New Advertisements.

Builders' Hardware, etc.—T. J. Adie, Durham.
Large Stock of Dry Goods.—J. H. Hunter, Durham.
Crockery, etc.—James Burnet, Durham.
Clocks, etc.,—A. Gordon, Durham.
Sewing Machines—A. Robertson, Durham.
Farm for Sale.—John Black, Glenelg.

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. H. Middleton.	Dundalk.
Alexander Webster,	Priceville.
Colin C. McPaydon,	Glenelg.
Daniel Meith,	Holstein.
Alexander Taylor,	Bromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, September 8, 1881.

—After much and anxious consultation, President Garfield has been removed from the White House to Long Branch on the seaside in the State of New Jersey. The reason for this step was the prevalence of malaria, around the White House, and the consequent injurious effects upon the patient. The discomforts of the journey were well borne, and at latest advices no change for the worse had occurred. Hope as to the final result is still in the ascendant on the part of some of his medical advisers.

—A great electrical Exhibition will be shortly held at Paris, for the purpose of showing the various applications of electricity as a motive power. Among these are an electrical boat, propelled by a screw which is drawn by an electric-motor, a balloon filled with hydrogen gas the lateral movements of which are regulated by the same means, a railroad car carrying its own store of electrical energy within it, and an electrical plowing machine capable of doing the work of eighteen horses—evidently an admirable labour saving machine for the prairie fields of the North West, and will no doubt be yet adapted for every variety of hill and dale.

—The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was formally opened yesterday. As might be expected, the Torontonians have made elaborate preparations for the reception of visitors and exhibitors, and there is every probability of this great Fair being superior to that of last year. Among the curiosities of the exhibition is an electric clock, the invention of F. F. Cordray of Ohio. The clock stands fourteen feet high, is eight feet wide and weighs 5000 lbs. The electric current is generated by a powerful battery placed on the base of the clock, and so accurately adjusted that the movements are perfectly regular. Besides indicating the time of day, it also shows the phases of the moon's age, the movements of the earth and sea and moon, tides and seasons, and many other interesting astronomical facts.

THE DROUTH.

The dry weather which has prevailed for many weeks over large areas of this Continent is being attended by very serious consequences. In this section it has been indeed very favorable for the ingathering of the crops and the preparation of the land for fall wheat, and so far owing to the abundance of water in our streams and rivers, cattle are not yet suffering although the pastures are now being rapidly destroyed. It is not so, however, in other parts of the country not so highly favored. In many towns in the States of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania the inhabitants are buying water by the bucketful. In Virginia the wells have gone dry, and streams are dried up. The drouth has been so long continued and so severe in that State that the tobacco crop is well-nigh destroyed,—the plants having grown none since being transplanted. In the State of New York the drought has been equally severe. The *Tribune* says:—"Over most of the district from which the city draws its milk supply the pasture fields are burned brown and bare. With the exception of a dashing shower on the 9th of July, that only moistened the surface of the ground, no rain of any consequence has fallen for two months. Farmers are cutting up their corn to feed their cattle, and the corn itself is shrivelling up in the dry air. The young clover is dying or dead. Root crops promise only a slender growth, and late sown seed still lies in the ground without enough moisture to allow it to germinate. With no organization among milk producers to oppose the dealers combination to depress prices, the outlook for this branch of agriculture is gloomy enough. The market gardens are suffering quite as severely. Celery set out three weeks ago is actually smaller than when it was transplanted, and the crops of later vegetables will not be worth gathering. Strawberry plants are making no growth for next year's yield, peaches prematurely ripened are dropping to the ground at half their proper size, and half-grown pears are clinging to the leafless trees and baking in the sun. Even deep-rooted forest trees are showing signals of distress. Their foliage is already turning, not to the rich autumnal colors of more prosperous years, but to dull yellow or brown, while the leaves are falling in showers as if it were late in October. The drenching rain we need would undoubtedly stag a fresh growth, but these tender shoots would be scorched by the first frost and give a shock to the vitality of the trees from which they would be slow to recover."

This exceeding dry weather has been accompanied by such excessive heat that wherever a spark has fallen, as from a passing railway train, a conflagration has been excited. In this way great fires have been set up in many places along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to the east of Kingston. Bush fires are common everywhere, but in the Ottawa region, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Manitoulin and wherever pine timber or cedar is abundant, fires are raging with terrific fury, causing great destruction of property and in some instances loss of life. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless, and in too many cases have lost their all, while their lands have been stripped, and the soil improvished by the fire running over it. There is no doubt but that often these fires are accidental, but in many instances they are due to culpable negligence, as in the case of a fire set out in the bush near Rockville, the other day, when the whole village was in imminent danger of being burnt up. The great want is rain and unless it comes soon, what, with the dryness, the great heat, and the high winds which now prevail every afternoon, the loss by fire will be incalculable.

FANCY FARMERS.

We clip the following telling sentences from an exchange. No one now-a-days denies the truth of the adage that "knowledge is power." Manual labour has given place to mechanical skill and invention in the prosecution of every industry, agriculture among the rest. Still, the majority of farmers tacitly put aside the teachings of science and experience, and trudge along in the well worn ruts marked out by their "forbears." It is to be hoped that the teaching of Agricultural Colleges and the diffusion of a knowledge of improved means and methods by agricultural papers may introduce a better state of things. Indeed a better state of things is absolutely necessary, for the struggle now proceeding between the limited capabilities of the East, and the unlimited products of the West and North West, is so keen and persistent, that it is only by the application of the most improved methods as taught by science and experience, that the farmer can hope to obtain any degree of success.

"No class of men interested in agriculture have been ridiculed so much, and none have done so much good, as those who are styled "fancy farmers." They have been at all times and in all countries the benefactors of the men who have treated them with derision and contempt. They have experimented for the good of the world while others have simply worked for their own good. They tested theories while others raised crops for market. They have given a glory to farming it would not otherwise possess. Fancy farmers have changed the wild hog into the Suffolk and Berkshire, the wild cattle of Britian into short-horns, the mountain sheep with its lean body and hair fleece into the Southdown and Merino. They brought up the milk of cows from pints to gallons. They have lengthened the sirloin of the bullock, enlarged the ham of the hog, given strength to the shoulder of the ox rendered finer the wool of the sheep, added fleetness to the horse, and made more beautiful every animal that is kept in service of man. They have improved and hastened the development of all domestic animals till they scarcely resemble the ones from which they sprang. Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and under-draining; also grinding and cooking for stock. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They introduced and domesticated all the plants we have of foreign origin. They brought out the theory of the rotation of crops as a natural means of keeping up and increasing the fertility of the soil. They first ground up gypsum and bones, and treated the latter with acid to make manures of peculiar value. They first analysed soil as a means of determining what was wanted to increase its fertility. They introduced the most approved methods of raising and distributing water. Fancy farmers or fancy horticulturists have given as all our varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont, a few years ago, originated the Early Rose potato, which added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country and proved a most important accession in every part of the world where introduced. Another of these same fancy men originated the Wilson strawberry, and another the Concord grape. But it is unnecessary to enumerate; anyone who will take the trouble to investigate a little or reflect will readily see and will cheerfully accord the praise that is justly due to the men that are called "fancy farmers."

To Our Subscribers.

We have sent out accounts to many of our Subscribers who are in arrears, but as yet we have received very little in return. As we are much pressed for want of funds just now, we hope those who have received circulars will attend to the matter at once. Those who are indebted to us and have not received a statement of their account will not offend us by remitting immediately.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—An exchange, in speaking of the law in respect to newspaper subscriptions says:

"Although the law respecting subscriptions to newspapers has been published again and again, it is wonderful how few subscribers understand their relations to the publisher, and how many otherwise honest, newspaper readers, will take a journal regularly from the post-office, read it—thereby getting value for the price—and then endeavor to evade paying for it. The law states distinctly that a man is responsible for payment if he takes the paper from the post-office, no matter whether he ever subscribed for it or not, or whether he gave orders for it to be discontinued months before. The fashion of taking the paper until the subscriber thinks his time has expired, which is in reality from two weeks to six months past the date for which payment has been made, and then requesting the postmaster to return it "refused" "has left the place," &c., is considered a fraud by law, and treated accordingly. If a man wants to stop a newspaper, the proper way is to look up his date, enclose in an envelope what arrears there may be, whether five cents or five dollars, and direct the publisher to discontinue from that day. The Welland *Telegram* lately spruced up some of its delinquent subscribers by bringing them before the judge of the Division Court, and we copy its remarks anent the case: "In one of the defended suits brought by the proprietor of this paper against one in arrears for subscription, the defendant claimed that he had not subscribed to them for the *Telegraph*. He had paid Mr. Dewhurst one dollar to January, 1874, after which time he did not subscribe. The paper came along, however, and he took some out of the post-office. He afterwards moved his residence, and for over two years had not had it. The judge ruled that he was liable for the amount, $1.50 per year, it not being paid in advance, and gave judgment accordingly. His honor said 'the law is very plain on this point.'"

Local and other Items.

EGREMONT minutes of Council are crowded out this week.

MEN'S Coats for 50 cents each at J. H. Hunter's, Durham.

☞ For a good reliable time-piece try W. F. Doll, Flesherton.

ANOTHER Lot of Sugar cured Hams just arrived at James Burnet's.

GREAT improvements have been made on the streets in Durham, this year.

FARMERS take your cloth fulling to Stewart & Lowick's Mills, Durham.

ROYAL Cider and Golden Syrup Vinegar, pure, for pickling, at John Cameron's, Durham.

TRY Adie for Hardware as he has received a large lot of builder's and other hardware. See adv.

☞ Make no purchases in the Watch or Jewellery line until you see Mr. Doll's stock to be at Durham on the 29th.—adv.

GOOD BUTTER or Potatoes will be taken as cash, for which the highest market price will be allowed, from those indebted to us.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.—His Worship the Mayor has issued a proclamation appointing Friday next to be observed as a Civic Holiday in Durham.

REMEMBER the Harvest Home Festival, and go and see the decorations made and enjoy the treat prepared in the Methodist Church to-night.

REMEMBER that Donaghy has a first class hand from New York who will please the most fastidious taste, that is, if they will only give him a trial.

The issue of the "Dundalk Guide," took well in that neighborhood. We intend to get out another issue at an early date, so those wishing to advertise should notify us.

The *Globe* says it was a grand "Orange" display they had in Toronto on Monday. In this section we had the "Scarlet," showing that the L. O. L. are several degrees higher here.

☞ W. F. DOLL will visit South Grey Exhibition at Durham on the 29th inst., with a large stock of gold and silver Watches, Rings, Jewellery &c. Meet him there, see his stock, and get quotations.

ARRIVAL HOME.—Mr. W. F. Doll, and Miss Richardson, of Flesherton, arrived at home on Friday evening last, after a tour of several months in Europe. W. F. McFarland, of Markdale, has also returned from a similar trip.

CRICKET.—A friendly game of Cricket was played in Durham on Saturday last between Owen Sound and the Home Team. Too bad for the Sounders to give their friends such a beating and then go home with a broom hoisted. A game will be played on Friday next between Chesley and Durham on the ground here.

J. H. HUNTER, of this Town received over two tons weight of Dry Goods this week which are being opened out as rapidly as possible. Parties coming to Durham, should make a note of this, and call and see the new goods. We would also draw attention to his grand clearing sale to make room for the new goods arrived and arriving.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON of Durham, is agent for the Celebrated Wilson B Sewing Machines of Hamilton. This machine is capable of sewing through 17 ply of duck with the same ease as any other machine can sew two ply and the strongest twine thread can be used upon it. It can also be adjusted to sew the finest fabric. Price from $35 to $43.

BARN BURNED.—The barn of Henry Munshaw, Proton, with contents was burned on the 31st ult. Mr. Munshaw had just finished his harvest, which was excellent, and a bush fire which was raging convenient, called the men away to it, leaving no person at the house but the women. There were three or four horses in the stable which were also burnt. Mr. Munshaw newly moved there, and bought out Wm. Edgerton, Lot 38, on 12th con., Proton. His loss will be near $1,500.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—The union of Mr. Alex. Jamieson, son of Wm. Jamieson, Esq., and Miss Phoebe Ross, daughter of John Ross, Esq., in the holy bonds of wedlock took place on Tuesday last, 30th ult., at 11 o'clock, in Knox Church, Mt. Forest. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. John Macmillian, pastor of Knox Church, assisted by the Rev. Messrs D. Fraser, of Mount Forest, W. T. McMullen, of Woodstock, and W. M. Martin, of Norwich, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The bridesmaides were Miss Coyne and Miss McMullen, of Mount Forest, the groomsmen being R. B. Cotten M. D., of Mount Forest and David Jamieson, M. D., of Durham, brother of the bridegroom. The bride held an "An Home" from 11 till 2 o'clock at which a large number of invited guests assembled to tender congratulations. The newly married couple took the afternoon train on the T. G. & B., and started on their bridal tour taking with them the best wishes of all with whom they are acquainted.—*Confederate.*

Priceville.

Improvements have been very extensive in Priceville this summer, and preparations are now being made to lay down sidewalks in the suburbs of the village.

The new school House is rapidly being pushed ahead by the Contractor, Mr. Alex. Webster, and when finished we have no doubt will be in every way suitable for the purpose for which it is erected. The plasterers will soon be at work. It is expected to be opened early in October. It is a fine looking building and will cost without the seats $2,050.

GOOD WHEAT.—Mr. James Edge threshed out his spring wheat the other day which yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Edge is well known as one of the most enterprising farmers in Glenelg but this yield is regarded by him as every satisfactory considering that many fields of wheat in this neighborhood where affected with the rust.

The Boston *Chronicle* has fallen into the hands of Mr. H. V. Caton.

A large number of thieves have arrived at Toronto to attend the fair.

Town Council.

The Town Council met on Monday evening last in the Council Chamber, this being the regular night of meeting. Present—the Mayor in the chair; G. McKechnie, Reeve, and Councillors Anderson, Bull, Brown, Burnet, Robertson and Storey.

Moved by G. McKechnie, seconded by R. Bull, That the interest on John Baldwin's taxes for 1881, be erased, providing he settles with the Town Treasurer in three days from date, and that the Clerk be requested to notify Treasurer of same.—Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee have examined the following accounts and recommended payment:—

D. Allen, gravelling and fixing sidewalk on Garafraxa Street out of the general funds, $8.23; and for gravelling on Mill Street, to be charged to statute labor fund E. Ward, 43.70—$51.93.

John Dunsmore and N. McIntyre, grading and gravelling, $252.40, forty dollars of same to be charged to statute labor fund of West Ward and balance to general fund.

Samuel Wilson, $100, grading and gravelling, to be charged to statute labor fund North Ward.

Moved by W. A. Anderson, seconded by James Burnet, That one hundred dollars be granted out of the general funds of the Town to assist in grading and gravelling on Chester street and Bruce Street.

Mr. Anderson, in moving the motion, said that this grant ought to be made in all fairness to the North Ward. During the past two years over $700 has been expended or appropriated out of the general funds of the Town, in the West and East Wards, and only $50 out of the same during the same time to the North Ward, while at the same time the North Ward paid a far larger amount of taxes than either of the other Wards.

Mr. Burnet stated that the streets now being opened up were of great benefit to the whole Town, and while they asked only $100 from the Town, the ratepayers of the North Ward had contributed $220 out of their own pockets, besides $100 appropriated out of the statute labor funds of the North Ward. Although they had voted this motion down last regular meeting, yet it was unfair to do so.

Mr. John Robertson said that the road was needed, and opened out a portion of of the Town that would soon be built up, and if the Council did not make this grant it would show that they were not willing to do what was fair to the North Ward, and he should consider they were unfairly dealt with. Of course he knew that by the East and West Wards combining together they could vote down any motion made by the members of the North Ward, but such proceedings on the part of East and West Ward Councillors was not creditable to them.

Mr. G. McKechnie said he acknowledged that the road opened out a large portion of the Town, which would not otherwise be built up, at the same time there was a standing resolution of the Council that no grants should be made out of the general funds except on Garafraxa street, Lambton street and the Durham Road.

Mr. J. Brown said that before the work was let of making these roads, they should have petitioned the Council for the grant and showed that it was necessary. He did not consider that it was necessary, as it was not a leading road.

Mr Burnet said that the resolution in regard to money taken from the general funds had already been set aside in a grant to Bruce and Saddler streets.

The motion was then put, Messrs. Anderson, Burnet and Robertson voting for it, and Messrs. McKechnie, Brown, Bull and Storey against it.

Moved by W. A. Anderson, seconded by H. Storey, That the report of the Finance Committe be received and addopted and cheques issued for the same.—Carried.

Council then adjourned.

Elmwood.

The "bush meeting" was held on Sunday according to announcement, and was fairly, but not largely attended. The order of the meeting was, a fellowship meeting in the morning followed by a sermon on "Sanctification" by Bishop Eby of Port Elgin, then the Lord's Supper. In the afternoon short addresses were delivered to the Sunday School scholars and teachers by Messrs Esch, Eby, Brodthacker, Stauffer, Menser and Hang, on the following topics. "The value of time," "Punctuality," "Right use of money," "Humility," closing by an address to the teachers from Rev. Mr. Hang. The addresses were only of ten minutes duration, and all in German except one from S. Eby, the Bishop.

In the evening he gave us a very good sermon on temperance, which he treated in its broadest sense of "temperance in all things." A good many English speaking people came in to listen to it, but left on hearing that it was to be delivered in German.

The order was fair, though, as is too common in all such open air meetings, there were some who kept out of the sound of the speaker's voice, and evidently came only to enjoy a day in the "shady forest," caring little for the religious part of the exercises.

The train reached Chesley on Saturday, when the process of treating to beer, was attended to, and in this case the 15 kegs were accepted.

The constant passing of trains gives a wonderful air of business to the village, but when trains carrying iron and ties pass through on Sunday with an immense amount of whistling and puffing we think it rather much of the good thing.

Some years ago a certain farmer near Elmwood was forcibly prevented from moving a stack of grain which was spoiling from rain on Sunday. But there is a great deal of difference between a *poor farmer* and a *powerful* Railway Company, and so we suppose the latter may set the law of God and of the country at defiance to any extent and nobody will dare to say a word to them.

We hoped that the Jackson persecution was ended, but such does not seem to be the case. Last Sunday, (28th Aug.) he preached in his own house and after the family had retired to rest both a window and a door were broken in by heavy stones being thrown at them. This leads us to ask whether we live in Canada or Mexico; in the 19th century or in the sixteenth.

COM.

Elmwood, Sept. 5th, 1881.

Wonderful and Startling Phenomenon.

An Egyptian Darkness for nearly Four hours while the sun is up.

On Monday last, shortly after noon the atmosphere became smoky, and gradually overshadowed, until near three o'clock it began to get dark as if a thunder storm was approaching over a smoky atmosphere, but at this time, to the people of this Town and surrounding country began one of the strangest and most startling phenomenon that it has ever been our lot to witness. While nearly clear in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and as our office is up on a hill, we could see for a distance of many miles, but over the whole of the heavens appeared to be one vast cloud of smoke, apparently smooth on the under surface, rapidly moving from West to East, extending to our view over an extensive area. The light then gradually became of a yellowish dull color, then darker, until about tour o'clock, and on to sundown it was as dark as it is on any starlight night, during which strange and wonderful appearances were witnessed in the heavens. Shortly after three o'clock we lighted the lamps to work with, as it was entirely too dark inside any building to do anything without artificial light, and the light from the lamps appeared strange, and unreal, and as soon as lighted cast sharply defined shadows, while the flame appeared to shine with unusual brilliancy of a bluish white appearance, something like the electric light, and by four o'clock and the rest of the evening the street appeared the same as it would on any dark night with all the houses lit up, while the whole heavens overhead kept changing color from a light bright red to a deep scarlet or scarlet gradually merging into blackness, something the same as if a large fire was burning, casting the reflection on a cloudy atmosphere on a dark night—or to use our immagination a little, and place a tremendous large plate of iron overhead, covering the whole country as far as the eye could reach, and the said plate to be heated red hot, nearly white, and then gradually cooling and being heated up again suddenly, and we should have a similar appearance. Of course to say that wonder and speculation were excited as to what was going on "somewhere," is a mild way of putting it. Nearly every person was on the street viewing either singly or in small companies discussing the cause of this singular state of affairs. It is an old saying that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, but there was certainly none of any account within a distance of many miles, "how many" none could say at that time, but that an appalling fire was raging sowhere, we had ample proof. Burnt leaves and ashes kept falling all the time, and next day might be noticed almost everywhere on the ground. After sundown, of course, the appearance ceased, but there was a strong smell of smoke, and the night was unusually black, and on Tuesday there was a smoky fog, but without the darkness and wonderful appearances of the day before. An unusual number of insects appeared to swarm around the lights, and if the windows were open the tables were covered with them. In Mount Forest the darkness was even blacker than in Durham and we believe they lighted up a little sooner than here.

As will be seen from the annexed this Phenomenon extended from Durham to Toronto, where it created as much excitement as here, but the smoke by this time had become less dense, and consequently it was not so dark. Here as there the fowles returned to roost at once on the approach of darkness, but over a very large section of country in this neighbourhood no work could be done outside for several hours, and from its gradually getting darker to the east it must have been dark earlier than here to the west of us until it reached the cause. How far it extended we have been unable to learn as yet, but from what we do know, it must have extended over many thousands of square miles of country. We give below what the *Globe* of Tuesday says:—

"The one topic of conversation all over the city yesterday afternoon and evening was the wonderful appearances of the sky. Early in the afternoon the mercury had risen above 90° in the shade, and although the sky became clouded the heat was maintained long after darkness had commenced, the mercury in the city at midnight still being as high as 80°. At half-past three in the afternoon the whole northern Heavens assumed a rich orange hue, the rest of the sky a yellow. The orange deepened and extended as the day advanced, till at five o'clock the heavens presented the appearance of an orange dome of extraordinary beauty. The streets and buildings wore an orange tint: in fact, nearly everything looked as though viewed through an orange glass. The gas was now lit, and instead of its usual yellow, burned a bluish white—almost as white as the electric light. As sunset approached the orange hue deepened on city and sky alike, and the streets were filled with an interested population gazing at the strange, weird glory of the scene, and indulging in all sorts of speculations—some of them terrifying—as to the cause of the unwonted spectacle. Bush fires were held responsible by some. Others said it was an eclipse. Orangemen jocularly declared it as an Orange display a little late in the season, and thousands took a more serious view, and predictions of Mother Shipton's prophecy that

"The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one,"

mingled strangely with Grimmer's terrible predictions, and produced a dread in the breasts of thousands that the end of the world had come. Of course many knew that the phenomenon was simply due to the interception of the orange rays of old Sol, but between the anxious fears that the spread of bush fires throughout the Province was about to culminate in a whirlwind of flame which might destroy the city, and dread that the last trump was about to sound, a feeling of tremulousness prevailed, and the like of which has not been known in Toronto for very many years. As a matter of fact there was weeping and wailing in some homes, so great was the fear of disaster produced. With the lightness of the sky, which was lit up as if with a uniform conflagration reflecting through dense clouds, was a degree of darkness which compelled the lighting of gass and lamps all over the city long before the sun went down. Within half an hour after sunset the last trace of orange or red had disappeared, and the usual darkness of a cloudy moonless night had set in.

As Seen in Other Places.

(*From the London Free Press.*)

Teeswater, Ont., Sept. 5.—To-day at 1:30 the sun began to darken; at 2 the sun was invisible and the sky was a blood red; at 2:30 it was so dark the public schools were dismissed and all labor suspended, lamps being necessary inside. At 3:30 a slight shower occurred, which caused the red to disappear from the sky and the darkness to become intense. The air was filled with ashes. The thermometer stood at 86°.

Whitby, Sept. 5.—The sky presented a very remarkable appearance this evening at half-past four. It became very bright and in the west a lurid yellow. It soon grew dark, and the lamps when lit gave a bluish light and it soon became intensely dark.

Blyth, Ont., Sept. 5.—Fearful bush fires are raging in this vicinity. At 2 o'clock p. m. total darkness prevailed, and did not clear off during all the afternoon. It is something extraordinary. Old settlers say they never saw anything to compare with it. Schools were dismissed at 2. p. m., and business suspended.

Goderich, Sept. 5.—Up till the hour of sunset, intense darkness continued without the slightest sign of disappearing, save the blood-red appearance of the sky toward the south, which disappeared as night advanced. At intervals showers of ashes fell.

Wroxeter, Sept. 5.—At 2:30 to-day lamps had to be lit, and by 3:30 it was pitch dark. At 4:30 a little rain fell. The air was filled with burnt cinders. At 5 p. m. the sky was a firey red for about an hour, then becoming dark again.

Bluevale, Ont., Sept. 5.—To-day about three the sky became clouded and the air was filled by a dense smoke. At four it was so dark that lamps had to be lit, and darkness so increased that at 5 o'clock it was like midnight. Cinders could be felt falling, and travellers had to take lanterns to guide them in the roads. At 5:30 rain began to fall, which only added to the gloom of the scene. Some of the inhabitants feared that the end of the world was at hand; others that some of the planets were out of their proper places.

Lucknow, Ont., Sept. 5.—Bush fires are raging in this section. Yesterday a strong wind was blowing and still continues. To-day about 3 o'clock the sky became suddenly darkened, and about 4 it was almost imply darkened, and about 4 it was almost impossible to distinguish persons on the streets. The darkness continued to increase to such an extent that at 5 o'clock it seemed like midnight, and many thought the end of the world was at hand. Cinders were falling like snow.

Barrie, Sept. 5.—This morning broke clear in comparison with what we had for the past week, but increasing wind and smell of smoke gave promise of further trouble should the wind continue. As the day wore on it blew half a gale, and by 4:20 gas had to be lit in the shops, so dense was the smoke. The sky presented a weird and awful appearance, and the citizens began to be aprehensive for the safety of the town. The bush fires at this time were threatening the outskirts of the town but with the exception of loosing a few barns the people had successfully fought back the flames, and it is now thought all immediate danger is past if the wind goes down.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

LISTOWEL, Sept. 5.—About two o'clock this afternoon the town was so dark, caused by the smoke from the bush fire, that the large cabinet factory of Messrs. Hess Bros. had to close, the business places had to light up. A considerable quantity of Messrs. J. & J. Livingstone's flax, spread in the fields, was burned. The large Ellice swamp being on fire the Grand Trunk railway track in that section is so damaged that the trains were canceled. A large number of the telegraph poles are burned along the line. It it raining a little this evening, and hopes are entertained that the fires will be extinguished.

Hollin, Sept. 5.—The smoke from the bush fires west of here has caused such darkness that lamps have been lit since 2 p. m., it subsequently being as dark as night.

Walkerton, Sept. 5.—About two o'clock this afternon the sky began to assume a lurid glare, which gradually deepened to pitchy darkness. At three the people began to light their lamps and an hour later the lighting up was as general as at night. Ashes fell thickly, and the darkness during the whole evening was intense.

Palmerston, Sept. 5.—A most peculiar phenomenon occurred here this afternoon. About 1.30 the sky assumed a yellowish tinge, which gradually changed to a lurid redness. When about 2.30 it was so dark that lamps had to lighted. The schools were dismissed and outdoor work suspended. About four o'clock a dark cloud appear in the west, which gradually spread over the horizon, and in less than an hour all was darkness. About 5.30 the darkness began to leave, and the sky once more became red and remained so until sunset. When the lamps were first lit they presented a most peculiar appearence, sesembling electric or magnesium light.

Hornings Mills.

A singular phenomenon occurred here to day. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon it began to get dark; at 5 o'clock total darkness prevailed. Teams had to leave the harvest fields, poultry went to their roosts and what looked most singular was to see the lamps lit up at every dwelling. The thermometer stood at 82°, ashes falling all the time, and I fear great damage is done in some localities.

Mr. J. McCutcheon, of Mulmer, had a valuable horse killed by lightning last week.

Our millers are giving $1.18 for wheat. We are to have a Harvest Home Festival soon.

"The harvest is rich
And none complain."

I hear one of my neighbors has 1000 bushels of spring wheat. Hurrah for Melancthon.

Melancthon, Sept. 5th, 1881.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—The thunder storm of Thursday last appears to have been very destructive particularly to the south of this part of Ontario. Many barns and other buildings were burned down and several persons were killed by the lightning. The storm appears to have been particularly severe in south Waterloo. A young man named Thomas Swinton living near Kirkwall, and Mrs. John McPhatter, aged 24 years, of the Gore of Paslinch, were instantly killed. A span of horses being used by Thomas Swinton were also killed, and two dogs lying near Mrs. McPhatter also shared the same fate. A barn was burned at Preston, as also were barns belonging to F. Star, near Hawksville; Musselman, near Conestoga; and Mr. Proudham, East Flamboro. S. Weston of Flamboro, was struck while driving a team of horses and was instantly killed. Many barns were blown down, and other buildings damaged.

Wreck of an Ocean Steamship.

OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

London, Sept. 1.—News has been received during the night from Capetown, South Africa, of the total loss of the Union Mail steamer Teuton on Quoin Point, the scene of the wreck of a former steamer of the same line. The unfortunate vessel had 227 souls aboard, of whom 174 were passengers. She arrived safely at Capetown from England on Monday last, landed some passengers and embarked others, proceeding thence on her voyage to Algoa Bay and other ports east. When off Quoin Point, about thirty miles west of Cape Agulhas and ninety miles east of the Cape of Good Hope, she suddenly struck heavily on a rock and there remained for some time. She was badly shattered, but still apparently not irremediable, though she was making water preceptibly. A scene of panic and horror ensued. The passengers, many of whom were below, not a few being mothers engaged in looking after the wants of their offspring, jumped up in consternation. Those who were below strove to reach the deck, while those who were on deck rushed for the boats. In vain the captain and officers kept them back from crowding one on top of each other. Some were crushed out of all shape, and put out of there misery. Little children were torn from their parents arms as terrified men tore past in the endeavor to be first in reaching the boats, which were still hanging from their davits. Meanwhile the ship had floated off, and the crew recalled to order. Slowly her mighty engines forged ahead, and she began to put back for the port, when suddenly the cry was raised that she was sinking fast. It proved to be only too true. Still there was time to lower three boats, according to the correspondent of Lloyds, but of these one was so terribly overloaded that she foundered alongside the steamer with all on board, the sharks picking off all that rose to the suface and crimsoning the waves around with their blood. The other two arrived at Simonstown, at the Cape of Good Hope, after a tedious and perilous voyage with twenty-three out of a crew of eighty, and only four passengers, though the Union Mail Company assert that twelve out of the 147 were saved. The behaviour of the crew was of the most selfish and brutal sort—according to the account given by some of the surviving passengers. Their motto was every man for himself; as a consequence the unfortunate passengers had barely a chance for their lives. Week women being dashed on one side, or overboard, without any ruth or compassion on the part of the ruffianly seamen. The captain and officers endeavored to restore ordor, but in vain. Even the semblance of discipline was lost. They themselves stuck manfully to their posts and died like hoross, each one doing his duty. The captain was either thrown or fell overboard. Whichever it was, he was seen (says the Union Mail Steamship Company) battling with the waves and fighting for dear life during considerable time. The passengers on board one boat wished to pull towards him, but the crew refused, saying they had enough on already without him, and pulled away from the scene of the disaster. The brave man struggled for some minutes longer, but at last succumbed, and sank never to rise again. Faint from hunger and parched with thirst they reached Simonstown more like shadows than human beings, having lost more than one of their small number from exposure and fatigue. And no wonder. For some hours they lay resting on their oars off Simonstown waiting till the day should dawn that they might make the harbor safely, and if possible, allow another boat which left the wreck with them to come up. They saw nothing of it. On board of her were fifteen women and children, all of whom, it is feared, are lost. It is hoped, however, that a British war corvette, which has gone out to the scene of the wreck, may fall in with them.

LATER.

The latest advices concerning the dreadful disaster of the sinking of the steamer *Teuton* show that the loss of life was even greater than was at first reported. The thirty women and children afloat in a small boat, concerning whose safety some hope was retained, is now definitely known to have been lost. It is now claimed that the best order was maintained until the vessel sank on her way to shore. At the time of the accident the moon was shining, but a haze along the shore tended to confuse those to whom the guidance of the ship was confided.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—We learn from Toronto that the Great Western is about to get control of the Northern, and it is said that the Northern will then be extended from Meaford to Owen Sound, and the Western from Paisley or some other point on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce branch. This will give an outlet in the winter to the North-West for all this northern country without the necessity of going to Toronto and thence by Northern. This will be interesting news for Collingwood and Wiarton.—*O. S. Advertiser.*

Would Not be Without It.

One who has fairly tested Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, though prejudiced against proprietory medicines in general, writes—"I would not rest over night without this reliable remedy for sudden attacks of Colic, Cramps and Cholera Morbus so prevelent in the summer season, I keep a bottle ready at hand."—b183.

The body of a man named Richard Noble was found floating in Toronto Bay on Saturday.

What Every One Says Must be True.

All unite in praise of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry who have tried its efficacy in curing Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Dysentery, Nausia, and Stomach and Bowel Complaints, generally in children or adults. Every person should keep a supply on hand. —b183.

A lad named Thomas Coleman was drowned at Port Hope on Wednesday while bathing.

Soothing Syrups Superceded.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawbery is the best remedy for infants teething, it is safe pleasant and reliable, and cures promptly all forms of Bowel Complaints. For Canadian Cholera or Cholic and Dysentery of either children or adults there is no better remedy.—b183.

BIRTHS.

SHAND—In Proton, on the 29th ult., the wife of Geo. Shand of a daughter.

SPICER—In Egremont, on the 24th ult., the wife of Richard Spicer, of a son.

MARRIED.

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

TURVEY—BROOKS—On the 27th ult. by the Rev. E. Bosworth, Mr. Henry Turvey, to Miss E. Brooks, both of Egremont.

ARMSTRONG—COFFEY—In Mount Forest, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Niven, Mr. Alex. Armstrong, to Miss Mary Ann Coffee, both of Bentinck.

JAMESON—ROSS—On the 30th ult. in Knox Church, Mount Forest, by the Rev. John Macmillan, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. D. Fraser, of Mount Forest, W. T. McMullen, of Woodstock, and Mr. W. M. Martin, of Norwich, Alex. Jameson, Esq., to Miss Phoeb Ross, only daughter of Mr. John Ross.

DEATHS.

TORRANCE—In Bentinck, on the 5th inst., Margaret Ann, youngest child of George and Margaret Turnbull, aged two years and and twenty-four days.

BRODIE—In Egremont, on the 24th ult., James Daniel, eldest son of Mr. Daniel Brodie, aged 4 years and five months.

Wonderful Cures.

Having received a number of testimonials from persons in this vicinity, we feel bound to publish the following, which we do with the utmost confidence that they will prove of the greatest benefit to the sick.

Wonderful Cure of Dyspepsia.

Mr. Thomas Lee, Agent for the Mutual Life Assurance Co., Hamilton, writes—"I was so low with Dyspepsia that I could not walk half a mile, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I had tried many medicines and was under the care of two physicians, but was not improving when I commenced using your Compound Oxygen. I now feel like a new man, and can do my work easily. I can sleep well, and have gained in flesh and strength."

Wonderful Cure of Bronchitis.

Mr. Jacob Wagner, Merchant, Tiffin, Ohio, writes—"I was so low with Bronchitis that I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I had tried many medicines and was under the care of two physicians, but was not improving when I commenced using your Compound Oxygen. I now feel like a new man, and can do my work easily. I can sleep well, and have gained in flesh and strength."

Wonderful Cure of Neuralgia.

Mr. Jacob Wagner, Merchant, Tiffin, Ohio, writes—"I was so low with Neuralgia that I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I had tried many medicines and was under the care of two physicians, but was not improving when I commenced using your Compound Oxygen. I now feel like a new man, and can do my work easily. I can sleep well, and have gained in flesh and strength."

Wonderful Cure of Asthma.

Mr. Jacob Wagner, Merchant, Tiffin, Ohio, writes—"I was so low with Asthma that I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I had tried many medicines and was under the care of two physicians, but was not improving when I commenced using your Compound Oxygen. I now feel like a new man, and can do my work easily. I can sleep well, and have gained in flesh and strength."

Wonderful Cure of Nervous Debility.

Mr. Jacob Wagner, Merchant, Tiffin, Ohio, writes—"I was so low with Nervous Debility that I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I had tried many medicines and was under the care of two physicians, but was not improving when I commenced using your Compound Oxygen. I now feel like a new man, and can do my work easily. I can sleep well, and have gained in flesh and strength."

Wonderful Cure of Liver Complaint.

Mr. Jacob Wagner, Merchant, Tiffin, Ohio, writes—"I was so low with Liver Complaint that I could not walk across the room without stopping to rest. I had tried many medicines and was under the care of two physicians, but was not improving when I commenced using your Compound Oxygen. I now feel like a new man, and can do my work easily. I can sleep well, and have gained in