOUSE,

keeps one of the largest stocks of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

of any retail house in Western Ontario.

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JOHN GABEL

PITCHERY-BIDGERY.

The Turning of the Long, Long Lane.

BY MONSIEUR DEMOULIN.

CHAPTER XVII.

INQUIRIES.

So many years had elapsed since Brandon had last been in the village which bore the family name that he had no fear of being recognized. He had been a boy then, he was now a man. His features had passed from a transition state into their maturer form, and a thick beard and moustache, the growth of the long voyage, covered the lower part of the face like a mask. His nose, which, when he left, had a boyish roundness of outline, had since become refined and chiseled into the straight, thin Grecian type. His eyes alone remained the same, yet the expression had grown different, even as the soul that looked forth through them had been changed by experience and by suffering.

He gave himself out at the inn as an American merchant, and went out to begin his inquiries. Tearing two buttons off his coat, he entered the shop of the village tailor.

"Good morning," said he civilly.

"Good morning sir; fine morning sir," answered the tailor, volubly. He was a little man, with a cast in his eye, and on looking at Brandon he had to put his head on one side, which he did with a quick, odd gesture.

"There are two buttons off my coat, and I want to know if you can repair it for me?"

"Certainly, sir; certainly. Take off your coat, sir, and sit down."

"The buttons," said Brandon, "are a little odd; but if you have not got any exactly like them, anything similar will do."

"Oh, I think we'll fit you out, sir. I think we'll fit you out," rejoined the tailor briskly.

"He bustled about among his boxes, and drawers, pulled out a large number of articles, and finally began to select the buttons which were nearest like those on the coat.

"This is a fine little village," said Brandon, carelessly.

"Yes, sir; that's a fact, sir; that's just what every body says, sir."

"What old Hall is that which I saw just outside the village?"

"Ah, sir, that old Hall is the best in the whole country. It is Brandon Hall, sir."

"Brandon Hall?"

"Yes, sir."

"I suppose this village takes the name from the Hall—or is it the Hall that is named after the village?"

"Well, neither, sir. Both of them were named after the Brandon family."

"Is it an old family? It must be, of course."

"The oldest in the country, sir."

"I wonder if Mr. Brandon would let a stranger go through his grounds? There is a hill back of the house that I would like to see."

"Mr. Brandon!" exclaimed the tailor, shaking his head; "Mr. Brandon! There ain't no Mr. Brandon now!"

"How is that?"

"Gone sir—ruined—died out."

"Then the man who lives there now is not Mr. Brandon?"

"Nothing of the kind, sir! He, sir? Why, he isn't fit to clean the shoes of any of the old Brandons!"

"Who is he?"

"His name, sir, is Potts."

"Potts! That doesn't sound like one of your old country names."

"I should think not, sir. Potts! Why, sir, is generally believed in this community to be a villian, sir," said the little tailor, mysteriously, and with the look of a man who would like very well to be questioned further.

Brandon humored him. "How is that?"

"It's a long story, sir."

"Oh, well—tell it. I have a great curiosity to hear any old stories current in your English villages. I'm an American, and English life is new to me."

"I'll bet you never heard anything like this in your born days."

"Tell me it then by all means."

The tailor jumped down from his seat, went mysteriously to the door, looked cautiously out, and then returned.

"It's just as well to be a little careful," said he," for if that man knew that I was talking about him he'd take it out of me quick enough, I tell you."

"You seem to be afraid of him."

"We're all afraid of him in the village, and we hate him; but I hope to God he'll catch it yet?

"How can you be afraid of him? You all say that this is a free country."

"No man, sir, in any country, is free, except he's rich. Poor people can be oppressed in many ways; and most of us are in one way or other dependent on him. We hate him all the worse, though. But I'll tell you about him."

"Yes, go on."

"Well, sir, old Mr. Brandon, about twenty years ago, was one of the richest men in the country. About fifteen years ago the man Potts turned up, and however the old man took a fancy to him. I never could see, but he did take a fancy to him, put all his money in some tin mines that Potts had started, and the end of it was Potts turned out a scoundrel, as every one said he would, swindled the old man out of every penny, and ruined him completely. Brandon had to sell his estate, and Potts bought it with the very money out of which he had cheated the old man."

"Oh! impossible!" said Brandon. Isn't that some village gossip?"

"I wish it was, sir—but it ain't. Go ask any man here, and he'll tell you the same."

"And what became of the family?" asked Brandon, calmly.

"Ah, sir! that is the worst part of it."

"Why?"

"I'll tell you, sir. He was ruined. He gave up all. He hadn't a penny left. He went out of the Hall and lived for a short time in a small house at the other end of the village. At last he spent what little money he had left, and they all got sick. You wouldn't believe what happened after that."

"What was it?"

"They were all taken to the almshouse."

A burst of thunder seemed to sound in Brandon's ears as he heard this, which he had never even remotely imagined. The tailor was occupied with his own thoughts and did not notice the wildness that for an instant appeared in Brandon's eyes. The latter for a moment felt paralyzed and struck down into nothingness by the shock of that tremendous intelligence.

"The people felt dreadfully about it," continued the tailor, "but they couldn't do anything. It was Potts who had the family taken to the almshouse. Nobody dared to interfere."

"Did none of the country families do anything?" said Brandon, who at last, by a violent effort, had regained his composure.

"No. They had all been insulted by the old man, so now they let him suffer."

"Had he no old friends, or even acquaintances?"

"Well, that's what we all asked ourselves, sir; but at any rate, whether he had or not they didn't turn up—that is, not in time. There was a young man here when it was too late."

"A young man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was he a relative?"

"Oh, no, sir, only a lawyer's clerk; wanted to see about business I dare say. Perhaps to collect a bill. Let me see; the lawyer who sent him was named Thornton."

"Thornton!" said Brandon, as the name sank into his soul.

"Yes, he lived at Holby."

Brandon drew a long breath.

"No, sir; no friends came, whether he had any or not. They were all sick at the almshouse for weeks."

"And I suppose they all died there?" said Brandon, in a strange, sweet voice.

"No, sir. They were not so happy."

"What suffering could be greater?"

"They do talk dreadfully in this town, sir; and I dare say it's not true, but if it is it's enough to make a man's blood turn cold."

"You excite my curiosity. Remember I am an American, and these things seem odd to me. I always thought your British aristocrats could not be ruined."

"Here was one, sir, that was, anyhow."

"Go on."

"Well, sir, the old man died in the almshouse. The others got well. As soon as they were well enough they went away."

"How did they get away?"

"Potts helped them," replied the tailor, in a peculiar tone. "They went away from the village."

"Where did they go to?"

"People say to Liverpool. I only tell what I know. I heard young Bill Potts, the old fellow's son, boasting one night at the inn where he was half drunk, how they had served the Brandons. He said they wanted to leave the village, so his father helped them away to America."

"To America?"

"Yes, sir."

Brandon made no rejoinder.

"Bill Potts said they went to Liverpool, and then left for America to make their fortunes."

"What part of America?" asked Brandon, indifferently. "I never saw or heard of them."

"Didn't you sir?" asked the tailor, who evidently thought that America was like some English country, where every body may hear of everybody else. "That's odd too. I was going to ask you if you had."

"I wonder what ship they went out in?"

"That I can't say, sir. Bill Potts kept dark about that. He said one thing, though that set us thinking."

"What was that?"

"Why, that they went out in an emigrant ship as steerage passengers."

Brandon was silent.

"Poor people!" said he at last.

By this time the tailor had finished his coat and handed it back to him. Having obtained all the information that the man could give Brandon paid him and left.

Passing by the inn he walked on till he came to the almshouse. Here he stood for a while and looked at it.

Brandon almshouse was small, badly planned, badly managed, and badly built; everything done there was badly and meanly done. It was whitewashed from the topmost point of every chimney down to the lowest edge of the basement A whited sepulchre. For there was foulness there, in the air, in the surroundings, in everything. Squalor and dirt reigned. His heart grew sick as those hideous walls rose before his sight.

Between this and Brandon Hall there was a difference, a distance almost immeasurable; to pass from one to the other might be conceived of as incredible and yet that passage had been made.

To fall so far as to go the whole distance between the two; to begin in one and end in the other; to be born, brought up and move and have ones being in the one, and then to die in the other; what was more incredible than this? Yet this had been the fate of his father. Leaving the place, he walked directly towards Brandon Hall.

Brandon Hall was begun, nobody knows exactly when; but it is said that the foundations were laid before the time of Egbert. In all parts of the old mansion the progress of English civilization might be studied; in the Norman arches of the old chapel, the slender pointed style of the fifteenth century doorway that opened to the same, the false Grecian of the early Tudor period, and the wing added in Elizabeth's day, the days of that old Ralph Brandon who sank his ship, and its treasure to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Around this grand old Hall were scenes which could be found nowhere save in England. Wide fields, forever green with grass, like velvet, over which rose groves of oak and elm, giving shelter to innumerable birds. There the deer bounded and the hare found a covert. The broad avenue that led to the hall went up through a world of rich sylvan scenery, winding through groves and meadows and over undulating ground. Before the hall lay the open sea about three miles away; but the hall was on an eminence and overlooked all the intervening ground. Standing there one might see the gradual decline of the country as it sloped downward toward the margin of the ocean. On the left a bold promontory jutted far out, on the nearer side of which there was an island with a light house; on their right was another promontory, not so bold. Between these two the whole country was like a garden. A little cove gave shelter to small vessels, and around this cove was the village of Brandon.

Brandon hall was one of the oldest and most magnificent of the great halls of England. As Brandon looked upon it it rose before him amidst the grove of six hundred years, its many gabled roof rising out from amidst a sea of foliage, speaking of wealth, that men hope for, or struggle for, or fight for; from all of which he and his had been cast out; and the one who had done this was even now occupying the old ancestral seat of his family.

Brandon entered the gate, and walked up the long avenue till he reached the hall. Here he rang the bell, and a servant appeared. "Is Mr. Potts at home?"

"Yes," said the man, brusquely.

"I wish to see him."

"Who shall I say?"

"Mr. Hendricks, from America."

The man showed him into the drawing room. Brandon seated himself and waited. The room was furnished in the most elegant manner, most of the furniture being old, and all familiar to him. He took a hasty glance around, and closed his eyes as if to shut it all out from sight.

In a short time a man entered.

He appeared to be between fifty and sixty years of age, medium size, broad shouldered and stout. He had a thoroughly plebian air; he was dressed in black, and had a bunch of large seals dangling from beneath his waistcoat. His face was round and fleshy, his eyes were small, and his head bald. The general expression of his face was that of good natured simplicity. As he caught sight Brandon a frank smile of welcome arose of on his board, fat face.

Brandon arose and bowed.

"Am I addressing Mr. John Potts?"

"You are, sir. John Potts of Potts hall."

"Potts of Potts hall!" repeated Brandon. Then, drawing a card from his pocket he handed it to Potts. He had procured some of these in London. The card read as follows:

BEAMISH & HENDRICKS.

FLOUR MERCHANTS AND PROVISION DEALERS,

88 Front Street, Cincinnati,

OHIO.

"I, sir," said Brandon, "am Mr. Hendricks, junior partner in Beamish & Hendricks, and I hope you are quite well."

"Very well, thank you," answered Potts, smiling and sitting down. "I am happy to see you."

"You keep your health, sir?"

"Thank you, I do," said Potts. "A touch of rheumatism at odd times, that's all."

Brandon's manner was stiff and formal, and his voice had assumed a slight nasal intonation. Potts had evidently looked on him as a perfect stranger.

"I hope, sir, that I am not taking up your valuable time. You British noblemen have you valuable time, I know, as well as we business men."

"No, sir, no, sir, not at all," said Potts, evidently greatly delighted at being considered a British nobleman.

"Well, Sir John—or is it my Lord?" said Brandon, interrogatively, correcting himself, and looking inquiringly at Potts.

"Sir John'll do," said Potts.

"Well, Sir John. Being in England on business, I came to ask you a few questions about a matter of some importance to us."

"Proceed, sir!" said Potts, with great dignity.

"There's a young man that came into our employ last October whom we took a fancy to, or rather my senior did, and we have an idea of promoting him. My senior thinks the world of him, has the young man at his house, and he is even making up to his daughter. He calls himself Brandon—Frank Brandon."

At this Potts started from an easy lounging attitude, in which he was trying to do the British nobleman, and with startling intensity of gaze looked Brandon full in the face.

"I think the young man is fairish," continues Brandon, "but nothing extraordinary. He is industrious and sober, but he aint quick, and he never had any real business experience till he came to us. Now, my senior from the very first was intatuated with him, gave him a large salary, and, in spite of my warnings that he ought to be cautious, he wants to make him head clerk, with an eye to making him partner next year. And so bent on this is he that I know he would dissolve partnership with me if I refused, take the young man, let him marry his daughter, and leave him all his money when he dies. That's no small sum, for old Mr. Beamish is worth in estate round Cincinnati over two millions of dollars. So, you see, I have a right to feel anxious, more especially as I don't mind telling you, Sir John, who understand these matters, that I thought I had a very good chance myself with old Beamish's daughter."

Brandon spoke all this very rapidly, and with the air of one who was trying to conceal his feelings of dislike to the clerk of whom he was so jealous. Potts looked at him with an encouraging smile, and asked, as he stopped.

"And how did you happen to hear of me?"

"That's just what I was coming to, Sir John!" Brandon drew his chair nearer, apparently in deep excitement, and in a more nasal tone than ever, with a confidential air, he went on.

"You see, I mistrusted this young man who was carrying everything before him with a high hand, right into my very teeth, and I watched him. I pumped him to see if I couldn't get him to tell something about himself, but the fellow was always on his guard, and always told the same story. This is what he tells: He says that his father was Ralph Brandon of Brandon hall, Devonshire, and that he got very poor—he was ruined, in fact, by—I beg your pardon, Sir John, but he says it was you, and that you drove the family away. Then they come over to America, and he got to Cincinnati. The old man, he says, died before they left, but he won't tell what became of the others. I confess I believed it was all a lie, and didn't think there was any such place as Brandon hall, so I determined to find out, naturally enough, Sir John, when two millions were at stake."

Potts winked.

"Well, I suddenly found my health giving way, and had to come to Europe. You see what a delicate creature I am!"

Potts laughed with intense glee.

"And I came here after wandering about, trying to find it. I heard at last that there was a place that used to be Brandon hall, though most people call it Potts hall. Now I thought, my fine young man, I'll catch you; for I'll call on Sir John himself and ask him."

"You did right, sir," said Potts, who had taken an intense interest in this narrative. "I I'm the very man you ought to have come to. I can tell you all you want. This Brandon is a miserable swindler."

"Good! I thought so. You'll give me that, Sir John, over your own name, will you?" said Brandon, in great apparent excitement.

"Of course I will," said Potts, "and a good deal more. But tell me first, what that young devil said as to how he got to Cincinnati? How did he find his way there?"

"He would never tell."

"What became of his mother and sister?"

"He wouldn't say."

"All I know," said Potts, "is this, I got official information that they all died at Quebec."

Brandon looked suddenly at the floor and gasped. In a moment he had recovered.

"Curse him! then this fellow is an imposter?"

"No," said Potts, "he must have escaped. It's possible. There was some confusion at Quebec about names."

"Then his name may really be Frank Brandon?"

"It must be," said Potts. "Anyhow, the others are all right."

"Are what?"

"All right; dead you know. That's why he don't like to tell you about them."

"Well, now, Sir John, could you tell me what you know about this young man, since you think he must be the same one?"

"I know he must be, and I'll tell you all about him and the whole cursed lot. In the first place," continued Potts, clearing his throat, "old Brandon was one of the cursedest old fools that ever lived. He was very well off but wanted to get richer, and so he speculated in a tin mine in Cornwall. I was acquainted with him at the time and used to respect him. He persuaded me—I was always off-handed about money, and a careless, easy fellow—he persuaded me to invest in it also. I did so, but at the end of a few years I found out that the tin mine was a rotton concern, and sold out, sold at a very high price, for people believed it was a splendid property. After this I found another mine and made money hand over fist. I warned old Brandon, and so did everybody, but he didn't care a fig for what we said, and finally, one fine morning he waked up and found himself ruined.

"He was more utterly ruined than any man I ever knew of, and all his estates were sold. I had made some money, few others in the country had any ready cash, and the sale was forced, and I bought the whole establishment at a remarkably low figure. I got old Brandon—Brandy was a nickname I gave the old fellow—I got him a house in the village, and supported him for a while with his wife and daughter and his great lubberly boy. I soon found out what vipers they were. They all turned against their benefactor, and dared to say that I had ruined their father. In fact my only fault was in buying the place, and that was an advantage to old Brandy rather than an injury. It shows, though, what human nature is.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Brain and Nerve Food

(BEFORE) TRADE MARK. (AFTER.)

Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for *Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain, and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs.* The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at **50**cts. per box, or **12** boxes for **$5** or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,

Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Listowel by J. A. Hacking, and all Druggists everywhere. 4y.

I. O. L. NO. 617.

The members of this Lodge meet in their Lodge Room, on Reglan street, on the 1st Thursday of every month, at 7.30 p.m. Brethren from other lodges are cordially invited to visit us whenever convenient.

DR. J. A. BURGESS.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

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 STREET

Terms to suit buyers.

10. GEORGE DRAPER

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

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

15. Britton's Corners.

NEW ARRIVALS!

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

—OF—

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

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

will always be found very complete.

TEAS AND COFFEES

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

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

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

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

GEO. ZILLIAX.

Wallace Street, Listowel,

1882--STOVES & TINWARE--1882

JOHN SUTHERLAND

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

COOKING, HALL & PARLOR STOVES,

TINWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

LAMP GOODS. COAL OIL, ETC.,

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

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

TORONTO TEA STORE.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

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

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

OF MESSRS. D. W. PALMER & CO

AT GREAT REDUCTION,

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

STOCK OF TEAS,

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

CANNED GOODS

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

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

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

ADAM DAVIDSON.

NOT MANITOBA SPECULATION!

NO SPECULATION ABOUT THE FACT THAT THE

THOMAS ORGANS

ARE EQUAL TO ANY MADE AND

SECOND TO NONE!

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

UNEQUALLED FOR TONE AND WORKMANSHIP.

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

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

Each instrument is accompanied by the following guarantee.

GUARANTEE:

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

E. G. THOMAS.

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

ONE PRICE.

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

☞CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.☜

PURCHASING AND SALE AGENCY.

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

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

M. H. DOWD,

PALMERSTON.

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

Friday, July 7th, 1882.

NORMAN'S

Electric Belt Institution,

No. 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

A MAN

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

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

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

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

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

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

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

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

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

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

CHICAGO.

USED ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA

—FOR—

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia

And for Purifying the Blood.

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

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

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

Sold in Listowel by Dr. Michener.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD

MANUFACTURED IN TORONTO,

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

Pamphlets and testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

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

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., SOLE AGENT, LISTOWEL.

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Success the Best Test of Worth!

NEVER DESPAIR

HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT and PILLS.

THIS UNIVERSAL MEDICINE IS A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE EVERYWHERE.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, impart tone to the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and act most powerfully on the

LIVER AND BOWELS,

promoting DIGESTION and assimilation, and endowing the whole bodily frame with STRENGTH and vigour. Nervous Headaches, Tremblings with Lassitude and GENERAL DEBILITY quickly yield to the potent force of these well-known Pills, and they are unrivalled in their efficacy in all

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

removing all obstructions, skin blemishes, pimples and boils