D. McTavish

FLESHERTON

KEEPS ON HAND

Repairs

For Massey-Harris, and Noxon, Fleury and Wilkinson farm implements. Fleury and Verity plows on hand all the time, also all kinds of repairs for the same. We manufacture Wagons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs, etc. Horseshoeing promptly attended to. Special attention to tender, contracted feet. Logging and Plow Chains constantly on hand.

SUMMER SALES NOW RUSHING!

This is the season of year when you want to buy a nice buggy or cart. I have them—beauties—and will sell on your own terms—if they are not all one-sided. Painting and re-trimming done to order. Don't buy without looking in upon my samples and getting prices.

R. T. WHITTEN

GO TO

J. H. HEARD

FOR THE BEST

BUGGIES, Waggons, Carts, Spring Tooth and Iron Harrows' Frosts and Woods' Binders, Mowers, Horse Rakes and Ploughs. Fleury Ploughs, Scufflers and Turnip Seed Drills. Dick's Ploughs and Land Rollers. Shares for all kinds of Ploughs. Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmithing. Wood, Lumber, Cedar Posts and Shingles.

WM. BARNHOUSE'S ADV.

COME THIS WAY FOR YOUR

FLOUR

The Best in Town

Also BANANAS, ORANGES, LEMONS, CONFECTIONERY and everything in the Grocery line always on hand and at cheapest prices. A trial solicited.

WM. BARNHOUSE

Eugenia Mills

—AND—

Carriage Works.

Carriages made and Repaired, also Planing and Matching, Band Sawing, Wood Turning of every description. Planing and Grain Chopping done while you wait, for the Beaver turns the wheel.

T. W. WILSON **Manager**

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C. A. FLEMING,
Principal.

The Western Fair

LONDON, Sept. 10 to 19, 1896

Canada's Favorite Live Stock Exhibition.

Oldest fair in Canada—Established 1868

Going ever since. Exhibitors find it pays to show here. Entries close Sept. 3rd. $50,000 expended on new buildings; best on the continent. Every pure breed represented in the live stock. Every improvement to agricultural implements on exhibition. The centre of dairying. The best new buildings to show in. A perfect sight and will well repay a visit to the Fair.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West

And Mexican Hippodrome

80 actors, 60 animals and a village of 50 tents; the greatest fair attraction in America to-day.

Sie Hassan Ben Ali's Moorish Acrobats

TWELVE IN NUMBER.

Send for prize list and make your entries.

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President — THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary

TO WHOM IT MAY COCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted for me or in my name, without express authority in writing.

JOSIAH GAMEY,
Township of Osprey, Farmer

Dated at Flesherton this 18th day of June A. D. 1896.

House and Lot For Sale.

For sale cheap and on easy terms in Flesherton. Splendid large, solid brick dwelling, with good stone cellar, summer kitchen and woodhouse, also good frame stable, brick lined. Premises contains two large lots and good young orchard, bearing. House and outbuildings are exceptionally well finished and very conveniently laid out. Apply to

R. J. SPROULE, Flesherton.

Hielan brogue ne'er turned the heel.

Retreat is not in our vocabulary

COME ALONG

And get your bags filled at Henderson's in Sproule's Block wi' gude family FLOUR at $3.45 per bbl. We have some rale gude TEA and SUGAR and other GROCERIES. Our Sweeties are rale gude, so the folks say. We have some gude Bananas, Bl'k Curns and Peaches at lowest living prices. Our TRUNKS and VALISES are away doun' in price. We are Agent for McGowan's No. 1 HARD MANITOBA FLOUR. Try it. An early call solicited.

WM. HENDERSON

CARDING

I have put the Priceville carding mill into first class repair and am employing a good carder. Good work done promptly.

R. McGOWEN.

Priceville, June 2, '96.

Tel-el-Kebir

To the Editor of The Advance.

DEAR SIR—The following is a transcript from Pitman's Shorthand Weekly, which I was incited to write, from the fact that fourteen years ago I received a letter from Cairo, (shortly after the battle of Tel-el-kebir) from my nephew, a sergent in the Royal Artillery, who took part in the Egyptian campaign, and whose horse was killed under him at Tel-el-Kebir. I published the letter in the Advance, which was read with much interest. On seeing the account of Tel-el-Kebir in Pitman's Shorthand Weekly (which I get weekly) I could not resist transcribing it into long hand and sending it to you to consider if it is interesting enough for reproduction. I find some very interesting matter in P. S. W. which I would willingly transcribe if you should think it interesting enough to lay before the readers of the Advance.

I am Sir, Respectfully Yours,
F. GEE.

"Fourteen years ago a formidable opposition to the British control of Egyptian affairs was experienced in the military revolt under Arabi Pasha, which threatened to undo the benificent reforms our statesmen had sought to accomplish in the land of the Pharaohs.

The campaign which we were compelled to enter was short but decisive, and the increased responsibility for Egyptian affairs which it threw upon us, has made the victory of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th of September, 1882, in a special sense, an important one. The operation conducted under the present commander in chief, "Lord Wolseley", occupied exactly a month. His Lordship arrived at Alexandria on the 4th of August, and by the 20th the whole British force was conveyed by sea to Ismael and had occupied the Suez Canal. A rapid advance was made across the desert, and though the enemy attacked several times, the march of the British force was not seriously checked. On the 10th of September Lord Wolseley moved his head-quarters to the front, in readiness for the attack on the enemy's position. This was an extremely secure one, consisting of lines of solid entrenchment bound together by wattles, and extending about four miles from flank to flank. The enemy was numerically strong, and was well supplied with artillery, while the camp was fully equipped in every way. The British forces moved to the attack under cover of night. At one o'clock on the morning of the 13th of September, fourteen thousand men got under arms in perfect silence, and almost noislessly the dark columns moved off, their foot falls deadened by the sand, and the silence broken only by the occasional clash of steel. Frequent halts had to be made to enable the regiments to maintain touch, and to allow the transport wagons to keep up. On the right was Graham's brigade, and next came the Guards brigade which was to support it. Between these moved the forty-two guns of the Royal Artillery. There was a railway on the line of march, and along this the naval brigade moved a forty pounder gun. Divided from the other forces by a canal, the Highland Brigade led the advance, followed by Indian troops in support. The cavalry and horse artillery went off to the north, in order to come down on the enemy's line of retreat. By early dawn the British troops had advanced within a thousand yards of the enemy's line and halted there for a short time, to enable the fighting line to be formed. Still, a perfect silence reigned, which made it difficult to imagine that fourteen thousand troops lay ready to dash forward at a signal at the low sand heaps, behind which twice as many men slumbered unconscious of their presence. As is usual in a movement carried out in darkness, many detached parties altogether lost their way. The attack began on the left with a gallant advance of the Highland Brigade. Swiftly and silently the Highlanders moved forward to the attack: no word was spoken, no shot fired until they were within three hundred yards of the enemy's earthworks, nor up to that time did a sound in the Egyptain lines betoken that the enemy were aware of the presence of their assailants. Then suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps, and a storm of bullets whizzed over the heaps of the advancing troops. A wild cheer broke from the Highlanders in response, the Pipers struck shrilling up, bayonets were fixed, and at the double this splendid body of men dashed forward. The first line of entrenchment was carred, the enemy offered scarce any resistance, but from another line of entrenchment behind, which in the still dim light could scarcely be seen, a burst of musketry broke out.

For a few minutes the Highlanders poured in a heavy fire in exchange, but the firing on either side was not effective. The delay in the advance was but a short one; the order was given and the brigade went rapidly forward. Soon a portion of the forces had passed between the enemy's redouts and opened a flank fire upon them. This was too much for the Egyptains, who at once took to their heels and ran, suffering much from the heavy fire which was now poured in on them.

Meanwhile the fighting had began on the other flank, where the Horse Artillery assailed the enemy's extreme left. There The Egyptains seemed more prepared than they had been on the right, and half the time kept up a steady fire. The 18th "Royal Irish" were sent to turn the enemy's left, and at the word of command, dashed at the trenches and carried them at the bayonets' point, thus turning the flank of the defenders in position. For a short time the enemy clung to their line of entrenchment, but then, as our troops poured in, the Egyptains fled as rapidly as those on the other side had done before the Highlanders, and the fighting was practically over.

As the British troops descended the hill leading down to Tel el-Kebir, they captured the standing camp with immense stores of forage and provisions. Arabi's tent, which was splendidly furnished, fell, with all its contents into the hands of the victors. When the railway station was surrounded by our troops, it was found that two trains had left with fugitives, but the engine of another which was on the point of starting, was blown up by a shell. Our victorious troops advanced cheering across the enemy's camp. Though the camp, with a large number of the enemy and from fifty to sixty guns fell into the hands of the victors, the rebel leader, Arabi, made good his escape from the field of battle. He, however, narrowly avoided capture by our Cavalry, and rode off alone. He was followed to Cairo, where he gave himself up next day to his pursuers, and thus ended the military revolt. The British losses were about fifty two killed, and 380 wounded; the Egyptains, killed and wounded, 1500.

Mr. Archibald Forbes expresses the opinion in Cassel's Magazine, that Lord Wolsley's enduring fame as a commander in the field, will rest chiefly on the campaign in Egypt in 1882, and on the subsequent expedition to Kartoum. There can be, he says, but one opinion as to the skilful strategy which he displayed in the Egyptian campaign when opposed to an enemy by no means contemptible. He had been suffering from fever before leaving England, and his eyesight was in such a dangerous state that under medical advice he made the journey by sea in a stateroom protected from the light by darkened curtains. But he rallied on reaching Alexandria, and his first action was to put in practice the dexterous ruse, (which was a principal plan of campaign he had matured in his room in the war office.) He encountered not a few delays and hindrances, yet he fought and won the final and decisive battle of the campaign on the day and on the spot which he had specified before leaving England. The night march from Nine Hill across the desert to within striking distance of the face of Arabi's entrenchments at the precise moment offering the best opportunity for the assaults delivered so vigorouslly, was a brilliant triumph of tactical skill, and the victory of Tel el-Kebir worthly earned for its organizer the Peerage, which his Sovereign made no delay to bestow.

The Work of Lightning

Last week was one of much electrical disturbance, and although no damage is reported from this vicinity, our exchanges are full of the damage wrought in other sections of adjacent country. We have culled a number of these and present them to our readers.

The outbuilding of a man named Dault, living in Tiny, were struck by lighthning and completely destroyed.

A barn belonging to Robt. Small, townline Amaranth and Mono, was struck by lightning early last Wednesday morning and burned to the ground, together with a quantity of hay and implements. The loss is covered with insurance.

Sunday night about 9.30 o'clock the barn of Jas Shannon, of Arthur township, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. There was in the building at the time about one ton of hay, two wagons, harness, etc, which were all consumed. The loss is estimated at about $1500. There is an insurance of $700 on barn.

A couple of stables were destroyed by fire in Ayton during the thunder storm of Wedneday week and for a time the village was in such danger that a message was sent to Harriston asking the aid of its steamer. Fortunately the flames were brought under subjection by the time the engine had been made ready for the trip so the request was withdrawn.

During a thunderstorm on Saturday afternoon Mr. James Ramsay, foreman for McIntyre & Gardner, had a very unusual experience with a thunderbolt. He was cutting granite with a heavy steel chisel when a vivid flash of lightning occurred and the next instant the chisel was wrenched from his grasp and thrown across the room. The electric current shook hands with Mr. Ramsay so earnestly that for some hours afterwards he was unable to straighten his fingers.— Orangeville Advertiser.

During the electrical storm on Wednesday evg. last week, a bolt struck Wm. Maher's barn, 4th con. Eld. The electric current tore out two posts, passed along to the ladder, left one side in splinters, jumped into the chaff and passed down into the horse stable between the two horses, making one completely deaf. The bolt then flew out of the stable window, killing a two year old steer that was standing near by. The ladder is a curiosity to see, one side being perfectly intact, the other frayed into matchwood. Mr. Maher was sitting at the door of his house, which is about 100 yds. from the barn, when a flash passed by the house door turning Mr. Maher completely around and throwing him prostrate on the floor face downwards The family though Mr. Maher was dead, but he had only received a shock and a close call for his life. The same evg. a second bolt struck the board fence about 100 yards from the house.

The Markets.

Carefully Corrected Each Week

Flour	$3 80	to	$4 40
Oats	18	to	18
Peas	45	to	45
Butter	10	to	10
Eggs, fresh	8	to	8
Potatoes bag	20	to	25
Pork	4 50	to	4 50
Hay per ton	10 00	to	11 00
Hides	4 00	to	5 00
Sheepskins	25	to	50
Geese	5	to	5
Turkeys	7	to	7
Chickens per pair	20	to	25
Ducks per pair	40	to	50
Wool	17	to	20

TIME TABLE

GOING SOUTH.

Markdale—6.40 a. m.	4.40 p. m.
Flesherton—6.53 a. m.	4.53 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Flesherton—11.48 a. m.	9.17 p. m.
Markdale—12.04 p. m.	9.30 p. m.

Photos

—TAKEN
—AT THE

Flesherton Photograph Gallery

are done in first-class style and at lowest rates. Special attention given to copying. Babies' photos. a specialty. Pictures framed.

MRS. BULMER

Flesherton Saw & Planing Mills

The undersigned are placing in position a first class sawmill for custom sawing, which will be ready for operation in January. We have also added

A CHOPPING MILL

For the convenience of farmers. Chopping done at any time at 5 cents per 100 lbs.

The sash and door factory, band and scroll sawing business continued as usual. Pile in your orders.

BEECROFT & TALBOT