LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

There is a deeply felt impression on the part of many belonging to both political parties that the public are entitled to a supervision by Government of Banks, Railways, Insurance, Building, Loan and Savings' Companies, and other bodies corporated. The reason given for the demand for such inspection on the part of Government is, that Provincial and Dominion Governments, by granting Charters and Acts of Incorporation, have given more than ordinary power in their corporate capacity, and that the public—it may be in error—place another kind and a greater faith on the body of men associated together as a Bank or other directorate than they would in the same men as private individuals. That the simple fact of being incorporated does give them such trust in the public mind we know from the fact that deposits are made, and promissory notes in the shape of bills of the value of four dollars upwards taken because the bank is incorporated. Few of the general public ever read the monthly statements or returns made by the Banks to the Government. How few know the amount of specie or Dominion bills held by the Banks for the redemption of the bills issued by individual Banks. And suppose these returns were read, are these any guide? Have statements not been cooked? Have we not found bank statement after statement perfectly worthless—beautiful and gilt edged works of the accountant, conveying big dividends to the shareholders, and the strongest strength to the poor widow and orphan, who had their little all in it as deposits—but a winding sheet, covering as vile a piece of deceased corporation villainy as ever fell into a Coroner or Assignee's hands. We have an instance only the other day of a Bank President admitting that he finds the statement he presented to his shareholders hardly a month ago is all wrong by hundreds of thousands of dollars—an "erroneous estimate" it is politely called. How many more bank Presidents will we have yet confessing to having presented "erroneous" statements? for the *Journal of Commerce* says that "many of our financial institutions are saddled each with its peculiar white elephant acquired at a high figure, a voracious animal that has as many shapes as Proteus; in one instance it is a "pocket" in the Laurentian range, called by courtesy a phosphate mine, in another it is an expensive coal mine, in another a suburban city, a vineyard, an overload of unprofitable outside stock, etc. Some of these have been acquired in the usual way when no other prospect remained of saving anything from the failure or wreck of some promising enterprise, and are parbonnible enough; one is said to have been increased by speculative directors unloading themselves by means of a convenience who is not likely to forget himself by the way; but what is to be said of reams of paper covered with promises to pay, for which the signers have never received any value except perhaps similar pieces of paper—as security for the property of shareholders squandering away in exchange for such instruments?" If Presidents and Managers of acknowledged ability cannot keep their "weather eyes open" how are the general confiding public to keep theirs open? Many of the unsophisticated believe that any institution called a bank is "as good as *the wheat*," *and that all must be right*, even if it is a private one, of which so many are springing up all over Ontario. If the public are so difficult to get to understand the signing of a mere ballot paper correctly, there is some excuse for not comprehending banks and banking, and for asking Government assistance in selecting the sound from the rotten.

Railways. The most of all the railroads that have been constructed in Ontario within the last eight years have been built on the bonus system. What is the bonus system of Railway building? A small number of men with a very few hundreds of dollars agree among themselves that a railway is badly wanted to open up the resources of the Swallow All Valley, from Port Nose to Big Toe; that the settlers are at present lost from want of a market; that they are yearly wasting more on horse flesh and wagon tires than would build a railroad twice over. A stock book is opened; each of the "small number" of men sign that stock book for thousands of dollars, knowing well that their whole means would not enable them to build a decent bridge and half a dozen cattle guards; but long experience has taught the old stock pigeons that there is a way of meeting the requirements of Acts of Parliament. They become Directors, Presidents and Vice-Presidents. A joint one a Solicitor and another Chief Engineer, and yet another Secretary and Treasurer; get a "jointly and severally" note discounted, and start up into the Valley of the good Swallow Alls; lay their scheme before them, and the good innocents vote them six or eight thousand dollars per mile. They next ask the Ontario Government to give them assistance to the amount of say three thousand per mile, with power to bond the road for a sum equal to the bonus, which will allow a good salary all round. The Government consents; two or three of the "small number" become the contractors; the road is built in a kind of way, and a divide made. There are no funds for rolling stock, and a general meeting of the shareholders is called, who agree to sell out all their stock for a few thousands each, to some Trunk line who will take it off their hands. Sometimes there is a failure to complete the road, on which event they go back and ask the good Swallow Alls to give them more; and should the Provincial Government refuse to aid them—and having the fear of a general election before them—they simply say: extend our time for building until after the election, when you will be at liberty to grant us a subsidy. Now the protection asked in Railway matters is, that Government shall not give power to set aside the by-laws under which bonuses were granted; and the bonus—giving municipalities claim, and justly claim, that they should have a voice in rates and lease making; that these railway companies should not have the power to hand over to another railway by amalgamation or any other shape, their railroad without their consent; for that these shareholders have no money invested, but the municipalities many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The public also ask for protection against special rates.

Insurance. In this matter many of the companies are formed pretty much on the Railway principle—a lot of subscribed stock, "kite flying," and very little *really bona fide* paid up capital. Many of the so called stock companies, both Fire and Life as well as Mutual, have no funds to fall back upon in case of loss, but depend altogether upon "kites" and premiums. Some protection should be had by the public, but the question is, how is it to be obtained?

Building and Saving Societies are now as thick as black birds, outbidding one another in offering higher rates of interest for the foolish public's money, that they could never meet if a sudden demand were made for the deposits they hold. If Banks require supervision and inspection, these other corporations require it fully as much, for more of the funds of the trustful people are in their hands, and just as liable to be abused as by Banks. It is now the question, is it the duty of governments to furnish such protection?

THE NEW DOMINION LOAN.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The announcement that Sir Leonard Tilley has been successful in negotiating a loan of £3,000,000 sterling at a minimum price of ninety-five, will be received with pleasure by all who appreciate the importance of the high standing of the credit of the Dominion, and especially by the supporters of the National Policy, who in the success of the loan have the best answer to the charge that the inauguration of the protective policy would seriously damage the credit of the country. When the tariff resolutions of last session were finally adopted by the House of Commons, the London correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphed to his paper that, in consequence of the Act, the price of Canadian bonds in the London market had declined one and one-half per cent., and this despatch was made the text of many an article upon the inevitable ruin in which the National policy was to overwhelm the country. Now, however, an opportunity has been afforded of testing the effect of the new fiscal policy upon the credit of the Dominion, and the result, as shown by the loan just negotiated, is that the credit of Canada stands higher to-day in the London market than ever before. We confess to having been doubtful of so successful an issue to Sir Leonard Tilley's loan, because of the high minimum price which he had fixed, but not only have the bids exceeded the amount asked for, but if we read the despatch rightly some ten per cent. of the loan has been placed at unprecedentedly high price for a four per cent Canadian bond, of par. That is the price at which the four per cent. bonds of the United States have been negotiated during the past few months, a country whose credit in the money markets of the world is now second only to that of Great Britain herself. The average price which will be obtained for the Dominion loan will be some six per cent higher than was obtained by Sir Richard Cartwright when he last visited the London market as a borrower, and while recognizing to the fullest extent the favorable circumstances under which Sir Leonard offered his loan, money being now quoted in London at one and one-half to two per cent., the conclusion is irresistible that the effect of the National Policy upon Canadian credit abroad, so far as our fiscal policy has exerted any influence on lenders, has been eminently favorable. We are, however, disposed to regard the success of the loan as due in a considerable measure to other causes than to the abundance of money in London and the fiscal legislation of the past session, notwithstanding the fact that the opponents of the Government have made the National Policy a test of the credit of the country, attributing to it a decline which occurred in April. The high price which Sir Leonard has obtained will be found, we think, to be due in no small degree to the manner he adopted of making the loan, and the knowledge that the Government will not consent to a succession of deficits unprovided for, as did their predecessors. It was Sir Richard Cartwright's practice to issue his loans at a fixed price, a course which rendered necessary the fixing of a figure at which the money would almost certainly be obtained, as otherwise a failure of the negotiation would prejudice a subsequent offer, and which at the same time deprived the tenderer of all option and the country of the opportunity of obtaining the highest possible price. That policy was condemned by the Conservative party in Parliament, in the press and on the platform without avail, but already since the accession to office of the present Government two opportunities have been afforded, one of them, too, most unfavorable, of demonstrating by actual results, the wrong principle of the policy pursued by Sir Richard Cartwright. In offering the loan which has just been made the Finance Minister fixed a minimum so high as to have caused some to doubt the complete success of the negotiation at the figure named, and yet as the result of his plan of leaving the option of the price to the tenderer, he has obtained ten per cent. of the amount required at an advance of no less than five per cent. on the minimum. In view of the success which has crowned Sir Leonard Tilley's policy, it is hardly probable that anyone will venture again to approve of the course followed by his predecessor—a course which it is not too much to say lost no inconsiderable amount of money to the country. The proceeds of the loan, as we have before stated, will be devoted to the redemption of six million dollars of six per cent. bonds falling due next January, by which process an annual saving of interest to the amount of one hundred and twenty-thousand dollars will be effected, the purchase of the Riviere-du-Loup branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the Intercolonial Railway, and the completion of the enlargement of the Welland Canal. On the result of the loan, the Finance Minister is to be heartily congratulated.

FLEEING FROM THE FEVER.

Memphis, July 19.—The leading citizens are preparing to depart. The Gaston Hotel is closed. The Penbody is open as a restaurant only. The long stretch now until the frosts come is discouraging to those obliged to remain. The cessation of business here has thrown 10,000 people upon charity and only a few of the wealthy people have remained to battle the disease, and help the pauper multitude.

Union City, Tenn., July 19.—Great uneasiness prevails here, and a general exodus is in progress in consequence of a case of yellow fever at Martin, and reports from Memphis say the Board of Health have ordered a strict railroad quarantine.

Memphis, Tenn., July 20.—Another genuine stampede of citizens is in progress. The rush for railroad tickets this afternoon recalls the scene of last Thursday week, when five thousand people left the city. The desire of all that can go, is to go at once. There will be a jam by all trains leaving Memphis to-night. Three new cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon. These made seven total new cases to-day. There is also several sick people in the neighborhood of Clay street, whose cases are very suspicious. Business is paralized.

July 21.—Twenty one additional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, which makes a total of 36 reported for the day. This large increase is the accumulation of several days, as most of the persons had been ill from three to five days. One death occurred this afternoon, F. Lorenzi, at the city Hospital. The majority of the sick are progressing favorably. The steamer *Cochoma*, which departed to-night, had 300 persons on board. A large number also left by rail. The city begins to present a deserted appearance. Many of the most prominent retail merchants have followed the example of the wholesalers and closed their places of business. Nearly every town along the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Charleston Railroads have quarantined against Memphis. Owing to this state of affairs the banks have request correspondents abroad not to send bills for collection to them on any point outside the city.

THE Guelph *Mercury* comes forward with the statement that D. J. O'Donoghue, ex-M. P. P., of Ottawa, has not been made deputy-registrar at Guelph. His position according that journal is "simply a clerk." And so Mr. Mowat was obliged to go still farther out of his way than was first announced in order to find place for henchman. What a reward for his years of servitude! and what a compliment to the intelligence of Wellingtonians!

PRINCIPAL JOHNSON, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, has resigned, and Mr. Mills, at present Principal of the Brantford collegiate Institute, has been appoined to fill the vacancy.

The peach crop in the neighborhood of Beamsville is reported good, and the fruit ripe enough to ship to market.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Surrender of 700 Zulus With 700 Cattle.—Movements of Gen. Wolseley.—Skirmishes Reported in Which the Blacks were Badly Handled.

London, July 21.—A dispatch from Capetown, dated July 4th, says Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Port Durnford July 2nd. 700 Zulus with 700 cattle had surrendered. It is stated that the Government has received a telegram from Natal announcing that the British army had reached Ulundi, after a few skirmishes in which small bodies of Zulus were killed. It was found that the King's kraal and all surrounding kraals had been burned by the Zulus.

Gen. Clifford telegraphs the War Office from Pietermaritzburg 4th July: Gen. Wolseley was not able to land at Port Durnford because of the surf, and he returns to Dunban. He will proceed by land to join Chelmford's division immediately. Clifford's dispatch continues: "A message from Lord Chelmsford on the 30th of June says: "I have just informed the Zulu King that I must advance to the left bank of the river. I shall do so to-morrow, but I will stop hostilities pending negotiations, if my demands relative to the captured cannon, etc., are complied with by the 3rd of July. My supplies will not permit of my remaining here until the 10th of July." A white man with King Cetewayo states that the King has 20,000 men. The king is anxious to fight but the Princes are not. Clifford adds in a dispatch on afternoon of the 4th of July: "There is no further news from Chelmsford or of Wolesley having landed at Durban."

A correspondent at Maritzburg on July 4th reports that 2,000 Zulus were expected to submit that night.

A correspondent at Magni-Ronum, June 30th, mentions a skirmish with the Zulus on June 26th. Messengers from Cetewayo asked the British not to burn six kraals which they specified. The request was refused. Buller's horse then advanced, when the Zulus fired the kraals themselves. A large Zulu force appeared, but on the guns opening fire they fled. Buller pursued and cut down twelve of the enemy.

CAPETOWN, July 3.—Headquarters columns have advanced within sight of Ulundi. The enemy are retreating in all directions. There is a large Zulu force close to Port Durnford. Many of the young men are deserting the King.

London, July 22.—A correspondent with Gen. Crealock's command telegraphs that eight chiefs, with their followers, have sent an intimation that that they would surrender. Scouts report that one of the kraals recently burned by Lord Chelmsford was the Zulu base of operations. It is anticipated that the King will retire into an inaccessible bush. If so, it is certain his army will refuse to follow him. The Amatonga tribe are threatening the Zulus, and the King's prospects are very gloomy. We have in camp 1,200 Zulus who surrendered. The power of the Zulus appears to be crumbling. Submissions are being made hourly.

Latest from South Africa.—A Bloody Battle at Ulandi-Cetewayo's Army is Defeated with Fearful Slaughter—The War Thought to be Virtually Over.

London, July 23.—A telegram has been received from Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Natal, announcing that Lord Chelmsford having advanced to the left side of the river at Ulandi, defeated over 15,000 Zulus under Cetewayo with immense slaughter.

In the Commons this afternoon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Colonial Secretary, announced the receipt of a telegram from Capetown dated July 8, confirming the news of a decisive victory by Lord Chelmsford, virtually ending the war. Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till after July 3, awaiting the surrender of the cannon and 1,000 rifles captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving he advanced and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under a heavy fire. The British under Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulandi. The Zulu loss is over 8,000. The British had 10 killed and 53 wounded.

HOT TIMES IN HAYTI.

Some of the Cabinet Ministers Killed—Five Days Fighting—Eighty Houses Burned.

New York, July 19.—A cable dispatch from Port au Prince to the Haytian Minister, dated the 15th, states that quiet has been restored, with considerable loss of life on both sides. The fighting in Port au Prince lasted five days, and eighty houses were burned, but the commercial part of the city escaped. Among those killed were the Minister of War, Francois, and the ex-Minister of War, Montas; Col. August Bazelais, of the militia; Judge George Bazelais, of the Supreme Court; B. Bazelais, Paul Price, and other prominent politicans. Three members from Port au Prince took refuge at the Foreign Consulates. On the north side of the Republic fighting is still going on between the towns of Gonaves and St. Mary.

FRIGHTFUL YACHTING ACCIDENT.

The Vessel Upsets Near Port Aux Trembles—15 Persons are Thrown into the Water and Eight of Them Drowned.

Quebec, July 18.—Intelligence has just been received here of a frightful accident at Point Aux Trembles, caused by the overturning of a yacht. A party of fifteen put out from the village at eight o'clock to-night, composed of people from Quebec and Point Aux Trembles, and about half an hour after, when about the middle of the river, they were met by a gale of wind which completely overturned the yacht, and of its occupants eight sank to rise no more. The steamer St. Antoine, which chanced to be approaching, quickly steamed out to the spot, and by putting out her boats, succeeded in saving seven of the fifteen. The drowned were Mrs. Octave Delisle, Miss Emily Larue, 21; Louis Lefrevre, 40; his son, 14; Louis Gauven, Xavier Garneau, 29; Ferdinand Blais, 26; Dr. Erinest Delisle, 32.

ORANGEISM.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge at Ottawa. The Royal Black Knights.

Ottawa, July 22.—The annual meeting of the Grand Orange lodge of British North America opened to-day in the Orange Hall, Bro. Parkhill, M. P. P., presiding.

At a meeting of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland and the Grand Black Chapter of British America, the following officers were elected:—Grand Master, E. T. Scott; Deputy Grand Masters, T. W. Kenney, D. Callaghan, E. H. Whitemarsh, E. Botterell, jr., T. Woodward, W. Parkhill, M. P. P., J. Kelly, J. Baird, J. Boyce, J. McCaughey, John McKenna, Thomas Keiss, J. Nimblock, James Brownlee; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. Dawson; Deputy Grand Chaplains, Rev. H. Cooper, Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Rev. A. Sanson, Rev. John Syret, Rev. G. S. White; Grand Registrar, J. T. Jones; Deputy Grand Registrars, R. H. Cosbie, J. S. Williams, R. G. Nesbitt, J. Novies; Grand Treasurer, E. Botterill; Deputy Grand Treasurer, J. Dawson; Grand Lecturer, J. Graham; Deputy Grand Lecturers, W. Denison, J. T. Hannum, W. Roberts, W. Heeney; Grand Censor, W. Cairns; Deputy Grand Censors, J. Baillie, G. H. Groves, Capt. Graham.

The "State of Virginia," one of the State line of steamers, went ashore on Sable Island in a dense fog on the 13th inst. She had 136 crew and passengers. When landing the passengers on the island four women and five children were drowned in the surf. The Government steamer "Glendon" took the passengers off the island and brought them to Halifax on Sunday last. Efforts are being made to save a portion of the cargo; the vessel will probably be a total wreck.

WALLACE.

EDITOR STANDARD.—For the information of those who have been making enquiries concerning the costs of suit Township of Wallace *vs.* Great Western Railway Company, I may state that the Railway Company have been ordered to pay said costs immediately, a copy of which order has been received by the undersigned.

R. G. ROBERTS, Tp. Clerk.

Wallace, July 23rd, 1879

MILLBANK.

BURGLARY.—The Rob Roy hotel was entered on Sunday night week, by some party or parties pretty well acquainted with the premises. The thieves must have possessed cool heads and tranquil nerves, as they took Mr. Mitchell's pants and vest from the post of the bed on which he was sleeping, abstracting therefrom about $40 in bills, his watch, and a number of other *et ceteras*, amounting in all to nearly $70. There is evidently an organized gang of thieves in the neighborhood and everyone should be on the watch for some clue to the identity of the parties, in order that justice may be meted out to them in proper measure. Several other houses were visited the same night, but none of them were entered.

MOLESWORTH.

Mr. Robert Cathers, the genial hotel keeper of this place, has had the misfortune to lose his life partner, who died on Friday last. Her remains were interred at Glenallan on Sunday.

REAPING MATCH.—A reaping match is to take place on Friday, 25th, on the farm of "Geordie" Brown. A number of machines and a large gathering of people are expected on the grounds. Much interest is taken in the match.

The Molesworth carriage works are kept constantly busy. Friend Haynes has turned out a large number of vehicles this season. Power to his elbow!

Farmers are devoting every hour between daylight and darkness, when the weather permits of it, to securing their crops. Haying is nearly finished, and fall wheat harvest is commencing. If all is safely garnered, the farmers will be abundantly rewarded for their labor this season. The prospect makes one hopeful of seeing "good times" return.

EDWARDSVILLE.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has recently been opened here, which is a great convenience to the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood. We are served with a bi-weekly mail, *via* Molesworth. Mr. Wm. Edwards is post master.

RAISING.—Wm. Barnett's new barn was "raised" on Wednesday of last week. Plenty of help was on hand, and the frame was put together without accident. It will be a good substantial building when completed, both mason and wood work being well done. After the raising was over, a "tug of war" was engaged in between representatives from the villages of Molesworth and Edwardsville respectively, who were present in considerable force. Molesworth muscle proved too much for their antagonists.

Haying is pretty well advanced, and had it not been for the late rains, farmers would have been about through this week. The hay crop is turning out well. Fall wheat is about ready for cutting, and in a day or two the sound of the reaper will be heard on many farms in this vicinity. An excellent yield is promised.

ROWICK.

COUNCIL.—At last meeting of Township Council, committees were appointed to inspect sidelines 5 and 6, con. 10, in reference to drain, and to examine the 30th sideline, cons. 11 and 12. Petition read from James Blair and others on con. C, and from Joseph Sanderson, John Knox and Robert Earls on con. A, asking for the proper steps to be taken by the Council to procure a Government drain for them across lots 13, 14, 15, 16 North half, and 11, 12, 13, 14 South half con. C. It was moved by *Mr.* Weir, seconded by Mr. Phair, that the petition be accepted and a competent Engineer employed to make survey, etc. Accounts passed: James Young $9.51 for work and lumber for Fordwich and Gilkisons bridges; Christopher Collins $4.88 for culvert on 10th and 11th cons. lot 24, David Galloway $4.80 for culvert on 11th con. lot 6; John T. Wiggins, $3.00 for culvert on lot 16, con. 11; James Riggs $4.00 for culvert on con. 9, lot 21; Joel Rogers $20.18 for gravel; John Walters $2.00 for repairs on culvert for lot 13, con. 10; *Howick Enterprise* $2.50 for advertising letting of drain; Joseph Astleford $9.00 for culvert on con. 9 lot 14. Council adjourned to meet in Day's hotel, on the third Wednesday in August next.

WM. DANE, Tp. Clerk.

MORNINGTON.

INDUCTION OF REV JOHN KAY.—The Rev. John Kay, who has been officiating in the Presbyterian churches at Milvertown and North Mornington, was inducted into the pastoral charge of those congregations on Thursday last, July 17th. The services were conducted at Burns church, North Mornington, the Rev. James Boyd, Moderator of Presbytery, presiding. The Rev. W. A. Wilson, of St. Mary's, preached from Acts 10 chapter, 44 verse, "While Peter yet spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word." The questions in the formula having been satisfactorily answered by Mr. Kay, the Rev. P. M. Macleod suitably addressed him upon the responsibilities and duties of the ministerial office; in like manner, the Rev. J. E. Croly addressed the congregation. At the close of the service, the Rev. Mr. Waits conducted the newly installed minister to the door of the church, where he received a hearty shake of the hand from hundreds who had come from all the country round, in the midst of the busy hay season, to extend to their pastor a cordial welcome. The Rev. E. W. Waits preached at Milverton in the evening, where the reception to their newly inducted pastor was equally enthusiastic.

THE LATE ANDREW KERR.

It becomes our sad duty to notice the death of Mr. Andrew Kerr, which mournful event took place at his late residence in the village of Clifford, on the 11th inst. Mr. Kerr's health had been in a declining state for a long time, and being of late confined to his bed, his demise was not unexpected. His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, and was largely attended. In the evening the Methodist Church, of which he was a member, was filled by a large audience, who listened with much attention to a discourse befitting the occasion, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gundy of Harriston. Andrew Kerr was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, and with his father's family emigrated to Canada when he was in his eleventh year. Upon arriving in this country they first settled in the county of York. Two years later they removed to the township of Wellesley, where most of the family remained for many years. His father was connected with the ministry of the Methodist Church, and Andrew having made a profession of religion in his 19th year, was invited to enter the ministry also, but declined; he, however, often acted as exhorter and local preacher. Andrew, along with several sisters who afterwards became school teachers, appears to have received a good common school education, and early learned the trade of cabinet making. In pursuing which business he lived some time in the towns of Galt and Fergus, where he was noted as a Sabbath school worker. Finally he set up business in the village of Crosshill, where he remained until about six years ago, when he removed to the village of Clifford, following the cabinet and undertaking business. We believe he was for some time a member of the council of that village, and took considerable interest in its prosperity. Mr. Kerr was brother-in-law to the late Joseph Peffers of this town, and one of the executors to his estate.—COM.

TROWBRIDGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

While looking over the pages of the *Standard*, and reading of the progress that other villages in the surrounding country have made, and the advancements in regard to business and enlightenment they are still making, I thought perhaps a short historical sketch of our own little village would in some degree help to adorn the columns of your valuable paper. To those who have read of the deeds and valor of warlike men, the very name "Trowbridge" cannot fail to create in them the idea that this must be a place of some importance, and that a true-hearted Englishman must have given it its name; for General Trowbridge was a brave soldier, and also a trustworthy friend of Lord Nelson. It is about twenty-five years since the sound of the woodman's axe was first heard in the Township of Elma. The improvements made by this village since that time cannot be said to be very great. Unlike a great many villages it cannot boast of its water privileges, its gravel roads, or its railways. This, although it is surrounded by a fine farming country, has no doubt been its greatest drawback. The families of most of the first settlers are still residing here, among whom are the Codes, the Jacksons, the Manns, the Dawsons, the Cosens, the Christies, the Tughens, and the Clothiers. Its present population is about two hundred. The business directory of the place is as follows:—There are two general stores, one kept by Mr. Charles Cosens, the other by Mr. Fryer; (there is also a telegraph and post office in connection with Mr Cosens' store;) a boot and shoe store by a Mr. Welsh; a blacksmith and wagon shop by Messrs Later and Everall; and the grist and saw mills by Mr. W. T. Mann. One redeeming feature of the place is, there is one, and only one, hotel, kept by Mr. Haskett. There are three churches and a school house in the village.

(From another Correspondent.)

An Evangelical body, calling themselves Plymouth Brethern, have of late been working desperately to gain a foot-hold in our village. On Thursday of last week a lively discussion took place between their minister and J. W. Christie, the latter completely refuting the former's arguments and proving by a preponderance of scriptural evidence that his opponents arguments were erroneous and not subject to the laws of logic.—TRUTH.

GREY.

COUNCIL.—Council met at Dame's Hotel, Cranbrook, July 10; members all present; Reeve in the chair; minutes of last meeting read and approved. Court of Revision of Drainage Assessment resumed, pursuant to adjournment. J. M. Davis and Wm. Colclough appealed against their assessment. Changes were made as follows: lot 22 con. 5, reduced to $123; lot 33, con. 5, reduced to $230; lot 34, con. 5, reduced to $230; lot 35, con. 5, reduced to $250; lot 35, con. 6, increased to $320. On motion Clerk to amend By-law, and Court of Revision adjourned to meet again at Tuck's Hotel, Cranbrook, for final passing of By-law, on 18th inst., at 2 p. m. By-law and profile of drains received from Elma Council. Application R. Elliot for drain, con 2—Mr. Keffer to attend to the matter. Mr. Love applied for Council to dig part of ditch on boundary on Con. I—Mr. Keffer to attend to it with a member of Elma Council. A number of accounts were paid, when Council then adjourned.

Council met at Tuck's Hotel, Cranbrook; Members all present, except Mr. Keffer. Drainage By-law No. 43, as amended, was read a third time and finally passed. The Reeve was authorized to see to sale of debentures and to advertise for tenders for drainage. C. F. Mills, of Wingham, was appointed arbitrator for this Council in the matter of drains from Elma to Grey. By-law No. 15, detaching certain lands from U.S.S. with Brussels and adding them to S. S. No. 1, read and passed. Messrs. Hislop and Siemmon were authorised to attend to application J. E. Smith and others for drain in con. 14. Application J. Hodges and others for drain between lots 30 and 31 Con. 11—Messrs. Siemmon and Oliver to attend to it. Widow Roland was granted $10 charity. Several small accounts were paid, when Council adjourned to meet again for general business and receiving Trustees' estimates, on 2nd Friday in August, at Dame's hotel, Cranbrook.

A. HUNT, Clerk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Harriston will vote on a by-law to raise $3,000 for high school purposes.

Rev. Dr. Jacques has been re-appointed to the Presidency of the Albert College.

Forty-five thousand people visited Barnum's show in Buffalo, Friday and Saturday.

A correspondent at Pesth telegraphs that the harvest in Hungary is an utter failure.

Archbishop Lynch will leave for Rome on Monday next. He will be absent for five months.

The Goderich *Signal* is agitating for a branch railway from that town to tap the Great Western.

The Governor-General and the Princess Louise will leave Quebec on the 5th August for St. John, N. B.

Larose, the Liberal candidate, has has been returned for Vercheres by 45 majority. This gives the Joly Government a majority of five in the House.

The Finance Committee of Hamilton City Council have reported in favor of submitting a by-law to aid the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway by granting a bonus of $30,000.

The "Reform" journals are quoting from Mr. Phipps letter to the *Globe* on the Letellier case. They might find profitable employment in reading their own opinions of him last fall.

STRATFORDITES ON THE WING.—Between two hundred and two hundred and fifty excursionists from Stratford passed through London on Monday on their way to Port Stanley to spend the day.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Fergus, July 22—Samuel Wilson, a farmer of Garafraxa, was killed to-day be lightning while leading his horse to the barn. His man, who was close by, was badly stunned. Mr. Wilson leaves a large family.

The Ontario *Gazette* contains the following appointments: Daniel Home Lizars, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Perth, and John Idington, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said County, to be Commissioners, *per dedimus potestatem*, in and for the said County of Perth.

The South Huron reaping match was held in Exeter on Friday, but it was not so well attended as the mowing match. The weather being fine, the farmers were too busy to attend. Single reaper, 1st prize, Maxwell No. 1, D. Maxwell, Paris; 2nd, Bradley Harvester, Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. 3rd, Maxwell No. 2. Combined, 1st prize, Osborn No. 6, Harris, Son & Co., Brantford; 2nd, Meadow Lark, Jno. Elliott.

SAD ACCIDENT AT HOLLIN.—One of those accidents so common at raisings occurred on Wednesday at Hollin. The bridge over the river having been so much injured by floods as to render it unsafe, the authorities determined to erect a new one. The materials having been prepared, the raising was fixed for Wednesday, and as the work was proceeding a bent fell, and in its descent struck William Bokers, breaking his arm and dislocating his wrist and elbow.—Drayton *New Era*.

THE Canadian Wimbledon team are distinguishing themselves by their success at the present meeting. A late cablegram, in announcing the date of the shooting for the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup, intimates that it is probable the Canadians will be victorious, as the present team is considered the best that has been sent to England. Col. Gibson's score in the Prince of Wales' prize is the best ever made at Wimbledon with the Snider rifle.

The disaster to the cereal crops of Southern Russia is even more serious than was at first supposed. The ravages of the corn beetle have become so extensive that the Russian Government has appointed a committee of landowners, naturalists, and officials to report upon the best method of promoting their destruction. The fields are reported to be literally covered with the insects, which devour everything in their way. Forced labour has been established by the authorities, and the soldiers of each district are employed against the enemy. Swarms of these beetles have entered Austria, while a species of locust has appeared in Poland. A plague of flies threatens Central Asia, and the utmost alarm prevails among the inhabitants. The scourge which has visited the Black Sea provinces will probably entirely prevent any export trade in wheat, and Canadian grain will be in increased demand to supply the English market, which draws largely from Russian sources.

The Pre-eminent Remedy.

No one disputes the fact that, whether as a laxative or cathartic, Castor oil stands preeminent as the mildest and most efficient that can be administered. It not only thoroughly cleanses the system, but at the same time has a healing property peculiarly its own. Especially is it unequalled in cases of chronic constipation, or a stoppage. Moreover it is *par excellence*, the medicinal regulator which best agrees with children. But everybody says it is nasty. So it was until **Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil** was put on the market. They have deprived it of its unpleasantness, and placed it within the reach of all. Only 25 cents a bottle.

FIRE! FIRE!—Mr. B. F. Brook being determined to rebuild the Listowel Woolen Mills, and needing capital, desires all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle accounts within two months; otherwise his accounts must be placed in other hands for collection. 22.

Beautiful patterns in Regatta shirtings at Bean & Gee's.

AGENCY.—Mr. John Page has been appointed as agent for the Galt Nursery for Listowel and vicinity, and all orders sent in, and all moneys paid to him for trees, shrubs, &c., will be acknowledged by us. D. CALDWELL & SON, Galt. 29c

WALL PAPER.—A large variety of English and American wall papers has been received at Dr. Michener's book and drug store. An unlimited number of patterns to select from, and at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show goods. An inspection invited.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—A fine collection of steel engravings are on view at the furniture warerooms of Messrs. Hess Bros. Parties wishing to embellish their rooms with really handsome engravings, should inspect this collection. A large variety of Chromos are also on exhibition, and will be sold very cheap. Call early.

S. BRICKER & Co. make a specialty of milk cans and dairy utensils.

Thorley's food increases the flow of milk in cows. Try it; at Hacking's.

At Climie, Hay & Co., you will find their stock of gents' furnishings complete.

An unlimited supply of American calcined plaster, just on hand, at S. Bricker & Co's.

PRINTS! PRINTS!—Over 300 pieces to select from at Climie, Hay & Co's.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! In endless variety, and at the very lowest price, at Climie, Hay & Co.

SPADES, all steel, only 85 cts.; Shovels, all steel, just as cheap, at S. Bricker & Co's hardware.

FOR framer's boring machines, go to S. Bricker & Co's. where you will find a large assortment.

GLASS, GLASS.—I have just received spring stock of window glass, all sizes, which will be offered at very low prices. Call and see. J. A. HACKING.—21

A Remedy That Has Been Remedied.

The invincible repugnance felt by almost every one to the smell and flavor of **Cod Liver Oil**, has prevented tens of thousands of the victims of debility, from reaping the benefits of its peculiar healing and nutritive properties. The hopeless consumptive, the martyr to Rheumatism, the barely living shadow of men, women and children that emerge from the clutches of malarial fevers, all of these know, or at least their doctors know, that of all discovered remedies, this Oil is the best, and often the only one that will build up their wasted bodies, and restore their shattered nerves, and far more effective than the **Oil** by itself is **Scott's Emulsion** of it, with the **Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.** This is the finest and most natural food and medicine in the world, and wholly deprived of its disagreeable qualities.

PERAMBULATORS.—The nobbiest children's carriages ever bought to town are to be found at Michener's book and drug store. Splendidly got up carriages, lined with silk, double C. steel springs, very strong and perfect models of comfort; also infants' perambulators of all kinds, from $8.50 up to $23. Husbands and mothers are invited to inspect our stock.

DAIRY MARKETS.

STRATFORD.—At the last market, held on the 11th inst., some fourteen factories registered about 6,000 boxes of cheese. Several buyers were present, and the entire offerings were cleared off at 5 to 5¼c. per lb. There is probably little June make remaining unsold in this locality.

London.—The sales made on Saturday were as follows:—Union Hill, 223, at 5¼c; Pond Mills, 225 at 6c; Sparta, 53, at 5½c; Nilestown, 299, 5⅞; Yorkon, 110, 5¼c. Total 886.

Utica, N. Y., July 21.—12,500 cheese were sold here to-day; 5,000 commissioned, leading price 6 cents, average 5⅞ cents.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 21.—The sales of factory cheese here to-day reached 10,000 boxes, for which 5¾ to 6 cents was paid; 2,000 boxes were consigned; 561 boxes of dairy were sold, the range being 4½ to 6 cents. Market very dull at a decline of ½ cent.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

July 24, 1879.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.	$1 00 to	1 05
Spring Wheat, "	0 90	0 92
Barley, "	0 45	0 55
Peas, "	0 50	0 55
Oats, "	0 00	0 40
Flour, per cwt.,	2 75	2 75
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	0 00	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 08	0 10
Eggs, per dozen,	0 08	0 10
Potatoes, per bag,	0 00	1 50
Hay, per ton,	6 00	8 00
Wool, per lb,	0 20	0 21

STRATFORD.

July 24, 1879.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	$1 05 to	1 08
Wheat, spring, "	1 00	1 05
Barley, "	0 40	0 50
Oats, "	0 00	0 42
Peas, "	0 50	0 55
Flour, per brl	4 50	5 00
Potatoes, per bag,	1 25 new	1 50
Butter, lb. rolls,	0 08	0 11
Eggs, per dozen,	0 10	0 11
Hides, per cwt.,	5 00	6 00
Hay, per ton,	6 00	9 00
Wool, per lb.,	0 00	0 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

July 24, 1879.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 00 to	1 06
Wheat, spring, "	0 98	1 05
Barley, "	0 40	0 65
Peas, "	0 55	0 63
Oats, "	0 40	0 42
Rye, "	0 50	0 52
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	6 25	6 50
Beef, hind qrs, "	0 00	0 00