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—Whatindale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

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

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 8.10 a.m.; Express 12.37 p. m.; Express 8.38 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.50 a. m.; Express 1.33 p.m.; Mixed, 10.00 p.m

GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a. m.; Express, 2.30 p. m.; Mixed, 3.35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.30 a.m.; Express, 11.30 p.m. Express, 7.30 p.m.

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

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

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in the High Court. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS. FULLARTON, NERWY 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.

S. R. HUFFMAN,
Piano Tuner and Repairer,
will visit Listowel quarterly in August, November, February and May, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos and Organs. Satisfaction given Prices low. Communications addressed to Wingham P. O. will receive due attention.

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 40. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

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

DIRECTORS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 6 to 7 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.
Listowel P. O.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGLAND THE MISTRESS STILL

Great England put her armor by
And stretched her stately limbs,
To slumber in the sun.
The Nations, seeing then how long she slept,
Communed together;
And in whispers said: "Lo! She is old and tired.
Let us steal the crown from off her brow,
She will not know!"
And Goneril and Regan, over seas, mocking her, cried:
"Her time is past. Her blood is sluggish,
And her rusted sword from out its scabbard
She will draw no more!"
And so, thus jibing, flung with cruel hands
The seeds of discord and of hate
Amidst her sons.
But from the East there came a blast too loud;
And from the West there came a taunt too much;
And she awaking, raised her head,
And saw around her all her faithless friends,
And all her sisters and her children
Jeering her, and crying "She is old!"
And meting out her lands amongst themselves,
And parceling her honor.
Then, swift as lightning flashes from the blue skies,
Her glance of scorn fell on them
And they crouched like wolves that are o'ermastered.
England stretched out her hand, and touched the world.
England arose and spake;
And calmly said, "Nay! I am mistress still."
—["Ouida," in London Times.

For kindling take a quart or tar and three pounds of resin, melt them and bring to a cooling temperature, mixed with as much coarse saw-dust, with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in; spread out while hot upon a board. When cold, break up into lumps the size of a walnut, and you have, at small expense, kindling enough for a household for perhaps a year. It will easily ignite from a match and burn with a strong blaze long enough to start any wood that is fit to burn.—Maryland Farmer.

W. D. Philbrick, in the *New England Farmer*, says; "Apples need to be kept as cool as possible without freezing; they will endure a little frost much better than too warm a temperature, 28 to 34 degrees is best; when it rises above 40 degrees they don't keep well, and a temperature over 50 degrees will speedly spoil them. Hence to keep russet apples till late in May, they should be kept in a tight cellar and aired only at night when the temperature is near or below the freezing point. I have seen them kept in this way in excellent order till the middle of June."

THE CARPET BUG'S ENEMY.—Those who find their houses infested with carpet bugs will be glad to know that naptha will destroy them. It is an effectual remedy if thoroughly applied. The pest wil no doubt cause great annoyance for some time to come, as it seems to have found a lodgement in nearly every dwelling. It can only be eradicated by a careful and frequent examination of the articles upon which it feeds, and killing the vermin by the use of naptha or some other equally efficient preventative. Its ravages are not confined to carpets. It is just as destructive to all kinds of woollen goods, silks and furs, and if not removed will ruin them in a very short time.—[Ex.

Do You Know.

That a little water in butter will prevent it from burning when used for frying?

That a little saltpeter worked into butter that has become sour or rancid will render it sweet and palatable?

That pennyroyal distributed in places frequented by roaches will drive them away?

That wild mint will keep rats and mice out of your house?

That lime, sprinkled in fire-places during summer months, is healthful?

That leaves of parsley, eaten with a little vinegar, will prevent the disagreeable consequences of tainted breath by onions?

That flowers and shrubs should be excluded from a bed chamber?

That oil paintings, hung over the mantelpiece, are liable to wrinkle with the heat?

Preserving Grapes For Winter.

As autumn approaches, we receive a number of inquiries as to the method of preserving grapes for winter use. It is not generally understood that there is as much difference in grapes, with respect to their keeping, as there is with other fruits. No one would expect to keep early harvest apples or Bartlett pears for the holidays, and it is so with the most generally cultivated grape, the Concord; it cannot be made to keep in good condition long after it is fairly ripe. With other varieties it is different. There are some localities where that grand old grape, the Catawba, can still be cultivated with success, and, where this is the case, one need hardly to look for a better variety. The Isabella still succeeds in some places, and it is a fair keeper. Better than either, if not the best of all grapes, the Iona gives good crops in some places as does the Diana. Where either of these, the Isabella, Catawba, Iona, or Diana, can be grown, there is no difficulty in keeping them until the first of the New Year, or later. The grapes are allowed to ripen fully; they are picked, and placed in shallow trays, in which they remain in an airy room to "cure." The operation of curing consists merely in a sort of wilting by which the skin becomes toughened, and will not break when the fruit is packed. The clusters, when properly "cured," are packed in boxes, usually of three or five pounds each. The bottom of the box is opened, the large clusters laid in carefully, and small bunches packed in upon them in such a manner that it will require a moderate pressure to bring the cover (or, properly the bottom) of the box to its place when it is nailed down. The pressure used is such that when the top of the box is opened, the grapes next to it are found somewhat flattened. The fruit must be pressed in such a manner that it cannot shake in travel, and this can only be done with grapes the skin of which has been toughened by being properly cured. If clusters were placed in the box as they come from the vines, and subjected to the needed pressure, the skin would crack around the stems, liberating the juce, and the whole would soon pass into decay. New varieties of grapes of great excellence, have recently been introduced but we have yet to learn as to keeping qualities. Still, with these, the season for home use may be considerably prolonged. The late Mr. Knox found that he could keep the Concord for some time by placing the thoroughly ripened clusters in the basket or boxes, with leaves of the vines below and between them. We do not know how long this will keep the grapes, but we saw some in excellent condition several weeks after the harvest was over. Those who grow grapevines should be aware that no one variety will meet every requirement, and that the earlier the variety, the less likely it will be able to keep.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Vexed Clerryman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial Bottles given away at Dr. Michener's Drug Store.

Canada and the Cheese Trade.

The course of the cheese trade in New York during the present season has been a puzzle to dealers in that city. Starting off with an exceedingly light make in the early part of the season, as compared with last year, at one time it had only just caught up with that of last year when it rapidly fell off again, and it was argued that such a shortage ought to put up the price of cheese considerably above what it was then bringing. But for some reason there seemed to be all the stock in market for which there was any demand. Shippers were indifferent, and would take cheese only at their own prices; and whenever the market seemed to be pretty well cleared up, and buyers paid somewhat higher prices in the country, under the belief that the situation would warrant it, they have been caught nearly every time, and lost money on the venture. In fact there have been few weeks during the present season when buyers have succeeded in making a profit. The dullness of the foreign market has been the general subject of remark. From the first of May to the first of September the shipments of cheese from New York have been only 1,053,670 boxes this season, against 1,433,941 boxes for the corresponding time last year. This is a falling off of 380,271 boxes, or more than 25 per cent., and is 310,392 boxes less than were shipped in the same months of 1881. It is also true that the receipts in New York are lighter than they were in either of those years, but the difference is far from being as great between the receipts as between the exports. Besides, that only aggravates the case, because if the receipts had been larger, there would either have been more stock left over, or prices must have declined materially in order to dispose of the stock.

The question naturally arises, what is the cause of this apathy in the foreign trade? Has Great Britain stopped eating cheese? Or is she making so much more at home that she does not want ours? A recent visit to Canada has furnished the writer with what seems to be a clue to the anomaly of this situation.

The Province of Ontario has long been noted as a large producer of cheese. This cheese finds its general outlet at Montreal, and that city is the one great shipping port for all Canada. Previous to this year the exports from Montreal have averaged about 25 per cent. of those from New York. But lately the Province of Quebec has also been awaking to the profitableness of dairying as a business. The rural population of this Province is chiefly French, and strictly under the control of the Roman Catholic church. And it has been the rule of that church to require from the farmer one-tenth of the principal products of his land. The list of products which are thus tithed by the church was long ago completed, as it was not thought that any new article of importance would be likely to make its appearance. Cheese is not included in this list, and the farmer has just discovered that there is at least one poduct upon which he can lay by a little money. The result is that cheese factories are rapidly springing up all over the Province. A factory has even been established as far north as Chicoutimi, the head of steamboat travel on the Saguenay river, and we can testify to the excellence of its product from personal examination. The factories as a rule are plain and rough exteriorly, but they are furnished with all the modern appliances for making cheese. It will be remembered that one of the favorite industries of France herself is the making of dairy products, and it is natural for people of French descent everywhere to take to this line of work whenever circumstances favor it. We are told that within a radius of 75 miles from Montreal over 200 cheese factories have been built in a comparatively short time. Ontario is also increasing her make, and the consequence of all this is that Montreal has thus far this year shipped to England one-half as much cheese as New York, instead of one-quarter as heretofore. That this should make a difference in the demand for our own cheese is no more than natural, and that it *has* made a difference is shown in the decrease of our shipments, and the difficulty in sustaining prices notwithstanding the shortness of our make. The best of the Canadian cheese is not quite equal to the best New York State cheese, but the general run of quality is not considerably better in Canada than here, and no skim cheese is made the province.—[Utica Herald.

The Largest Clock in the World.

The parliament house clock in London, England, usually called the Westminster clock, the largest clock in the world, was contracted for in the year of our Lord 1847, and started running in 1859, and started striking in July of the same year, although the construction was nearly completed in 1854 by the first Mr. Dent, a big name among the watch and clock makers of the present day. The architect was Sir Edmund Beckett Dennison, who, as a designer in horology, has ably proved himself on the top perch.

The clock in its general design is of that kind known as the platform kind, and its plates measure 16 feet over all; the ends are built into the wall, while the bracing resembles the trussing of our bridges. There are three trains of wheels; the train in centre; hour strike train on the left; quarter train on the right. The main wheels are 40 inches in diameter, while the cam lifters for hammer tails are 38 inches in diameter. There is only one cam lifter on main hour wheel, with 10 cams and 3¼ inch faces of steel. In this connection the above strength is necessary on account of the hammer to be raised (420 pounds) to strike the great 15-ton bell. The quarter chime hammers are much lighter, being in proportion to the bells to be struck by them. There are four, and they weigh from 3 tons 18 cwt. down to 1 ton 1 cwt. The diameter of hoop wheel is 30 inches, and the flies are in the usual proportion, but as the flies are driven with one pair of mitre wheels to throw them on end and reduce friction, the flies proper resemble a large sized barn door, and the way they make the wind blow is awful.

The main wheel is 28 inches diameter, while the barrel is 16 inches, with a capacity for 2 feet of line. Great wheel has 180 teeth; centre 120; third 120, with pinions of 15, 16 and 9. The escapement is the far-famed one—the gravity. This one is called the three-legged, and is formed of two wheels with three teeth each on the same arbor, with space between, and in this space come the lifting pallets, which are driven by the weight, and as soon as the pendulum swings against the partly lifted pallet it is released, thus allowing the pallet or arm to propel the pendulum on its opposite passage, where the same action takes place and a corresponding impulse is given. This escapement takes away all imperfections of trains, as the weight or pallet arm alone gives impulse. This clock beats two seconds; length of pendulum, 13.064 feet from suspension to line of oscillation; weight of ball, 685 pounds; length of suspension spring, 5 inches, 3 inches wide, and one-sixtieth of an inch thick; glass used in dials, 2½ tons, and with iron cost $26,670. Going part takes twenty minutes to wind;

Valises that Looked Alike.

HOW HE PROVED THAT HIS'N WASN'T HER'N.

If the trunk manufacturers do not quit making so many thousand of valises exactly alike, somebody is going to get into awful trouble about it sometime, and some trunk maker will be sued for damages enough to build a court house.

The other day an omnibus full of passengers drove up town from the Union depot. Side by side sat a commercial traveller named William McCaby, and Mrs. Winnie C. Dumbleton, the eminent lady temperance lecturer. When the omnibus reached the Barret House the commercial missionary seized his valise and started out. The lady made a grab after him and he halted.

'I beg your pardon,' she said, 'but you have my valise.'

'You are certainly mistaken, madam,' the traveller said, courteously but firmly, 'this is mine.'

'No, sir!' the lady replied, it is mine. I would know it among a thousand. You must not take it.'

But the traveller persisted and the lady insisted, and they came very near quarreling. Presently one of the passengers pointed to a twin valise in the omnibus, and asked:

'Whose is that?'

'It isn't mine,' said the traveller: 'it is just like it, but this is mine.'

'And it isn't mine,' said the lady, 'he has mine, and I'll have it or I'll have the law on him. It's a pity if a lady can't travel alone in this country without being robbed of her property in broad daylight.'

Finally the traveller said he would open the valise to prove his property. The lady objected at first, saying she did not want her valise opened in the presence of strangers. But as there was no other means of settling the dispute she at length consented. The traveller sprung the lock, opened the valise, and the curious crowd bent forward to see.

On the very top of everything lay a big flat flask, half full of whiskey, a deck of cards, and one or two other things that nobody knows the name of.

The traveller was the first to recover his self-possession and speech.

'Madam, he said, you are right. The valise is yours. I owe you a thousand apollo—'

But the lady had fainted, and the traveller relocked his valise with a quiet smile. Early in the afternoon a sign-painter down town received a note in a feminine hand, asking him to come to the Barret House to mark a red leather valise in black letters a foot and a half long.

What Do You Sleep on.

Do you sleep upon a feather bed? We hope not. Years ago a feather bed was supposed to be an important part of a house-keeping outfit. If you have a feather bed, put it in the spare room, lock the door, and lose the *key*. A curled-hair mattress of the best quality makes one of the most desirable couches, but curled hair is expensive and all cannot afford it. The next best thing, indeed, almost as good, is afforded by that plant, so dear to every American farmer—Indian corn. Whoever grows corn, need not lack for the most comfortable of beds. We are aware that ticks are sold filled with husks with the stem part left on. A bed of this kind is not the kind of husk bed we have in mind. To make the very best possible husk bed, save the husks from the green corn as it is daily used. The husks are coarse, and should be slit. An old-fashioned hatchel, where there is such an instrument, answers, but a substitute can be used by driving a few large nails through a board and filing them sharp. Drawing the husks across these will slit them into shreds, an inch or less wide. An old carving fork may be used to slit the husks. Then put them to dry in a garret or some airy loft. If the green corn season is past, then, at the regular husking of the field crop, secure a stock for mattresses. Reject the weather-worn outer husks, taking only the thin papery ones.

The following statement of salaries paid on Vanderbilt's roads will be of interest to railway men:—Engineers are paid three cents per mile and firemen receive just one-half that rate. Passenger conductors are paid $80 per month, and in some instances $10 more. As the engineer has control of the brakes, the old-fashioned brakeman is displaced by trainmen who help ladies to seats, and also assist them in coming and going. These men receive $50 per month, but the man on the last car has $5 additional, as his responsibility is greater. In case of any delay he must go on the track to flag approaching trains, and may be left behind. Baggagemen are paid $60, though in some instances where the rout is of unusual length, it is increased to $70. Station agents are paid $60 per month, and ticket agents (except in cities) $50. This class is the poorest paid of all railway officials, as they are closely confined and serve long hours, but there are so many women ready to accept such work that women's pay becomes the standard. The track boss is paid $45 per month, while switchmen and flagmen have only $35, and yet this is one of the most responsible positions on the road.

WE find the following in a Detroit letter:—To saunter up Gratiot avenue is, for the moment, to transport oneself to a foreign country. We hear and see but little that is English. German is spoken on all sides, and on almost every corner is a 'beerhalle,' where, at any hour of the day, (or night either) can be seen Germans drinking lager, and talking politics. On this avenue flourishes My Uncle. He is generally some hook-noosed son of Israel, one of the old clothes men of Dickens novels. Some signs bear names that are fearfully and wonderfully spelled, imagine the feelings of a man, who for the first time takes upon his lips the name of Mr. Kojcierchowski. Think of conversing with a Miss Chiownzieczjac. A painter named Stainislaus Nydniewicgnz hurt a negro last week. At first it was supposed he had struck the negro with his name, inquiry proved that he had only used a brick.

The following table gives a list of the Canadian railways, with the extent of their mileage:—

Railways.	Mileage.	Provinces.
Canadian Pacific	1,620	Ontario & Manitoba.
Canada Southern	352	Ontario.
Credit Valley	183	Ontario.
Grand Trunk	2,330	Ontario & Quebec.
Intercolonial	837	Q., N. B., and N. S.
Midland	150	Ontario.
Northern & N-Western	378	Ontario.
New Brunswick & Canada	203	New Brunswick.
New Brunswick	124	New Brunswick.
North Shore	195	Quebec.
Prince Edward Island	196	P. E. Island.
Quebec Central	144	Quebec.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	195	Ontario.
Windsor & Annapolis	116	Nova Scotia.

A Rochester girl gets out of bed at midnight and goes to work sawing wood in the back yard. It is needless to add that she is insane, and the majority of the citizens who know of the case wish to blazes their boys would have similar attacks.

All Sorts.

A Terrible Tale—That comet's.

☞ Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "'Cos he never told a lie!" shouted a small boy.

F. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors Halls Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of Catarrh that cant be cured by Halls Catarrh Cure. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

HERBERT SPENCER characterizes Oscar Wilde as "an outlandish person who attempts to reconcile idiocy with art and nambypambyism with sentiment.'

Thousands are being cured of Catarrh every year with Hall's Catarrh Cure, that the doctors had given up and said could not be cured. 75 cents a bottle. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

Soon the odour will arise
From a million pumpkin pies,
Far and near,
While the whisp'rings of the breeze
Tell the turkeys in the trees,
Autumn's here.

Edison is now building a forty ton electric railway engine, designed to haul a train of cars, full size, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, which will be put into practical operation in England.

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Colic, Cramps, Sick stomach, Canker of the stomach and Bowels, and all forms of summer complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

ENGLISH DOCTORS say that plants in sleeping rooms are unhealthy. French doctors say they produce sweet slumber. American doctors don't say anything about it, but charge it in the bill.

Travellers will find the best remedy for Sea Sickness in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. While for sick stomach and diseases brought on by exchange of water, diet, etc., and for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, and Canker, of the Stomach and Bowels, nothing acts more in harmony with nature to effect a cure.

If you think yourself a genius you will probably die poor, but if you regard yourself as an ordinary man, with a deal of tough work before you, you will probably live happily and die well off.

The fruitful season of the year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c., as a safeguard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

A stranger called at 48 different houses in Cleveland and asked, "Is the boss at home?" There was no man at home in any one instance, and yet 47 of the women promptly replied, "Yes;" what do you want?"

It has been remarked that the 'quotation, 'it is better give them to receive,' applies to medicine, kicks and advice, but this rule don't apply to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Those who receive that, get a reliable and infallable remedy for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, Canker of the stomach and Bowels, and all Summer complaints of Infants or adults.

"No, papa; I do not wish to marry yet. What I want is a man who does not drink, chew, smoke, snuff, go out nights, gamble, bet, over-eat, &c., &c., in short, a man with no vices, and one who is always good." "My daughter," said Mr. D., "you are but a stranger here; heaven is your home."

A Clergyman's Testimony

W. E. Gifford, Past M. E. Church, Bothwell, was for two years a sufferer with Dyspepsia in its worst form, until as he states, life became an actual burden. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he tells us in a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Pa, said the inquisitive small boy, what do they mean by unanimous? Unanimous, my son, unanimous—ah—why, when all the men want the same thing that's unanimous. Politicians is all unanimous, ain't they, pa? No, my son; not by a jug-full. Well, I don't see why, cause they all wants a office, anyhow.

A Remarkable Case.

W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, suffered from a disease of the Liver and Kidneys, that brought him so low that his life was despaired of; he lay for ten or thirteen days without an operation of the bowels; after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters he was enabled to leave his bed and drive out, three bottles more completed a cure, and he says now that he is now a better man than he has been for twenty years.

Grandpa, does hens make their own eggs? Yes indeed they do, Johnnie. An do they always put the yoke in the middle? Guess they do Johnnie. An do they put the starch around it to keep the yeller from rubbing off? Quite likely, my little boy. An who sews the cover on? This stumped the old gentleman, and he barricaded Johnnie's mouth with a lollipop.

Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, the only remedy, that has proved itself a specific for general debility, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., and all diseases that arise from self-abuse or over-taxed brain, finally ending in consumption, insanity, and a premature grave. Sold by all druggists, or will be sent free on receipt of $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5. Address F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for the United States. Send for circular and testimonials of genuine cures. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

A scholar in one of Binghampton's public schools, who

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882.

THE election in Muskoka for the Local will take place on Tuesday next. The candidates are Mr. Prowse, Conservative, and Mr. Bettes, Reform.

THE North Wellington election case came up again for hearing at Osgoode Hall on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Cameron. Judgement was reserved, and it is expected will be given to-day, (Friday,) as several other election cases are to be disposed of then.

Mr. J. B. Plumb, speaking in East Simcoe, made a pointed reference to the charge that the Quebec *Bleus* had interfered with the settlement of the Boundary dispute. He said the very fact that Mr. Mousseau had been accused of saying that if Ontario got her demands, Quebec would ask an equivalent, was an additional argument in favor of an authoritative decision of the boundary question by a tribunal which would command the respect of the whole Dominion. It was sufficient to justify the action of Parliament in rejecting the award that any considerable section of the people viewed it with distrust, and Mr. Plumb charged Mr. Mowat and his friends and the Grit press with a deliberate intention for political purposes to weaken the bonds of Confederation.

THE BYE ELECTIONS.

The elections to fill the seats in the Local Legislature made vacant by members resigning to become candidates for seats in the Daminion Parliament, took place on Wednesday in seven out of the eight constituencies. In North Rentrew there was no contest, mr. W. B. McAllister, the compromise candidate, being returned by acclamation. West Hastings returned Rose, Conservative, by about 250 majority. The rther five constituencies, namely, South Essex, South Bruce, South Waterloo, East Simcoe and Glengarry, haee returned supporters of the Mowat Government. Two of these—South Essex and Glengarry—were formerly represented by Conservatives, hence the result is a slight gain for the Reformers. As the newly elected members can at most hold their seats but for one session, the result is not of any material importance. However, Mr. Mowat and his followers will no doubt endeavor to extract all the comfort possible out of it; and after the overwhelming defeat which the "pairty" so recently suffered in the Dominion contest, and in view of the Tel-el-Kebir which awaits the little Premier and his army of license inspectors, division court clerks, bailiffs, etc., etc., the Conservative party will remain serene while the Reform ear is being tickled with this straw.

The Expurgation of "Marmion."

The Canada Presbyterian observes, in the course of a well considered article: We have a few things to say regarding these matters. It is admitted that Scott's writings cannot be denounced as immoral, but it is asserted that certain passages will not bear close inspection or critical analysis without offending a proper moral sentiment, bringing the blush to a virtuous cheek, and awaking impure thoughts. To this it might be replied, "To the pure all things are pure, but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure, but even their mind and conscience is defiled." We prefer, however, to answer, that the same objection lies against God's own book, and if it is to have weight, the Bible is probably excluded from our schools. What parent or Sabbath school teacher has not felt the difficulty of dealing with the passages of the kind complained of? Nevertheless, the Bible has been successfully used as a text-book in our Sabbath Schools—aye, and in our Public Schools, Ladies' Colleges and High schools, not only without immoral consequences, but with a decided moral gain. Surely the "gentlemen," as we are told they are, who conduct our schools can be trusted with the "delicate" and important task of making a wise use of, and proper selections from, an English classic. High school masters have written copious notes on the whole of "Marmion," intended to make everything as plain as necessary; but in so doing no one can say that they have offended against moral propriety. Why may they not be trusted to teach as they write? Scott's "Marmion" is not immoral. If "Horace," even in its unexpurgated form, may be, and is, placed in the hands of students, the teachers and students are expected to make a proper use of it, much more may Scott's "Marmion." If Scott is a writer to be tabooed, what will become of Chaucer, Shakespere, and others who, to say the least, are more coarsely plain-spoken?

TORONTO UNIVERSITY RETAIN MARMION ON THEIR CURRICULUM.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University recently the report on Marmion of the Board of Arts Studies was taken up. The Board recommended that an alternative be allowed candidates at martriculation between Marmion and the Lady of the Lake, with especial reference to cantoes 5 and 6. The motion to adopt the report was lost, 10 to 8. This means that Marmion will remain on the University curriculum despite Mr. Crooks interdiction of it.

DR. WILD ON MARMION.

Dr. Wild addressed a very large congregation in Bond street church on Sunday evening last on the subject of "Marmion." He chose for his text the words of Deuteronomy, iv., 9: "Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently; lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life; but teach them thy sons, and thy sons' sons." Our fathers, he said, had wrought a great work, and their heroism should not readily be forgotten. Our freedom was won by their sacrifices, and we should labor diligently to keep their services in mind. Britain owed nothing to Rome, for had Rome been allowed to predominate, England would long ago have been wiped out of existence. Rome therefore, had no claim upon any Government in the land for any special favour. There were a few things which we should remember, and which we should, as Moses exhorts, teach to our children. The first was that the people in the Dominion of Canada owned the Parliament, and not the Parliament the people. The Cabinet represented the Parliament, and the Parliament the people. The second was that denominationalism was not Christianity, but very largely humanity. No denomination was the Church of Christ. A person had a perfect right to call himself an Episcopalian, a Methodist, a Congregationalist, but he should not teach and ask others to believe that any of these names were synonymous with christianity. Traditions were sometimes put in the place of doctrines; men's whims, fancies idiosyncracies were labelled Christianity. In all these cases they should discriminate between the doctrines of God and the doctrines of men. An offence against one was very different from an offence against the other. If there be an offence against the doctrines of God it was the duty of governments to listen to it attentively; but if the objection came from the human part of organization it had less authority, and a government should be very careful what they did with demands that sprung simply from the human part of any Church. "Marmion" was an offence simply against the human part of anorganization called the Roman Catholic Church. It was not an offence against the truth, against the doctrines of God, Christanity. As shown by Archbishop Lynch, it was an offence against the Roman and not the "Catholic." The Roman element had no claim upon the Government, nor any right to interfere with its acts any more than that which is distinctively congregational. Once let the human part of any denomination claim distinction, and our school system was at an end. In pronouncing upon this "Marmion" question he did not wish to be understood as one who would use the pulpit to assail the Government; he wished simply to aid them in legislating well and wisely. At the same time he did not wish to be silent when our common school system was in danger—a system perhaps not equalled in the world. The Roman Catholics withdrew from this system several years ago. Now they return, because they see that if the common schools keep on it will root them out, and they return to disorganize it, to break it up. He did not think there was one Catholic in a thousand who had an idea of this kind; but the hierarchy understood it, and were labouring for that end. Toleration for every religion—equal rights for all, but domination for none—should be the motto for us in Canada.

"Marmion," be considered, was the product of as clear and vigorous an intellect, as noble a man as nature had yet produced. Scott was a man who would not speak of wrong untruthfully nor of truth lightly. "Marmion" was a historical poem, setting forth the committing of certain wrongs. Those wrongs could not have been more gracefully and charitably presented than in that poem. Our children had a right to know the wrongs which had been committed in the past. Without such their education would be incomplete. It was said that the poem represented nuns failing in their vows. Nuns had failed in their vows, so had priests, bishops, popes, Congregationalists. Christify had given away to temptation. Could they not repeat these things for the sake of guidance? Should our children be told that all who lived before them were perfect! No; when wrongs were repeated the writer should be careful not to exaggerate them, and to repeat them with as little offence as possible. All this he believed had been done by Scott in "Marmion." He prophesied that any Government which descended to deal with this sect or any other demands, for the purpose of political power, whether they were Grits or Tories, would be hurled from their places in very short time (Applause.) The Dr. concluded by urging young men, when they had votes, to vote for principles, irrespective of party.

MORNINGTON FALL SHOW.

The Mornington fall show was held in Milverton on Friday last, at which there was a good attendance, the wet afternoon, however, militating to some extent against the success of the exhibition. The show, on the whole was not what might be expected from such an excellent township as Mornington, or from such an enterprising class as its farmers. The Wellesley band was present and enlivened the proceedings. Following is the

PRIZE LIST.

CATTLE.—Durham—Best bull calf, S Whaley. Heifer, John Zinkan. Grades—Best grade cow, 1 & 2, Geo Mayberry. 2 year old heifer, Geo Mayberry, 2 John Turnbull. 1 year do., John Hamilton. Heifer call, Jno Zinkan, 2 Geo Mayberry. Bull calf, Sam Whaley. Yoke working oxen, Thos Whaley & Co. Yoke three year old steers, Henry Smith. Yoke 2 year old steers, Henry Doering; 2 R & T Magwood. Yoke 1 do, Chas Riley, 2 Henry Doering.

Fat Cattle—Best ox or steer, H Doering, 2 R & T Magwood. Cow or heifer, Geo Mayberry, 2 R & T Magwood.

SHEEP—Leicester—Best ram, Wm Coutts. Pair ewes, Wm Dougherty. Ewe lambs, Wm Coutts, 2 Wm Dougherty. Ram lamb, 1 & 2 Wm Dougherty. Cotswolds—Best ram, Henry Manser. Shearling ram, A Anderson, 2 H Doering. Pair ewes, A Anderson, 2 H Doering. Shearling ewes, A Anderson, 2 H Doering. Ewe lambs, 1 & 2 A Anderson. Ram lamb, H Doering, 2 Mrs James Boulton. Southdowns—Highly recommended—Ram, Wm Creek. Ewe lambs, do. Ram lamb, do.

HORSES—Best span heavy draught, W Dougherty, 2 F L Long. Do. general purpose, Peter McLellan, 2 Geo Mayberry. Buggy hore, Geo Helm, 2 Henry Doering. Span carriage horses, J G Alexander, 2 John Campbell. 2 year old filly or gelding, 2 C Dietrich. 1 year old colt, G Mayberry, 2 A Anderson. Do, filly, A Fleming, 2 W Orr. Brood mare with foal by side, Jos McFadden, 2 A Anderson. Foal, Jos McFadden, 2 Wm Gallop & Son. Saddle horse, R & T Magwood, 2 Wm Coutts.

SWINE—Best boar, Henry Manser, 2 Alex Miller. Sow, Alex Miller. Boar pig dropped in 1882, 1 & 2 A Miller. Sow do, 1 & 2 W Jones.

IMPLEMENTS—Best lumber wagon, Conrad Hasenpflug. Iron beam plow, 1 and 2 F Smith. Chilled do, 1 and 2 H Hasenpflug. Sulky hore rake, F Stiefelmeyer. Horse hoe, do.

GRAIN—Best 2 bush fall wheat any kind, Andrew Anderson, 2 Thos Willford. Do. Scott, David Edgar, 2 Thos Willford. Do. spring F L Long. Peas, David Edgar, 2 James Grieve. Black oats, John Langford. White do, Sam Whaley, 2 James Grieve. Barley, Henry Manser, 2 Chas Riley. 100 lbs fall wheat flour, Ben Hawke. Do. spring do, Ben Hawke.

FIELD ROOTS AND VEGETABLES—Best early rose potatoes, 1 bushel, F Beachler. Garnet Chili, Andrew Anderson. Any other kind, David Edgar. Turnips, W Jones. Cabbages, Casper Crosch. Field carrots, Dickson Alexander. Mangold Wurtzels, J Roe. Gallon onions, J Roe. Beets, Alex Miller. Pumpkin, Alex Miller. Squash, Alex Miller. Grapes, Caspar Grosch.

DAIRY, POULTRY AND FRUIT—Best butter rolls, J Hart, 2 Wm Orr. Tub 50 lbs, Jas Hart, 2 Jno Kerr. Factory cheese, 50 lbs, Wm Stephenson, 2 V Kertcher. Honey, John Zinkan. Crab apples, Geo Helm. Geese, A Miller. Ducks, John Kerr. Turkeys, A Miller. Pair dorkings, Casper Grosch. Spanish do. Barnyard fowls, J Grosch. Snow apples, T Willford, 2 W Gallop & Son. Gravenstein, James Grieve. Any other kind fall apples, T Willford, 2 Wm Dougherty. Spitzenberg, Jas Grieve, 2 R & T Magwood. Northern spy, T Willford, 2nd James Grieve. Any kind of winter apples, T Willford, 2nd Jas Grieve. Variety of apples, T Willford, 2 Jas Grieve. Fall Pears, Jas Grieves, 2 Alex Miller. 6 winter pears, Chas Trim, 2 Wm Stevenson. Variety of pears, three of each named, T Willford. Tomatoes, James Trim, 2 Jno Turnbull. Citrons, Dickson Alexander.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES—Best double harness, Chas Boechner. Single harness Wm Fink. Milk can, H Schneuker & Co. Organ, John Kirk. Sewing machine, do. Fulled cloth, 10 yards, home made, D Edgar, 2 T Willford. Flannel, all wool, home made, D Edgar, 2 Jno Langford. Blankets, home made, Thos Connel, 2 Alex Miller. Coverlet, Jas Trim, 2 Geo Helm. Coverlet, factory made, Alex Miller. 2 loaves bread, special by Dr Parke, Alex Miller. Home made soap, 5 lbs, Geo Helm. 2 lbs woolen yarn, Jas Grieve.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT—Best hand made man's shirt, Jos Grieve. Pair worsted stockings, Alex Miller, 2 John Stewart. Pair mitts, Jas Grieve, 2 Caleb Griffin. Cotton quilt, piece work, Jas Hart 2 Caleb Griffin. Specimen wreath or hair-work, John Hamilton. Braiding, James Hart. Embroidery, Jas Grieve. Berlin wool work, do Tissue flowers, do. Floor mat, Conrad Heller. Hair flowers, Jas Hart, 2 Jas Grieve. Feather flowers, D Edgar, 2 Jas Hart. Crochet work, J Stewart, 2 Jas Hart. Berlin wool flowers, J Grieve, 2 Jas Hart. Tatting, J Grieve. Embroidery in cotton, do, 2 Jas Hart.

Mr. Barber, of Teviotdale, last week threshed his wheat, the yield being 250 bushels off 5 acres.

DAIRYMEN'S EXHIBITION.

The Display of Butter and Cheese at Woodstock.

The exhibition under the auspices of the Western Dairymen's Association of Ontario opened at Woodstock on Wednesday morning of last week. The show included exhibits from the different cheese districts in Canada. There was a quantity of cheese on exhibition in the market house on Wednesday to equal the total exports of 1857 or 1858. The money value of the exports amounted in 1879-80 to $4,094,046, or 43,411,112 pounds weight, while fifteen year ago the exports amounted to $16,000. The exports in 1871 were 2,000,780 pounds, valued at $233,328, and in 1881 the exports were 49,255,523 pounds, worth $5,510,443. The competition in butter is pushing ahead. The butter exports for 1871 were 2,366,957 pounds, valued at $486,909; while in 1881 the exports were 17,649,491 pounds, valued at $3,577,634. The principal competition was in class A., amounts to $210, given for the best six factory cheeses, coloured, two to have been made during the last ten days in July, two from the 5th to the 18th of August, and two from the 5th to the 18th of September, each cheese to weigh over forty pounds. There was a notable absence of "stilters" cheese. There was a close butter competition. The exhibition came to a close on Thursday evening. The following is a complete list of the prize-winners:

Class A.—Best six factory cheese, coloured, made in the last days of July, August and September—ten prizes—1st Alex McKenzie, $75; 2nd A T Bell, $50; 3rd P Dunn, $30; 4th Geo Bartlett, $20; 5th R Cleland, $10; 6th D Malcolm, $5; 7th Geo A Delbridge, $5; 8th W Wilkinson, $5; 9th W Anderson, $5; 10th P Kirkley, $5.

Class B.—Six factory cheese, white, same as above, 1st prize, W. Harris, $75; 2nd E. Hunter. $40; 3rd, C E Irwin, $30; 4th. T Stacy, $20; 5th James Ireland, $10, 6th, W. Huxley, $5; 7th, J. Johnston, $5.

Class D.—Best three coloured cheese from 1st to 10th August inclusive, first prize, John Morrison, $50; 2nd, Thos. Stacey, $25; 3rd., Alex McKenzie, $10.

Class D.—Best three white cheese, as above, 1st prise, Chas Ovens, $25; 2nd, W. Harris, $10, 3rd, R. Cleland, $5. This last was an extra prize.

Class E.—Best three coloured cheese, September make. 1st prize, H. O. Foster $50; 2nd. W. Harris, $25; 3rd, E. Hunter, $10, with three prizes added, viz., 4th, John Morrison, $5; 5th, S. W. Laird, $5; 6th, A. T. Bell. $5.

Class H.—Best loaf or truckle cheese, 1st prize, Thos Stacey, $20; 2nd, W. Huxley, $10.

Class I.—Butter, creamery make, best 3 firkins, first prize, Chas. J. Snedcker, $35; 2nd, Beaver Creek Factory, $25.

Class J.—Best three firkins, dairy make (only three entries), first prize, Jas. Carr, $20; 2nd. H Shadwick, $10; 3rd, D N Lindsay, $5.

Class K.—Best basket, first prize, D N Lindsay, $20; 2nd, Mrs. Geo. Frame, $10; 3rd, James Carr, $5.

Class L.—Best crock of butter, first prize Jas. Carr, $20; 2nd H. Shadwick, $10; 3rd, D N Lindsay, $5.

MANITOBA CROPS.

Report of the Harvest Returns from 84 Points.

The crop reports collected by Mr. Harder, the Assistant Traffic Manager of the C. P. R., cover Manitoba pretty thoroughly, and include some points in the North-West Territories as far west as Troy. Altogether 84 places were heard from, and the details are as full as could be expected. The Winnipeg *Times* makes the following summary:—

The season was, upon the whole, an extremely favorable one. The spring was a late and, in many places, a wet one, so that seeding was delayed; while the fall being remarkably dry, did not suit root crops, although of coure it enabled the farmers to house their grain in fine condition. Rust is reported from only one point, viz., Reinland, near Emerson. At Mowbray, 90 miles from Emerson, there was a hailstorm on July 24, which seriously damaged the grain. Late and early frosts are reported from one or two points, but the crops throughout the Province at large did not suffer to any appreciable extent from that cause.

THE AVERAGE YIELD

of wheat at the 84 points heard from was a fraction short of 32 bushels per acre. The largest yield is reported at Milford, where 404 bushels were threshed off two acres. The smallest yield was in the Mowbray district, where the July hailstorm played havoc with crops of every kind. The yield of oats all over averaged 44 bushels per acre; barley 30; roots ran from 250 to 500; and peas, where grown, from 20 to 25 bushels. Some flax seed was grown and the yield was a fair one. The average yield of potatoes was 274 bushels. The largest yield reported was at Selkirk, where 400 bushels were raised off half an acre of sod land at the first breaking. The hay crop was an exceedingly heavy one, and was well saved. An enormous area of new land was broken this year, ready for next year's cropping. Stock raising, of course, is still in its infancy. In some of the older districts, however, the farmers are importing good breeds from Eastern Canada, and the richness of the prairie grass will enable them to turn out summer fed stock at a minimum of cost. Agricultural machinery is coming into use all over; in one district 45 self-binders were at work in the field.

FARMERS' COMPLAINTS.

The settlers almost everywhere complain of the difficulty they experience in getting their produce to market, and the cry from one end of the Province to the other is for railroads. Owing to their distance from market, the settlers in many parts have been deterred from grain growing. At Preston, the nearest market town to which is Emerson, 90 miles distant, the farmers, being unable to obtain lumber to build barns, contemplated stacking their grain in the field. The lack of railroad communication, however, will speedily be overcome. The settlers at one or two points complain also of speculators and land companies locking up the land for speculative purposes; while at other points new arrivals were dissatisfied with the Government land regulations.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Friday last two brothers named Magwood were driving a heifer, when the younger suggested tying the elder to the animal with a rope. Scarcely had they started when the beast ran, and the boy fell, and screamed for help. This only freightened the heifer, and it was some time before the animal was stopped, when the boy was released bleeding and torn, and died in half an hour.

DOES FARMING PAY?—Says the Brandon *Sun*: One mile south of the city limits, on section 2 and 3 are the farms of Messrs. Matheson and Whitehead, respectively. These gentlemen have better houses than you will see on most of Ontario farms, and erected at a time when lumber was $75 and $80 per M. Mr. Matheson has a beautiful homestead, and, as we have said, with a most comfortable dwelling house. This year he had under crop about seventy acres, chiefly wheat and oats. During the past week he threshed out these, and after summing up, calculated to have cleared, over all expenses, $20 per acre. Mr. Matheson was asked if he thought farming paid in Manitoba? With a knowing wink, he replied that he "rather thought so," as with the help of only one person he had succeeded the past year in bringing seventy acres under cultivation. He had brought three loads of oats into the city, and some of them were tested as they came from the threshers, and turned the scales at 38 pounds to the bushel. Mr. Whitehead for over a week past has been threshing oats and wheat, and up to last night had in the neighborhood of 18,000 bushels threshed. He expects his farm to yield about 12,000 dollars this season, which will pay for his four hundred acres of breaking, for his six hundred and forty acres of land, for his fine residence and all improvements, and leave a good $2,000 in pocket.

THE ASIA DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The coroner's inquest, held at Collingwood, has been concluded. The jury have returned a lengthy verdict, which bears evidence of a careful study of the testimony presented before them. They find that the captain was to blame for leaving Presqu' Isle with the reading of the barometer so exceedingly low; that the Board of Steamboat Inspectors are indirectly to blame for the loss of life in not notifying the Collector of Customs at Collingwood to detain the Asia until a new certificate was granted or refused. The old Welland Canal style of propellers is condemned for Upper Lake navigation and also the practice of granting certificates to steamboats to carry more passengers than they have life-saving apparatus for, and the jury recommend that steamboats be compelled to carry life boats and life rafts sufficient to save all the passengers and crew they are allowed to carry, and that all captains and mates be required to undergo strict examinations before they assume such positions. Another body has been found, supposed to be that of Mr. J. T. Bull, of Toronto, who was visiting Bruce Mines.

ROBBING THE BODIES.

The mystery surrounding the robbery of the dead body of Mrs. Wood, one of the victims of the Asia disaster, on Lonely Island, has been set at rest by a confession by the Indian lighthouse keeper on the island, in whose dwelling a number of articles belonging to the Asia were found secreted. It is feared that other bodies have been similarly robbed and hidden away on the island. The Indians at Club Island say that twenty-one bodies have been discovered and are buried at Wikwemikong.

The Crooked Course of Love.

Five years ago a maiden fair, whose home was at a little village in Oxford county, anxiously awaited an important letter from her absent lover. Days passed wearily. The sighing lass haunted the post-office, but the postmaster's face always bore that look of exasperating quietude common to those from whom expected things never come. The maiden thought that her heart would break, for she realized at last that her lover was faithless. The scene shifts. It is October, 1882. In St. Thomas dwells the same lady, but she is now a happy wife with two children. She has forgotten the faithless one of her days of woe. She therefore is surprised when from the town of her youth comes a letter bearing as a superscription to her maiden name that derived from her husband. An accompanying note from the postmaster explains that in tearing away some of the boards of a letter case the missive was found. The envelope is postmarked "1877." The lady spanks the baby to keep it quiet while she eagerly devours the contents. "Heavens! it is from John!" who proposes in glowing words and begs for a kind reply. The lady's husband also enjoys the letter and out of curiosity communicates with relatives of the former lover. It is learned that he is a happy London grocer, with a wife and three sons.—*St. Thomas Times.*

DOMINION NEWS.

The anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights was duly celebrated at that place on Friday last.

Mr. Joseph M. Irwin, of Arthur, has left that village and intends starting a banking house in the town of Galt.

Mr. J. B. Smith, Secretary of the Western Fair, places the receipts during the late show at $29,000.

Application will be made at the coming session of Parliament for a charter to construct a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay.

Michael Lee was convicted at the Assizes at Napanee on Friday of the murder of his sweetheart, Maggie Howie, and sentenced to be hanged on November the 17th.

JAMES BIBBY, who was on trial at the York Assizes for murdering his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the Kingston penitentiary.

Why should you be troubled with Piles, Blind or bleeding, when one box, or at most two boxes of CROOKER'S PILE PILLS will certainly cure you. Don't fail to give them a trial. J. A. Hacking, sole agent, Listowel.

A plucky young lady went 2,200 miles from her old home in Ontario to Edmonton, N. W. T., to be married. She was met on her arrival by the young man to whom she had plighted her troth, and the preliminaries having been speedily arranged, Mr. Baird the twain one.

The trial of Constable John Albert, for shooting the boy Young in High Park in July last, took place last week before Mr. Justice Armour. The prisoner was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on November 10th. He received his sentence quite calmly.

In sentencing Bibby for manslaughter, Saturday, Mr. Justice Armour spoke strongly against the growing prevalence of husbands beating their wives. This practice was very common, he said, in England, but men must be taught that in this country it would not be tolerated and would be severely punished. Some husbands appeared to look upon their wives merely as their servants, but they should not forget that their wives were their equals, and that they were their companions, and not servants.

At the Northumberland Assizes on Monday the young woman Wright was convicted of manslaughter at Brighton, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Osler to six months' imprisonment. It will be remembered that the accused and a lady friend were sole occupants of Miss Wright's residence, which is situated in a secluded part of the village of Brighton. About eleven o'clock on the fatal night they heard some one walking around the house, trying the back door, and then stopping in front of the window. The accused, who had been alarmed by midnight prowlers a few nights previously, then fired a revolver through the slats of the venetian blind, unfortunately with fatal results.

THE AMARANTH MURDER.—Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., will defend the boy Johnnie Smith, charged with the murder of his uncle, whose trial will take place at Orangeville next week. It will be remembered that in January of the present year an old man named John Smith, residing in the township of Amaranth, county of Dufferin, about three miles from the village of Shelbourne, was foully murdered one evening and his house burned to the ground. His nephew of about fifteen years of age, was the only one who lived with him. Circumstances pointed strongly to the boy as being the murderer or an accomplice. However, no direct evidence could be brought forward to substantiate either opinion, but the coroner's jury, on the strength of the circumstantial evidence, had the boy sent down for trial. At the April assizes the grand jury found a true bill against the boy, but at the request of the Crown the trial was postponed until the October assizes.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR!—When the scalp gets dry and feverish, and the hair becomes faded and prematurely grey, try the DOMINION HAIR RESTORER and you will be more than satisfied. It keeps the hair fresh and natural; it is not offensive, nor injurious in its effects, but pleasant and refreshing. It cleans the scalp, and gives tone, beauty and naturalness to the hair, promotes luxurious growth, and prevents premature decay. For sale by J. A. Hacking, Listowel.

The address of congratulation to Her Majesty upon her escape from death at the hands of the assassin McLean, passed by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada at their last session, has been forwarded to Her Majesty, the Patroness of the Order, at Balmoral, through the department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was first transported to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. The address conveys the devotion of the Freemasons of Canada to the person of Her Majesty and their loyalty to the Throne. Profound gratitude is expressed for the providential escape of the Sovereign from death by the bullet of a cowardly assassin, and the address concludes with a prayer that the life of Her Majesty may be long spared to her people.

In a circular addressed to employees, Mr. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, after referring to the dismissal of a number of employees for drunkenness, concludes:—"This kind of work won't do; the habit of drinking had better be given up at once and altogether, or it will inevitably result in dismissal and trouble for all concerned. Your only safety lies in total abstinence. I strongly advise you to practice and adhere to it, and to use all your influence with others in the same safe direction. Save your money, benefit your families, ensure safe working, do not risk your own lives, or the public safety, by tolerating as fellow-employees men who occasionally get into a muddled or worse condition by indulging in drinking habits, which lead to carelessness, recklessness, accidents, and a sad list of troubles which we must all desire to prevent."

SYRUP MAKING IN WATERLOO.—The Berlin *News* says: "We are pleased to see that the amber sugar cane industry is an established fact in this country. This was mainly brought about through the energy and enterprise of Mr. Geo. D. Trussler, one of the most intelligent and best informed farmers in Waterloo county, who for several years has been raising the cane and making syrup on a somewhat small scale. This season, however, after getting the promise of farmers to go pretty generally into raising the cane, he, or we should say his son, started a factory for making syrup at Freeport, where the work is now being pretty extensively carried on. One farmer we are told obtained 224 gallons of syrup from one acre of cane. This syrup is worth $1 a gallon, and from that farmers may judge of the profitableness of the industry, and the raising of cane is no greater trouble than to raise corn."

The individual claims for damages incurred at Alexandria during the reign of terror amount to thirty million dollars up to date.

The portion of Dakota wherein the terrible prairie fires are raging at present is largely peopled by Canadians, a considerable number of them having formerly resided in the county of Elgin.

TICKLE YOUR LIVER.—Tapscott's Liver Pills are just what are wanted to make a new man or woman of you, when your liver is wrong or out of order. Clear skin, sweet breath, good digestion, follow their use. Only 25c per box. J. A. Hacking, agent, Listowel.

BRUTAL AGRARIAN MURDERS.—In the enquiry into the murder of the Huddys, near Lough Mask, the informer Kerrigan and his wife testified that the elder Huddy was stunned with a stone as he was serving a process. He was then kicked, and one of the assassins fired four rounds with a revolver into his body, killing him. The younger Huddy's head was then dashed against a heap of stones, and he was afterwords shot in the presence of a crowd of villagers. The corpses were placed in sacks and taken to Lough Mask.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL! Are the cures performed by the magical EGYPTIAN OIL. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, pain in the back or side, Headache, Toothache and all pains disappear like magic where Egyptian Oil is used. S. Tapscott & Co., Prop's. J. A. Hacking, sole agent, Listowel.

A HUMANE INVENTION.—A German chemist has invented a bullet which he believes will greatly diminish, if not altogether remove, the horrors of war. The missile is of a brittle substance, which breaks when it strikes the object fired at. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A battle-field where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may be carefully packed in ambulance waggons and carried off as prisoners. Whole cities may in like manner be reduced to helplessness by means of shells charged with the same compound.

WANTED—Girls for Cane Work on Chairs Call at once. Hess Bros.

It has been remarked that the quotation, it is better give them to receive, applies to medicine, kicks and advice, but this rule don't apply to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Those who receive that, get a reliable and infallable remedy for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, Canker of the stomach and Bowels, and all Summer complaints of Infants or adults.

The fruitful season of the year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c., as a safe-guard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Travellers will find the best remedy for Sea Sickness in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. While for sick stomach and diseases brought on by exchange of water, diet, etc., and for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, and Canker, of the Stomach and Bowels, nothing act's more in harmony with nature to effect a cure.

As a specdy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Colic, Cramps, Sick stomach, Canker of the stomach and Bowels, and all forms of summer complaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits.

Woman's True Friend.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly by those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste, and only cost fifty cents a bottle. Sold by Dr. Michener.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

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

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

MR. B. B. SARVIS, auctioneer, &c., wishes the public to know that he will be back to town about the 1st November. His services can be had by parties having sales after that date. His music emporium adjoining the Grand Central Hotel, remains open as usual, and first-class organs are always kept in stock.

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

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

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

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

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by redundancy of vitiated bile, can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are every where admired for their rare combination of mildness and power; for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the system or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusement. On the contrary, they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give renewed energy to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled may take these pills with perfect safety, for they are a specific remedy for all the minim

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

Balance of my stock, about

One Hundred Patterns,

best English make, now offered at a

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.

Must be sold inside of sixty days. Wide widths, long lengths, splendid patterns. Lowest prices ever offered. Remember, I have the only English Wall Paper in town. Cheap for Cash.

New Stock Waltham Watches,

AMERICAN CLOCKS, PICTURE FRAMES.

Prices away down at

BRISBIN'S,

Wallace Street.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—An intelligent lad, from town or country, to learn the printing business. Apply at this office.

FIFTEEN mills in the dollar is the rate of assessment in this town for the current year.

THE annual meeting of the Listowel Branch Bible Society will be held on the evening of the 27th inst.

"FOLIAGE parties" are the latest invention for the enjoyment of a day in the beautiful tinted woods.

THE appearance of the fall wheat in this vicinity has been much improved by the rain falls of the past week. The plant was suffering somewhat from the unusual dry weather.

All the freight cars on the Grand Trunk Railway are kept busily employed in the transportation of freight, and demands cannot be filled. Business is rushing all over tha line.

LECTURE.—Rev. A. Carman, D. D., will lecture in the M. E. Church this (Friday) evening; subject—"The British Constitution." Lecture to commence at 7.30 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

A BIG OFFER.—We will send the STANDARD from now till the first of January, 1884, to new subscribers for $1, in advance. Send in your names at once and get one of the cheapest as well as one of the best local papers published in the County of Perth.

WINGHAM has been made a Port of Entry. Surely Listowel has as good a claim as our western neighbor, to be furnished with like accommodation. As it is at present, much inconvenience is caused by the delays occasioned in getting goods through the Customs at Stratford or Guelph.

THE annual missionary services were held in the Primitive Methodist church on Sunday last. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Joseph Markham, chairman of the District. On Tuesday evening the annual missionary meeting was held. The collection on Sunday and Tuesday evening amounted to little over $30.

RETURNING TO THE NORTHWEST.—Mr. D. D. Campbell, after spending a month with his family and friends here, leaves to-morrow for the Northwest, where he proposes remaining for some time. We are loth to part with so genial and worthy a citizen, but Mr. Campbell finds that his business speculations in the land of booms require his presence there. May he soon return with as big a pile as his ambition may desire to settle down with.

THE "celestial visitor" is still to be seen in the early morning sky. According to American authorities the best time to see the comet is a little before five o'clock in the morning, that is, just before the beginning of twilight. The earth, sun, and comet now form a triangle in space which may be roughly described as equilateral; the angle at which the comet is situated dipping to the south. The sight is a very fine one in a clear sky, but the light of the comet is not strong enough to show in competition with much twilight.

VENNOR was slightly off the track of those big storms which were to have visited us this week. However, nothing daunted by this failure to connect, he is out with more big storm predictions. Under date of Montreal, October 16, Vennor writes to the *Mail*: "I would name the 24th, 26th, and 27th of present month as likely to bring exceedingly tempestuous weather on both upper and lower lakes, with cold wet weather in Ontario, and rain, sleet, and snow, with high winds, in Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf, and Maritime Ports.

THE CHURCH CHRONICLE.—We have received the first and second numbers of the *Church Chronicle*, published at London, Ont. It is a neatly printed eight page quarto, published bi-weekly, at $1 per annum. Mr. W. J. Imlach is editor and proprietor. The paper aims to be the organ of the Church of England in the Diocese of Huron, and judging from the numbers now before us, which are replete with Church news from all parts of the Diocese, it will speedily become so. We welcome the *Church Chronicle* and bespeak for it a liberal support from church people in this neighborhood.

REV G. B. TAYLOR, Incumbent of Christ Church, arrived home on Friday evening last, after a three months' visit to his native land. While abroad the Rev. gentleman took unto himself a life partner from among the fair daughters of the Green Isle, who accompanied him to Listowel. Some rough weather was experienced on the voyage, notwithstanding which Mr. Taylor and his lady are looking the picture of health and happiness. On Sunday last, both morning and evening, large congregations assembled at Christ Church to listen to their pastor, who conducted the services.

THAT MILK SKIMMING CASE.—At Osgoode Hall on Tuesday the Macfarlane milk-skimming case was again up for hearing. Mr. Clement moved absolute an order *nisi* to quash a conviction made against the defendant far selling "skimmed" milk to Newry cheese factory, contrary to the provisions of R. S. O., cap. 159, on the ground that the conviction convicts for two offences, which renders it bad, and on other grounds. H. J. Scott supported the conviction. The point was raised that the Act under which the conviction was made is *ultra vires*, because it not only directs a penalty for an offence, but creates an offence, which is not within the purview of the B.N.A Act. Judgement reserved.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The next Convention of the North and South Perth Teachers' Associations will be held in the Princess Hall, Stratford, on Friday and Saturday next, 27th and 28th inst. The following programme has been prepared: Morning session — Arithmetic for junior classes, by Mr. George Moir. Reading—Model lesson with class, by Mr. Alex S. Martin. The Bible in school, by Mr. Wm. Shaw. Afternoon session—Geography, by Mr. W. S. Hodgins. Music in schools, by Mr. G. E. Phoenix Elementary English Literature, by Mr. John McLaughlin. Evening Session—Lecture—"Too Fast," by Mr. J. E Wetherell, M. A. Address by Rev. P. Wright. Music and Readings. Second day—Morning session—Morals and Manners, by Mr. A. S. McGregor. Grammar—Model lesson, Fourth class, by Mr. B. Rothwell. Discussion on the New Course Study and its effects upon the uniform Promotion Examinations, by Mr. S. J. Kilpatrick. Afternoon session—Report of Delegates to Provincial Teachers' Association. Election of officers.

NOT CORRECT.—The Listowel correspondent of the Stratford *Beacon* is either too enterprising or else maliciously untruthful. In that paper of a recent date he states that a little child, daughter of Dr. Michener of this town, had one of its legs broken by tripping over a pile of rubbish in front of Messrs. Hess Bros.' factory. In the first place the child's limb was not fractured at all, it only being dislocated at the knee, from the effects of which the little one was fully recovered within a day or two; and secondly, there was no pile of rubbish where the little one fell, the roadway being clear at that place. We are as strongly opposed to having the public throughfares obstructed with rubbish, lumber, cord wood or other material, as anybody, and also to the penny-wise pound-foolish system of saving a few dollars of the corporation's money by allowing the sidewalks to remain in a dilapidated and dangerous condition. But we are inclined to think that the correspondent's misstatement of the facts in this case was prompted by spiteful feelings entertained towards our most prominent business firm.

BURNS.

ARM BROKEN.—A little son of Mr. Robert Dowd was knocked down and had his arm broken by a ram butting him on his father's farm yesterday (Thursday.)

MILVERTON.

A serious runaway occurred here on fair day. A carriage containing two young ladies and a boy was near the fair grounds when the horse suddenly dashed away at a high rate of speed. After running about half a mile the horse turned into the ditch, which had the effect of throwing the buggy over the equine's head. The vehicle was a total wreck, the animals slightly and the occupants seriously injured.

ATTWOOD.

Mr. Gregg, formerly of Fergus, is the newly appointed station master at Attwood.

On Tuesday the 10th inst., Mr. Buchanan of Attwood, was helping at the digging of a well on the farm of Mr. Wm. Blair, and when standing near the windlass which was suddenly started by the man in the well, he was struck on the arm with the iron handle with enough violence to break it between the elbow and wrist.

MOLESWORTH.

The annual plowing match of the Molesworth Plowmen's association takes place on Friday next, 27th inst., on the farm of Mr. Jas Menzies.

The Presbyterian congregation has given a call to the Rev. C. Bickell, of Beverley, and the the reverend gentleman has accepted the call. The stipend is $600 and a free manse. The induction services took place on the 17th inst. Mr. Bickell is a young man, consequently, this is his first charge. He is an earnest and excellent preacher, and is likely to give the highest satisfaction to the people of Molesworth.

FORDWICH.

The Fordwich Orangemen will have a grand celebration on the 9th of November

Mr. J. W. Johnston, of the 14th con. was kicked by a colt last week and one of the bones of his right arm was fractured.

Mr. C. H. Heppingstall, of St. Thomas, lost his pocket-book containing about $15 in cash and some papers, business cards, etc. It is supposed that he lost it in Listowel, as that is where he last used it on his bicycle journey to Fordwich, on Sept. 30th. If the finder will kindly leave it at Mr. P. Heppinstall's, Fordwich, he will never regret it.

MOOREFIELD.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last John Robinson Esq. of Moorefield, was driving a spirited horse, and when a short distance from Palmerston it became unmanageable, running away and throwing Mr. Robinson out of the buggy with such force as to render him insensible for a time. He also sustained a serious injury in the back, which rendered him unable to move hand or foot. He was kindly attended to and conveyed to the station and taken to Moorefield, when with great care he was conveyed to his residence. At last accounts he was still in a very critical condition, but with good hopes of his recovery. Mr. Robinson holds the office of councilor in the township of Maryborough.

WALLACE.

The following is the result of an examination in Arithmetic, held in U. S. S. No. 3, Wallace and Grey, Oct. 13th. Highest number of marks obtainable—75. Fourth Form—Isabella Coghlin 70, Maggie Howe 63, David Campbell 50, S. Jane Coghlin 36. Senior 3rd Form—Arch. Murray 68, Annie Ronald 53. Junior 3rd Form—Jessie Murray 60, Jessie Coghlin 46, Maggie Love 42.

Mr. John Chamney, jr. left on Monday last for Michigan. It is his intention to visit the Northwest in the spring, where he will probably settle.

The Executors of the Jones Estate have sold to W. G. & J. C. Hay, of Listowel, 50 acres on the 6th concession of Wallace, for $2,350, cash.

ACCIDENT.—A five year old son of Mr. Jessie Stockford, on Tuesday last got entangled between the lines attached to a span of horses, the result of which was that the little fellow had his thigh bone fractured.

PALMERSTON.

Mr. Gracie has sold his business to Mr. William Knibb, of London, England.

Mr. Brooks, who purchased the Potts Block a few months ago for something under $1,600, has sold it to M. Dowd for $3,200.

A social will be held at the house of Mr. James Gamble, on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 24, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the C. M. Church.

The County Judge has appointed Friday, Nov. 17, as the day for hearing the appeals relative to the Palmerston List of Voters, and has fixed on the Division Court room in Harriston as the place in which to hear the said appeals. We cannot understand why the court should not be held here.—*Telegraph.*

STRATFORD.

Dr. Cassidy, the medical inspector of the Provinbial Board of Health, has visited Stratford for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the town. He reports that four samples of drinking water examined by him contained sewerage matter, and were not fit for drinking.

FOR THE FAR WEST.—On Monday Mr. Jacob Brunner, ex-warden of the county of Perth, took his departure for Galgary in the Rocky Mountains, where he has secured a valuable timber limit. Mr. Brunner was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Salkeld, who will go to Brandon and other points of interest in Manitoba. On the same train with them was a young lad named Alexander. Dow, a son of Mr. James Dow of this town, setting out on a journey to Fort Macleod.

ST. MARY'S.

A BANK CLERK LIBELLED.—A curious libel suit arose out of a transaction which took place in the Bank of Montreal at St. Mary's some months ago. The receiving teller in the bank in taking a deposit found that there was a $5 banknote in addition to those marked on the slip. The depositor discovered it when the teller was going over the notes, and called the attention of the teller to it. The teller said, "Go to the deuce," or something stronger, and shoved the note into his pocket. The depositor again applied for the $5, and met with a similar answer, and then wrote to the bank authorities detailing the transaction. In consequence of this the clerk was dismissed and then sued the depositor for libel. The case has been dismissed without going to trial.

A MISSOURI FARMER KILLED.—A man named William Walker, a farmer of the township of Missouri, was killed on the London Branch of the Grand Trunk railway, about half a mile from here, by the train leaving London at 5 p. m. He was walking on the track towards the train and was struck by the engine and thrown into the ditch. The train was stopped and run back to where he was killed. The body was put on board and brought to the town station.

ELMA.

As will be seen by the prize list which appears in another column, the Elma dairymen succeeded in carrying off a highly creditable precentage of the prizes awarded at the Dairymen's Exhibition held at Woodstock last week.

A heavy wind and rain storm swept over a portion of this township on Friday night last, which levelled many fences and destroyed considerable standing timber.

On Friday last as a little girl of Mr. Alex. Longs of the 8th con. was riding in a wagon she was blown violently on the hard road, dislocating her elbow and causing other injuries.

Mr. William Harvey, son of Moses Harvey, Esq., Treasurer of Elma, has received the appointment of teacher of the Hampstead School, North Easthope. He is a well educated clever young man.

W. G. & J. C. Hay of Listowel, have sold west half of lot 26, con. 2, Elma, to David Leslie, of Maryborough, for the sum of $2,350.

HOWICK.

COUNCIL.—The Council met in Campbell's hotel, Gorrie, Oct. 5th, pursuant to adjournment; members all present: the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. On motion the *Enterprise* was paid $1 for advertising Court of Revision, etc. Moved by Mr. Weir, seconded by Mr. Cook, that no action be taken at present on Dr. Brownlee's account for attendance on King family—carried. Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Cook, that Messrs. Weir, Jacques and Reeve meet to-morrow at nine o'clock, a. m. on sideline 5 and 6 con. 12, to stake out drain—Carried. Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Jacques, that Neil Sharp receive $5 as charity, to be expended by Mr. Weir—Carried. Moved by Mr. Weir, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the Reeve correspond with the Reeve of Wroxeter in reference to the land improvement money coming to Howick—carried. Moved by Mr. Jacques, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that John R. McLaughlin be collector for the Western Division, at salary mentioned in by-law—carried. Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Weir, that George Henry be collector for the Eastern Division of the Township, at salary mentioned in by-law, by giving necessary securities.—carried. Council adjourned to meet in Bushert's hotel on the third Wednesday in October.

On Saturday last, says the Harriston *Tribune*, twenty seven teams loaded with cheese from the Springbank cheese-factory, Howick, arrived at the Western station, and loaded two cars, direct for Liverpool. This amount of cheese at the present prices means a good round sum of money to the few farmers interested. The cheese business has been a very profitable one this season.

MORNINGTON.

COUNCIL.—The Council met according to adjournment at Buchanan's hall on Monday, October 16th; members present—Messrs. Freeborn, Gibson, Johnston and Magwood. On account of the Reeve being away on a sick call, Mr. Freeborn, Deputy-Reeve, took the chair, when the minutes of last meeting were read and signed. A communication was laid before the Council from Thomas Martin, in reference to the bridge at McCormick's, which was laid over until the Reeve would be present. The Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders: A. Eby $7.20, plank to pathmasters; C. Schneider, spikes to pathmasters; S. Kroff $7.98, gravel to pathmasters; do. $21, building stone culvert on N. G. R.; E. Ferguson $29.94, gravelling on Wellesley townline; Wm. Ebel $38, fixing approaches to bridge on 21th line; J. Mewhiney, $10, removing floodwood; G. Eberline $15, gravelling on Wellesley townline. (The Reeve entered and took the chair.) G. Clark $10, opening Black creek, Ellice townline, awarded by Fenceviewers; A. McLeod $8, culvert on 7th line. The communication from Thomas Martin was taken up again and read; it asked a grant of $60 over his contract price for building the bridge. The Council would not grant it, and he refused to put up the bridge if he did not get it. The Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders: J. Crummer $4, spreading gravel on Wellesley townline; C. Trinam $6, building culvert and filling in old one on sideline 3 and 4, con. 2; Wm. Roach, $7, covering bridge on Maryborough townline; T. Martin $9, covering bridge on sideline 6 and 7, con. 5; do. $8, filling culvert on seventh line, do. $40, gravelling on centre sideline, con. 9; S. Whaley $7.20, gravel to pathmasters; T. Connell $25.56, gravel to pathmasters; H. Riddell $2.24, plank and spikes for culvert. It was moved, seconded and carried, that on account of the refusal of Thomas Martin to complete building of bridge on sideline between lots 6 and 7, con. 9, according to agreement, the job be re-let forthwith. Mr. James Drummond, collector for the south half of the township, gave in the names of John Hamilton and Wm. Livingston as his sureties, which were accepted by the Council, and Mr. John Gamble, collector for the north half, gave in the names of Wm. Campbell, jr., and Alexander McDonald as his sureties, which were also accepted. Council adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in December, in Buchanan's hall, Newton. JOHN WATSON, Clerk.

SEWING MACHINES.

A. MORROW

IS SELLING THE

Best Singer Sewing Machine

IN THE MARKET.

AND ALSO ANOTHER MACHINE THAT IS AHEAD OF ALL MACHINES.

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

T TEA E TEA A I

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

A. MORROW,
Main Street West.

NEW FALL STOCK

-AT-

BARKER & CO'S.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY,
PLATED JEWELRY
JET & RUBBER GOODS,
SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES,
&c. &c. &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Come and examine the goods whether you purchase or not,

REPAIRING & ENGRAVING

done in the best manner, and at as low prices as are consistent with first-class work.

BARKER & Co.

UNION GRIST MILLS,

INKERMAN ST., LISTOWEL.

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

WITH ROLLERS,

Known as the celebrated

HUNGARIAN PROCESS,

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

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

GRISTING AND CHOPPING

will continue to receive our prompt attention.

A. MOYER & Co.

IN OUR NEW STAND!

KARGES BROS.

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

BOOTS & SHOES!

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

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

IN ORDERED WORK!

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

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

14 KARGES BROS.

BALANCE OF YEAR FREE.

The WEEKLY MAIL will be sent to new subscribers free for the balance of this year. Subscribe now and get the best weekly newspaper in America for 15 months for ONE DOLLAR.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Toronto. *ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.* *1883.*

Contains more Cable and Telegraphic News than any other Weekly in the Dominion.
Contains during the year 200 columns of New and Interesting Stories.
Contains over 200 Columns of Agricultural matter by the best writers on Dairying and Cheesemaking, the care of Horses and Cattle, Fruit Raising, General Agriculture, etc.

NOTED FOR RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS!
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FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $1

No extra charge for sending THE MAIL to any Post-office address in Great Britain or the United States.

Every subscriber to the WEEKLY MAIL for 1883 will receive a valuable Supplement entitled

"CHART OF THE AGE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS."

By A. LIAUTARD, M. A., V. S.,

Containing 42 Engravings of the Mouth and Teeth of Domestic Animals at various ages, with Descriptive Letter Press.

The Daily Mail, the Leading Canadian Newspaper,
PRICE $7 A YEAR.

Address all communications to "THE MAIL," Toronto.

NEW THIS WEEK.

GENTLEMEN'S LACE SHIRTS—

SOMETHING NEW.

CHILDREN'S, MISSES, AND LADIES' RUBBER CIRCULARS.

UNION GRAY FLANNELS, 25c.—EXTRA VALUE,
BLACK VELVETEENS, 30c.—VERY CHEAP.

COLORED VELVETEENS, 50c.—NICE SHADES.
MEN'S ALL WOOL SOCKS, 25c.—HALF PRICE.

JOHN C. BURT.

GLASGOW HOUSE

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is asked to

OUR DRESS GOODS

An immense variety and the most desirable Goods in the market.

FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKING.

MILLINERY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

This Department has been placed under the management of Mrs. Leslie, well known to the citizens of Listowel and vicinity, who will be glad to have a visit from her past customers as well as many new ones, and to supply them with

THE NEWEST GOODS
AT LOWEST PRICES.

WM. McMILLAN.

1882. FALL AND WINTER. 1883.

LARGE PURCHASES

MR. JOHN RIGGS

Desires to inform the public that he has made unusully large purchases of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

and is prepared to do a big trade this Fall. He is particularly anxious to let it be known for sure that the

GOODS ARE FOR SALE
AND MUST BE SOLD.

An urgent invitatation is therefore extended to you and to everybody else to visit his store when anything is wanted in the line of

General Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots, Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Clothing,

Shawls, Clouds, Blankets, Winceys, Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Dress Goods, Mantles, Hosiery, Fringes, Silks, Trimming Goods, Velvets, Mitts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Fine Shirts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Muslins, Prints, Fingering Yarns, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warp, Carpets, Grain bags. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Towellings, Shirtings, and a great variety of other things, all of which have been carefully selected from some of the largest wholesale houses in the Dominion of Canada.

If you give me a trial, I am convinced you will find the old Reliable Store (No. 3, Main St., Listowel,) the best place in the County of Perth to do your trading at, and at the same time you will very much oblige me.

JOHN RIGGS.

CASH FOR WOOL!

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

LISTOWEL WOOLEN MILLS.

FARMERS, get your Wool in before the catastrophe happens.

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

UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE

AT LOW PRICES. Here is a sample:

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

Also a large stock of

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

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

CUSTOM WORK.

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

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

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

B. F. BROOK.

Listowel, 1882. 17

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT THE

ONTARIO HOUSE.

George Draper is showing a very large and complete stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTS FUR GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS AR E,
BOOTS & SHOES!

Special attention Called to

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
LACE RIBBON,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS AND BERLIN WOOL.

The best assorted and cheapest stock ever offered in town.

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.

GEO. DRAPER.

THE CITY GROCERY

IS THE SPOT FOR

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

New and seasonable goods arriving continually.

I am showing the largest assortment of TEAS ever offered in Listowel, no less than THIRTEEN different Qualities, ranging in prices from 50c. per lb to 75c.

Every one should see these goods. Having purchased extensively in them I am prepared to sell by bulk or otherwise, at prices that will astonish even the closest buyers.

Every family should have a

5 LB. CADDY OF MY GREEN 50C. TEA 5 LB. FOR $2.

My Stock of Crockery, China and Glassware is well assorted, with nothing but the latest shades and patterns, and prices reasonable.

Go Where You can get the Best Value for Your Money.

TERMS CASH OR PRODUCE.

J. S. GEE.

Main Street Listowel.

QUEEN'S GROCERY.

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

I would respectfully call your attention to my stock of

TEAS, SUGARS,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Read the following: I have over

$400 WORTH OF TEAS

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

YOU GET A PRIZE

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

TWO TONS OF SUGARS,

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

$300 WORTH OF CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE

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

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

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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

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

W. J. STEWART.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON WARE, EAVETROUGHS,

and importer and dealer in

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

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

Repairing of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.

OLD IRON BOUGHT AND TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

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

JOHN GABEL,

WALLACE STREET, OPPOSITE SCOTT'S BANKING HOUSE,

keeps one of the largest stocks of

WATCH S, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

of any retail house in Western Ontario.

IN FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

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

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

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

SPECTACLES IN GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMES

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SILVERWARE IN TOWN.

Engraving done free on all Silverware bought from us.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c.

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

JOHN GABEL.

PITCHERY-BIDGERY.

The Turning of the Long, Long Lane.

BY MONSIEUR DEMOULIN.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE RUN ON THE BANK.

Not long after the bank opened a number of people came in who asked for gold in return for some bank notes which they offered. This was an unusual circumstance. The people also were strangers. Potts wondered what it meant. There was no help for it, however. The gold was paid out, and Potts and his friends began to feel somewhat alarmed at the thought which now presented itself for the first time that their very large circulation of notes might be returned upon them. He communicated this fear to Clark.

'How much gold have you?'

'Very little.'

'How much?'

'Thirty thousand.'

'Phew!' said Clark, 'and nearly two hundred thousand out in notes!'

Potts was silent.

'What'll you do if there is a run on the bank?'

'Oh, there won't be,'

'Why not?'

'My credit is too good.'

'Your credit won't be worth a rush if the people know this.'

While they talked persons kept dropping in. Most of the villagers and people of the neighborhood brought back their notes, demanding gold. By about twelve o'clock the influx was constant.

Potts began to feel alarmed. He went out, and tried to bully some of the villagers. They did not seem to pay any attention to him, however. Potts went back to his parlor discomfitted, vowing vengeance on those who had just slighted him. The worst of these was the tailor, who brought in notes to the extent of a thousand pounds, and when Potts ordered him out and told him to wait, he only laughed in his face.

'Haven't you got gold enough?' said the tailor, with a sneer. 'Are you afraid of the bank? Well, old Potts, so am I.'

At this there was a general laugh among the people.

The bank clerks did not at all sympathise with the bank. They were too eager to pay out. Potts had to check them. He called them in his parlor, and ordered them to pay out more slowly. They all declared that they couldn't.

The day dragged on till at last three o'clock came. Fifteen thousand pounds had been paid out. Potts fell into deep despondency. Clark had remained throughout the whole morning.

'There's going to be a run on the bank,' said he. 'It's only begun.'

Potts' sole answer was a curse.

'What are you going to do?' he asked.

'You'll have to help me,' replied Potts, 'You've got something.'

'I've got fifty thousand pounds in the Plymouth Bank.'

'You'll have to let me have it.'

Clark hesitated.

'I don't know,' said he.

'D—n it, man, I'll give you any security you wish. I've got more security than I know what to do with.'

'Well,' said Clark, 'I don't know. There's a risk.'

'I want it for a few days. I'll send down stock to my London broker and have it sold. It will give me hundreds of thousands—twice as much as all the bank issue. Then I'll pay up these devils, and that d—d tailor worst of all. I swear I'll send it all down to-day and have it every bit sold. If there's going to be a run, I'll be ready for them.'

'How much have you?'

'I'll send it all down—though I'm devilish sorry,' continued Potts. 'How much? why, see here,' and he pencilled down the following figures on a piece of paper, which he showed to Clark:

California Company	$100,000
Mexican bonds	50,000
Guatemala do	50,000
Venezuela do	50,000
	£250 000

'What do you think of that my boy?' said Potts.

'Well,' returned Clark, cautiously, 'I don't like them American names.'

'Why,' said Potts, 'the stock is at a premium. I've been getting from twenty to twenty-five per cent. dividends. "They'll sell for three hundred thousand nearly. I'll sell them all,' he cried. 'I'll have gold enough to put a stop to this sort of thing forever.'

'I thought you had some French and Russian bonds,' said Clarke.

'I gave those to that devil who had the papers, you know. He consented to take them, and I was very glad, for they paid less than the others.'

Clark was silent.

'Why man, what are you thinking about? Don't you know that I'm good for two millions, what with my estate and my stock?'

'But you owe an infernal lot.'

'And haven't I notes and other securities from everybody?'

'Yes, from everybody; but how can you get hold of them?'

'The first people of the county!'

'And as poor as rats.'

'London merchants!'

'Who are they? How can you get back your money.'

'Smithers & Co. will let me have what I want.'

'If Smithers & Co. knew the present state of affairs I rather think that they'd back down.'

'Pooh! What! Back down from a man of my means! Nonsense! They know how rich I am or they never would have begun. Come, don't be a fool. I'll take three days to get gold for my stock, and if you don't help me the bank may stop before I get it. If you'll help me for three days I'll pay you well.'

'How much will you give?'

'I'll give ten thousand pounds—there! I don't mind.'

'Done. Give me your note for sixty thousand pounds, and I'll let you have the fifty thousand for three days.'

'All right. You've got me where my hair is short; but I don't mind. When can I have the money?'

'The day after to-morrow. I'll go to Plymouth now, get the money to-morrow, and you can use it the next day.'

'All right; I'll send down John to London with the stock, and he'll bring up the gold at once.'

Clark started off immediately for Plymouth, and not long after John went to London. Potts remained to await the storm which he dreaded.

The next day came. The bank opened late on purpose. Potts put up a notice that it was to be closed that day at twelve, on account of the absence of some of the directors.

At about eleven the crowd of people began to make their appearance as before. Their demands were somewhat larger than on the previous day. Before twelve ten thousand pounds had been paid. At twelve the bank was shut in the faces of the clamorous people, in accordance with the notice.

Strangers were there from all parts of the county. The village inn was crowded, and a large number of carriages were outside. Potts began to look forward to the next day with deep anxiety. Only five thousand pounds remained in the bank. One man had come with notes to the extent of five thousand, and had only been got rid of by the shutting of the bank. He left, vowing vengeance.

To Potts's immense relief Clark made his appearance early on the following day. He had brought the money. Potts gave him his note for sixty thousand pounds, and the third day began.

By ten o'clock the doors were beseiged by the largest crowd that had ever assembled in this quiet village. Another host of lookers on had collected. When the doors were opened they poured in with a rush.

The demands on this third day were very large. The man with the five thousand had fought his way to the counter first, and clamored to be paid. The noise and confusion was overpowering. Everybody were cursing the bank or laughing at it. Each one felt doubtful about getting his pay. Potts tried to be dignified for a time. He ordered them to be quiet, and assured them that they would all be paid. His voice was drowned in the wild uproar. The clerks counted out the gold as rapidly as possible, in spite of the remonstrances of Potts, who on three occasions called them into his parlor, and threatened to dismiss them unless they counted more slowly. His threats were disregarded. They went back, and paid out as rapidly as before. The amounts required ranged from five or ten pounds to thousands of pounds. At last, after paying out thousands, one man came up who had notes to the amount of ten thousand pounds. This was the largest demand that had yet been made. It was doubtful whether there was so large an amount left. Potts came out to see him. There was no help for it; he had to parley with the enemy.

He told them that it was within a few minutes of three, and that it would take an hour at least to count out so much—would he not wait till the next day? There would be ample time then.

The man had no objection. It was all the same to him. He went out with his bundle of notes through the crowd, telling them that the bank could not pay him. This intelligence made the excitement still greater. There was a fierce rush to the counter. The clerks worked hard, and paid out what they could in spite of the hints and even the threats of Potts, till at length the bank clock struck the hour of three. It had been put forward forty minutes, and there was a great riot among the people on that account, but they could not do anything. The bank was closed for the day, and they had to depart.

Both Potts and Clark now waited eagerly for the return of John. He was expected before the next day. He ought to be in by midnight. After waiting impatiently for hours they at length drove out to see if they could find him.

About twelve miles from Brandon they met him at midnight with a team of horses and a number of men, all of whom were armed.

'Have you got it?'

'Yes,' said John, 'what there is of it.'

'What do yot mean by that?'

'I'm too tired to explain. Wait till we get home.'

It was four o'clock in the morning before they reached the bank. The gold was taken out and deposited in the vaults, and the three went up to the Hall. They brought out brandy and refreshed themselves, after which John remarked, in his usual laconic style,

'You've been and gone and done it.'

'What?' asked Potts, somewhat puzzled.

'With your speculations in stocks.'

'What about them?'

'Nothing,' said John, only they happened to be at a small discount.'

'A discount?'

'Slightly.'

Potts was silent.

'How much?' asked Clark.

'I have a statement here,' said John. 'When I got to London I saw the broker. He said that American stocks, particularly those which I held, had undergone a great depreciation. He assured me that it was only temporary, that the dividends which these stocks paid were enough to raise them in a short time, perhaps in a few weeks, and that it was madness to sell out now. He declared that it would ruin the credit of the Brandon bank if it were known we sold out at such a fearful sacrifice, and advised me to raise the money at a less cost.

'Well, I could only think of Smithers & Co. I went to their office. They were all away. I saw one of the clerks who said they had gone to see about some Russian loan or other, so there was nothing to do but to go back to the broker. He assured me that it was an unheard of sacrifice; that these very stocks which I held had fallen terribly, he knew not how, and advised me to do anything rather than make such a sacrifice. But I could do nothing. Gold was what I wanted, and since Smithers & Co. were away this was the only way to get it.'

'Well!' cried Potts eagerly. 'Did you get it?'

'You saw that I got it. I sold out at a cost that is next to ruin.'

'What is it?'

'Well,' said John, 'I will give you the statement of the broker,' and he drew from his pocket a paper which he handed to the others. They looked at it eagerly.

It was as follows:

100 shares California at £1,000, 65 per cent. discount	£35,000
50 shares Mexican, 75 per cent. discount	12,000
50 shares Guatemala, 80 per cent. discount	10,000
50 shares Venezuela, 80 per cent. discount	10,000
	£67,000

The faces of Potts and Clark grew black as night as they read this. A deep execration burst from Potts. Clark leaned back in his chair.

'The bank's blown up!' said he.

'No it ain't,' said Potts.

'Why not?'

'There's gold enough to pay all that's likely to be offered.'

'How much do you think will be offered?'

'Not much; it stands to reason.'

'It stands to reason that every note which you've issued will be sent back to you. So I'll trouble you to give me my sixty thousand; and I advise you as a friend to hold on to the rest.'

'Clark!' said Potts, 'you're getting timider and timider. You ain't got any more pluck these times than a kitten.'

'It's a time when a man's got to be careful of his earnings,' said Clark. 'How much have you in notes? You told me once you had out about £180,000, perhaps more. Well, you've already had to redeem about £75,000. That leaves £105,000 yet, and you've only got £67,000 to payit with. What have you got to say to that?'

'Well,' said Potts, 'the Brandon Bank may go—but what then? You forgot that I have the Brandon estate. That's worth two millions.'

'You got it for two hundred thousand.'

'Because it was thrown away and dropped into my hands.'

'It'll be thrown away again at this rate. You owe Smithers & Co.'

'Pooh, that's all offset by securities which I hold.'

'Queer securities.'

"All good,' said Potts. 'All first rate. It'll be all right. We'll have to put it through.'

'But what if it isn't all right?' asked Clark savagely.

'You forget that I have Smithers & Co. to fall back upon.'

'If your bank breaks there is an end of Smithers & Co.'

'Oh no. I've got this estate to fall back on, and they know it. I can easily explain to them. If they had only been in town I shouldn't have had to make this sacrifice. You needn't feel troubled about your money. I'll give you security for seventy thousand,' said Potts.

Clark thought for a while

'Well!' said he, 'its a risk, but I'll run it.'

'There isn't time to get a lawyer now to make out the papers; but whenever you fetch one I'll do it.'

'I'll get one to-day, and you'll sign the papers this evening. In my opinion by that time the bank'll be shut up for good, and you're a fool for your pains. You're simply throwing away what gold you have.'

Potts went down not long after. It was the fourth day of the run. Miscellaneous callers thronged the place, but the amounts were not large. In two hours not more than five thousand were paid out.

At length a man came in with a carpet bag. He pulled out a vast quantity of notes.

'How much?' asked the clerk blandly.

'Thirty thousand pounds,' said the man.

Potts heard this and came out.

'Thirty thousand pounds.'

'Do yon want it in gold?'

'Of course.'

'Will you take a draft on Messrs. Smithers & Co?'

'No, I want gold.'

While Potts was talking to this man another was waiting patiently beside him. Of course this imperative claimant had to be paid or else the bank would have to stop, and this was a casualty which Potts could not yet face with calmness. Before it came to that he was determined to pay out his last sovereign.

On paying the thirty thousand pounds it was found that there were only two bags left of two thousand pounds each.

The other man who had waited stood while the one who had been paid was making arrangements about conveying his money away.

It was now two o'clock. The stranger said quietly to the clerk opposite that he wanted gold.

'How much?' asked the clerk with the same blandness.

'Forty thousand pounds,' answered the stranger.

'Sorry we can't accommodate you, sir,' returned the clerk.

Potts had heard this and came forward.

'Won't you take a draft on London?' said he.

'Can't,' replied the man; 'I was ordered to get gold.'

'A draft on Smithers & Co.?'

'Couldn't take even Bank of England notes,' said the stranger. 'I'm only an agent. If you can't accommodate me I'm sorry, I'm sure.'

Potts was silent. His face was ghastly. As much agony as such a man could endure was felt by him at that moment.

Half an hour afterward the shutters were up; and outside the door stood a wild and riotous crowd, the most noisy of whom was the tailor. The Brandon Bank had failed.

CHAPTER L.

THE BANK DIRECTORS.

The bank doors were closed, and the bank directors were left to their own reflections. Clark had been in through the day, and at the critical moment his feelings had overpowered him so much that he felt compelled to go over to the inn to get something to drink, wherewith he might refresh himself and keep up his spirits.

Potts and John remained in the bank parlor. The clerks had gone. Potts was in that state of dejection in which even liquor was not desirable. John showed his usual nonchalance.

'Well, Johnnie,' said Potts, after a long silence, 'we're used up!'

'The bank's bursted, that's a fact. You were a fool for fighting it out so long.'

'I might as well. I was responsible, at any rate.'

'You might have kept your gold.'

'Then my estate would have been good. Besides, I hoped to fight through this difficulty. In fact, I hadn't anything else to do.'

'Why not?'

'Smithers & Co.'

'Ah! yes.'

'They'll be down on me now. That's what I was afraid of all along.'

'How much do you owe them.'

'Seven hundred and two thousand pounds'.

'The devil! I thought it was only five hundred thousand.'

'It's been growing every day. It's a dreadful dangerous thing to have unlimited credit.'

'Well, you've got something as an offset. The debts due the bank.'

'Johnnie,' said Potts, taking a long breath, 'since Clark isn't here I don't mind telling you that my candid opinion is them debts isn't worth a rush. A great crowd of people came here for money. I didn't hardly ask a question. I shelled out loyaly. I wanted to be known, so as to get into Parliament some day. I did what is called 'going it blind.'

'How much is owing you?'

'The books say five hundred and thirty thousand pounds—but it's doubtful if I can get any of it. And now Smithers & Co. will be down on me at once.'

'What do you intend to do?'

'I don't know.'

'Haven't you thought?'

'No, I couldn't.'

'Well, I have.'

'What?'

'You'll have to try to compromise.'

'What if they won't?'

John shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing.

'After all,' resumed Potts hopefully, 'it can't be so bad. The estate is worth two millions.'

'Pooh!'

'Isn't it?'

'Of course not. You know what you bought it for.'

'That's because it was thrown away.'

'Well, it'll have to be thrown away again.'

'Oh, Smithers & Co.'ll be easy. They don't care for money.'

'Perhaps so. The fact is I don't understand Smithers & Co. at all. I tried to see through their little game, but can't begin to do it.'

'Oh, that's easy enough! They knew I was rich, and let me have what money I wanted.'

John looked doubtful.

At this moment a rap was heard at the back door.

'There comes Clark!' said he.

Potts opened the door. Clark entered. His face was flushed, and his eyes bloodshot.

'See here,' said he, mysteriously, as he entered the door.

'What?' asked the others anxiously.

'There's two chaps at the inn. One is the Italian—'

'Langhetti?'

'Ay,' said Clark, gloomily; 'and the other is his mate that fellow that helped him to carry off the gal. They've done it again this time, and my opinion is that these fellows areat the bottom of all our troubles. You know whose son it is.'

Potts and John exchanged glances.

'I went after that devil once, and I'm going to try it again. This time I'll take some one who isn't afraid of the devil. Johnnie, is the dog at the Hall?'

'Yes.'

'All right!' said Clark. 'I'll be even with this fellow yet, if he's in league with the devil.'

With these words Clark went out, and left the two together. A glance of savage exultation passed over the face of Potts.

'If he comes back successful,' said he, 'all right, and if he doesn't, why then'—He paused.

'If he doesn't come back,' said John, finishing the sentence for him, 'Why then—all righter.'

CHAPTER LI.

A STRUGGLE.

All the irresolution which for a time had characterized Despard had vanished before the shock of that great discovery which his father' manuscript had revealed to him. One purpose now lay clearly and vividly before him, one which to so loyal and devoted a nature as his was the holiest duty, and that was vengeance on his father's murderers.

In this purpose he took refuge from his own grief; he cast aside his own longings, his anguish, his despair. Langhetti wished to search after his Bice; Despard wished to find those whom his dead father had denounced to him. In the intensity of his purpose he was careless as the means by which that vengeance should be accomplished. He thought not whether it would be better to trust the slow action of the law, or to take the task into his own hands. His only wish was to be confronted with either of these men or both of them.

It was with this feeling in his heart that he set out with Langhetti, and the two went once more in company to the village of Brandon, where they arrived on the last day of the run on the bank.

He did not know exactly what it would be best to do first. His own idea was to go to the hall, and confront the murderers in their own place. Langhetti, however, urged the need of help from the civil magistrate. It was while they were deliberating about this that a letter was brought in addressed to the Rev. Courtenay Despard.

Despard did not recognize the handwriting. In some surprise how anyone should know that he was here he opened the letter, and his surprise was still greater as he read the following:

'SIR—There are two men here whom you seek—one Potts, the other Clark. You can see them both at any time.

'The young lady whom you and Signor Langhetti formerly rescued has escaped, and is now in safety in Denton, a village not more than twenty miles away. She lives in the last cottage on the left hand side of the road, close by the sea. There is an American elm in front.'

There was no signature.

Despard handed it in silence to Langhetti, who read it eagerly. Joy spread over his face. He started to his feet.

'I must go at once,' said he excitedly. 'Will you?'

'No,' replied Despard. 'You had better go, I must stay; my purpose is a different one.'

'But do you not also wish to secure the safety of Bice?'

'Of course; but I shall not be needed. You will be enough.'

Langhetti tried to persuade him, but Despard was immoveable. For himself he was too impatient to wait. He determined to set out at once. He could not get a carriage, but he managed to obtain a horse, and with this he set out. It was about the time when the bank was closed.

Just before his departure Despard saw a man come from the bank and enter the inn. He knew the face for he knew it when here before. It was Clark. At the sight of this face all his fiercest instincts awoke him—a deep thirst for vengeance arose. He could not lose sight of this man. He determined to track him, and thus by active pursuit to do something toward the accomplishment of his purpose.

He watched him, therefore, as he entered the inn, and caught a hasty glance which Clark directed at himself and Langhetti. He did not understand the meaning of the scowl that passed over the ruffian's face, nor did Clark understand the full meaning of that gloomy frown which lowered over Despard's brow as his eyes blazed wrathfully and menacingly upon him.

Clark came out and went to the bank. On quitting the bank Despard saw him looking back at Langhetti, who was just leaving. He then watched him till he went up to the Hall.

In about half an hour Clark came back on a horseback followed by a dog. He talked for a while with the landlord, and then went off at a slow trot.

On questioning the landlord Despard found that Clark had asked him about the direction which Langhetti had taken. The idea at once dashed upon him that possibly Clark wished to pursue Langhetti, in order to find out about Beatrice. He determined on pursuit, both for Langhetti's sake and for his own.

He followed, therefore, not far behind Clark, riding at first rapidly till he caught sight of him at the summit of a hill in front, and then keeping at the same distance behind him. He had not determined in his mind what it was best to do, but held himself prepared for any course of action.

After riding about an hour he put spurs to his horse, and went on at a more rapid pace. Yet he did not overtake Clark, and therefore conjectured that Clark himself must have gone on rapidly. He now put his own horse at its fullest speed, with the intention of coming up with his enemy as soon as possible.

He rode on at a tremendous pace for another half an hour. At last the road took a sudden turn; and, whirling around at the utmost speed, he burst upon a scene which was as startling as it was unexpected, and which roused to madness all the fervid passion of his nature.

The road here descended, and in its descent wound round a hill and led into a gentle hollow, off each side of which hills rose which were covered with trees.

Within this glen was disclosed a frightful spectacle. A man lay on the ground, torn from his horse by a huge blood-hound, which even then was rending him with its huge fangs! The dismounted rider's foot was entangled in the stirrup, and the horse was plunging and dragging him along, while the dog was pulling him back. The man himself uttered not a cry, but tried to fight off the dog with his hands as best he could.

In the horror of the moment Despard saw that it was Langhetti. For an instant his brain reeled. The next moment he reached the spot. Another horseman was standing close by, without pretending even to interfere. Despard did not see him, he saw nothing but Langhetti. He flung himself from his horse, and drew a revolver from his pocket. A loud report rang through the air, and in an instant the huge blood hound gave a leap upward, with a piercing yell, and fell dead in the road.

Despard flung himself on his knees beside Langhetti. He saw his hands torn and bleeding, and blood covered his face and breast. A low groan was all that escaped from the sufferer.

'Leave me,' he gasped. 'Save Bice.'

In his grief for Langhetti, thus lying before him in such agony, Despard forgot all else. He seized his handkerchief and tried to staunch the blood.

'Leave me!' gasped Langhetti again. 'Bice will be lost.' His head, which Despard had supported for a moment, sank back and life seemed to leave him.

Despard started up. Now for the first time he recollected the stranger; and in an instant understood who he was, and why this had been done. Suddenly, as he started up, he felt his pistol snatched from his hand by a strong grasp. He turned.

It was the horseman—it was Clark—who had stealthily dismounted, and in his desperate purpose, had tried to make sure of Despard.

But Despard, quick as thought, leaped upon him and caught his hand. In the struggle the pistol fell to the ground. Despard caught Clark in his arms, and then the contest began.

Clark was of medium size, thick set, muscular, robust, and desperate. Despard was tall, but his frame was well knit, his muscles and sinews were like iron, and he was inspired by a higher spirit and a deeper passion.

In the first shock of that fierce embrace not a word was spoken. For sometime the struggle was maintained without result. Clark had caught Despard with a disadvantage, and this for a time prevented the latter from putting forth his strength effectually.

At last he wound one arm around Clark's neck in a strangling grasp, and forced his other arm under that of Clark. Then with one tremendous, one resistless impulse, he put forth all his strength. His antagonist gave way before it. He reeled.

Despard disengaged one arm and gave him a tremendous blow on the temple. At the same instant he twined his legs about those of the other. At the stroke Clark who had already staggered, gave way utterly and fell heavily backward, with Despard upon him.

The next instant Despard had seized his throat and held him down so that he could not move.

The wretch gasped and groaned. He struggled to escape from that iron hold in vain. The hand which had seized him was not to be shaken. Despard had fixed his grasp there, and there in the throat of the fainting, suffocating wretch he held it.

The struggles grew fainter, the arms relaxed, the face blackened, the limbs stiffened. At last all efforts ceased.

Despard then arose, and, turning Clark over on his face, took the bridle from one of the horses, bound his hands behind him, and fastened his feet securely. In the fierce struggle Clark's coat and waistcoat had been torn away, and slipped down to some extent. His shirt collar had burst and slipped with them. As Despard turned him over and proceeded to tie him, something struck his eye. It was a bright, red scar.

He pulled down the shirt. A mark appeared, the full meaning of which he knew not, but could well conjecture. There were three brands—fiery red.

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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.

Success the Best Test of Worth!

HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT and PILLS.

THIS UNIVERSAL MEDICINE IS A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE EVERYWHERE.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, impart tone to the NERVOUS