Toronto, Grey & Bruce R'y.

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, 3rd NOV. trains wil run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Toronto,—Union Station, Dep.	7:30 a.m.	12:20 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Carlton,	7.52 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	5.20 p.m.
Weston	8.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Humber Sum't	8.20 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
Woodbridge	8.45 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Kleinburg	9.05 a.m.	2.13 p.m.	6.24 p.m.
Bolton	9.25 a.m.	2.37 p.m.	6.43 p.m.
Mono Road	9.50 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.
Charleston	10.35 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.
Alton	10.50 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.
ORANGEVILLE—			
Arrive	11.10 a.m.	4.25 p.m.	8.20 p.m.
Depart	11.30 a.m.	4.45. p.m.	
Orangeville Junction	11.45 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	
Laurel	11.59 a.m.	5.20 p.m.	
Shelburne	12.30 p.m.	6.00 p m.	
Dundalk	1.15 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	
Proton	1.35 p.m.	7.11 p.m.	
Flesherton & Price'v'e	1.55 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	
Markdale	2.15 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	
Berkly	2.35 p.m.	8.28 p.m.	
Williamsford	2 50 p.m.	8.46 p.m.	
Arnott	3.05 p.m.	9.06 p.m.	
Chatsworth	3.15 p.m.	9.16 p.m.	
Rockford	3.38 p.m.	9.36 p.m.	
Owen Sound	4.00 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	

GOING SOUTH.

Owen Sound, depart	6.30 a.m.	12.00 noon.	
Rockford	7.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	
Chatsworth	7.20 a.m.	12.55 p.m.	
Arnott	7.30 a.m.	1.06 p.m.	
Williamsford	7.48 a.m.	1.28 p.m.	
Berkly	8.05 a.m.	1.48 p.m.	
Markdale	8.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	
Flesherton & Priceville	8.55 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	
Proton	9.15 a.m.	3 10 p.m.	
Dundalk	9.35 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	
Shelburne	10.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	
Laurel	10.47 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	
Orangeville Junction	11.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	
ORANGEVILLE—			
Arr.	11:15 a. m.	5:20 p. m.	
Dep.	7.15 a.m.	11.35 a. m.	5.40 p. m.
Alton	7.35 a.m.	11.55 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Charleston	7.50 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	6.18 p.m.
Mono Road	8.25 a.m.	12.47 p.m.	7.05 p.m.
Bolton	8.45 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	7.33 p.m.
Kleinburg	9.05 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	7.55 p.m.
Woodbridge	9.25 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	8.17 p.m.
Humber Sumt	9.40 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	8.33 p.m.
Weston	10.00 a.m.	2.27 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Carlton	10.10 a.m.	2.39 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
TORONTO,—Union Station, Arrive	10.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.40 p.m.

THE STANDARD.

Friday, September 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto.

W. W. BUTCHER, *Manager*,

is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at this office for the following Papers and Magazines.

DAILIES.	
Toronto Daily Globe, per year,	$7.00
" " Mail, "	7.00
WEEKLIES.	
Toronto Weekly Globe, per year,	$1.50
" Mail "	1.00
Hamilton " Spectator "	1.00
Canada Farmer "	1.00
Scientific American "	3.20
MONTHLIES.	
Farmer's Advocate, per year,	$1.00
American Agriculturist "	1.50
Our Little Ones "	1.50

MEAFORD ROAD.

From our own Correspondent.

THERE has not been anything very exciting taken place here lately. All hands being busy engaged taking care of the harvest products for which the weather has been all that could be desired. The crops have been good and have been saved in good condition, and with a few exceptions are all secured.

There has not been much threshing done here yet, but what has been threshed has turned out well, in some cases the yield has been great. Mr. Wm. Somers threshed three acres of barley which yielded over 50 bushels to the acre. This beats the case noted by the STANDARD some time ago.

Messrs. J. Rowe and Wm. Bielby are going for a tour of inspection to the great lone land. We wish them success in their mission, they intend starting in about two weeks.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert lost a threshing machine in the barn of Mr. Warner, burned by lightning some time ago. Mr. Gilbert has been unfortunate, this being the second machine he has lost in that way; yet he or his sons are still on the war path, having a threshing machine that is equal to the best of them. They can do as big a day's work and do it as well and as cheap as any other machine.

The correspondent of the *Advance* seemed to think that it was something wonderful that he had to communicate about when he said that the lightning and Vandusen were after Mr. Gilbert; perhaps he is one of the fortunate ones who receives no such visits.

There has been quite an improvement going on here in the shape of new buildings being put up. This shows that the times are improving.

DUNDALK.

From our own Correspondent.

Crops are excellent, and will be all reaped and gathered in this week.

Rev. Mr. Potter gave an eloquent address to a full church last Sabbath evening.

Mr. William Nelson, who has been confined to his bed for some weeks past, is on the mend, and is now considered out of danger.

Stormy Garrett arrived by morning train from Owen Sound gaol, where he has been serving an apprenticeship for abusing his wife and family. Served him right.

Mr. W. J. Hicks will raise his large grain warehouse this week.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident happened on the T. G. & B. Railway, near Williamsford Station, last week. Alex. Essan, (son of the contractor of stone bridges and culverts on this end of the above line), while attending to business for his father was on a stone train, and accidently fell between two cars while in motion, several of which passed over his body, killing him instantly. We understand Mr. Essan is the contractor who built the Union Station at Toronto.

OSPREY.

Mr. Thomas Walker, a well-known farmer in the McIntyre Settlement, met with an accident, on Aug. 17th, which proved fatal in a very short time.

It appears that he was leaving the field for his barn with a load of sheaves and in passing a piece of the road which was very rough, part of the load fell off and frightened the horses. Mr. Walker, who was sitting near the front of the load, was thrown off and fell on his face, the wheels of the waggon passing over his body lengthwise, completely separating the ribs from the vertibrae, and crushing the right arm at the shoulder. He suffered intense pain for about an hour and forty minutes and then expired—we trust in peace.

Mr. Walker was married only five weeks previous to this sad accident, and therefore leaves a young widow to mourn his loss; also an aged and infirm father, and a brother who is not capable of working the farm on account of defective eyesight.

The members of the bereaved family have the sympathy of all their neighbors and friends.

Harvesting throughout the township is in an advanced stage, and in the course of another week it will be securely housed or stacked. All crops this year are far above the average and vastly superior to any returns they have ever had in this part of the country.

ÆQUANIMITAS.

EUGENIA.

From our own Correspondent.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.—We have before pointed out some of their inconsistencies of Municipal Councils appointing themselves Road Commissioners. Why not fill all the other offices, viz.:—Assessors, Collectors, Pathmasters, Poundkeepers, &c., &c. No thanks—no money in short. We don't mean to say that all undertake the duty simply for the pecuniary benfit; they are above that. Look at the minutes of the August meeting of the Artemesia council. It was moved by Mr. Pedlar, seconded by Mr. Wright, that Mr. Pedlar see to repairing a certain portion of road that was unsafe for public travel. If all monies were voted in this way it would be all right. This is what you call eating the cow and choking on the tail. That's where the fun is. Did the Commissioner want to make believe that he was extremely anxious to have this road repaired, but could not without the consent of the council. No, that is too thin. No sane man could be made to believe that the council would vote down such a motion, the road being in the Commissioner's ward, they could not interfere with it. Let us read the motion in its true bearing. Moved by the Commissioner for Ward No. 4, that the Commissioner for Ward No. 4 attend to the repairing of certain portions of road in the Commissioner for Ward No. 4's jurisdiction, the same being unsafe for travel. What in the name of Jupiter is the duty of these self-made Commissioners. We would be very little surprised after this to hear of such motions as "I move, seconded by myself, that I be Reeve, or Warden, for the ensuing year—carried." The motion of the Commissioner for Ward No. 4 is the best unintentional vote of censure and condemnation against the system that could have been made, and deserving of much commendation. How long will the people of Artemesia tolerate this system? The pay they receive for letting and inspecting, if placed in the hands of the Overseers of Highways, would be expended in work and repairs on the roads, and there would be no need of bringing motions in Council. They are the men who know where the unsafe places are, and are willing to work when money is being expended, and at the proper season. Perhaps more of this another time.

EUPHRASIA COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Township Council of the Township of Euphrasia was held pursuant to adjournment, on the 30th day of July, 1881. Members all present. Minutes of last session of Court of Revision, and last session of Council, read and approved.

A petition, numerously signed, asking for repairs on 24th and 25th sidelines, laid before Council and accepted, and the Deputy Reeve appointed to attend to the matter.

Messrs. Boyd and Fawcett were appointed to ascertain the circumstances of Mrs. Micks and to authorize the Reeve to take action in her case if necessary.

The statute labor charged against James McGee, struck off road list. The request of Charles Fawcett not complied with, on account of the state of finances. The Reeve, Deputy-Reeve, and Mr. Loughead were appointed a committee to examine the assets and liabilities of the Township, and ascertain what rate must be levied for the current year.

The report of the Financial Committee showing that one cent in the dollar will be required, laid before Council, and a by-law carried through the different stages levying said rate.

Richard Snelgrove, pathmaster, was ordered to get all fences removed from road allowance in his division, on 27th and 28th sideline.

J. D. Crabtree, Esq., John Berry, and Christopher Kelley were appointed a committee to carry out County by-laws establishing a quarterly fair at Rocklyn.

William McConnel, Esq., and George Vickers, Esq., were appointed to value certain work performed on 24 and 25 sideroad.

J. D. Crabtree, Treasurer, authorized to accept $10.84, taxes charged against E. half lot 13, con. 7, and the County Treasurer requested to withdraw said land for sale. The Treasurer instructed to receive $7.80½, the balance by John Clugston, Collector, and to give Mr. Clugston a proper receipt.

By-law No. 304, to borrow $600, carried through the different stages and passed. The Reeve and Treasurer to borrow said amount from W. O. Smith & Co., Bankers, Thornbury.

By-law No. 305, appointing a rebate on union school business, carried through the different stages and passed.

Wm. Drinkel was authorized to perform part of his statute labor opposite his own place, to assist him in getting across to highway.

The Reeve and Deputy-Reeve were appointed to get a plan and specification for bridge over Sangeen river on 11th line.

Geo. Cruikshanks exonerated from blame and pecuniary liability for removing stone from 3rd line, and the Clerk to notify the pathmaster to that effect.

The Reeve was authorized to get sideline 3 and 4, con. 1, improved.

James Struthers, Esq., was appointed referee on union school business.

Mr. Gilray was authorized to get improvements made on sideline 3 and 4, con. 7.

A claim for damages to a waggon on the road, made by John Davis, was laid before Council and laid aside for further consideration.

The Reeve's orders were issued on the Treasurer to pay as follows, viz:

To W. H. Neil, $42, for work on roads; John Neil, $10, for do.; Joseph Doharty, $85, for do.; John Blain, $38, for do.; Chas. Howard, $3, for do; J. Lawrence, $19.30, taxes charged in error; S. Braidner, 50 cts. for plank for road; John Clugston, $4, for gravel for road; Andrew Grier, $99, said amount being ordered by Wm. Kerr, contractor, for building approaches to new bridges; Robert Garbut, $5, for road work; Robert Hetherington, $25, part payment for repairing hall; George Graham, $9, for lumber for bridges; D. McArthur, 50 cents, for repairing road scraper; J. R. Fawcett, 50 cents, for repairing road scraper; Wm. Eaton, $5, for plough broken on roads, being certified to by Mr. Gardner, pathmaster; J. Plewis, $52.42, being an equivalent to gratis labor on 4th line near Kimberly.

On motion being made and seconded, the Council adjourned until the last Saturday in August next.

ROBERT DUNLOP, Tp. Clerk.

Correspondence.

NOTICE.—We wish it disinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves reponsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

SIR,—Apparently there is no depth of meanness too low for some creatures to reach, or no height of idiotic folly to which they cannot soar. Of the truth of this we have had abundant evidence in our village during the past week, and that in quarters where better things were looked for. It is no secret that certain foolish parents were very angry because their children did not succeed as well as some others at the late examination at Owen Sound.

I understand some of these bumpkins have gone so far as to charge our worthy teacher with corrupting the Board of Exammers by purchasing examination papers beforehand and assisting some of his pupils to work them the night before they wrote. Now, Mr. Editor, this is a serious matter. Put into plain English it stands thus: Our teacher has been charged with having, for a consideration, induced the Board of Examiners, at the head of which stands the Rev. Canon Mulholland, to do an act compared with which horse-stealing or highway robbery would be but trivial offences.

Your readers will naturally ask: "Why all this fuss, and splutter and ebullition of childish wrath?" Let us try and explain. Mean-souled people are always envious and jealous, they cannot endure to see their neighbor prosper equally with themselves. This meanness of soul is a sure indication of mental weakness and incapacity. Weak-minded persons are, as a rule, vain and full of self-conceit, heartless and disingenuous—wholly incapable of performing a generous, large-hearted and disinterested act. This class of persons, though they may possess a certain amount of "smartness," which they themselves are apt to mistake for cleverality, yet, in intellectual capacity, they are alweaklings—utterly incapable of grasping a subject which rises somewhat above their own mediocre natures.

These people, in their self-conceit and ignorance, never think to blame themselves for any failure which they or theirs may suffer. Under these circumstances a little friendly counsel and enlightenment may serve a good purpose.

Sir, there is no fact in the natural world more clearly demonstrated than the hereditary transmission of quality—"like begets like" is an adage as old as the hills, and scientific investigation has in these later ages clearly demonstrated its truth. Physiology and psycology conjointly with comprehensive investigation have established beyond doubt that if a certain trait of character, either mental, moral or physical, be largely developed in the parent, the same trait of character will generally be found in the child. In conformity with this universal law, can we reasonably expect that the children of these mean-souled, weak-minded people should be crowned with the same degree of success which might naturally and reasonably be looked for in others?

After all, Mr. Editor, there must be some truth in the "Darwinian" theory, viz: That man is but an emanation of the monkey.

Some people, even at this late age of the world's history, exhibit traits of character wonderfully illustrative of the unmistakable trace of the Baboon element which still pervades their natures. The prevalence of this Monkey element in human nature manifests itself in pride, vain glory, self-conceit, jealousy, envy, selfishness and all the baser passions which deform and disfigure our frail humanity.

Trusting that those for whose benefit these lines are penned will receive them in the true spirit of meekness and contrition befitting the occasion whereby permanent benefit may accrue to themselves, I beg to take my leave for the present.

ZOONOMY.

MARKDALE, Aug. 20, 1881.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Ward, I say Yes! Presbyterians claim that their church, as regards its government, is truly Apostolic; not because the early christians were called by that name, but because that in her form of government and polity in the nature, number and quality of her officers, as in the ordinary administration of her affairs as a church, she conforms more closely to the Apostolic than any other branch of the Christian Church known to the present or any preceding age since about the close of the second century.

The word Presbyterian is to be understood as expressive, not so much of a particular creed or articles of faith, but of that peculiar form of republican government which obtains in that church—in this sense only shall we discuss the question at the present.

We hold that "whatsoever is not clearly taught or fairly deducible from the word of God" is not to be received as an article of faith or followed in practice. We find but *two* orders of church officers in the Apostolic Church viz: Bishop or Elder, called also Presbyter or Pastor and Deacon. See Acts xi, 30; xiv, 23; xx, 17. Titus i, 5. James v, 14; &c., &c.

The elders of Ephesus were overseers or bishops, as the word indicates, by appointment of the Holy Ghost; the elders of Crete were to possess all the qualifications required in bishops, and Paul commands the elders to act as bishops by "feeding the flock, &c." Acts xx, 28; Titus i, 5-9; 1 Timothy iii, 1-7; 1 Peter v, 1-4. There was a plurality of elders in every congregation or company of believers. It was so in Jerusalem, Ephesus, Philippi, in the churches of Asia Minor, and Crete, Acts xv, 2; xiv, 23; xx, 17. See also 1 Tim., 3rd chap. throughout where but two classes of rulers are mentioned in the church.

The Priest has no place in the Christian church, seeing he has no sacrifice to offer, for "Christ our great High priest" offered the sacrifice of himself "once for all," Heb. 10th chap., &c.

For the origin of the office of Deacon see Acts 6th chap. Besides these *two* classes of officers, viz: Bishop, Elder, Presbyter, or Pastor, for all these different are applied to one and the same officer, and Deacon, *we can find no other in the New Testament Church.* It rests therefore with those who hold to Episcopacy to point out upon what portions of scripture they base their tripartite form of church government. Will Mr. Ward therefore have the goodness to tell us where he finds Bishops, Priests and Deacons associated in the government of the Apostolic Church?

Mr. W. asks how we account for the silence of history in reference to the change from Presbytery to Episcopacy? Well, to begin, we do not regard the argument as of the slightest importance, it is one that has done duty for the thousandth time, it figured largely in the *Globe* last winter, it was one of Mr. Langirs special pillars. What does it amount to? Will it bear the scrutiny of intelligent criticism? Stripped of all superfluous verbiage, the question stands thus: Do we find Episcopacy in the Apostolic Church? We are constrained to answer "No!" Do we find Episcopacy in the present day? We reply "Yes, rampant, in the Roman, the Greek, and the Anglican churches. It therefore must have arisen at some intermediate period between the present and the New Testament ages whether historians noted the fact or not. To argue from the silence of history that the change never occurred would be simply preposterous. We regard Mr. Ward's sweeping assertion "Every person who knows anything of Church history, knows that the Presbyterian form of church government was unknown to the world until the sixteenth century," as of a piece with the rest; respect for the gentleman and for the position he occupies restrains me from characterizing this assertion as it merits.

Permit me to say, for the information of that gentleman, that there are *many* people who know *something* of church history and other history who differ from him as wide as the poles on that question.

Perhaps the most laughable part of Mr. Ward's article is to be found in the closing sentence—we note "the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England" of which King Harry, the wife-killer, was the first Pope.

Now, as everybody knows, the word "Catholic" means universal. By what stretch of imagination can the Rev. gentleman apply the term to one of the smallest Protestant denominations in the world? If his church's claim to Apostolicity has no better foundation than the claim to Catholicity, he may just as well give up, he is simply beating the air.

WM. BROWN.

MARKDALE, Aug. 23, 1881.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

SIR.—The success which the pupils of the Markdale School achieved at the late examination deserves more than a passing notice. As reported by the *Advertiser* we find that of one hundred and forty odd pupils who wrote at Owen Sound but twenty-three were successful, of whom four or over one-sixth, were from Markdale and of the fourteen, two, or one-seventh were from our school.

The significance of this success will be more apparent from the following comparisons. The County of Grey contains three considerable towns, Owen Sound, Durham, Meaford, and six rising ambitious vilages—Markdale Chatsworth, Thornbury, Clarksburg, Flesherton, Dundalk, Priceville—yet from the whole County but twenty-three pupils were successful, of whom four were from Markdale. Of the other nineteen successful candidates, I understand fourteen were from the Owen Sound High School, this would leave but five to be distributed among the other towns, villages and rural districts.

This showing is certainly verycreditable, and reflects the highest praise upon all concerned and cannot but be accepted as an ample vindication of the enlighted policy pursued by the Trustees in securing the services of a thoroughly competent and trained teacher for the head Mastership.

The rising generation at least owe a deep debt of gratitude to those who promoted and successfully carried out the union of the Schools, through which alone results so pronounced could possibly have been attained.

From the above it is clear that Markdale School has become *par-excellence* the training School of the County—a feat which young people through the surrounding townships preparing for the teaching profession would do well to bear in mind.

SIR, It is gratifying to know that the efforts of the teachers are appreciated both by parents and pupils, for never before in the history of the School was such a successful examination as that held immediately before the late vacation.

The lively interest of the parents was apparent from the number who attended and the general expression of satisfaction which sat on every countenance, together with the words of encouragement, sympathy spoken by many, bore ample testimony to their approval and the goodwill and cordiality existing between teacher and pupils were apparent to the most casual observer.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the evening's proceedings was the presentation of a valuable gold chain an andaddress to the master by the graduating class as an expression of their esteem and regard and slight recognitions of his service in their behalf. I must not fail to mention the strawberry festival provided by the young lady pupils—in fact a sumpious entertainment to which both pupils and visitors did ample justice. Short speeches by some of the clergy of the village and others followed, after which proceedings closed about seven o'clock p. m. This terminated the spring session of the Markdale Public School for 1881.

WM. BROWN.

Markdale Aug. 22, 1881.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

SIR,—I was mair than astonished to see a correspondent o' yours that ca's himsel' "M" stickin' up for singin' minor tunes in Kirks, an' say o' that minor tunes stir the saul sae muckle better than major tunes. Noo, I'm sure that ony body that hears singing in oor Kirks, canna but allow that minor tunes only are sung, an' as for them storing the saul, they wadna stir a moose. "M" maun surely be fey when he speaks o' sic a thing, or else he doesna onderstan' English. Ony man wha kens onything aboot singing, wad say that it's major tunes we need sang in oor Kirks—strong, mighty, powerfu' leadin, an' no dronin' awa at humdrum minor tunes. The great want is precentors, wha can sing we vir, an' pit some life in't. Failin' that, the neist best thing's an organ that will toot loud enough an' keep time to a T, sae that a body can join in wi't. There's nae use in miscaing organs, If we can mak organs to dae the wark better than the organs made by by the Almichty, I dinna see for why we shouldna use them. We are tauld in the guid Book to "mak a loud noise joyfully," an' if major tunes an' organs will help us tae dae that, then doon wi' the minor tunes "M" surely canna hae muckle rumgumption aboot music, or he wadna hae spoken see about major and minor tunes; but in charity I wad say that he made a mistake, an' pit major for minor, an' *veesy versy*.

Yours tae command,

TAMAS TICKLE.

FROM THE OULD SOD.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

DEAR SIR,—My last left me in Ould Ireland, where I still am travelling round sight seeing and gaining health; but before commencing to talk this country, let me say a few words about Paris and some other places I have visited. From London to Paris is 240 miles, *via* Newhaven and Dippe, and usually occupies twelve hours.

In journeying from London to Newhaven, you travel through one of the finest agricultural sections of England The farms are large, fields well cultivated, and beautifully enclosed with hawthorn hedges, kept in excellent trim. Wheat, oats, barley, and garden stuff are chiefly cultivated, and everything looked flourishing. The farmers throughout England are in excellent spirits about the crops, as they are much superior to what they have been accustomed to for the past three years.

From Newhaven, a small watering place on the south cost of England, I took passage in a neat, trim little boat, which takes you across the English Channel, some 60 miles, to Dippe in France, and it was just here that my troubles began, as my knowledge of French is very imperfect, my education having been neglected in my youth. I could only make the natives understand what I wanted by going through a pantomine, and gesticulating like a circus clown. Dippe has a population of 22,000, chiefly engaged in oyster fishing, ivory carving, drinking wine, and fleecing those who are unfortunate enough not to understand French. It contains more ugly and deformed women to the square foot than any place I have touched yet.—For head-gear, they wear great high peaked caps similar to those seen in the pictures of our great-great-grandmothers, heavy wooden shoes, no stockings, a handkerchief, that was once white, pinned across their shoulders, and a *petti-coat* that reaches to about their knees, made of coarse yellow and green striped stuff, which completes their out-fit. Their faces resembles their petti-coats, being a mixture of green and yellow. From Dippe to Parris only occupies a run of a few hours on very well appointed cars, but at a much slower speed than in England. On our way we pass through Normandy, similar in many respects to Ireland, but unlike Ireland the people are contented, and apparently happy on two meals a day, and those not of the best. I don't think our Canadian would care to live on two meals daily and not grumble.... Their farm houses are not scattered over the country such as ours are, but are huddled together generally in one long street, in many cases some two or four miles from their farms. The houses are low, thatched, one story, whitewashed buildings, and as near alike as two peas. As in England, wheat, rye, oats, and along the slopes of the hills vineyards are cultivated. Crops are good and are mostly housed, or, rather, stacked, as they have no barns, or at least not what we in Canada would call a barn, to put their grain into.

Of Paris, the metropolis of France, it is difficult to give a description at all satisfactory in the short compass of a letter. In point of actual size and population it is far inferior to London, and in point of wealth and business transactions London is far ahead; but as regards the enjoyments and gaieties of life, the Parisians must certainly carry off the palm. The inhabitants pride themselves upon being accounted the most fashionable, gay and polished people in the world, and nothing pleases a Frenchman more than to hear you praise their city. It contains a population of 2,000,000, and has a circumference of nearly 22 miles, and no city in the world has such splendid wide and clean streets and boulevards, which run through it from one end to the other. On each side of the boulevards trees are planted, principally elm, which are trimmed up in such a manner as to form an arch over head for miles, and nothing can be more delightful on a hot summer's day than a drive through and along the boulevards. They are wide, and at intervals adorned with monuments of noted men, obleiks, &c.—They are always gay and brilliant, and crowded with fashionable well dressed people. The cafes, or eating and drinking stands, are great institutions, peculiar to Paris, having existed for over a century and half. They are to be found in every Quarter of the city, and generally decorated with much taste and splendor. When lighted up at night it is difficult to describe anything so perfectly enchanting. Here it is the Frenchmen and women are seen in all their glory, seated near a small table in front of the cafe out on the side-walk, enjoying their dinner, their lunch or their wine. Nothing can be more jolly or delightful looking. Every seat generally occupied, both inside and outside, by men, women and children, all either eating, drinking, smoking or talking. The blaze of thousands of fancy colored gas lights, the reflection of mirrors, the clinking of glasses, the rattle of knives and forks, and the chattering of the charming ladies, and the merry laugh of innocent children, is very pleasing and enchanting. All Parisians drink wine, from the toddling child to the grey haired old man, and drink it in abundance, and singular to say during my stay in Paris I never saw a drunken man or woman, excepting on the night of the great National Fete they hold on the 14th July to celebrate the birth of the new Republic, and then only a few young who had imbibed rather freely of the free wine which the government distributed all over Paris in thousands of gallons. On that night I attended the grand review of some 100,000 men of the French army held at Longchamps. The day was excessively hot and some 50 of the soldiers had to be carried off the field from the effects of sun stroke. The French soldiers did not impress me very favorably. They were dressed very slovenly—wide red trousers, blue jacket and a great big cap, a cross between a greendeer's and a cavalryman's cap. In size and soldier appearance they are much inferior to the British soldier. In speaking about the size to a Frenchman, he said all their largest and best men were killed during the Franco-German war, significantly added they would yet have their revenge, and march through Berlin as the Germans did through Paris. I think they will have to wait a long time before that takes place. The sights of Paris are many and grand. I shall only mention a few. First, the theatres are legion, and upon them millions are lavished. They are open every day, Sunday and Saturday, indeed Paris knows no Sabbath,—shops, theatres, concerts, saloons, cafes and all the rest, are in full blast on that day, and if possible gayer than on week days. The Tuileires, the former residence of Napoleon, is in ruins, and stands facing the Cham de Ellise, a monument to the Communists who destroyed it after the fall of Sedan. Further along to the right Place Vendome, a beautiful Corinthian pillar 220 feet high, made out of the cannons captured by Napoleon I, during his wars with Russia and Austria in 1805. It is ornamented with representations of the battles he fought and won (Waterloo is not there.) To the northeast lies the magnificent church of the Madeline, richly decorated with scripture scenes. It is 328 feet long, and 188 feet broad, and cost $2,500,000 to build. We next come to the Louvre, the most beautifully decorated building in Paris. It was here that Henry III, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Charles IX, and other French monarchs lived, and from here walked to the scaffold many a head that wore a crown. It was on this spot that the massacre of St. Barthelemy took place, when 100,000 souls were sent unprepared to meet their Maker. Lastly, Vareciller, the most visited, and decidedly the most favorite resort near Paris. It was here that Louis IV resided, surrounded by all that money could purchase, and detested by his people. His palaces and grounds were the most magnificent in the world, and simply defy description; suffice it to say, that the palace and grounds cost the enormous sum of two hundred million dollars, and yet all this did not make him happy, as he died a miserable death.

Many other places of equal note was visited, such as the tomb of Napoleon I, on the banks of the Sein, where he wished his body to be buried as he said, in the midst of his beloved people whom he loved so well.

Art is particularly well represented in Paris in all its various branches—*statuary, oil- painting*, painted glass drawing, engraving, water color drawing, &c.

The Botanic Garden is admirably arranged, and contains some 13,000 different species: Mr. Bowes would no doubt linger there for hours.

The Managerie, though containing many more specimens, is much inferior to the one in London, as are also the geological specimens.

Fearing I have wearied the patience of your readers, I must halt. I had intended giving you a short sketch of my trip through Scotland and Ireland, but will have to defer it to my next.

W. J. MCFARLAND.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—In Markdale, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Fleming, of a son.

FORD—On the 29th ult., the wife of J. W. Ford, (miller), of a daughter.

MUNSHAW—In Flesherton, on the 24th ult., the wife of A. Munshaw, Esq., of a daughter.

SULLIVAN—In Flesherton, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Jas. Sullivan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—ARMSTRONG.—On the 23rd ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. A. McDiarmid, Mr. Charles Gregory, of Toronto, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Markdale.

GRAHAM—BROWN—On Tuesday, 30th of Aug., at the P. M. Parsonage, Markdale, by the Rev. J. S. Corcoran, Thos. Jas. Graham, of Sandfield Township, Manitoulin Island, to Miss Sarah Ann Brown, daughter of Edward Brown, Holland Township.

BLACKBURN—SIMMONS—At the Presbyterian Manse, Markdale, on the 31st ult., Mr. Geo. H. Blackburn, to Miss Francis C. Simmons "All of Artemesia.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a promissory note for $150.25, purporting to be made by me in favor of the "Globe Lightning Rod Co.," was obtained from me by one D. Rutherford, who represented himself to be an agent of said Company, as, and for an a knowledgement for the receipt of lightning rod material, I having previously agreed to act as the Company's local agent. As I never purchased said material and never intended to give any note therefor, payment of said note is refused.

(Signed), THOMAS KNIGHT.

Markdale, Aug. 18th, 1881. 51-tf.

Choice Farm for Sale.

2 MILES FROM MARKDALE. LOT 119, Concession 1, Artemesia, East side T. & S. Road, containing 50 acres—46 of which is under cultivation, and the balance hard timber. The above farm is a very desirable property and will be sold cheap. A good frame barn and log house is on the place. Possession given this fall. For further particulars apply to

WM. LITTLEJOHNS,
On the premises.

or to C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale.

Sept. 2nd, 1881. 51-tf.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 9, Concession 10, Glenelg, containing 100 acres—80 of which is cleared and under cultivation, the balance well timbered, chiefly hardwood. On the premises is a barn 60x24, a house and outbuildings, and a young orchard, is well watered and well fenced with cedar rails. It is situated 5½ miles from the thriving village of Markdale. Title good; possession given at once. Will be sold at a sacrifice, as the proprietor is going West. Apply to

JOHN BLACK, Traverston P.O.

or to C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale.

September 2nd, 1881. 51-8t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to their numerous customers wish 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 have no specialty, all kinds will receive the same attention.

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

KAY & THOMAS.

Markdale, Aug 18th, 1881. 49 tf.

WANTED.

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

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Markdale, Aug. 3rd, 1881. 3t.

Vennor's Predictions

For the months of September, October and November, for STOCK, GRAIN, TRADE, &c.

Sample copy mailed free upon receipt of stamp. Address J. M. SHOEMAKER, Pub., New York Mail, Chicago.

MT. FOREST HIGH SCHOOL.

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st, 1881.

Nineteen Pupils passed the Intermediate Examination, July 13, 1881.

JOS. REID, B. A., Head Master.

☞ Board can be had from $2 up.

Mt. Forest, Aug. 18, 1881. 49-2-in.

REMOVED.

I beg to inform my many friends that I have removed into my new premises in Dr. Sproule's Brick Block. Too busy to give particulars this week; but might say I have fresh goods arriving daily, which I will dispose of at lowest living rates for cash.

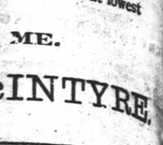
CALL AND SEE ME.

A. McINTYRE.

Markdale, August 3rd, 1881.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. A sure cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

1-1y Toronto, Ont.

DR FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all bowel complaints peculiar to children, healing, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

MARKDALE

Marble Works

Monuments, Tombstones,

And every description of finishing work executed in

FIRST-CLASS STYLE!

and at reasonable rates. Orders left at the shop or sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Shop next door to Revere Hotel.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Prop.

Markdale, Aug. 25th, 1881. 48

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size 50c.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL SEWING MACHINES is the LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME

IS ALWAYS IN ORDER AND WILL LAST A LIFETIME. IT SURPASSES ALL OTHERS. AS NO EQUAL

Johnson Clark & Co.

30 UNION SQ. NEW YORK
CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY

Respectfully yours,

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.

July 7th, 1881. 45-6m