

Toronto, Grey & Bruce Ry.

Change of Time. On and after MONDAY, 3rd NOV. trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for destination (Toronto, Union Station, etc.) and departure times for various routes.

GOING NORTH.

Table listing departure times for various northern routes from Toronto.

GOING SOUTH.

Table listing departure times for various southern routes from Toronto.

THE STANDARD.

Friday, August 19th, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE CANADA ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto.

Advertisements are received at this office for the following papers and magazines.

Table listing advertising rates for various publications like The Standard, Toronto Weekly Globe, etc.

NO PAPER.

Printers require a holiday as well as the people, and they are but mortals.

Yes, we once cultivated turpins and potatoes, and tilled the soil, and are now a nation of idlers.

With our country friends of the Toronto Standard and Flesherston News, we can find nothing worse to hold us than that we once followed a cultivated pursuit for a living.

It amuses the poor fellows, we have no objection. Keep at it, gentlemen. Farming is not a dishonourable occupation in our estimation.

President GARFIELD Monday undoubtedly witnessed the most satisfactory stage of the President's illness since he was wounded.

The official bulletins contain little or no information, and what little they do contain is very unsatisfactory to the general public.

The attending physician is very reticent especially to the members of the press, consequently there was great difficulty in supplying the public with any information.

The condition of the patient. It is generally admitted that the situation is very grave, and that the chances are, as to his death or recovery, about even.

A BRUTAL murder was perpetrated in Ottawa last week by a crowd of ruffians. It appears an old and infamous old man got married, and the boys thought they would celebrate the event by a charivari, and thereby obtain a little free whiskey.

The old gentleman not approving of the honor, refused the demand made for \$2, and as a consequence the row increased, whereupon he went out to endeavor to disperse the crowd, when he was deliberately stoned to death.

Some 20 of the participants have been arrested and we trust that no loquacity will be shown them. Can anything be done to put a stop to this barbarous custom. It is not long since a young man, not far from Markdale, was shot in the face at a charivari, which resulted, we are informed, in the total loss of his sight.

As we were going to press we received the following information by telegraph from our Flesherston correspondent.

Mr. David White Sr., a farmer living a little below this village East of Toronto and Sydenham road, met with instantaneous death by falling off a load of grain which he was hauling into his barn, and dislocating his neck.

Mr. Thibodeau, has purchased the present season (to date) 300 head of cattle for his stock farm. He has displaced the most of them, and is still buying. The amount of money which was put through his hands in connection with the above business this season, is over \$80,000.

KIMBERLEY.

From our own Correspondent. Heavy rain on Saturday. Clear and cold on Monday.

The farmers are busy engaged gathering their crops, which promises a good remuneration for their labor.

The farmers say that their spring crops are the best they have had for a number of years.

Plews has his mill in full blast again, he having given the machinery a thorough overhauling.

Mr. S. Gaudin and F. Thurston killed a milk snake one day last week measuring 3 feet 4 inches in length.

J. R. Fawcett of this place has a pet owl, which flew into the house on Sunday night. Some of the superstitious advise the annihilation of his owlship.

Sermons were preached on Sabbath by the Rev. Mr. Lrache, M. E. of Menford and Mr. Gaudy, C. M. of Eugenia.

No saw-dust nor nor artificial saws.

Mr. Casting, of Toronto, has got the front of his lot laid out in acre building lots and 3 acre park lots.

The surveying was done by Mr. Gilliland P. L. S. of Eugenia.

By thump, we are going to have an incorporated village in the near future.

The music factory spoken of recently in the Advance has turned out its first instrument, which does credit to the manufacturer.

FLESHERTON.

From our own Correspondent. ACCIDENT.—While driving along the station road, Master Fred. Leich collided with another vehicle.

He had Mr. R. Davis' little boy with him, and was forced to jump out and let the horse go.

The buggy upset and the horse took it in low until it was a total wreck. Cause—narrow cuts of long standing.

They are so narrow that it is next to impossible for one team to pass another without colliding.

The merchants and others should never let the Council rest until they repair that road. We hope to see a large number of the ratpayers wait on the Council at its next meeting, to see what action they intend taking in the matter.

EUGENIA.

From our own Correspondent. Business has it that a jewelry pedlar visited this picturesque village last week, and by some means got drugged and robbed of all his jewelry and cash, in all amounting to over one hundred dollars.

How much truth there is in it I am unable to say. The matter seems to be kept very quiet.

The Fall wheat harvest is about finished, and Spring grain, owing to the past scorching week, has ripened rapidly and is being harvested, and is going to be a good average crop.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the East Grey and Township of Artemesia Agricultural Societies. The sums offered in prizes is very liberal, and doubtless will be taken advantage of this fall.

News is very scarce, not even a marriage taking place for gossip to pass remarks on.

People never seem to get to picnics—still they come. Why don't some of them come here? Plenty of room.

DUNDALK.

On Thursday the union Picnic of the Canada Methodist, and the Presbyterian Sunday Schools, held their picnic in Mr. McCounells grove, and we were well pleased with the manner in which the programme was carried out; both old and young appeared to fully enjoy themselves.

We counted eight swings on the ground, and all in full working order, and it was pleasing to see how the fair unit enjoyed the lofty swing. Such unity we have not enjoyed in Dundalk for years. There appeared to be no distinction of party, and this is just as it should be, and we trust it may continue.

Ample justice was done to the very rich dainties provided by the schools. We do not hesitate to say, that the ladies in connection with Dundalk can compete with any part of the county of Grey, for fine and fancy pastery, for such they always have on every occasion. Long may they live.

The Broad Gauge will soon be in Dundalk, and then!!!

Good crops in the vicinity of Dundalk, gives promise to a good fall trade.

The Canada Methodist Church in Dundalk, is now being painted, which will add much to its appearance and comfort.

THE TORONTO GREY & BRUCE.—The work of reconstructing the Toronto Grey & Bruce railway is going forward steadily, though hindered somewhat by the difficulty of procuring laborers.

About one half of the steel rails needed to relay the track have already been distributed along the line, and the remainder will be laid down in a few weeks.

As soon after that as the new bridges are completed and the alterations are made in the grading and alignment the steel rails will be laid, which will probably be about the beginning of October. The new elevator in Toronto is nearly finished, and it is expected that work will soon commence on one at the Owen Sound wharves.

None of the new issue of bonds have yet been placed on the market, and it is not probable that they will be until the legal troubles of the road have subsided.

A few months ago the whole amount might have been disposed of on the London money market at 106, but the contents that have since taken place, and the application for the appointment of a receiver have depreciated them by five to ten per cent.

All persons interested in the prosperity of the road will desire to see the litigation ended.—World.

A farmer, near Kinterton, was shot, it is supposed, by a neighbor, who has since left for parts unknown.

ADDRESS.

To the Minister, at the Ordination and Induction of Mr. Chisholm to the Presbyterian Congregation of Ousey, at the Presbyterian Church, McIntyre's Corners, August 2nd, 1881.

DEAR BROTHER.—In the words of Paul to Timothy, I would say to you "Take heed to thyself, and to thy teaching."

Thy first consideration is thyself; that thine own heart be right before God. When thine own heart is right before Him thy work will be acceptable unto Him, and thou shalt have pleasure in it.

His service will be a delight to thee; otherwise it will be a burden, a heartless task. In the midst of the trials, difficulties, heart-breakings, which invariably accompany the service of the holy ministry, the faithful servant will find a resting-place in the bosom of his God; there lodge every burden. Go unto Him with thy temptation—temptation which may act as a thorn in thy flesh, and He will say unto thee as unto His servant of old, "my grace is sufficient for thee."

Beware of the malice of Satan—beware of it, when it comes through the agency of unreasonable men. Take heed to thyself against the openly wicked, whose sins go before them to judgment, who are easily marked and distinguished as those who are serving sin, who made shipwreck of the faith, such as Hymeneus and Alexander, whom Paul delivered unto Satan, that they might be taught not to blaspheme.

Take heed also to thyself against the sly hypocrite whose words are as oil in thy presence, but as the poison of asps behind thy back. Enter not into their secret; unto their assembly let not thine honor be united.

In conclusion, take heed to thyself and to thy teaching. Guard and feed the flock committed to thy charge. Be faithful, fearless, enduring trials, patient, persevering, committing the keeping of thy soul unto God in well doing as unto a faithful Creator, who having proved thee faithful, will place upon thy head the crown of life that fadeth not away.

Correspondence.

Notice.—We wish it distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

FROM THE OLD SOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. DEAR SIR,—I fear you will class me as a very tardy correspondent, inasmuch as I have not written you before this.

Well, to tell the truth, which is always the best, I have often thought of redeeming my promise by sending you short sketches of my wanderings; but have not until the present time been able to scrawl my courage up to the sticking point, and now that I have commenced to scribble, I scarcely know where to begin, or what to say to interest your numerous readers.

Perhaps it would be just as well to begin at the beginning, although to me full of painful recollections of that terrible affliction, *sea-sickness*, gentle reader, which took possession of me from the time I placed my foot upon the deck of the steamer, and would not let go its hold no matter how strenuously I struggled against it.

For nine days I was confined to my berth, and many a time wished myself back in Markdale at the bottom of the ocean.

The first land we sighted was Ireland, to me as pleasing a sight as water to the thirsty traveller in the sandy desert, and after a few more hours of agony, Liverpool was reached.

As usual, our luggage was searched, which operation cost me the loss of a book, and friend Doll a box of cigars; for even in free trade England, "so called," they have custom houses, and officers, who collect revenues prettily carefully. After passing the customs, we were allowed to pass the luggage porters when they had collected a shilling for doing absolutely nothing, as I handled my luggage myself.

One can scarcely turn round in this country, especially if a foreigner, without it costing him a shilling. A shilling for the waiters at the hotels; a shilling for a candle and a bit of soap; a shilling for the porter; another for the "boots"; and still another for attendance; and if you show the least weakness, the caddy will ask an extra sixpence or a shilling "just to drink your honor's health with, as it is 'orrible chilly day, you know."

Liverpool, the entry port for the shipping of the world, with its forests of masts, miles of magnificent docks at which float hundreds of vessels, from the tiny pleasure yacht up to the full rigged East India merchantmen, laden with the spices of the East, and the mighty Atlantic steamers, with their crews of meat, wheat, and cotton; its seven and nine storied warehouses; its massive cotton and corn exchanges, public buildings, handsome private residences, and parks, forming a picture of social wealth especially pleasing to those engaged in commercial pursuits.

From Liverpool I boarded the Great Northern fast Express train for Manchester, and was whirled along at the rate of 60 miles an hour. If the English are slow at something, they are certainly the fastest at collecting shillings and railway travelling. Every Yankee you meet here, and there every good man here at the present time, have to acknowledge that railway travelling in this country is much superior in point of speed to America.

You can smell the smoke of Manchester for miles before you reach it. As Liverpool has its forests of masts, and Manchester has its forests of chimneys, lowering high up in the air, and emitting great volumes of smoke

little, but goodness is profitable in all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.

You may sometimes find it necessary to teach men how they ought to behave themselves in the house of God.

You may have need to use your authority, and your tact, and experience, and skill of human nature, in exemplifying good behavior, and in enforcing the same.

You are to lay out into the position in which you will have to remain men of these nations—men, who, are maybe older, richer, greater, wiser than you.

This is a trying position for a man of a humble mind—a dangerous position for a vain novice. You are no novice. You have known the scriptures from a child. You have spent many years studying men and things, during all of which time you have professed your faith and passed through many temptations unscathed.

Take heed of the danger however, but remember the words of Paul to Timothy, "Let no man despise thy youth." Men do not despise a man in the faithful discharge of duty.

False doctrines were tried to creep in here, and there, imported by men whom Paul compares to dogs, men who creep into families, get into their affections on the sly, and with a smooth oily tongue, and a silly giddy head, and lead captive silly people of both sexes, who are very fond of learning new things and new interpretations; yes, ever learning, but never able to come to the knowledge of the truth.

These false doctrines you may need to hammer to pieces and scatter so as to expose them, that they may vanish before the light of the truth—the glorious light of the sun of righteousness. "Fear not, for I am with you always."

In conclusion, take heed to thyself and to thy teaching. Guard and feed the flock committed to thy charge. Be faithful, fearless, enduring trials, patient, persevering, committing the keeping of thy soul unto God in well doing as unto a faithful Creator, who having proved thee faithful, will place upon thy head the crown of life that fadeth not away.

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completely shutting out the sun's light, and making it comparatively dark at mid-day. Manchester has a population of about 500,000, mostly engaged in the manufacture of cottons, fells, rubbers, &c. To me, coming from the bright, clear atmosphere of Canada, the smoke and smell was stifling and very oppressive.

I made my purchases as quickly as possible and got to Birmingham, where Mr. Doll had gone to purchase some jewelry.

From Manchester to Birmingham, and indeed right through to London, on both sides of the railway for miles inland, you will see one continuous line of large manufacturing establishments of all kinds, where iron, steel, cotton, woolen, silk, brass, gold, crockery, hardware, in fact everything man requires, except religion, from a 1000 pound cannon, to his hair pin is manufactured.

I was just thinking while whirling past these great busy hives of industry, that we in Canada, in order to become a great and prosperous people, must imitate our grand old man, who so carefully and patiently nursed and protected her manufactures in their infancy, until now they are strong and powerful, and enabled to weather the successive failure of crops here, and the keen competition from America and other protection countries, although the American, Canadian, and French protective tariff is a sore spot with them here.

They would much rather we would send them our wheat, pork, cheese, beef, &c., and that they would do all our manufacturing for us.

From the manufacturing centre of England I proceeded to Stratford-on-Avon, the birth-place of the immortal Shakespeare, where I visited his tomb, sat in his chair, and thought of the many pleasant hours I have spent reading the life-pictures, which no doubt he penned while seated in the old chair which I now sit in.

Thence by fast train from the little peaceful County Town, with all its hallowed memories, to the great bustling City of London, with its 6,000,000 human beings, the most populous city in the world. It cannot fail to impress the visitor no observer he may be.

Nothing is better calculated to afford the traveller a good insight to London, and enable him to take his bearings, and to dispel the first oppressive feelings of solitude and insignificance which creep over him, as he drives through the principal quarters outside an omnibus, where you get a much better view than by a cab, besides being much cheaper; and if you can manage to get a seat beside the driver, and he happens to be obliging, a shilling would make him so, and give you a magnificent view of the streets, buildings, monuments and other sights, than you could possibly get in any other way.

London has doubled its size within the last half century, and now covers an area of 122 square miles; is lighted by 1,000,000 gas lamps; has 300,000 domestic servants, and there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than Dublin, and more Roman Catholics than in Rome. It consumes annually 10,000,000 bushels of grain, 400,000 casks of ale and porter, 8,000,000 quarts of spirits, and 81,000,000 quarts of wine, not to speak of 150,000,000 gallons of water daily supplied by the various companies.

To me, London has been the most interesting city I have visited, owing to the kindness of a friend, permitted to hear the Hon. E. Gladstone, Forster, Bright, Parnell, O'Donnell, and several other speakers in the House of Commons. Hundreds of interesting and historical places have been pointed out to me, such as the spot where the martyrs suffered for their faith; Guy Fawkes' cell and the gateway under which the two sons of Edward IV were murdered by their cruel uncle; Lady Jane Gray's, Sir Walter Raleigh's, and the inscription of the same, and the inscription of the same, and happy inmates cut into the stone. I visited Wesley's chapel, and sat in the pulpit that John Wesley preached in, and plucked a flower from off the grave of Adam Clark; visited the tower, and inspected the jewels, &c. On Sabbath went to church, like a good Christian, three times, which is better than a great many Christians do; heard the Rev. Newman Hall, Spurgeon and Canon Farrer, three of London's greatest preachers.

After ten days in London I went to Paris, the gayest and widest city in the world, of which I will say a little in another letter, as I fear this will weary your readers.

From Paris I went to Edinburgh, where I met with more genuine hospitality than in any place I have been; thence to Glasgow, the driest, and then on to Old Ireland, where I am staying with an Irish family named McFarland, and an enjoying the rare old Irish hospitality, with an occasional drop of the *potem* by way of diversion.

Will write you again when the spirits move.

W. J. McFARLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir.—I notice in last week's issue a letter from Wm. Brown, blowing his horn in connection with a Presbyterian ordination on the 16th inst., said to be "according to the simple rites and ceremonies of the early Christian and apostolic church."

I had heard since that a nation to be great must have its debt. It acts as a spur to national energy, and an international interest, and is but simply speaking a great incentive to everlasting peace. In a similar way debt ecclesiastical may have an energizing influence in keeping churches from a state of a careless indifference in church matters, and smooth the way to a state of harmonious brotherly action between the pulpit and the pew. On these premises therefore it may well be argued that income, in so far as it does not go into debt, keeping it up, and not getting out of it, as to lessening

to the Editor of the Standard. Sir.—In your last week's issue I noticed a letter from Wm. Brown, in which he claims that the Apostle's words for the Presbyterian form of church government is unchangeable. Now, if it's unchangeable, it must mean that the Apostle and early Christians were Presbyterians. Supposing this to be so, how does Mr. B. account for the universal predominance of Church government by Bishops, Priests and Deacons during the first fifteen centuries of the Christian era? Unless it happened upon a certain night when the people professing Christianity went to the Presbyterians and got up next morning Episcopalian, and so complete was the change, and so thoroughly ignorant of it were they, that not a single historian was found to record the wonder. Would it not be rather odd, Mr. Editor, if Mr. B. should have such an experience? Be the day for it!

Every person who knows anything of Church history knows that the Presbyterian form of Church government is unchangeable to the world until the sixteenth century, to which becomes Mr. B.'s claim to Apostolicity for Presbyterianism.

Mr. B. says that he will find out how many of those who took part in the ordination last Tuesday were truly Apostolic in an ordination.

To be truly Apostolic it may be necessary that it be absolutely necessary to have Apostolic authority, which is possessed by no Protestant body except by the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England.

J. WARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir.—The Flesherston paper has a name or at least gives itself a name. It calls itself the Advance. This surprising fact actually manages last week to give notice of the illness of the late manager of the Northern Railway, Mr. Cumberland about a week after his death and burial. Surely Advance is a misnomer, one of the many shams of this modern era.

X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir.—I have been reading those letters by "M." on church affairs. In his last he asks for Subscriber's view on increasing church income. I waited a week to see what Subscriber would say, but there being no reply in last week's "STANDARD," I will give "M." my view. Lay on a tax. Why not tax for this as well as for many other less important matters? O, but says "M." we must have voluntary free-will offerings. Of course we must, and if we tax ourselves voluntarily and of free will it is not that! Our national and municipal taxation is self inflicted. We are a free people taxed by our representatives in other ways by ourselves. Consequently our taxes are voluntarily free-will offerings. Well if we elect office-bearers in a congregation and appoint them to get the town Clerk's assessment role and clap on a tax on each member to raise the necessary annual amount required would not that be a voluntary free-will offering? O, but some may say again the money is not theirs, it is the property of the State, without money and without power. Well, who says it isn't? But the Bible don't say that we are to get our Churches free, our Parsonages free, our Pastors free. Not at all. The Gospel is to be distinguished from its adjuncts. Tax the adjuncts but leave the Gospel free. So thinks.

TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. Sir.—I observe some discussion in your paper as the best way of supporting the church. It seems to be a difficult thing all round to get money enough for religious purposes. Whiskey gets the name of being a means of great evil. Is it not possible to make it a means of doing some good. I would suggest that every time that any one spends ten cents in treating he should hand another ten to the bar keeper who might have a special tilt for church purposes, and the tavern keepers could act as general church treasurers. It appears to me that this would solve the financial question for the church. Some sticklers might find fault with the plan. But what scheme is there with which some fault could not be found. Some people say better throw your money away than spend it on whiskey, but this plan would secure a good purpose as much as throw away. Others say that money spent on strong drinks is so much given to the evil one. Well, allowing that to be so, it would help to equal matters if as much was given to Him who is the essence of all good. Again, some think it useful and necessary sometimes to fight the devil with his own weapons, now this would be better than that because it would show by clear contrast the betterness accruing from the respective ways, and would also show that we had some sense of.

FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD. Sir.—In his last communication your correspondent "M." comes down hard upon debt, especially church debt. There are three kinds of debt that should be referred to, viz:—Individual, National and Ecclesiastical. In regard to the first, it is not a fact that the individual who is not in debt in some way or other is apt to get lazy, careless, indifferent, frequently loses his business energy, and does not attract that amount of interest from others which indebtedness to them would doubtless be less for him. Then National debt is by some wise acres in national domestic economy considered to be a national calamity, while it is strongly argued by others that a nation to be great must have its debt. It acts as a spur to national energy, and an international interest, and is but simply speaking a great incentive to everlasting peace. In a similar way debt ecclesiastical may have an energizing influence in keeping churches from a state of a careless indifference in church matters, and smooth the way to a state of harmonious brotherly action between the pulpit and the pew. On these premises therefore it may well be argued that income, in so far as it does not go into debt, keeping it up, and not getting out of it, as to lessening

BIRTHS.

MATHEWS.—On Monday the 15th inst., the wife of Alexander Mathews, of a son, s't. b.

SPROCK.—In Flesherston, on 15th inst., the wife of R. J. Sprock, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

TOOKER.—Thomas Owen Sound, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Canon McPherson, R. Jacob Troyer, conductor T.G. & B. R., to Miss Lucy Elizabeth Troker, eldest daughter of Mr. John Troker, Owen Sound.

DIED.

CARTER.—In Holland, on the 10th inst., Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Bobb. Carter, aged 4 months.

LEWIS.—In Glenora, on the 11th inst., a son and only child of Mr. Robert Ireton, aged 3 weeks.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to their numerous customers wishes to intimate that they have

A LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER!

of all kinds from cowhide to the finest Morocco on hand, suitable for the Fall trade, and customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We give as good quality, all kinds will receive the same attention.

P. S.—All parties having got boots from us during the season, not giving satisfaction, will get them repaired free of charge, as it was the fault of a bad, unprincipled young man we had working with us during that time.

KAY & THOMAS.

Markdale, Aug. 18th, 1881. 49 st.

WANTED.

A SMART, STOUT BOY, ABOUT 16 or 18 years old, to learn the Baking business.

JOHN MONTGOMERY. Mark